Syllabus of M.A. Political Science Programme
Implemented from June 2010

A brief description of the course.

- **Purpose**: The two year Post Graduate Course in Political Science seeks to offer students an advance knowledge of political concepts and practices in a manner that enables students to relate them to the contemporary local, national and international phenomenon. It seeks to emphasize both the knowledge and skill component by exposing students to new ideas not only by classroom teaching, but by also engaging in continuous experiential learning through field visits, seminars, discussions etc.

- **Prerequisites**: A Student needs to have successfully cleared his undergraduate course from a recognized College/University. Students from other disciplines will have to undergo a change of faculty test.

- **Credits**: Master’s Degree Programme Structure :Total Credits : 80

Over the Four Semesters (Two Year), a Post Graduate student has to complete:

- **8 Compulsory Courses (32 credits) + 12 Optional courses** (48 credits, 20 of optional papers can be from other Departments) or
- **8 Compulsory Courses + 10 Optional Courses**. (40 credits, 20 of which can be from other Departments, + 1 Dissertation (in lieu of two Optional Courses). Each Course Carries 4 credits and one credit is equivalent to 15 clock hours of contact teaching which would include tutorial/discussion/interactive session)

- **Distribution of Courses**: The programme is spread over four semesters. In each semester students are supposed to do two compulsory and three optionals. Students opting for a dissertation have to do one optional less in the third and fourth semester.

- **Dissertation**: Students opting for Dissertation have to do so over the 3rd and 4th Semesters on topics pertaining to areas taught in the department. Specific slots shall be allocated for Library and Field Research respectively. The dissertation is marked out of 200(out of 100 by the guide, based on continuous internal assessment, and out of 100 by the Departmental Council based on presentation by the student and viva.

- **Field Work**: The students are required to do some field work depending on the nature of dissertation as well as the course
### M.A. Political Science: List of Courses

#### Core Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Se No.</th>
<th>Course Number and Name</th>
<th>Lecture hours per week</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PS101 Political Theory: Concepts and Perspectives</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>PS102 International Relations</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>PS103 Public Administration and Policy Analysis</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>PS104 Political Economy of India</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>PS105 Modern Indian Political Thought</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>PS106 Constitutional Government in India</td>
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<td>PS107 Government and Politics of South Asia</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>PS108 Democratic Politics in India: Issues and Dynamics</td>
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#### Optional Courses

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PS201 : Human Rights</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>PS202 : Research Methods in Political Science</td>
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<td>PS203 : Rural Development and Research</td>
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<td>PS204 : Advanced Political Reporting and Analysis</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>PS205: Democracy and Federalism</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>PS206 : Political Sociology</td>
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<td>PS207: Development Administration and Good Governance</td>
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<td>Urban Governance and Environment</td>
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<td>Human Resource Development</td>
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<td>PS210</td>
<td>State and the Marginalised</td>
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<td>PS211</td>
<td>Political Economy of Goa.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>PS212</td>
<td>India’s Foreign Policy</td>
<td>4 4 24</td>
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<td>PS213</td>
<td>International Political Economy</td>
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<td>PS214</td>
<td>Peace and Conflict Studies</td>
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<td>PS215</td>
<td>Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean</td>
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Course Rationale
The course has two sections. The first deals with concepts that are both normative and explanatory and the second with perspectives that are very much part of the tradition of political argumentation. The course intends to present the student with a map of the field of political theory and develop some argumentative skills.

Unit 1. Political Theory : Role and Need
Unit 1: Liberty, Equality, Rights and Justice
Unit 2: Nation, Nation-State, Civil Society
Unit 3: Liberalism, Socialism, Contemporary Communist thought, Feminism
Unit 4: The End of an Ideology, Post-Modernism
Unit 5: Identity Politics: Consociationalism and Multiculturalism
Unit 6: Gandhism: Swaraj, Satyagraha, and Ahimsa
Unit 7: The Dalit and Bahu jan Perspectives: Phule, Ambedkar and Contemporary perspectives.

Select Readings
- C.L. Wayper, Political thought
- Rajiv Bhargava and Ashok Acharya, Political Theory: An Introduction.
- Amal Roy and Mohit Bhattacharya, Political theory, Ideas and Institutions
- S.P. Varma, Modern political Theory
- Andrew Heywood, Politics
- Will Kymlicka, Contemporary Political Philosophy.
- Rawls, J, Political liberalism
- M.P. Jain, Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions.
- Byran Turner, Theories of Modernity and Post-Modernity.
- C. Patemen, The Disorder of Women: Democracy, Feminism and Political Theory.
- Andrew Heywood, Key Concepts in Politics.
- Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies.
- Sudha Pai, Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh
- B.M. Nanda, Gandhi
- Sukhadev Thorat, Dalits in India: Search for common Identity.
- Kancha Ilaiah, Why I am not a Hindu.
- Kancha Ilaiah, Post-Hindu India: A discourse on Dalit-Bahujan, socio-spiritual and scientific revolution.
- Rajeev Bhargava, What is Political Theory and Why Do We Need It?
Course Rationale:
The Course seeks to introduce the students to the theoretical debates and unfolding transformation in international relations today. The emphasis will be on tracing a pattern in these transformations amidst some of the contemporary challenges faced in multiple global interactions.

Course Outline
Unit 1. Approaches: Classical-Scientific, Ideal-Realist, Neoliberal-Neorealist, Feminist, Post Modernist. 10
Unit 3. The U.N. System: Functioning, Challenges, Crisis of Relevance. 4
Unit 4. Information Order: Power, Propaganda, Distortion and Information Revolution. 6
Unit 5. International Ethics : Global Justice, Ethical Intervention, Humanitarianism. 8
Unit 6. War : Changing Nature of war & Conflict, Conflict Resolution, Arms trade and Information warfare. 8
Unit 7. Global Concerns: Terrorism, Human Rights, and Environment. 10
Unit 8. United States and the International Order: Unilateralism, Intervention, Hegemony. 6

Select Readings:
Joshua Goldstein International Relations, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2003
Ian Clarke Globalization and International Relations Theory, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1999

Journals:
Foreign Affairs International Organization
International Studies Economic and Political Weekly
The Economist World Focus

5
Course Rationale:
Multilevel developments have had serious impact on perception and the role of the state. Viewed against the traditional role, the managerial and substantive roles are of more recent origin though revisited in terms of evolution of the discipline. Policy Analysis and reform also find a place in this course.

Course Outline
Unit 1. Public Administration: State of the Discipline, Fundamental Shifts in Thinking about Public Administration, Big Questions of Public Admn. 9
Unit 2. Theories of Public Administration. Theories of Bureaucracy. Ethics in Administration. 9
Unit 3 Reinventing Government: Principles, Downsizing and Rightsizing Relative Roles of State and Market, Public Management V/s Public Service, Administration Reforms in India. 8
Unit 5 Public Information Resource Management & Accountability. eGovernance. Right to Information, Citizen Charters, Public Information Campaigns. 9
Unit 7. Public Policy and Reform in India: Public Works Management, Public Sector-Privatisation and Disinvestments. 9

Select Readings
Jan – Erik Lane – Public Sector Reform, Sage 1997
Helen Ingram and Steven R Smith - Public Policy Democracy, Frank Bros. 1996
Gary L. Wamsely and James Wolfe – Refounding Democratic
Robert E. Goodin & Han Dieter Klingemann – A New Handbook of Political Science, OUP 1996.
Donald C. Rowat (ed) – Basic Issues in Public Administration. Macmillan.

Journals: Public Administration Review
Indian Journal of Public Administration. The Administrator
PS104 : POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

Course Rationale:
The Course studies the process of development in relation to the roles of the state, classes and regions in India. The emphasis is on a thematic analysis of the development in various sectors in the post-independence period and the contemporary concerns that have emerged.

Course Outline
Unit 1. Political Economy: political Economy as a Method, perspectives, Politics as Reproduction of Social Relations, Sate and Social Opportunity, Politics of Rent Seeking. 10
Unit 2. Evolution of State in India: Historical Roots of planning, Redistribution. 8
Cooperatives. 8
Unit 4. Industry: State Centred Industrialization, Public Sector, License permit Raj, New Industrial policy, Corporate Sector, Impact on Labour. 8
Unit 5. Regions in Politics : Uneven Development of Regions in India, Economics Reforms & Regional Inequality, Regional Assertion. 8
Unit 6. Movements: Advises, Dalits, Women, Environment. 10
Unit 7. Contemporary Concerns : Displacement, Food Security including issue relating to GMOs, Water Resources, Digital Divide. 8

Select Readings
Nayyar, Deepak (1996): Economic Liberalisation in India: Analytics, Experience and Lessons,
R.C. Dutt Lectures on Political Economy, Orient Longman.

Journals: Economic and Political Weekly. Mainstream. Frontline
Course Rationale:
This course seeks to acquaint students with the Western-British impact on Indian society and intellectual traditions and the Indian response to the same. The Indian response to the Western impact is studied by examining the thought of English educated social reformers, liberals and constitutionalist, culture nationalists, Dalit spokespersons, Muslim Revivalists and indigenous socialists.

Course Outline
Unit 1. Nature and Importance of the study of modern Indian political thought.  4

Unit 2. The Western Impact on Indian Society and Intellectual Tradition.  4

Unit 3. Social reformers: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati,  6

Unit 4. Liberal Constituionalist: Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G.Ranade, & G.K.Ghokhlae.  10

Unit 5. Cultural Nationalism and Hindu Assertion: Vivekanada, Tilak, Aurobindo, Golwalkar, M.M.Malvia.  10

Unit 6. Muslim Assertion: Sir Syed Ahmed, Iqbal and Jinnah  6

Unit 7. Dalit Contestations: Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar.  6

Unit 8. Indigenous Socialism: Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan.  10

Unit 9. Radicalism: Radical Humanism of M.N.Roy and Dravidian Political thought of Periyar.  4

Readings.
Christophe Jaffrelot,(ed), Hindu Nationalism: A Reader.
Guruji Golwalkar, Bunch of Thoughts.
K.K.Kavlekar, Non-Brahmin Movement in South India.
Gail Omvedt, Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahmin Movement in Western India.
S.Roy, M N Roy: A Political Biography
Partha Chatarjee, Nationalist thought and Colonial World.
B.B.Mujumadar, History of Indian Political and Social Ideas.
Romain Rolland, Prophets of New India.
Adi H Doctor, Political Thinkers of Modern India.
Bidyut Chakrabarty, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context
V.R.Mehta and Thomas Pantham, Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations.
Sasheej Hegde, The 'Modern' of Modern Indian Political Thought: Outline of a Framework of Appraisal, Social Scientist, Vol. 35, No. 5/6 (May - Jun., 2007), pp. 19-38
V.P.Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought
Course Rationale:
The course intends to introduce the student to the fundamentals of Constitutional democracy. It seeks to examine these issues in the context of India. Some recent constitutional amendments will also be discussed.

Course Outline
Unit.1 Constitutionalism and Constitutional Government, Rule of law (Evolution of Constitutional Government under the Raj), Govt of India Acts 1919, 1935. 6

Unit.2. The Constituent Assembly and its vision of free India: Some salient CA Concerns-Freedom, Secularism, Federalism. Consociational and Multicultural Interpretation of Indian Constitution. 6

Unit.3 Fundamental rights, Directive Principles, Creative tension between the two. 6

Unit.4 Offices of the President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Government, Chief Election Commissioner, and Governor. 6

Unit.5 Parliament Loksabha & Rajyasabha, Speaker, parliamentary procedures, committees, Budget session, conventions and privileges. 6

Unit.6 Federalism in India: Centre-State legislative, financial and executive relations. Finance Commission, National Development Council, Inter-State Council, Areas of conflict between centre and states. 8

Unit.7 The Judiciary: The Supreme Court and High Courts, Judicial Independence, Judicial review and Activism, Basic Structure Judgements. 6

Unit.8 Constitutional Amendment and change. 6

Unit.9 Local Government & Politics: Panchayti Raj and Municipal Government: Power & functions, significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments, political realities. 4

Unit.10 Challenges to Indian Democracy: Communalism, Regionalism, criminalisation and corruption, regional disparities, environmental degradation, caste oppressions and socio economic inequalities. 6

Readings:
M.P. Singh and Rekha Saxena, Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns.
B.L. Fadia , Indian Government and Politics.
D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India
Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian experience
C.P. Bhambhi, Democracy in India.
Pratap Bhanu Mehata, Burden of Democracy.
Course Rationale:

This course will be taught with reference to Political institutions in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The Course contacts will be deal with thematically with a comparative focus on the above countries.

Course Outline

Unit 1. Land and its People: Geo-Political Setting, diversities of race, language & region, natural and human resources. 6
Unit 2. Colonialism and Nationalism: Patterns and features of Colonialism, nature of colonial impact, nationalistic movements. 8
Unit 3. Political Systems: Monarchy, Presidential, Parliamentary, Evolution and growth of Party System. 10
Unit 4. Political Processes: Electoral processes, Role of Military, Communalism and Ethnicity. 10
Unit 5. Federalism: Federal-Provincial relations, Local Governments- Patterns of Decentralisation and Devolution. 10
Unit 7. Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Genesis and Growth of SAARC, Challenges (internal and external) and prospects. 8

Select Readings

Attar Chand Pakistan: Party Politics, Pressure Groups and Minorities, Common Wealth N. Delhi, 1991
Dietmar Rothermund Role of State in South Asia and other Essays, Manohar, Delhi, 2000
Maya Chadda Building Democracy in South Asia, Sage Vistar, New Delhi, 2000
Ross Mallick Development. Ethnicity and Human Rights in South Asia, N.Delhi 1998
Subrata Mitra and Alison Lewis eds. Sub national Movements in South Asia, Segment, N. Delhi, 1978
Urmila Phadnis and Rajat Ganguly and Nation building in South Asia
V.P. Puchkov. Political Economy of Bangladesh, Patriot publishers, New Delhi, 1989

Journals: South Asian Survey Economics and Political Weekly, South Asian Journal World Focus; Frontline Magazine
PS108 : Democratic Politics in India: Issues and its Dynamics

Course Rationale: The Course deals with certain critical questions relating to the processes and functions of democracy in India. The thematic deals with the key factors shaping the democratic debate and plurality of voices that inform them.

Course Outline: Contact hours:
Unit.1: Contextualising Indian Democracy. 6
Unit.2: Democracy and elections in India. 6
Unit.3: Political parties in Indian Democracy. 10
Unit.4: Debate on Secularism in Indian Democracy. 8
Unit.5: Civil Society Groups in Indian democracy. 10
Unit.6: Democracy and Economic Development in India. 6
Unit.7: Question of Identity and Political participation: Caste, Language, Region, Ethnicity and Gender in Indian Politics. 10
Unit.8: Working of Parliament in Indian Democracy. 4

Readings:
1. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India.
4. C.P. Bhambhri, Democracy in India.
10. Amartya Sen and John Dreze, India: Economic development and Social opportunity.
12. B.L. Fadia, Indian Government and Politics.
PS201: HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Rationale:
This course shall focus on the concept of human rights and related debates. We shall discuss the role of international Systems such as the UNO in formulation of human rights and their enforcement. We shall examine the record of human rights in Third World nation-states and in India in particular with special reference to the underprivileged groups in contemporary India.

Course Outline
Unit 3. India State and Human Rights: Fundamental Rights, and other provisions, NHRC. 8
Unit 4. Civil Liberty Movements in India, Custodial Violence, Disturbed Areas. 6
Unit 5. Globalization, Third world and Human Rights. 6
Unit 6. Human Rights, Women’s movement and women’s Rights. 8
Unit 7. Human Rights, Minorities, Dalits and the State. 8
Unit 8. Contemporary Human Rights Concerns: AIDS, Cloning, Children, Elderly. 10

Select Readings
South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, Introducing Human Rights, Oxford, New Delhi, 2006
Course Rationale:
This course is intended to prepare the students to write a dissertation in the final year of M.A. by first introducing them to the foundations of Political Science research. It then intends to provide an understanding of the research process, research design, statistical techniques, leading to report writing.

Course Outline:
Unit 1. Foundations of Political Science Research: purposes for Political Science research, Positivist Research tradition, Approaches to research: positivist, New approaches, Interpretive approach.
Unit 2. State of Political Science Research: Big issues, focus in research topics, research in sub fields of Political Science, Research Ethics.
Unit 4. Research Topic and Design: defining research topic, finding information about a topic, Approaches to research design: quantitative and qualitative and types within each, combination research designs.
Unit 5. Quantitative Research: fundamental concepts, statistics and measurement, sampling methods, literature review, personal interviews, case study, constructing and using questionnaires, testing hypothesis.
Unit 6. Qualitative Research: Qualitative research strategies and methods, analyzing and interpreting qualitative data, case study method.

Select Readings:
Uwe Flick (ed) The Sage Qualitative Research Kit (8 vol) 2007.
PS203 : RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Course Rationale:
The course intends to sensitize students towards rural India, understand its plight and develop skills that can help in research and action on issues that need urgent attention, especially issues of equity through participation among others.

Course Outline
Unit 1: Concept of rural area and rural development. Causes of Rural Backwardness.


Unit 3. Participatory Approaches – ranking, scoring, making maps.

Unit 4: Poverty and Gender Analysis and measurement.

Unit 5. Agriculture and Rural Development. Food Security, hunger and famines.

Unit 6: Rural Education and Policy Interventions.

Unit 7. Rural Health and Policy Interventions. Maternal and child health. ICDS.


Select Readings
Pranab Bardhan: Political Liberalization and Indian agriculture.
Amartya Sen: Poverty and Famines
Vasant Desai. A Study of Rural Economy
Jain S.C. Rural Development
Das Kumar B Rural Development through Decentralization
VenkataReddy K Rural Development in India Poverty and Development
Khanna B.S. Rural Development in South Asia: Policies, Programmes and Organizations
Robert Chambers Rural Development Putting the Last First
Desai A.R. Introduction to Rural Sociology
Gillin and Gillin Cultural Sociology
M.L. Bantwala (ed) : India's agricultural development since independence.
G.S. Bhalla & others: Liberalization and Indian agriculture.
A.R. Desai (Ed): Rural Sociology in India.
PS204 : ADVANCED POLITICAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

Course Rationale:
This is an advanced course in public affairs reporting comprises lectures, class discussion and actual reporting. The aim is to develop the skills of good political journalism – good reporting, good choice of stories and reporting with integrity. Course comprises filing news stories, writing press releases, working with newspapers and reporting from the Legislature.

Course Outline
Unit 6. Writing & discussing features. Gossip and diary columns. Writing a Research article.
Unit 7. Watching and analyzing selected films.

Select Readings
T K Ganesh (ed). News Reporting And Editing In Digital Age.
Alok Mehta. Indian Journalism: Keeping It Clean
Online Journalism - A Basic Text by Tapas Ray
Principles of Communication Vijaya Somasundaram
Uma Joshi Media Research: Cross-Sectional Analysis,
MV Kamath. A Reporter at large.

Web:
http://student.bmj.com/write/how_to.php (6)
Conducting interviews http://www.sps.ed.ac.uk/gradschool/research_training/conducting_research_interviews
Conducting Indepth interviews http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FY393
Course Rational:
In the course we shall study significant regional traditions of democracy. We shall also study theoretical models, institutions and contemporary issues of democracy in the West as well as this world.

Course Outline
Unit 4. Democracy in Developing Societies Transitions Stability Consolidation Govemability.
Unit 6. Capitalism and Democracy: Inequality and Democracy.

Reading List
Bowles, S & Gintis Capitalism and Democracy.
Gandhi, Gram Swaraj
Ragbava Aiyar, Moral and Political Writings of Gandhi.
Held, D. Models of Democracy.
Machperson, CB. The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy.
Duncan, G (ed). Democratic Theory and Practice.
Pennoock, J.R Democratic Theory.
Bobbio, N. The Future of Democracy.
G. Marks & L. Diamond, Re-examining Democracy.
Course Rationale:
This Course situates itself at the interface of society and polity in post-independent India while being sensitive to the particularities of its historical existence. The objective is to equip the students with a critical understanding of the contemporary processes of socio-political change. The course also touches upon some of the problematic aspects of the enterprise of nation-building.

Course Outline
Unit 1: Introduction: Nature and scope of Political Sociology: Approaches to the study of Politics. Political systems and other social systems.

Unit 2 Basic Concepts: State-Nation, State-Society,

Unit 3 Civil Society and Citizenship: Relation of Civil Society to state. Citizenship as a characteristic of civil society. How citizenship is acquired and denied.

Unit 4 Caste and Indian Politics: Castes and caste system in India, its functions and dysfunctions, the Politicization of caste the concept of dominant caste.

Unit 5. Religion Ethnicity and Politics: Commission and Secularism Ethno-linguist. Language discourse as a political (Power) discourse. Ethnic assertion and National Unity.

Unit 6. Power and Authority and Gender: Power and Authority as separate but interlinked concepts. Forms and kinds of power and authority. Role of power and Authority in social change. Role of conflict and consensus in politics, society and social change. Gender and Politics.

Unit 7: Political Culture and National Building: Political culture and its role in defining a nation. Factors/Agents facilitating and/or hindering nation building (including role of cinema, literature, museum, maps history etc). Globalization and its impact on Indian nation/culture.

Select Readings
Kaviraj, Sudipta: State and Politics in India. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997
Breuilly, Nationalism, and the State St. Martin’s Press 1993
Calhoun, Craig Nationalism Buckingham, Open University, 1997
Kaviraj Sudipta and Sunil Khilnani Civil Society, Cambridge University. 2002
K.L. Sharma Social Stratification in India, Sage New Delhi.
Course Rationale:
On the basis of the general understanding of Public Administration the students are now introduced to the interplay between development and administration, the course proceeds from the historical evolutionary context to redefining development and administration in the light of liberalization and globalization agendas. Mechanisms for development, focal areas of transformation, welfare economics and reframing the development agenda form part of this course.

Course Outline:


Unit 3. Bureaucracy and Development: Institutional Framework for Policy Advice (Cabinet Secretariat and PMO), Bureaucracy Reform, Planning Objectives, Mechanism (Planning Commission, NDC) and Rise and Decline of Development Planning in India.


Unit 7: Evaluation of development programmes and projects.

Select Readings
Thapar, Romila. 2000. India another Millennium. Penguin.(1,5)
Kohli, Atul. 2002. The Success of India’s Democracy. Cambridge.(3)
Dreze, J & Amartya Sen. Indian Development.
Amartya Sen, Jean Dreze. The Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze Omnibus: (comprising)
Amartya Sen. Development as Freedom
Journals: Kurukshetra, Yojana, EPW.
Course Rationale:
The city is the focus of multiple contestations. The course is intended to provide a varied approach to urban governance beginning with the concept of good governance, the notion or urban, to the exciting new civil society initiatives. It is intended to give the student a global perspective on issues of urban governance and the institutional and creative solutions attempted to urban problems.

Course Outline
Unit 1: Urbanisation and Good Urban Governance. Urban-rural linkages. Peri-urban. Issues in Good urban governance. 8
Unit 2: Urban Housing, slums & eviction. Housing Mobilisation, poverty and role of urban governance (Case Studies : Calcutta and Korea) 8
Unit 3: Sustainable growth and the city: sanitation & water management, transport Management (Delhi Metro), Pollution. 8
Unit 4: Urban Insecurity: violence, drugs and crime; Climate change and natural disaster management. 8
Unit 5: Indian Initiatives: 74th Constitutional Amendment. JNNURM- Agenda for change? 8
Unit 6 : Participatory Budgeting & urban environment management (Case Study: Porto Allegre, Brazil, Pammal, South India). Community participation in waste management. (Case study :Bamako and Bangalore), Participatory action planning (Case study: Hubli-Dharwad) 10

Unit 7: Accountability in urban services. Citizens Report Card. Use of GIS in urban management (Case study : Pune and Sattara) 10

Select Readings:
Pinto, Marina. Metropolitan City Governance in India. Sage.
Palnitkar, Sneha and Vijaya Srinivasan. The intersection of Poverty and solid waste management. AIIILSG. Mumbai.
Global campaign for good governance. www.unhabitat.org/campaigns/governance/
Towards Norms of Good Urban Governance www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/
What is good governance? http://www.unescap.org/pdd/prs/ProjectActivities/
Ongoing/gg/governance.asp
Citizens Report Card (Bangalore) www.pac.india.org
PS209  HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Course Rationale:
The course follows from the main discipline of Public Administration and introduces the student to the new focus on human resources in organizations. It seeks to develop an understanding of the role of HR within organizations and highlights the criticality of human resources and change for improved performance of public organizations.

Course Rationale
Unit 2: Organisational Theory, public versus private organizations, structure, environment, goals, HRD Climate and culture.
Unit 3: Training and development, career planning, behavioral factors, worker participation and empowerment.
Unit 4: Power, Politics and Conflict in organizations: Understanding and managing people, human resource education, individuals and the team.
Unit 5: Change in public service organizations, organizational culture and change, implementing change.
Unit 6: Innovation in public services, supporting innovators, managing the process of innovation in public services.
Unit 7: Future of Managing Human Resources: Leadership, organizations, organizational culture, productivity and performance.

Select Readings:
Reddington, Martin, mark Withers, and Mark Williamson. Transforming HR: Creating Value through People.
PS210 : STATE AND THE MARGINALISED

Course Rationale:
This course seeks to focus on certain sections of society which have remained marginalised in terms of employment and economic empowerment, education and opportunities which have further constrained their participation in mainstream of society.

Course Content:
Unit 1 : The Indian State & Liberal Ethos, Marginalisation and Democratic Politics: dimensions of marginalisation, Marginalisation and Political Representation.

Unit 2 : Caste, Understanding the category Dalit. Discourses in Dalit perspectives

Unit 3 : Class, Industrial Labour, Agrarian Classes and Tribals.


Unit 6 : The Secular state and the marginalised.

Unit 7 : The Developmental State and the marginalised. Common property resources.

Unit 8 : Conflict and the marginalised. Dalit women in India

Select Readings:
Kohli, Atul. 2002. The Success of India’s Democracy. Cambridge.(3)
Course Rationale:
The integrated course on Goa’s Political Economy presents the students with an overview of prospects, performance and problems associated with the state’s economy. Contested discourses of developmental terrain and environment are also discussed herein.

Course Rationale:
Unit 2: Pre-Liberation Goan Economy. Traditional systems of government & economy: Gaunkari/Communidade. 8
Unit 3. Post Liberation Planning and the Strategy for Development: Plans and Priorities, Plan implementation, People’s Participation in planning. 8
Unit 4: Financing the State (From Union Territory to Statehood), Pattern of Central Funding, State Income, State Budgets. 8
Unit 5. The Development Agenda- Sectoral Development: Industrial Growth in Goa (Industrial Policy), Mining: Productivity and problems, Tourism and Hotel Industry, Public Health. 10
Unit 6: Agricultural Productivity. Land Tenancy and fragmentation of holdings, Conversion of land. 8
Unit 7: Political tensions & contested discourses: Political Movements. Fisheries and Ramponkars, Trade Unions and Workers’ Movement Environment and development. 10

Select Readings
Almeida, JC. The Economy of Goa before liberation. Unpublished article.
Challam, KVSR et al. Planning and Development in Goa. Unpublished article.
Course Rationale:
The course seeks to acquaint students with the illusion of India's foreign policy since independence. Particular emphasis is laid on the foundation aspects of foreign policy as also shedding light on the mechanics and dynamics of foreign policy making and implementation. Emerging aspects embodying India’s interface with global and regional and regional players and multilateral organizations and forums shall also be dealt with.

Course Outline
Unit 1: Making of India’s Foreign Policy: Institutions, Structure, Processes, and Doctrinal Aspects; Determinants (domestic and international) 10
Unit 2: India’s Nuclear and Security Policies: Genesis, Doctrines, Evolutionary Trajectory, Emerging Dimensions. 10
Unit 3. : India’s Interface with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan. 10
Unit 4. India’s Relations with World and Regional Powers, US, Russian Federation, PRC, Israel. 10
Unit 5. : India’s Interaction with Global and Regional Institutions & Groupings: UN, IMF & WB, ASEAN-ARF, APEC, EU, IBSA. 10
Unit 6. : Continuity and Change in 21st Century Indian Foreign Policy: Non-Alignment, Democracy, Terrorism, Economic Diplomacy, Energy, Security, Diaspora. 10

Select Readings
B.C. Kavie, India’s Quest for Security
T.T. Polouse, India and the NPT
Berkes and Bedi, Diplomacy in India: Indian Foreign Policy in the UNO
J N Dixit India’s Foreign Policy Challenge of Terrorism : Fashioning New Interstate Equations/ New Delhi, Gyan, 2002
S.D. Muni and Girijesh Pant. India’s Search for Energy Security : Prospects for Cooperation with Extended Neighbourhood. New Delhi, Rupa, 2005,
Course Rationale:
Combining the traditional and contemporary mainstream theoretical approaches, the course purports to offer meaningful insights for an understanding of recent trends in contemporary international Political economy from the perspectives of developing countries. The prime objective of the course is to expose the students to the complexities and dynamics of current global politics and international relations.

Course Outline
Unit 1. International Political Economy – Definition and Approaches: Traditional Approaches – Mercantilist, Marxian, Dependencies, Contemporary Mainstream-Institutionalism, Constructivist, Current Discourse on Globalization in International Political Economy. 10
Unit 2: International Economic Institutions and problems: Birth and Breakdown of Bretton Woods System, From General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) to World Trade Organization (WTO), Multilateral Economic Institutions (MEI) and Developing Countries. 10
Unit 3. Political Economy of Regionalism: European Integration Process, North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), Asia Pacific Economic Community (APEC), South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) and other Regional Economic units. Towards Global Integration? 10
Unit 4. Non State Actors in International political Economy: Transnational Corporations (TNCs) Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) – National and International, Protest Movements 10
Unit 5 Transcendence of National Issues: Global Environmental Concerns, international Migration of Labour, Gender and Global Economy, Human Rights. 10
Unit 6. Global Social Development: Poverty, population, Food Security, Relevant Conferences. 10

Readings
Frank, AG., Crisis in the World Economy (New York, Holmes and Meier, 1980).
Green, Reginald and Ann Seidman, Unity or Poverty: The Economics of Pan-Africanism (Hannondsworth, Penguin, 1968).
Nabudere, D.W., The Political Economy of Imperialism
PS214 : PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Course Rationale
This course examines international conflict and cooperation, forms of strategic interaction and cause of war and prevention of conflict and conditions and efforts toward attaining peace.

Course Outline
Unit 1: Strategic Studies: Nature, Prominence during the Cold War, Recent Trends 10
Unit 2: War and Conflict: Nature, Forms and Causes of Conflict, Security Dilemmas and Arms Races, Technology and War, RMA 10
Unit 3: Approaches to Security: Arms Control and Disarmament 10
Unit 4: Civil-Military Relations 10
Unit 5: Confidence Building Measures, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Management 10
Unit 6: Peace Research and Peace Movements 10

Select Readings
Samuel Huntington, Soldier and the State
**Course Rationale**

The course proposes to introduce the student to the changing maritime security environment in the Indian Ocean encompassing the economic, political and environmental issues at stake. With India at the focus, the course shall engage with the key issues in the policy domain covering both the state and the non-state actors relevant to the maritime security.

**Course Outline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Maritime Security: Concepts and Issues</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit II</td>
<td>India’s Maritime Frontiers and Resources</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit III</td>
<td>Maritime Security: Principle Agents and Processes</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Unit IV</td>
<td>Maritime Security and India’s Naval Security Doctrine</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Unit V</td>
<td>Issues in Maritime Cooperation: Exploration, Joint Exercises, Counter Terrorism, Search and Rescue</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit VI</td>
<td>Maritime Security and Cooperation (select Case Studies)</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
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**Select Readings**

- Rahul Roy Chowdhary *India’s Maritime Security*, IDSA and Knowledge World, New Delhi, 2000
- Jasjit Singh *Maritime Security*, IDSA, New Delhi, 1993
- Donald Berlin *The Indian Ocean and the Second Nuclear Age*, Orbis, vol 48, winter, 2004, p 55-70