

Syllabus (CBCS)
MA Political Science
Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University

(CBCS - SEMESTER SYSTEM)
Courses offered in the Department of Political Science
Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University

COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER -I

COURSE NO.		NAME OF PAPER	Credit points	Internal Marks	External Marks
PSCC101	CORE	Key Concepts in Political Analysis	5	20	75
PSCC102	CORE	Indian Political Thought	5	20	75
PSCC103	CORE	Western Political Thought	5	20	75
PSCC104	CORE	Indian Politics: Institutions and Processes	5	20	75

SEMESTER -II

PSCC201	CORE	Public Administration: Approaches, Principles and Theories	5	20	75
PSCC202	CORE	Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates	5	20	75
PSCC203	CORE	Comparative Politics ; Approaches and Issues	5	20	75
PSCC204	CORE	Theories of International Relations	5	20	75

SEMESTER -III

PSCC301	CORE	International Political Economy	5	20	75
PSCC302	CORE	Indian Foreign Policy and the Contemporary World	5	20	75
PSDCE303 (any one)	DCE	1. Rural Development: Indian Context 2. Political Parties in India	5	20	75
PSGE304 (any one)	GE	1. Local Governance in India 2. Indian State and Administration	5	20	75

SEMESTER -IV

PSCC401	CORE	Foundations of Social Science Research	5	20	75
PSCC402	CORE	Dissertation, Seminar & Viva-Voce	5	20	75
PSDCE403 (any one)	DCE	1. Rural Society and Economy in India 2. State and Sub-State Politics in India	5	20	75
PSGE404 (any one)	GE	1. Environmental Studies and Disaster Management 2. Electronic Governance	5	20	75

Syllabus for M.A. - 1st Semester

Core Course: PSCC101 Key Concepts in Political Analysis Credits: 5

Course Outline:

The course aims at introducing students to the key concepts which are the building blocks of political analysis. Each concept will be studied in terms of the main debates over its nature and scope in the discipline and its relationship with other concepts. After doing this course, the student will be able to discern the conceptual debates which underlie political phenomena.

Unit-I

Politics and the Political - Conflict, Consensus, Class, Patriarchy, Public and the Private Power – Three Dimensional View of Power, Power to and Power over, Influence, Exploitation, Hegemony, Power/Knowledge.

Unit-II

Empowerment- The Concept, Dimensions of Empowerment, Types of Empowerment, Individual and Group Empowerment.

Unit-III

State- Political Authority and Political Obligation, Modern State, Theories of the state, Governmentality, State-Society relationship

Civil Society- Historical evolution of the concept, Civil Society as market, public sphere, civic virtue; associational life, State/ civil society, relationship

Unit IV Democracy- Who should rule and why? Liberal democracy and its critics, Representation and Participation

Liberty – Positive and Negative models, Civil and Political liberty, Freedom of expression, Alienation, Social conditioning

Unit-V Equality and Justice – Why equality; Equality of What/ Distributive justice: Universality and difference, Care

Rights- Natural, legal rights, human rights; Three generations of rights, Individual and group rights

Suggested Readings:-

1. Andrew Heywood, Political Theory, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004 (Third Edition)
2. Andrew Heywood, Politics, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013 (Fourth Edition)
3. Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya (ed) Political Theory: An Introduction , Pearson Education, 2008
4. Andrew Vincent, Modern Political Ideologies, Wiley-Blackwell, 2010 (Third Edition)
5. Will Kymlicka, Contemporary Political Philosophy, OUP, 2002 (Second Edition)
6. Dudley Knowles, Political Philosophy, Routledge, 2001
7. Jonathan Wolff, An Introduction to Political Philosophy, OUP, 1996
8. John Dryzek, Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (eds), The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory, OUP, 2008
9. Jean Hampton, Political Philosophy, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998

Suggested Readings:-

1. Adrian Leftwich: What is Politics: The Activity and Its Study, Polity Press, 2004
2. Amartya Sen, "Equality of What?" in S.M.McMurrin, ed., The Tanner Lectures on Human Values, Cambridge University Press, 1980, pp 195-220.
3. Bhikhu Parekh, "Equality in a Multicultural Society", in Rethinking Multiculturalism, Palgrave, 2000

4. Colin Gordon et.al, eds., The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality, University of Chicago Press, 1991
5. Craig Calhoun, "Civil Society and Public Sphere", in Public Culture, Vol 5, No2, 1995.
6. David Held, Models of Democracy, Polity, 2006 (Third Edition)
7. David Held, Political Theory and the Modern State, Polity Press, 1989
8. David Miller: The Liberty Reader, Paradigm Publishers, 2006
9. John Rawls, 'Justice as Fairness: Political not Metaphysical', Philosophy and Public Affairs, Vol 14 (3), 1985.
10. Michael Walzer, "Complex Equality", in Spheres of Justice: A Defence of Pluralism and Equality, Martin Robertson, 1983
11. Noberto Bobbio, 'Gramsci and the conception of civil society' in Chantal Mouffe (ed) Gramsci and Marxist Theory, Routledge, 1979.
12. Robert Nozick, "Distributive Justice", in Anarchy, State and Utopia, Oxford, Blackwell, 1974
13. Ronald Dworkin, 'What is Equality? Part I: Equality of Welfare', Philosophy and Public Affairs, Vol 10/3, 1981
14. Ronald Dworkin, 'What is Equality? Part II: Equality of Resources', Philosophy and Public Affairs, Vol 10/4, 1981.
15. Selma Sevenhuijsen, 'The Place of Care: The Relevance of the Feminist Ethic of Care for Social Policy' in Feminist Theory, 4(2), 2003.
16. Simone Chambers and Will Kymlicka, eds., Alternative Conceptions of Civil Society, Princeton University Press, 2002.
17. Steven Lukes, Power: A Radical Critique, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

**M.A. – 1st Semester
Core Course: PSCC102
Indian Political Thought
Credits: 5**

Unit - I: Kautilya

- Ideas on State
- Bureaucracy
- Foreign Policy

Unit - II: Raja Rammohan Roy

- Liberalism
- Views on Individual Freedom
- Law and judicial system

Unit - III: M. K Gandhi

- Idea of Satyagraha
- Trusteeship
- Swaraj

Unit – IV: Jawaharlal Nehru

- Humanism
- Democracy
- Socialism

Unit – V: B.R Ambedkar

- Democracy
- Social Justice
- Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Suggested Readings:-

1. Appadorai A., 1987, Indian Political Thinking in the 20th century, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers
2. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, Marx Gandhi and Socialism, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust

3. Mehta V. R., 1996, Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar 17
4. Mehta V. R., and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi, Sage
5. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage
6. Parekh Bhikhu 1995, Gandhi's Political Philosophy, New Delhi, Ajanta International
7. Parekh Bhikhu and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 1987, Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought, New Delhi, Sage
8. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, OUP
9. B.R Ambedkar, 'Annihilation of Caste'
10. M.K Gandhi, 'Hind Swaraj'

M.A. – 1st Semester
Core Course: PSCC103
Western Political Thought
Credits: 5

Course Outline:

This course deals with the classical thinkers and themes of western political philosophy. We will probe the key concerns of political thought such as justice and the good ideal and possible regimes, citizenship and civil virtues, contract, consent and trust as the basis of political obligation and the relative autonomy of politics vis-à-vis philosophy or economy. We will attempt to understand thinkers and texts both from philosophical and historical perspective. The main objective is to train students in the foundational texts and thinkers of political science.

Unit – 1: Greek Political Thought

- Plato: Justice in individual and city - cave allegory - philosopher kings - wisdom and its relationship to politics,
- Plato - Republic
- Aristotle: Polis and the good life - constitution regimes and citizenship-tensions between wealth, virtue and freedom - politics and practical wisdom
- Aristotle - Politics

Unit – 2: Medieval Thought

- Church-State Controversy-Development of Christian Political Ideas
- St. Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Law, Theory of Government
- Niccolo Machiavelli: The Prince - The Context, Contents, Political Realism
- Niccolo Machiavelli: Discourses - The Context, Content and the Theory of the Republic - An Assessment

Unit – 3: Contractualists

- Thomas Hobbes: State and nature and hypothetical contract-grounds of political obligation—absolute sovereign - the new science and society.
- Johan Locke: Nature law and reason - consent and political authority - limited government and property, Locke, Second Treatise
- Rousseau: Unspoilt natural condition of humans –material progress, civilization and injustice—the general will - Great legislator and civil religion, Rousseau, The Social Contract

Unit – 4: John Stuart Mill

- Utilitarian legacy-individuality, freedom and progress
- John Mill - On Liberty

Unit – 5: Karl Marx

- The state and bourgeois rule-capitalism and alienation
- Worker's consciousness and revolution.
- Philosophy of History and Historical Materialism

Suggested Readings

1. Bluhm, W.T. Theories of Political Systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern Political Thought, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1981.
2. Dunning, William. A History of Political Theories, Allahabad, 1966. 3. Bernstein, William. Modern Political Thought, Oxford and IBH, 1974.
3. Jones, W.T. Masters of Political Thought, OUP, 1975.
4. Sabine, G.H. A History of Political Theory. OUP, 1973.
5. Strauss, Leo and Cropsey, Joseph. History of Political Philosophy, Chicago, 1987.
6. Voegelin, Eric. Order and History: Plato and Aristotle, Louisiana State University Press, 1957.
7. Wiser, James. Political Philosophy: A History of the Search for Order. Prentice-Hall, 1982.
8. Wolin, Sheldon, Politics and Vision, University of California Press

M.A. - 1st Semester
Core Course: PSCC104
Indian Politics: Institutions and Processes
Credits: 5

Course Outline:

Teaching politics in a country has to be grounded in understanding and analysis of politics of the country concerned. Thus, this paper seeks to introduce students the key institutions and processes of governance in India. Organised in five units, the course deals with historical legacies and foundations of Indian state and democracy with reference to the making of the Indian Constitution. It examines and locates changing patterns of centre-state relations within the broad framework of transformation of India's polity from a centralised federation to a multilevel federal system. It will engage with the major aspects of the different organs of government, namely the legislature, executive and the judiciary. It would also examine some of the new institutions that have emerged in India in recent decades.

Unit I: Institutional legacies and making of the Constitution:

Historical inheritance and institutional legacies

Making of India's Constitution: Major features of the Constitution

Foundational principles/Core values: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies

Unit II: Institutions of governance:

- a. **Legislature:** Legislation, accountability and representation; Parliamentary Committees; Decline of legislatures?
- b. **Executive:** President: New and emerging role; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: Collective responsibility and parliamentary accountability; Growing importance of the Cabinet; Governor and Chief Ministers: Changing relationship; Civil services
- c. **The Judiciary:** Judicial independence and review; Judicial activism and overreach

Unit III: India as a parliamentary federation

Major features of Indian federalism: Tension areas and issues in Centre-State relations

Transformation from centralised federation to multilevel federalism

Unit IV: Parties and party system

National and regional parties: Social and ideological bases

Transformation of the party system: From one party dominant system to multiparty system

Coalition governments and coalition politics at the national and state level

Unit V: Regulatory and governance institutions:

Planning Commission; Finance Commission; Inter-State Council

Election Commission of India; National Human Rights Commission

Central Information Commission, Vigilance Commission; Comptroller and Auditor General; Lok Pal and Lokayukta

Suggested Readings: Unit 1

1. Austin, Granville. 1966. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4.
2. Dasgupta, Jyotirindra. 2001. "India's federal design and multicultural national construction," University Press/ Foundation, chapter 3.
3. Jha, Shefali. 2008. "Rights versus representation: Defending minority interests in the Constituent Assembly," in Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.339-353.
4. Khosla, Madhav. 2013. *The Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
5. Kothari, Rajni. 1970. *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, chapter 2.
6. Sarkar, Sumit. 2001. "Indian democracy: The historical inheritance," in Kohli (ed.). *The success of India's democracy*, chapter 2. Readings:

Suggested Readings: Unit II

1. Hewitt, Vernon and Shirin M. Rai. 2010. "Parliament," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.28-42.
2. Shankar, B. L., and Valerian Rodrigues. 2010. *The Indian Parliament: a democracy at work*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 1 and 3.
3. Austin, Working a democratic Constitution, pp.534-93; pp.604-13.
4. Chakrabarty, Bidyut. 2006. "Jawaharlal Nehru and administrative reconstruction in India: A mere limitation of the past or a creative initiative?" *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies* 29 (1), pp.83-99.
5. Das, S.K. 2013. *The civil services in India*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series
6. Khare, H. 2003. "Prime Minister and Parliament: Redefining accountability in the age of coalition government," in Ajay K. Mehra, and G.W. Kueck, (eds.). *The Indian Parliament: A comparative perspective*. New Delhi: Konark, pp.350- 368.
7. Krishnan, K.P and T.V. Somanathan. 2005. "Civil service: An institutional perspective," in Kapur and Mehta, *Public institutions in India*, chapter 7.
8. Manor, James. 2005. "The presidency," in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *Public institutions in India: Performance and design*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, chapter 3.
9. Radin, Beryl. 2007. "The Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in the 21st Century: Living in an intergovernmental environment". *International Journal of Public Administration*. 30 (12-14), pp.12-14.
10. Verma, Arvind. 2005. "The Police in India: Design, performance and adaptability," in Kapur and Mehta (eds.), *Public institutions in India*, chapter 6.
11. Rajamani, Lavanya and Arghya Sengupta. 2010. "The Supreme Court" in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.80-97.
12. Mehta, Pratap Bhanu. 2007. "The rise of judicial sovereignty," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2), pp.70-83.
13. Sathe, S.P. 2002. *Judicial activism in India: Transgressing borders and enforcing limits*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, chapters 2 and 3.

SuggestReadings: Unit III

1. Arora, Balveeret. al. 2013. "Indian federalism," in K.C. Suri (ed.) *ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science: Indian Democracy*, Volume 2. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Arora, Balveer. 1995. "Adapting federalism to India: Multilevel and asymmetrical and innovations," in Douglas V. Verney and Balveer Arora (eds.). *Multiple identities in a single state: Indian federalism in comparative perspective*. New Delhi: Konark.
3. Mathur, Kuldeep. 2013. *Panchayati Raj*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series
4. Singh, Mahendra P. and Douglas V. Verney. 2003. "Challenges to India's centralised parliamentary federalism," *Publius* 33(4), pp.1-20.
5. Tummala, Krishna K. 2007. "Developments in Indian federalism: 2005–2007," *Asian Journal of Political Science* 15 (2), pp.139-160. Readings:

Suggest Readings: Unit IV

1. Kothari, Rajni. 1964. "The Congress 'system' in India," Asian Survey 4(12), pp.1161-73.
2. Kothari, Rajni. 1970. "Continuity and change in India's party system," Asian Survey 10(11), pp.937-48.
3. Sridharan, 1999. "Coalition politics in India: Lessons from theory, comparison and recent history" in D. D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck (eds.). Principles, power and politics, New Delhi: Macmillan India.
4. Sridharan, E. 2005. "Coalition strategies and the BJP expansion, 1989-2004," Commonwealth and Comparative Politics 43(2), pp.194-221.
5. Sridharan, E. 2010. "Party system," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). The Oxford companion to politics in India, pp.117-138.
6. Suri, K.C. 2005. Parties under pressure: Political parties in India since independence (paper presented for a project on State of democracy in South Asia. Delhi: CSDS). Available online: www.democracy-asia.org/qa/india/KC%20Suri.pdf
7. Yadav, Yogendra and SuhasPalshikar. 2006. "Party system and electoral politics in the Indian states, 1952-2002: From hegemony to convergence," in Peter Ronald deSouza, and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's political parties. New Delhi: Sage, pp.73-115. Readings:

Suggest Readings: Unit V

1. Austin, Working a democratic Constitution, pp.614-30.
2. Bagchi, Amaresh. 2007. "Role of planning and the Planning Commission in the new Indian economy," Economic and Political Weekly, 42(44), pp.92-100.
3. Bhagat, Anjana K. 1996. Elections and electoral reforms in India. New Delhi: Vikas, pp.23-102.
4. McMillan, Allister. 2010. "The Election Commission" in Jayal and Mehta (eds.), Oxford companion to politics in India, pp. 98-116.
5. Rudolph, Lloyd I. and Sussane I. Rudolph. 2001. "Redoing the constitutional design from an interventionist to a regulatory state," in Kohli (ed.), The success of India's democracy, pp.127-62.
6. Chadda, Maya. 2012. "India in 2011: The state encounters the people," Asian Survey 52(1), pp.114-29.
7. Visvanathan, Shiv. 2012. "Anna Hazare and the battle against corruption," Cultural Critique 81(spring), pp.103-111.

Syllabus for M.A. – 2nd Semester

Core Course: PSCC201

Public Administration: Approaches, Principles and Theories

Credits: 5

Objective:

The subject of public administration is an inherent part of political science. Studying the fundamentals of public administration helps the students to improve their understanding of the state and its style of governance. The Course aims at discussing the basic principles and theories of public administration. Besides, this course enlightens the students on the distinction between public and private administration, trends in structural and accountability facets in the era of globalization.

Course outline

1. **Public administration: Conceptual dimensions**
 - a. Meaning, scope, evolution, relevance and importance of public administration
 - b. New Public Administration,
 - c. Comparative Public Administration,
 - d. New Public Management,
 - e. Development Administration,

2. **Theoretical approaches:**
 - a. Structural approach: Woodrow Wilson, Taylor, Weber, Gullick and Urwick
 - b. Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo, McGregor, Argyris
 - c. Systems Approach: Chester Bernard
 - d. Decision Making: H.A. Simon
 - e. Ecological Approach: F.W Riggs
 - f. Public Choice: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Duncan Black
3. **Structure of Public Administration:**
 - a. Forms of public organisations, public sector undertakings
 - b. Accountability and control: Financial Administration, role of civil society, Social audit, People's participation
4. **Globalisation, Liberalisation and Public administration:**
Administrative reforms, changing role of public sector in the context of liberalization, public private relations
5. **Good Governance:**
 - a. Features and elements
 - b. E-governance
 - c. Public policy

Selected readings:

1. Avasti R. and Maheswari S.R., (2009). Public Administration, Agra, Laxmi Narain Agarwal
2. Felix Nigro; Lloyd G. Nigro, (1989). Modern Public Administration, Harper & Row Publishers
3. Goel, S.L. (2003). Advanced Public Administration, Deep & Deep Publications
4. Maheshwari S.R., (1991). Issues and Concepts In Public Administration, New Delhi, Allied Publishers.
5. Naidu S.P., (1996). Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, Hyderabad, New Agem International Publishers
6. Shafritz Jay M. and Hyde Albert C., (1987). Classics of Public Administration, Chicago, Illinois, The Dorsey Press
7. Sharma M.P. and Saldana B. L., (2001), Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal
8. Buck Susan J. and Morgan Betty N.,(2005). Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Raymond W. Cox III, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
9. D. Ravindra Prasad, V. Sivalinga Prasad, (2010). Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers,
10. Duncan Black (1969). "Lewis Carroll and the Theory of Games," American Economic Review, 59(2), pp. 206–210
11. Mohit Bhattacharya, (2008). New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors
12. Herbert A. Simon, (1997). Administrative Behavior, 4th Edition, Free Press, 13. Chester I Barnard, (1938) the functions of the executive, Mass, Harvard University Press
13. Robert T Golembiowski, (1977). Public Administration as a Developing Discipline (in two parts), Marcel Dekker, New York
14. Ferrel Heady, (2001).Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective, Sixth Edition, Mercel Dekker,
15. F.W. Riggs, (1964). Administration in Developing Countries: the theory of prismatic society,
16. Yehezkel Dror, (1983). Public Policy Making Reexamined, transaction publishers, new Jersey,
17. Thomas R. Dye, (2008). Understanding Public Policy: International Edition, Pearson/Prentice Hall,
18. Thomas R. Dye, Virginia Gray, (1980).The Determinants of public policy, Policy Studies Organization series, Lexington Books
19. R . K . Sapru, (2010). Public Policy: Art and craft of policy analysis, PHI Learning Private limited, New Delhi
20. Governance: A Reader. (2008) Bidyut Chakrabarty, Mohit Bhattacharya, Oxford University Press, USA

21. Arne F. Leemans,(1976). A Conceptual Framework for the Study of Reform of Central Government, The Management of Change in Government, Institute of Social Studies, Volume 1, 1976, pp 65-98
22. John D. Montgomery, “Sources of Bureaucratic Reform: Problems of Power. Purpose and Politics” (Bloomington: Comparative Administration Group Occasional Papers, 1967, Vol. 1, p. 1. 24. Gerald E. Caiden. (1969). Administrative Reform. Publisher, Transaction Publishers.

M.A. – 2nd Semester
Core Course: PSCC202
Indian Politics: Major issues and Debates
Credits: 5

Objectives:

This paper introduces students to key issues and debates that occupied a central place in Indian politics over the past six decades since India became an independent democratic republic. Organised into six units, the course begins by examining the major perspectives that shaped and informed the Indian Politics over the years. It then examines the politics of major social identities in Indian politics, viz, caste, class, tribe and gender. How language, region, and ethnicity not only underpin the reorganisation of India’s federal polity but also how they define the contentious discourse on regionalism and secessionism would be discussed. Issues such as communalism and secularism, civil society and the state; and the politics of economic reforms would be other major themes in the course.

Course outline

Unit I: Major perspectives on Indian politics

Liberal, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist: Western and Indian

Unit II: The politics of identities in India

Caste, tribe, class and gender: Domination, recognition, mobilisation and social justice

Unit III: Regionalism, Secessionism, Communalism and Secularism

- a. Language, region, and ethnicity: Demand for separate states; salience of regional parties at the national and state level
- b. Autonomy and Secessionism: Accommodation or Integration?
- c. The role of religion in politics; Minorities
- d. Debates on nationalism, communalism, and secularism

Unit VI: Civil society and the state

- a. Social Movements; Non-governmental organisations
- b. Development and displacement
- c. Anti-Corruption movements
- a. Political reforms

Unit V: Policy and politics in the era of economic reforms

- a. The policy and politics of economic reforms
- b. Agrarian crisis; growing disparities and inclusive growth
- c. Business and politics

Suggested Readings:

Unit I

- a. Chatterjee, Partha. 2010. "The state," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). The Oxford companion to politics in India. New Delhi: OUP, pp.3-14.
- b. Das, Samir Kumar. 2013. “Introduction: Surveying the literature on state in postIndependence India,” in Samir Kumar Das (ed.). ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science, Vol.1. New Delhi: ICSSR/Oxford University Press.

- c. Gupta, Sobhan Lal Datta. 2013. "Social Character of the Indian state: A survey of current trends," in Samir Kumar Das (ed.) ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science, Vol.1. New Delhi: ICSSR/Oxford University Press.
- d. Menon, Nivedita and Aditya Nigam. 2007. Power and contestation: India since 1989. New Delhi: Zed.
- e. Mitra, Subrata. 2008. "When area meets theory: Dominance, dissent, and democracy in India," *International Political Science Review* 29(5), pp.557–78. Readings:

Unit II

- a. Basu, Amrita. 2010. "Gender and Politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.168-80. a.
- b. Deshpande, Ashwini. 2013. *Affirmative action in India*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
- c. Fernandes, Leela and Patrick Heller. 2006. "Hegemonic aspirations: New middle class politics and India's democracy in comparative perspective," *Critical Asian Studies*, 38(4), pp.495-522.
- Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. "Savaging the civilized: Verrier Elwin and the tribal question in late colonial India," *Economic and Political Weekly* 31(35/37), pp.2375-80+2383+2385- 89.
- d. Guru, Gopal "Social justice," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.361-80. e.f. Harris, John. 2010. "Class and politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.139-54.
- e. Jhodka, Surinder. 2010. "Caste and politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.154-67.
- f. Jodhka, Surinder Singh. 2013. *Caste*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series g.
- g. Pai, Sudha. 2013. *Dalit assertion*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
- h. Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.). 2001. *Dalit identity and politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- i. Xaxa, Virginius. 2005. "Politics of language, religion and identity: Tribes in India," *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(13). Readings:

Unit III

- a. Austin, Granville. 1966. "Language and the constitution: The half-hearted compromise," in Granville Austin. *The Indian constitution: cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- b. Baruah, Sanjib. "Regionalism and Secessionism," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.181-92.
- c. Chandhoke, Neera, 2006. "A state of one's own: Secessionism and federalism in India," Discussion paper no.80. London: Development Research Centre, Crisis States Programme, DESTIN, LSE, September.
- d. Kaviraj, Sudipta.2010. "Writing, speaking, being: Language and the historical formation of identities in India," in Sarangi (ed.), *Language and politics in India*, chapter 9.
- e. Tillin, Louise. 2013. *Remapping India: New states and their political origins*. London: Hurst, especially introduction and chapters 1, 6, and 7.
- f. Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.). 1998. *Secularism and its critics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- g. Bhargava, Rajeev. 1999. "Should we abandon the majority-minority framework?" in D.L. Sheth and Gurpreet Mahajan (eds.). *Minority identities and the nation-State*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.169-205.
- h. Chandhoke, Neera. 2010. "Secularism," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.333-47.
- i. Chandra, Bipan.1990. "Communalism and the state: Some issues in India." *Social Scientist* 18(8-9), pp.38-47.
- j. Chatterjee, Partha. 1986. *Nationalist thought and the colonial world*. New Delhi: Zed books.
- k. Hansen, Thomas Bloom and Jaffrelet Christophe (eds.). 1998. *The BJP and the compulsions of politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- l. Mohapatra, Bishnu. "Minorities and Politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.219-40.
- m. Nandy, Ashis. 2009. *The intimate enemy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Unit VI

- a. Chandhoke, Neera. 2007. "Civil society," *Development in Practice* 17(4/5), pp.607-14.

- b. Kaviraj, Sudipta. 2001. "In search of civil society," in SudiptaKaviraj and Sunil Khilnani. Civil society: History and possibilities. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.287- 323.
- c. Kothari, Smitu. 1993. "Social Movements and the redefinition of democracy" in Philip Oldenburg (ed.). India briefing. Boulder: Westview Press.
- d. Mohanty, Manoranjan and Partha Nath Mukherji (eds.). 1998. People's rights: Social movements and the state in the Third World. New Delhi: Sage.
- e. Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.). 1999. State and social movements. New Delhi: Sage Readings:

Unit V

- a. Kohli, Atul. 2006. "Politics of economic growth in India 1980-2005: Part I" Economic and Political Weekly, 41(13), April 1, pp.1251-59.
- b. Kohli, Atul. 2006. "Politics of economic growth in India 1980-2005: Part II" Economic and Political Weekly, 41(14), April 8, pp.1361-70.
- c. Nayar, Deepak. 2006. "India's unfinished journeys: Transforming growth into development," Modern Asian Studies 40(3), pp.797-832.
- d. Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. 2001. "Iconisation of Chandrababu: Sharing Sovereignty in India's Federal Market Economy," Economic and Political Weekly 36(18), pp.1541-52.
- e. Sachs, Jeffrey, Ashutosh Varshney and Nirupam Bajpai (eds). 2000. India in the era of economic reforms. New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
- f. Sinha, Aseema. 2010. "Business and politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). The Oxford companion to politics in India, pp.459-77.
- g. Suri, K.C. 2006. "Political economy of agrarian distress." Economic and Political Weekly 41(16), 1523-29.

Journals:

- Studies in Indian Politics: SAGE Journals
- Journal of Politics and Governance
- Indian journal of Society and Politics
- Indian Politics & Policy | Policy Studies Organization

M.A. - 2nd Semester Core Course: PSCC203 Comparative Politics: Approaches and Issues Credits: 5

Course Description:

The aims of this paper is to make students familiar with the basic rules of doing comparative research and introducing the most influential approaches and salient topics in comparative political science. The general aim of this course is to help you have the basic knowledge and understanding of Comparative Politics, and to enable you appreciate its usefulness in Political Science. To achieve the general aim set out above, PSCC203 has the following as specific objectives:

- educating you about the basic concepts and principles of comparative politics
- highlighting the value of comparison in political studies
- acquainting you with the methods of comparative politics
- educating you about how to analyse contemporary political issues using comparative method.

Course Outline:

Unit I: Comparative Politics:

- i. As a Method and an Area of Enquiry
- ii. Emerging Trends in Comparative Politics

Unit II: Understanding Concepts:

- i. State
- ii. Nation
- iii. Democracy

Unit III: Approaches to Comparative Politics

Unit IV: Elements of Comparison

- i. Constitution and Institutions
- ii. Political Culture
- iii. Political Development
- iv. Party system and Political participation
- v. Modernization
- vi. Legitimacy Identities

Unit V: A. Comparative Perspectives of Third World Regimes

- i. Parliamentary Model
 - ii. Military Regime
 - iii. Communist System
- B. Comparative perspective of movements**
- i. Women Movements
 - ii. Environmental Movements
 - iii. Human Rights Movements
 - iv. Ethnic Movements

Selected Readings:

Books:

1. Lucian W.Pye, Aspects of Political Development, Amerind Publications, New Delhi, 1966.
2. M.Curtis, Comparative Government & Politics: An Introductory Essay in Political Science, Harper & Row, New York, 1978.
3. Jean Blondel, Comparative Government: A Reader, Macmillan Press, London, 1975.
4. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman, The Politics of the Developing Areas, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1971
5. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell, Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Ferrer and Simons, New York.
6. Lucian W.Pye and Sidney Verba, Political Culture and Political Development, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1972.
7. Shah, Ghanshyam, Social Movements in India: A Review of the Literature, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1990.
8. Malik, S.C. (ed.) Indian Movements: Some Aspects of Dissent, Protest and Reform, IIA, Simla, 1978.
9. Oommen, T.K. Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1990.
10. Roa, M.S.A., Social Movements and Social Transformation: A Study of Two Backward Classes Movement in India, Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1987.
11. Roy C. Maeridis, The Study of Comparative Government, Garden City, New York

Journals:

- The Journal of Comparative Politics
- *Comparative Political Studies*
- Asian Journal of Comparative Politics

M.A. – 2nd Semester
Core Course: PSCC204
Theories of International Relations
Credits: 5

Course Objective: This course introduces masters' students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in International Relations theory including explanatory as well as normative paradigms. The course is designed to provide a thorough background in different schools of International Relations theory and the debates between them regarding their perspectives on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities.

Course outline

Unit I: Introduction

- a. Evolution of the Discipline
- b. The Great Debates

Unit II: Realism: Its Variants and Complements

- a. Structural Realism
- b. Indian Tradition: Kautilya's Realpolitik
- c. Neo-Realism and the Chinese Tradition
- d. Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
- e. The English School Unit

III: Alternative Approaches in International Relations

- a. Critical Theory
- b. Constructivism
- c. Post-Modernism
- d. Feminism
- e. Neo-Marxism
- f. Post Colonialism

Unit IV: Non-Western Perspectives in International Relations

- a. State
- b. Ethics in International Relations

Unit V: Future Directions in International Relations Theory

- a. Problematic of 'International'
- b. The End of IR theory

Suggested Readings:

Books:

1. Ahuja, Kanta, Huup Coppens and Herman van der Wusten (eds.) Regime Transformation and World Realignment, New Delhi, SAGE, 1993.
2. Bajpai, Kanti and Shukul Hariss (eds.) Interpreting World Politics, New Delhi, SAGE, 1995.
3. Bruce L. Sanders and Durban Alanc, Contemporary International Politics: Introductory Readings, New York, John Wiley, 1971.
4. Bull, Hedley and Adam Watson, The Expansion of the International Society, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1984.
5. Buzan, Barry, People, States and Fear, Sussex, Wheatsheaf Books, 1983.
6. Calvo-Coseres, World Politics, New York, Longman, 1982.
7. Carr, E.H., The Twenty Years Crises 1919-1939, London, Macmillan, 1981.
8. Giddens, Anthony, The Third Way, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1998.
9. Halliday, Fred, Making of the Second Cold War, London, Verso, 1989.
10. Halliday, Fred, Rethinking International Relations, London, Macmillan, 1994
11. Harshe, Rajen, Twentieth Century Imperialism, New Delhi, SAGE, 1997.
12. Malhotra V. Kuman, International Relations, New Delhi, Anmol, 1993.
13. Mayall, James, Nationalism and International Society, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
14. Mishra, K.P., (ed.) Non-alignment – Frontiers and Dynamics, New Delhi, Vikas, 1982.
15. Rahman, M.M., The Politics of Non-alignment, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House, 1969.
16. Rajan M.S., Non-alignment: India and the Future, Mysore, University of Mysore, 1970.
17. Rajan, M.S., and Shivaj Ganguli, (eds.) India and the International System, New Delhi, Vikas, 1981.
18. Rana, A.P. Imperatives of Non-alignment: A Conceptual Study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in the Nehru Period, Delhi, Macmillan, 1994.
19. Rosecrance Richard, Action and Reaction in World Politics, Boston, Little Brown, 1963.
20. Smith, Anthony, State and Nation in the Third World, Sussex, Wheatsheaf Books, 1983.

Journals:

- Alternatives Current History
- Economic and Political Weekly
- Foreign Affairs
- International Organisation
- International Studies
- Millennium
- World Focus
- World Politics

Syllabus for M.A. – 3rd Semester

Core Course: PSCC301
International Political Economy
Credits: 5

Course Objectives

This course seeks to familiarize students with International Political Economy (IPE), a new and emerging area in international relations. Since the 2008 global financial crisis, the study of IPE has rarely been so relevant to the shaping of global affairs. This area has acquired a new salience in the context of globalization, a phenomenon largely driven by economic forces and motives but with serious political implications, both for individuals and states. IPE represents an attempt by scholars, who having recognized the importance of the intricate and dynamic relationship between the political (state) and the economic (market), tried to study these two most important forces of our times in an interactive and integrated mode. The primary focus of IPE, therefore, is the complex and often contentious relationship that exists between state, society and market. The objectives of the course include:

- i) providing students with knowledge of a range of theoretical approaches to the study of global and international political economy;

- ii) providing students with an understanding of debates about the emergence and political consequences of a globalised economy, with its patterns of inequality;
- iii) exploring the prospects and politics of managing the global economy in the context of globalization; and
- iv) relationship is sought to be studied from three most important and influential ideological perspectives that engaged human intellectual attention in the post-industrial societies over the last few hundred years, namely, liberal, nationalist and Marxist. These three perspectives are employed to examine and explain some of the most critical issues in IPE like international money, international trade and role of MNCs and the relationship between dependency and economic development.

Unit: I. Nature of International Political Economy

- Importance and Consequences of Market
- Three Perspectives on IPE
 - ❖ Liberal
 - ❖ Marxist
 - ❖ Nationalist

Unit: II. Contemporary Theories of IPE

- Theory of Dual Economy
- Theory of the Modern World System
- Theory of Hegemonic Stability

Unit: III. International Money and Trade

- The Bretton Woods (1944-1976)
- The Non-System of Flexible Rates
- Free Trade vs Protectionism
- Global Financial Crisis – 2008

Unit: IV. Dependency and Economic Development

- Liberal and Marxist Perspectives on Economic Development
- Underdevelopment
- Uneven Growth
- Least Developed Countries Strategies

Unit: V. Globalization and IPE

- Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) - Nature and Role
- State and Market - Transnational Civil Society
- Rise of Economic Regionalism and Economic Actors
- Political Economy of COVID 19 Crisis
- India's Globalization: Evaluating the Economic Consequences

Suggested Readings Books

- Rahul Mukherji, Political Economy of Reforms in India, Publisher: Oxford, 2014.
- Richard T. Fly, An Introduction of Political Economy, Publisher: Read Books, 2013.
- Thomas Oatley, International Political Economy, Publisher: T&F India, 2019.
- Susan Strange (Ed.), Paths to International Political Economy, Taylor & Francies Ltd., 2020.
- Susan Strange, States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy, Pinter Publishers, London, 1988.
- Shadwell John Lancelot, Political Economy for the People, Publisher: Wentworth Press, 2019.

- Gilpin, Robert, *The Political Economy of International Relations*, Publisher: Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1987.
- Harshe, Rajen, *Twentieth Century Imperialism: Shifting Contours and Changing Conceptions*, Publisher: Sage, 1997.
- Kennedy, Paul, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers*, New York, Random House, 1987.
- Keohane, Robert O. *After Hegemony, Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy*, Publisher: Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1984.
- Ohmae, Kenichi, *The End of the Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economies*, London, Harper Collins, 1995.
- Palmer, Norman D. *The New Regionalism in Asia and the Pacific*, Lexington, Heath and Company, 1991.

Journals

- Journal of Political Economy
- Economic and Political Weekly
- International Journal of Political Economy
- Political Economy Journal of India
- Foreign Affairs
- International Affairs
- International Organization
- International Studies
- Millennium
- World Politics

M.A. – 3rd Semester
Core Course: PSCC302
Indian Foreign Policy and the Contemporary World
Credits: 5

Objectives of the Course

This course seeks to familiarize students with India's Foreign policy in the arena of international relations. Every sovereign country has its foreign policy. Foreign policy refers to the sum total of principles, interests and objectives which a country promotes while interacting with other countries. The thrust of foreign policy keeps on changing according to changing international conditions. India's foreign policy is shaped by several factors including its history, culture, geography and economy and so on.

Unit I

Foreign Policy: Meaning, Approaches and Theories

Contemporary World—Major Trends and Developments, Foreign Policy—Meaning— Major Approaches and theories

Unit-II

Indian Foreign Policy: Principles, Objectives and Determinants

Indian Foreign Policy: Principles and objectives, Domestic Determinants: Geography, History, Culture, Society, Political System, External Determinants—Global, Regional, Bilateral.

Unit-III

Structure of Foreign Policy

Structure of Foreign Policy Decision-Making—Formal, Informal

Unit IV

India and Regionalism

India and the United Nations, India's Approach to Regionalism - SAARC, ASEAN, India and the Bilateral Relations—United States, Japan, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh

Unit V

India and Major Global Issues

India and Major Global Issues - Globalization, Terrorism, Human Rights, Gender-Nuclear Issues

Suggested Readings:

1. Paranjpe, Shrikant, Parliament and the Making of Indian Foreign Policy: A Study of Nuclear Policy, New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1997.
2. Mansingh, Lalit, Venkatraman, M., Lahiri, Dilip, Dikshit, J.N., (Eds.), Indian Foreign Policy: Agenda for the 21st Century, Volumes 1 and 2, New Delhi Konarak Publishers, 1997 and 1998.
3. Kapur, Harish, India's Foreign Policy, 1947-92: Shadows and Substance, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1994.
4. Grover, Verinder (Ed.) International Relations and Foreign Policy of India, Volumes 1 to 10, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 1992.
5. Girard, Michel (Ed.), Theory and Practice in Foreign Policy Making: National Perspectives in Academics and Professionals in International Relations, London. Pinter Publishers, 1984.
6. Dikshit, J.N., Across borders: Fifty years of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Picus Books, 1998.
7. Chaturvedi, Arun, Lodha, Sanjay (Eds.), India's Foreign Policy and the Emerging World Order, Jaipur, Printwell Publishers, 1998.

8. Blackwell, Robert D., Carnesale, Albert, (Ed.), New Nuclear Nations: Consequences for U.S. Policy, New York, Council on Foreign Relations Press, 1993.
9. Appadorai, A., Rajan, M.S., India's Foreign Policy and Relations, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1985.
10. Haksar, P.N., India's Foreign Policy and its Problems, Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 1993.

M.A. – 3rd Semester
Core Course: PSDCE303 (1)
Rural Development: Indian Context
Credits: 5

(Any one from PSDCE303 (1) and PSDCE303 (2))

Objectives

India is a land of villages; rural economy is the backbone of Indian economy. Rural Development is a unique concept designed to expose the students to make them aware of the rural life of people and the problem prevailing in rural area. The main objectives of this paper are:

1. To prepare the students to make them understand on the issues prevailing in rural areas
2. Students can solve the problems better for rural development.
3. This paper can make the students to understand the socio-economic conditions of rural folk.

Unit-I

Rural Development: Concepts and Strategies

Development: Concept and its Changing Perspective, Liberalization and Rural Development-Paradigm of Rural Development

Unit-II

Rural Development in India

Rural Development in India- Policies, Programmes and Strategies - Community Development Programme in India

Unit-III

Administration for Rural Development

Administration for Rural Development – District Administration- The Role of District Collector, Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj- Evolution of Panchayati Raj – Structure, Functions and Sources of Finance – Role of Panchayats in Rural Development- Role of Cooperative and Voluntary/ Non Government Organizations in Rural Development.

Unit-IV

Rural Planning in India

Planning for Rural Development – Idea of Grassroots Planning- Decentralization of Planning Machinery- District-Level Planning
 Financial Rural Development- Sources of funds for Rural Development- Institutional and Non-Institutional.

Unit-V

Rural Poverty and Unemployment in India

Rural Poverty - Causes and Indicators for measuring Poverty- Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India, Problems of Unemployment in India

M.A. – 3rd Semester
Core Course: PSDCE303 (2)
POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

Credits: 5

(Any one from PSDCE303 (1) and PSDCE303 (2))

Course Objectives

This Course focuses on the study of political parties in India both at center and state levels. The study comprises of their organization, ideology and political support base. The in-depth understanding of parties would enable the students also to examine the questions of inner party democracy and transfer of power within the party. Further, it engages the students on the questions of government funding of elections and elections campaign in the country. With the application of new technologies and new mass media, it is important to understand how the nature and magnitude of elections campaigns have changed in India. The course allows the students to make a comparative study of elections manifestos of major political parties which will give them insight into their commitments to the issues and how and in what ways they converge as well as differ from each other.

Course contents

Unit-I: The Party System in India

Political Parties in Modern Democracies, Evolution and Role of Political Parties in India, Approaches to the Study of Party Systems in India, Nature of Indian Party system

Unit II: Understanding Issues in Indian Politics

Comparing Manifestos of the Political Parties, Studies in Slogans. Election Campaign, Changing Nature of Political Campaign, Understanding Voting Behavior

Unit-III: National Parties: their Origin, Organization, Ideology, Support Base and Electoral Performance

The Indian National Congress, The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Communist Party of India (M). Debates on Democracy within Party. Dynasty politics and Family Succession in Parties

Unit IV: Regional Parties - I

Phenomenon of Rise of Regional Parties: Regional or Individual Aspirations?, Nature of Regional Parties: Dynasty and Family Proprietorship and Control

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP): Kanshi Ram and the Origin of the BSP, Ideology and Social Bases of Support, Shift in BSP Strategy, BSP in Uttar Pradesh.

The Trinamool Congress: Origin of the TMC, Ideology and Social Bases of Support in West Bengal

Unit V: Regional Parties

The Akali Dal: Origin, growth, the demand for Punjab Suba (1947-66), Akali Dal after formation of Punjabi Sabha, Electoral performance and Social Support.

The Shiv Sena: origin, ideology, organizational structure and initial growth, Rebirth of the Shiv Sena, Mobilization strategies since 1980s.

The Telugu Desam Party: origin, electoral performance and social support.

Asom Gana Parishad: The Assam Movement and the birth of AGP, AGP in power (1985- 1990), the AGP in Opposition, Electoral Performance, and social base.

The DMK/AIDMK in Tamil Nadu: birth of the DMK, growth, split and birth of AIDMK, Cultural Mobilization, Electoral performance, political power.

Select Readings:

- Adeney Katharine and Lawrence Saez, Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism, Routledge, 2005.
- Chandra Kanchan, Why Ethnic Parties Succeed?: Patronages and Ethnic Head Counts in India, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004.
- Hasan, Zoya (ed.). Parties and Party Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001
- Jafferlot, Christophe, The Hindu Nationalist Movement In India, Part I& II, Penguin India, New Delhi, 1996.
- Kanungo Pralay, RSS' Tryst with Politics: From Hedgewar to Sudarshan, Manohar, New Delhi 2002.
- Kohli, Atul, Centralization and Powerlessness: India's Democracy in a Comprehensive Perspective, in Joe Midgal, Atul Kohli & Vivenne Shue, (eds.), State Power and Social Forces, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Kothari. Rajni, 'The Congress System Revisited: A Decennial Review', Asian Survey Vol. XIV: 12, Dec, 1974
- Morris-Jones, W.H., Politics Mainly Indian, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1979.
- Pai, Sudha, State Politics, New Dimension: Party System Liberalization and Politics of Identity, New Delhi, Shipra, 2000.
- Roy, Ramashray and Paul Wallace, (eds.), Indian Politics and the 1998 Election: Regionalism, Hindutva and Stale Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.
- Sartori, G., Parties and Party Systems: A framework for Analysis, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1976.
- Singh M.P. and Rekha Saxena, India at the Polls: Parliamentary Elections in a Federal Phase, Oriend Longman, Delhi, 2003.
- DeSouza Peter Ronald and E. Sridharan, India's Political Parties, Sage, New Delhi, 2006 State and sub-state politics in India

M.A. – 3rd Semester
Core Course: PSGE304 (1)
LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA
Credits: 5

(Any one from PSDCE304 (1) and PSDCE304 (2))

Objectives of the Course:

The course will help students develop an understanding of the concept and theories of decentralisation and the nature of local institutions both at the urban and rural level. Apart from covering problems and challenges of urban and rural development, various programmes for the same will be studied.

Unit- I

Local Government – the concept- Origin and Evolution of local Government in India

Unit-II

Local Government and the Political Process in India since independence Panchayati Raj and Municipal Governance in India

Unit-III

73rd and 74th Amendment Acts.

Rural Governments: Composition, power and functions; Urban Local Governments: composition, power and functions.

Women and Political Participation, women and electoral politics in India - Focus on Panchayati Raj Institutions

Unit-IV

Local Government and Bureaucracy in India

Unit-V

Leadership at the local level-Women in Local Governments in India

Autonomy of Local Government in India: Local Self Government- Local Democracy.

Readings

Rawat, Harikrishna 2013; Samajik Shod Ki Vidhiya; New Delhi: Rawat Publications Ahluwalia, Isher Judge. (2017). Urbanisation in India. New Delhi: Sage.

- Arora, R. K. & Goyal, R. (1996). Indian Public Administration. New Delhi: Vishwa Prakashan.
- Aziz, A. (1996). Decentralised Governance in Asian Countries. Ed. New Delhi: Sage.
- Bhadouria, B. D. S. & Dubey, V. P. (1989). Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers. Page 39 of 66
- Bhattacharya, Mohit. (1976). Management of Urban Government in India. New Delhi: Uppal.
- Sachdeva, Pradep. (2011). Local Government in India. Delhi: Pearson
- Maheshwari, S. R. (2003). Local Government in India. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal.
- Maheshwari, S.R. (2017); Bharat Me SthaniyaShasan; Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal
- Mathew, G. (1994). Panchayati Raj in India: From Legislation to Movement. New Delhi: ISS.
- Oommen, M. A. & Datta, A. (1995). Panchayats and their Finance. New Delhi: ISS.
- Oommen, M. A. (1995). Devolution of Resources from the State to the Panchayati Institutions. New Delhi: ISS.

M.A. – 3rd Semester
Core Course: PSGE304 (2)
Indian State and Administration
Credits: 5

(Any one from PSDCE304 (1) and PSDCE304 (2))

Course Objectives

This Course outlines the historical processes associated with the growth of public administration as a discipline in India; and goes on to reflect on contemporary administrative perspectives and experiences. It also focuses on changes brought about by administrative reforms in the governance of India. It discusses these changes in the context of the markedly neo-liberal agenda of the modern state. The course will seek to comprehend the broad intellectual traditions in administration that has decisively shaped the contours of Indian Administrative system as we understand it today. The course will also attempt to provide the student with some practical hands-on understanding on contemporary administration and policy concerns.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course the students should be able:

- ❖ to discuss the theoretical approaches to the study of Indian Administration;
- ❖ to have a comprehensive overview of the major administrative developments since twentieth century; and
- ❖ to debate key contemporary issues and problems pertaining to Indian administration.

Contents

Unit-I: Foundations of Administration

- Ancient Administration and Kautilya's Arthashastra
- Mughal and British Administration
- Change and Continuity in Indian Administration in the Post-independence

Unit-II: Public Services

- All India, Central, State and Local Services
- Union and State Public Service Commission
- Training of Civil Servants

Unit-III Local Governance

- Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: Its Impact on Decentralization
- State Election Commission
- State Finance Commission
- Challenges to Local and Urban Governance

➤ Politics of Coalition and dynamics of Bureaucracy

Unit- IV: Public Sector Reforms and Regulatory Authorities in India

- Public Sector in Modern India
- Forms of Public Sector Undertakings
- Problems of Autonomy, Accountability and Control
- Emergence of Regulatory Commissions in post-liberalization
- Telecom Regulatory Authority
- Central Electricity Regulatory Authority
- Insurance Regulatory Authority

Unit-V: Themes and issues in Indian Administration

- Problems of Centre-State Relations
- ICTs & Good Governance
- Administration and Politics: Politicization
- Integrity in Administration and Civil Service Ethics
- Corruption in Administration: Role of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta
- Administrative Reforms: Role of Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)

Selected Reading

Unit – I

- ❖ Barthwal, C.P. Indian Administration since Independence, Lucknow: Bharat Book Centre, 2003.
- ❖ Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya. Public Administration: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- ❖ Kautilya, The Arthasashtra, New Delhi: Penguin, 1992.

Unit – II

- ❖ Maheswari, S. R. Indian Administration, New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan, 2005.
- ❖ Arora, RK, Public administration in India: Continuity and change, Rajat Publications, 2008.
- ❖ Chattopadhyay, H.P. Indian administration, New Delhi: Global Vision, 2009.
- ❖ Goel , S.L. Public Administration: Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2003.
- ❖ Maheshwari, S.R. Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- ❖ Sharma, M.P and B. L. Sadana, Public Administration in Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 2010.

Unit III

- ❖ Bandyopadhyay, D, ‘Guiding role of Central Finance Commission regarding the state counterparts’, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLIII, No.22, 2008.
- ❖ Bedi, Arya and Rita, Aryan, The constitution of India, New Delhi: Kataria, 2003.
- ❖ Chatturvedi, J.C. Political Governance, New Delhi: Isha Books, 2005.
- ❖ Government of India, Commission on centre-state relations report, Centre-state financial relations and planning, Vol.III, New Delhi: Government of India, 2010.
- ❖ Government of India, Report of Thirteenth Finance Commission 2010-2015, Vol.I, New Delhi: Ministry of Finance, 2009.
- ❖ Government of India, Second Administration Reforms Commission in its Sixth Report, Local governance: an inspiring journey into the future, New Delhi: Government of India, 2007
- ❖ Government of India, Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Vol.I, New Delhi: Sage, 2013.
- ❖ Jayal , Neeraja and Mehta, Bhanu Pratap (ed), The Oxford companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010.
- ❖ Jha, Gangadhar, ‘Fiscal decentralization for strengthening urban local government in India: lessons from practices in developing and transitional economies’, Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. LIX, No.2, pp 278-295, 2013.
- ❖ Kudva, Neema. “Engineering Elections: The Experience of Women in “Panchayati Raj” in Karnataka, India”, International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society, Vol.16 (3), Springer. Pp.445-463, 2003, Stable
URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20020176> Accessed: 11/12/2013.

Unit IV

- ❖ Performance, and Private Sector Development in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- ❖ Arun, Thankom G, ‘Regulation and competition: emerging issues from Indian perspectives’, in Cook, Paul; Paterick, Kirck; Minogue, Martin; and Parker, David (ed), Leading Issues in competition, regulation and development, Edward Elgar, 2004.
- ❖ Bhattacharya, Sugata and Patel, Urjit R, ‘New Regulatory Institutions in India: Performance and Design’, in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed), Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- ❖ Rao, Narasimha D and Gupta, Subhashish, ‘Recent Developments in the Regulatory Framework for the Private Sector in Infrastructure’, in Asian Development Bank (ed),

Trade Policy, Industrial Report of the Standing Committee on energy, Union Government, and May 1995 (Chairman: Jaswant Singh).

Unit – V

- ❖ Singh, Amita. Administrative Reforms, New Delhi: Sage, 2005.
- ❖ Lee, Mordecai. Government Public Relations: A Reader, United States: CRC Press, 2007.
- ❖ Indian Institute of Public Administration. Public Policy in India: Some Emerging Concerns, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 2002.
- ❖ Agarwal, U.C. Public Administration vision and Reality, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2003.
- ❖ Bhattacharya, Mohit. New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2009.
- ❖ Prasad, Kamala. Indian Administration: Politics, Policies and Prospects, Delhi: Pearson Longman, 2006.
- ❖ Maheswari, SR, Administrative Reforms in India, Chennai: Macmillan, 2011.
- ❖ Naib, Sudhir, The Right to Information in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Syllabus for M.A. – 4th Semester

Core Course: PSCC401

Foundations of Social Science Research Course

Credits: 5

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to impart research skills to the beginners and help to improve the quality of research by the existing researchers. It also encompasses the understanding and application of appropriate research design, statistics, and the use of the computer for data analyses, report writing and presentation. The course also introduces the key conceptual issues of each research method, as well as giving practical guidance. It covers the series of research methodology contents: from problem formulation, to design, to data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination. The course has the dual aims of equipping students with conceptual understandings of current academic debates regarding different methods, and the practical skills to put those methods into practice.

Learning Objectives:

This course will provide students with:

- A concrete understanding of the methods of doing research, data collection and analysis, report writing
- An understanding to identify the research gaps by reviewing the existing literatures on the concerned topic and state the research questions
- Identifying the difference between qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and analysis strategies

Syllabus Outlook

Unit-I: Introduction to Research

Meaning, Objectives, Motivation, Utility of Research Types, Steps and Methods of Research

Scientific Method and Its Characteristics
Theory Building and Understanding the Language of Research
Ethics and Empiricism

Unit – II: Problem Identification and Formulation in Research:

Social Research Process
Literature Review Process and Formulation of Research Questions
Hypothesis- Characteristics and Types
Hypothesis Testing –Logic and Importance Concept
and Importance of Research Design Types and Uses of
Research Design

Unit – III: Tools and Techniques of Data collection and Field Work Practices

Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary
Interview Schedule and Questionnaire
Interview Method- Types; Selecting Respondents; Rapport; the Interview Guide; the Interview situation; recording
Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), The Case Study Method, Oral Histories, Life Histories, PRA and RRA Techniques
Participant Observation and Ways of Interviewing

Unit – IV: Data Analysis

Qualitative Data Formatting and Processing
Content Analysis, Narrative Analysis and Discourse Analysis
Grounded Theory Methodology and Interpretative Analysis
Quantitative Data Analysis
Measures of Central Tendency Measures of
Dispersion and Variability
Characteristics of Association, Correlation and Regression
Statistical Inference: Testing of Hypothesis

Unit – V: Citation, References and Bibliography

Formats and Styles (APA, Chicago, MLA, ASA)
Software for Reference Management and Detection of Plagiarism
Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Avoiding Plagiarism

REFERENCES

1. Garg, B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal, F. and Agarwal, U.K., 2002. An introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers.
2. Kothari, C.R., 1990. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International. 418p.
3. Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K., 2002. Research Methodology, Ess Ess Publications. 2volumes.
4. Trochim, W.M.K., 2005. Research Methods: the concise knowledge base, Atomic Dog Publishing. 270p.

5. Wadehra, B.L. 2000. Law relating to patents, trade marks, copyright designs and geographical indications. Universal Law Publishing.

Additional reading

1. Anthony, M., Graziano, A.M. and Raulin, M.L., 2009. Research Methods: A Process of Inquiry, Allyn and Bacon.
2. Carlos, C.M., 2000. Intellectual property rights, the WTO and developing countries: the TRIPS agreement and policy options. Zed Books, New York.
3. Coley, S.M. and Scheinberg, C. A., 1990, "Proposal Writing", Sage Publications.
4. Day, R.A., 1992. How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper, Cambridge University Press.
5. Fink, A., 2009. Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. Sage Publications
6. Leedy, P.D. and Ormrod, J.E., 2004 Practical Research: Planning and Design, Prentice Hall.
7. Satarkar, S.V., 2000. Intellectual property rights and copy right, Ess Ess Publications.

M.A. – 4th Semester
Core Course: PSCC402
Dissertation, Seminar and Viva-Voce
Credits: 5

Objectives of the programme

Broadly speaking, dissertation during your programme at Master Degree enables you an opportunity to develop (and prove that you have developed) a deeper knowledge and understanding of a particular area of study. In addition to developing a deeper content knowledge, you are also demonstrating research and writing skills.

For most students this will be the longest, most difficult and most important assignment completed at university, requiring months of preparation and hard work (the library might become a second home). However, it can also be very rewarding, particularly if you're passionate about your choice of topic. It's therefore definitely a good idea to make sure you choose a subject you're genuinely interested in.

M.A. – 4th Semester
Core Course: PSDCE403 (1)
Rural Society and Economy in India
Credits: 5
(Any One from PSDCE403 (1) and PSDCE403 (2))

Course objectives

Rural sociology and economy are connected with the study of social and economic life in rural areas. Rural sociology and economy have been specially designed to study the rural phenomena and it is a systematic study of the varied aspects of the rural areas. It is the study of the rural social and economic networks and how they operate for the smooth functioning of the society. The rural society and economy is generally rooted in the villages, and rural sociology studies the facets of the villages, the way it functions, the various problems it faces and the how it tackles to face the imminent challenges. The main objective is:

1. To define and explain rural sociology
2. To define and explain rural economy
3. To provide key insights into the disciplines
4. To understand the scope of rural sociology and economy
5. To study village community and industries in the Indian context

Unit I: Rural Sociology

Emergence and Development of Rural Sociology: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Rural Sociology; Characteristics of Indian Rural Society, Rural-Urban differences, Urban influences on rural society; Rural Sociology as a Systematic Science

Unit II: Issues and problems of Rural Society

Rural Society: Inequality, Unemployment, Health and Hygiene, Public health facilities, Problems relating to infrastructural facilities, Underdevelopment and its consequences

Village community: Evolution, Characteristics, and Types; factors for the growth of Village Community: Physical, Social, Economic, Ecological; Rural-Urban Continuums; village leadership: major issues and problems; Rural Migration: Dynamics and trends

Unit –III: Rural Economy

Meaning, Objectives, Features and types of Rural Economy; Traditional Rural Economy; Colonial Rural Economy; Rural Economy after Independence; Impact of the New Economic Policy on the Rural Economy

Unit IV: Issues and problems of Rural Economy

Rural unemployment; indebtedness; labour migration; agrarian crisis and distress among farmers; development and displacement, Agrarian structure and its transformation; changing patterns of village Economy; Importance and problems of agriculture; Agricultural marketing: problems and measures; changes in rural economy in the backdrop of Globalization

Unit V: Agriculture, Rural Industrialization and Rural occupation

Agriculture: Importance and problems

Agricultural marketing: problems and measures; Irrigation- types; Crop Planning

Allied Agricultural Activities – Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, Floriculture, Fishery, Sericulture and Mushroom – Problems and Prospects

Rural Industrialization: Role and the place of village industries in Indian economy; Growth and development of village industries in India; Prospects of rural Industries

Rural Occupations: Nature of Rural Occupations, structure; Problems and Conditions of Rural Labour

Selected References:

1. Ahuja, Ram (1999): Society in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Chitambar, J.B (1993): Introductory Rural Sociology: A synopsis of Concepts and Principles, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
3. Desai, A.R (1978): Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakasan, Bombay.
4. Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (2010): Rural Sociology, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
5. Gupta, Dipankar (2011): How rural is rural India – RNFE, Oxford Handbook of Agriculture.
6. Jodhka, S. (2004): Agrarian Structure and its Transformation, in Veena Das (ed.), Handbook of Indian Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

7. Jodhka, S. (2012): Caste, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Jodhka, Surinder, S. (2012): Village Society: Essays From Economic and Political Weekly, OrientBlackSwan, New Delhi.
9. Rawat, H. K. (2010): Sociology-Basic Concepts, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
10. Sarathi De, Partha (2012): Rural Sociology, Pearson, New Delhi .
11. Sharma, K. L. (1997): Country Town Nexus in India: A Macro View, Rural societyin India, RawatPublications.
12. Thorner, Daniel &Dhanagare, D. N. (1991): Social Stratification: Readings in Sociology andSocial Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

M.A. – 4th Semester
Core Course: PSDCE – 403 (2)
State and Sub-State Politics in India
Credits: 5
(Any One from PSDCE403 (1) and PSDCE403 (2))

Course outline

State politics as a specialised field of politics in India developed in the post-independence period. Recently, it has undergone significant changes. Since the 1990s the states have become partners in the coalition governments at the centre. Earlier they occupied secondary position in relation to the centre in India's politics. Now they are in a position to not only set the agenda for the politics in India but have become partners in the formulation of the state policies.

Unit-I

State Politics in India: nature and dimensions; Significance of the study of state politics; Theoretical framework and its problems

Features of state politics in India

Determinants of state politics

The problem of developing an appropriate approach to the study of State Politics in India

Unit II

Development of State Politics in India: the 1950s-1960s

Rise of Regional Forces and State Politics: the 1970s

State Politics 1980s onwards: Assertion of Identities, Impact of Globalisation, Insurgencies and State Politics

Unit-III

Sub-State Politics in India: major concern; problems of regionalism: case studies (any two)

Unit-IV

Political parties and pressure group in state politics in India: Their impact and role

Electoral politics in Indian states; Electoral behavior

State political parties and election: social support base and electoral performance

Unit- V

Tribes in state politics in India: Major Issues and concerns

Problems of Tribal education

Aspects of tribal development in India

Suggested Readings

1. Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India since Independence.
2. Myron Weiner (ed.), State Politics in India
3. Iqbal Narayan (ed.), State Politics in India
4. A.R. Desii (ed.), Peasant Struggles.
5. Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent: India's growing crisis of Governability.
6. A. K. Java (ed.) Indian Politics at the cross roads
7. A. S. Narang Indian Government & Politics.
8. Azam, Kausar, J. Political Aspects of National Integration.
9. C.P. Bhambri Indian State Government & Politics
10. C.P. bhambri, Indian Politics Since Independence
11. Desai A. R., Recent Trends in Indian Nationalism
12. K. Seshadri, Studies in Indian Polity
13. Srinivas, M.N., Independent India

M.A. – 4th Semester
Core Course: PSGE 404 (1)
Environmental Studies and Disaster Management
Credits: 5
(Any One from PSGE404 (1) and PSGE404 (2))

Course Objective:

Environmental studies are the scientific study of an ecosystem's structure and status, as well as changes in organisms resulting from it. It encompasses research not just on the physical and biological characteristics of the environment but also on social, cultural, and human factors as well as their influence on the environment. The frequency of extreme events resulting in widespread loss of lives and assets has been observed to be increasing globally. Collaborative

efforts involving everyone are needed at all levels for making Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives effective.

In these direction, the objectives of this paper are:

- a) Developing public understanding of environmental issues.
- b) Prescribing basic information about the environment and its associated issues.
- c) Concern for the environment must be fostered through education.
- d) Developing public enthusiasm for environmental protection and improvement
- e) Developing skills to assist the concerned people in detecting and resolving environmental issues
- f) Seeking a balance with Nature.

Course Contents

Unit - I: Introduction to environmental studies

- Scope and importance; Concept of sustainability and sustainable development.
- Concept of ecology and ecosystem, Structure and function of the ecosystem;
- Characteristic features of the following:
 - a) Forest ecosystem
 - b) Grassland ecosystem
 - c) Desert ecosystem
 - d) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, wetlands, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit - II: Environmental Pollution

- Environmental pollution: concepts and types,
- Air, water, soil, noise, and marine pollution- causes, effects, and controls
- Concept of hazards waste and human health risks
- Solid waste management: Control measures of Municipal, biomedical, and e-waste

Unit – III: Environmental Policies and Practices

- Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and their impacts on human communities and agriculture
- Environment Laws: Wildlife Protection Act; Forest Conservation Act. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act; Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act; Environment Protection Act; Biodiversity Act.

UNIT – IV: Understanding Disasters:

- Meaning, nature, characteristics, and types of Disasters, Causes, and effects
- Fundamentals of Disaster Management

Concept of Disaster, Hazard, Vulnerability, Exposure, Capacity;

Disaster Management Continuum; Preparation, Response, and Recovery; Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Disaster Management Act 2005

Unit - V: Natural and Man-Made Disasters

- Natural: Flood, Cyclone, Drought, Snow Avalanche, Wildfires, Earthquake, Tsunami, Landslide, Volcanic Eruption, Droughts, Cyclones, Tsunamis
- Understanding Man-Made Disasters
Fires and Forest Fires

Nuclear, Biological and Chemical disaster
Road Accidents

Suggested readings

Environmental studies

1. Agarwal, K.C. (2001) Environmental Biology, Nidi Publ. Ltd. Bikaner.

2. Bharucha Erach (2003), The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad- 380013, India
3. Gadgil, Madhav (2001) Ecological Journeys, The Science and Politics of conservation in India. Permanent Black.
4. Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H. Gorhani, E & Hepworth, M.T. (2001). Environmental Encyclopedia, Jaico Publ. House, Mumbai
5. Dcc A.K., Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.
6. Down to Earth, Centre for Science and Environment
7. Hawkins R.E, encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay(R)
8. Environmental Geography- Ravindra Singh, New Delhi.
8. Environmental Geography- Saxena H.M., Rawar Publications, Jaipur
9. Environmental Geography-Sinha S.P., New Delhi
10. Gleeson, B. and Low, N. (eds) 1999. Global Ethics and Environment, London, Routledge.
11. World Commission on environment and development. 1987. Our Common Future, Oxford University Press.
12. Odum, E. P., Odum, H.T. & Andrews, J. 1971. Fundamentals of Ecology. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Disaster management

1. Bryant Edwards (2005): Natural Hazards, Cambridge University Press, U.K.
2. Carter, W. Nick, 1991: Disaster Management, Asian Development Bank, Manila.
3. Central Water Commission, 1987, Flood Atlas of India, CWC, New Delhi.
4. Central Water Commission, 1989, Manual of Flood Forecasting, New Delhi.
5. Government of India, 1997, Vulnerability Atlas of India, New Delhi.
6. Sahni, Pardeep et.al. (eds.) 2002, Disaster Mitigation Experiences and Reflections, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi

**M.A. – 4th Semester
Core Course: PSGE404 (2)
Electronic Governance
Credits: 5**

Any One from PSGE404 (1) and PSGE404 (2)

Course objectives

The role of ICT in all sectors is now of paramount importance for continued growth and stability in our societies. Information has become the lynchpin in the way we think, act and operate as a society. The significance of the growth of ICTs, new technologies, the Internet and the rapid deployment of information and creation of information has the potential for change. These are pressing issues for modern governments too as the new technologies are contributing to the creation of faster communications, the sharing of information and knowledge.

The major objectives of the proposed course are:

- To identify the role of ICT in Governance. To identify the role of ICT in Administration.
- To realize the importance and needs of ICT for the creation of faster communications.

Course Contents

Unit I:

Concept and Significance of ICT, Role of ICT in Governance, Ethics in Technology: Data Protection, Physical and Software Security Issues

Unit II:

Concept and Components of Information and Communication Technology; Applications of ICT in Governance

Unit III:

Concept, Significance and role of E-governance in Administration, Types of E-governance, Challenges of E-governance

Unit IV:

Applications of ICT in Local Self Government; Rural Development Programme and ICT; Application of E-governance in Educational Programmes, Training and Research

Unit V:

Panchayati Raj Institutions: Improving Self-Governance through ICT, Implementation in Governance: Issues and Challenges

Suggested Readings

1. Srivastava, P., 2004, Management Information Systems: A New Framework, Shree Niwas Publications, Jaipur
2. Menon, N., V., C., 2003, Applications of Information Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction, in P., Sahni, and Madhavi Malalgoda Ariyabandu, (eds.), Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Encyclopaedia of Earth System Sciences, vol. 2, p. 329.
4. Kroenke, David, 1992, Management Information Systems, McGraw Hill, New Delhi
5. Laudon, K.,C., and J.,P., Laudon, 1998, Management Information Systems: Organisation and Technology, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
6. Prabhu, C.,S.,R., 2004, E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies, Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Satyanarayana, J., 2004, E-Government...The Science of the Possible, Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd, New Delhi.
8. Dhameja, Alka, (Ed.), 2003, Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, PrenticeHall of India Private Ltd, New Delhi.
9. Vayananadan, E., and Dolly Mathew, (Ed.), 2003, Good Governance Initiatives in India, Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd, New Delhi.
10. Gupta, M., P., P., Kumar, and J., Bhattacharya, 2004, Government Online- Opportunities and Challenges, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.,

