KANNUR UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

New Generation Courses in Affiliated Colleges- M.A. Governance and Politics programme - Scheme of the programme, Syllabus and Model question papers of semesters I and II under Credit Based Semester System - with effect from 2020- 21 admission - implemented - Orders issued

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ACADEMIC C SECTION

Acad/C1/1601/2021   Dated: 30.01.2021

Read:-1. G.O.(Ms)No.389/2020/HEDN dated 05.11.2020

2. Minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on 17.11.2020,vide item No.2020.550

3. U.O. No.Acad.A3/389/NEW COURSES/2020-21; dated 23.12.2020.

4. U.O. No.Acad/C2/429/2017/Vol II dated 03.06.2019

5. Minutes of the meeting of Curriculum Syllabus Monitoring Committee held on 20.11.2020

6. U.O. No.Acad/C2/2408/2020, dated 27.11.2020

7. Syllabus submitted by Convenor of Expert Committee dated 12.01.2021

ORDER

1. As per paper read (1) above, sanction was accorded by the Government to start New Generation UG/PG Courses in 15 Govt. and Aided Colleges under Kannur University, during the academic year 2020-21.

2. The meeting of the Syndicate as per paper read (2) above resolved to start the newly sanctioned UG & PG Programmes in Govt./Aided Colleges/University Departments from the academic year 2020-21.

3. Accordingly, provisional affiliation was granted for conducting the New Generation Course M.A. Governance and Politics programme at Govt. Brennen College,Thalassery, Kannur, in the academic year 2020-21, as per paper read (3).

4. Further, the Curriculum Syllabus Monitoring Committee, as per paper read (5) above, resolved to follow the existing regulation for PG Programmes in affiliated colleges under Credit Based Semester System implemented w.e.f 2014 admission as per read (4), for the New Generation Courses also. An Expert committee was constituted for preparing the draft Curriculum, Syllabus of New Generation Courses, by conducting two days workshop as per paper read (6).

5. Accordingly, Scheme of the programme, Syllabus and Model question papers of semesters I and II of M.A. Governance and Politics Programme, prepared by the Expert Committee in tune with the PG Regulation (2014), was submitted by the Convenor of Curriculum Syllabus Monitoring Committee, for implementation w.e.f 2020 admission at Govt. Brennen College,Thalassery, Kannur

6. The Vice Chancellor after considering the matter in detail and in exercise of the powers of the Academic Council conferred under section 11 (1) Chapter III of Kannur University Act 1996 accorded sanction to implement the Scheme of the programme, Syllabus and Model Question Papers of semesters I and II of M.A. Governance and Politics Programme CBSS, at Govt. Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur with effect from 2020-21 admission, subject to reporting to the Academic council.

7. The Scheme of the programme, Syllabus and Question Papers of semesters I and II of M.A. Governance and Politics Programme CBSS are uploaded in the University website. (www.kannuruniversity.ac.in)

Orders are issued accordingly.

<div align="right">
Sd/-
BALACHANDRAN V K
DEPUTY REGISTRAR (ACAD)
For REGISTRAR
</div>

To: The principal, Govt. Brennen College,Thalassery

Copy To: 1 The Examination Branch (through PA to CE)
2. EXC1
3. DR/AR-I, Academic
4. The Computer Programmer(for uploading in the website)
5. SF/DF/FC

Forwarded / By Order

SECTION OFFICER

Kannur University

M A Governance and Politics

Syllabus

Credit Based Semester System

(CBSS)

2020
Admissions Onwards

Contents

PREFACE

We, the Expert Panel for Preparing Curriculum, Syllabus and Scheme for the newly introduced course M A Governance and Politics, present the syllabus to be implemented with effect from 2020 admission under KUCBSS Scheme. For designing the syllabus in a scientific spirit and comprehensive outlook, the Expert Panel conducted a mini workshop and scheduled many rounds of both formal and informal discussions of the Expert Committee and sought opinion and comments from scholars and faculties working in reputed academic institutions across the country. On the above mentioned modalities of discussion and engagements, the Committee drafted syllabus for M. A. Governance and Politics KUCBSS2020 (admissions).

On this occasion, on behalf of the Expert Panel, I express immense and heartfelt thanks to all the persons, who have co-operated with this academic venture.

We hope that this syllabus will impart necessary skills to understand, evaluate and interpret political processes in its correct perspective among the P.G. Students of M A Governance and Politics.

Sd/for the Expert Panel

Convenor

Dr Sudheesh K M
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Payyanur College, Payyanur

Kannur University
03-12-2020

Expert Panel

1.   Dr. Biju Lakshmanan, Asso. Professor, Department of Gandhian Studies, M G University Kottayam. (Former Director General of Institute of Parliamentary Affairs, Govt of Kerala)

2.   Dr. Sudheesh (Convener). Asst. Professor, Department of Political Science, Payyannur College

3.   Dr. Joby Varghese, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Maharajas College Ernakulam

4.   Dr.Biju P R, Asst. Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Govt. Brennen Colleges, Thalassery

Objectives of the Post Graduate Programme in M A Governance and Politics

The objectives of the MA Governance and Politics under the semester system is to impart specialised knowledge of the core values of Political Science and systems of governance that shape the lives of people and political institutions of the society, the analytic expertise indispensable for understanding their relationship to civil society and connect the relationship of Political Science to other academic disciplines, with a view to provide successful academic careers in higher education, media, administration and other professional domains. The course lay out is a macro overview of the conceptual, India Specific, Regional perspective, International/ Global, Institutions related to governance and general interdisciplinary introductory courses that provide students with a critical insight for understanding social realities with correct methodological platforms. The course comprises broad interdisciplinary outlook that draws resources largely from political science, and partially from women studies, public administration, human rights, international relations, governance, and public policy studies. Once the course is completed, the core skills that the students expected to equip with are critical thinking ability, ability to relate theories with practical problems in the society, finish a professional task in time, and ability to gather details of phenomena that lie deep inside social structures.

Scheme

Total Credits – 80

No	Course	Credit
1	Core Courses (Including 1 Project & 1 Course Viva)	68
2.	Elective Courses	12
Total		**80**

Eligibility for Admission

Any Degree with a minimum of 50 % marks or equivalent GPA excluding subsidiaries/Complementary courses. An extra weightage of 5% of the mark/grade in Core Courses be given for students who have passed BA Political Science.

Distribution of Marks

No	Distribution of Marks	Marks
1	Internal	20
2	External	80
		100

Details of Mark Distribution for Courses

Semester	Course Code	Title	MARKS			CREDIT
			Internal	**External**	**Total**	
	Core Courses					
1	GAP1C01	Debates in Political Theory	20	80	100	4
	GAP1C02	Human Rights	20	80	100	4
	GAP1C03	Theories and Concepts of International Politics	20	80	100	4
	GAP1C04	Comparative Political Analysis	20	80	100	4
	Elective Courses					
	GAP1E01	Gender and Politics	20	80	100	4
	GAP1E02	Digital Governance				
	Total		**100**	**400**	**500**	**20**

		Core Courses				
II	GAP2C05	Indian Polity and Governance	20	80	100	4
	GAP2C06	Public Administration: Theories and Concepts	20	80	100	4
	GAP2C07	Western Political Thought	20	80	100	4
	GAP2C08	Rural and Urban Governance in India	20	80	100	4
		Elective Courses				
	GAP2E03	Public Policy Analysis				
	GAP2E04	Technology, Society and Politics	20	80	100	4
	Total		**100**	**400**	**500**	**20**
		Core Courses				
III	GAP3C09	Themes in Indian Political Thought	20	80	100	4
	GAP3C10	Political Institutions and Governance	20	80	100	4
	GAP3C11	Contemporary Political Theory	20	80	100	4
	GAP3C12	Research Methodology in Political Science	20	80	100	4
		Elective Courses				
	GAP3E05	Environment and Politics	20	80	100	4
	GAP3E06	Media and Governance	20	80	100	4
	Total		100	400	500	20
1V		Core Courses				
	GAP4C13	Polity and Governance in Kerala	20	80	100	4
	GAP4C 14	Issues in International Politics	20	80	100	4
	GAP4C15	India and the World	20	80	100	4
	GAP4Pr16	Project	30	120	150	6
	GAP4C17	Course Viva-Voce		50	50	2
	Total		**90**	**410**	**500**	**20**
	TOTAL FOR 4 SEMESTERS		**390**	**1610**	**2000**	**80**

Marks assigned to various Components of Internal

No	Components	No.	Mark
1	Test Paper	2	8
2	Assignment/ Book Review/Debates	1	4
3	Seminars/ Presentation of Case Study	1	4
4	Attendance		4
			20

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination

No	Type of Question	Marks each	Number of questions	Total Marks
1	Paragraph (50 words)	2	10/12	20
2	Short Essay (250 words)	5	6/8	30
3	Essay (600 words)	15	2/4	30
Total				80

Marks for Attendance

Attendance	% of marks for attendance
Above 90% attendance	100
85 to 89%	80
80 to 84 %	60
76 to 79 %	40
75 %	20

Assessment of different components of project may be taken as below.

Internal(Viva) 20% of total	
Components	**% of Internal Marks**
Punctuality	20
Use of Data	20
Scheme/Organization of Report	40
Viva-voce	20

External(80% of Total)	
Components	**%of External Marks**
Relevance of the Topic	5
Statement of Objectives	10
Methodology/Reference/Bibliography	15
Presentation of Facts / Figures / Language style/Diagrams etc.	20
Quality of Analysis/Use of Statistical tools	15
Findings and recommendations	10
Viva-Voce	**25**

List of Core Courses/Elective Courses

Core Courses

Paper Code	Paper Title	Category	Hrs/Week	Credits
GAP1C01	Debates in Political Theory	Core	5	4
GAP1C02	Human Rights	Core	5	4
GAP1C03	Theories and Concepts of International Politics	Core	5	4
GAP1C04	Comparative Political Analysis	Core	5	4
GAP2C05	Indian Polity and Governance	Core	5	4
GAP2C06	Public Administration: Theories and Concepts	Core	5	4
GAP2C07	Western Political Thought	Core	5	4
GAP2C08	Rural and Urban Governance in India	Core	5	4
GAP3C09	Themes in Indian Political Thought	Core	5	4
GAP3C10	Public Institutions and Governance	Core	5	4
GAP3C11	Contemporary Political Theory	Core	5	4
GAP3C12	Research Methodology in Political Science	Core	5	4
GAP4C13	Polity and Governance in Kerala	Core	6	4
GAP4C14	Issues in International Politics	Core	6	4
GAP4C15	India and the World	Core	6	4
GAP4Pr16	Project	Core	7	6
GAP4C17	Course Viva-Voce			2
				68

Elective Courses

Paper Code	Paper Title	Category	Hrs/Week	Credits
GAP1E01	Gender and Politics		5	4
GAP1E02	Digital Governance			
GAP2E03	Public Policy Analysis		5	4
GAP2E04	Technology, Society and Politics			
GAP3E05	Environment and Politics		5	4
GAP3E06	Media and Governance			
				12

List of Semester Wise Courses

Paper Code	Paper Title	Category		Hrs/Week	Credits
SEMESTER I					
GAP1C01	Debates in Political Theory	Core		5	4
GAP1C02	Human Rights	Core		5	4
GAP1C03	Theories and Concepts of International Politics	Core		5	4
GAP1C04	Comparative Political Analysis	Core		5	4
GAP1E01	Gender and Politics		Elective	5	4
GAP1E02	Digital Governance				
				25	20
SEMESTER II					
GAP2C05	Indian Polity and Governance	Core		5	4
GAP2C06	Public Administration: Theories and Concepts	Core		5	4
GAP2C07	Western Political Thought	Core		5	4
GAP2C08	Rural and Urban Governance in India	Core		5	4
GAP2E01	Public Policy Analysis		Elective	5	4
GAP2E02	Technology, Society and Politics				
				25	20
SEMESTER III					
GAP3C09	Themes in Indian Political Thought	Core		5	4
GAP3C10	Public Institutions and Governance	Core		5	4
GAP3C11	Contemporary Political Theory	Core		5	4
GAP3C12	Research Methodology in Political Science	Core		5	4
GAP3E05	Environment and Politics		Elective	5	4
GAP3E06	Media and Governance				
				25	20

SEMESTER IV					
GAP4C13	Polity and Governance in Kerala	Core		6	4
GAP4C14	Issues in International Politics	Core		6	4
GAP4C15	India and the World	Core		6	4
GAP4Pr16	Project	Core		7	6
GAP4C17	Course Viva-Voce				2
				25	20
Total				**100**	**80**

SEMESTER I

GAP1C01- DEBATES IN POLITICAL THEORY

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The major objective of the course is tobuild on a prior understanding of the nature and value of theoretical inquiry in politics. Political theory begins with a few fundamental questions that have a bearing on the good life, and the ways in which people/societies seek to collectively secure it. The theoretical enquiry and debates are the foundations of later social structures and systems. After competing this course, the students will be able understand the fundamental propositions relating to the subject. They can also have insight into the ways in which political philosophy develops and good society/individual is created.

Unit I: Introduction

A. Understanding Politics: Fundamental Postulates.
B. Political Theory: Nature and Evolution
    a) Classical Political Theory
    b) Modern Political Theory
C. Political Theory in Contemporary times.
D. Debates on Decline and Revival of Political Theory.

Unit II: Democracy and Citizenship

A. Democracy and its Justifications: Intrinsic and Instrumental.
B. Democracy:
    a) Procedural and Substantive,
    b) Deliberative Democracy and Participatory.
C. Democracy and Question of Political Obligation.
D. Secularism and Post Secularism.
E. Citizenship and Civic Culture- Citizenship in the age of Globalization.

Unit III: Freedom Liberty and justice

A. Freedom as autonomy (Kant, Mill).
B. Negative vs. Positive Liberty (Berlin, MacCallum).
C. Freedom and the market (Libertarians), Freedom as Development (Sen).
D. Justice as Fairness (Rawls).
E. Critique of Justice (Nozick).
F. Communitarian Critique of Liberty and Justice.

Unit IV: Power and Authority

A. Conceptions of Power:
  a) Liberals
  b) Marxists
  c) Feminist
  d) Ecological
  e) Post-Modernist
  f) Post- Structuralist B.Concept of Bio- Power.
C. Power and Authority
D. Legitimacy and Obligation

Unit V: State and Civil society

A. Conceptions of State:
  a) Liberals
  b) Marxists
  c) Feminist
  d) Ecological
  e) Post-Modernist
  f) Post- Structuralist
B. State and Sovereignty in the age of Globalization.
C. Civil Society- Changing Notions
D. Civil Society and Public Sphere
E. Civil Society and Social Capital
F. Future of Civil Society

Reading List:

Anderson, Elizabeth S, 1999, "What Is the Point of Equality?" *Ethics* 109/2: 287–337.
Arneson, R, 1989, 'Equality and Equal Opportunity for Welfare', *Philosophical Studies*, 56 (1): 77-93.
Berlin, I., 1969, 'Two Concepts of Liberty', in I. Berlin, *Four Essays on Liberty*, London: Oxford University Press: 118-72.
Cohen, G. A., 2008, *Rescuing Justice and Equality*, Harvard University Press: 1-14; 229-371.
Dryzek, John S, Bonnie Honig, and Anne Philips, (Eds.) 2006, *The Oxford Handbook of*
Dryzek, John S, Bonnie Honig, and Anne Philips, 2006, "Introduction" in Dryzek, Honig and Philips (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford University Press: 3-41.
Dworkin, Ronald, 1981, 'What is Equality? Part I: Equality of Welfare'; 'Part II: Equality of Resources', *Philosophy and Public Affairs,* Vol. 10.
Goodin, Robert, Philip Pettit and Thomas Pogge (Eds.), 2007, *A Companion to Contemporary*
Habermas, Jurgen (1989): *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a Category of Burgeois Society*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Haugaard, Mark, 2002, *Power: A Reader*, Manchester University Press: 1-66; 181-204. Lukes, Steven. *Power: A Radical View*. London: Macmillan Press, 1974.

Kymlicka, Will, 2002, *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction* (Oxford University Press).

MacCallum, G. C. Jr., 1967, 'Negative and Positive Freedom', *Philosophical Review*, 76, pp. Nelson, E., 2005, 'Liberty: One Concept Too Many?' *Political Theory*, 33, pp. 58-78.

Mckinnon, Catriona, 2008, "Introduction" in Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Okin, Susan M, 1987, "Justice and Gender", *Philosophy & Public Affairs* 16/1: 42-72.

Political Philosophy, 2nd Edition, Vol 1. (Blackwell)

Political Theory (Oxford University Press)

Putnam, Robert (1993): *Making Democracy Work,* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Rawls, John, 2001, *Justice as Fairness: a restatement*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. (excerpts)

Sen, Amartya, 1980, "Equality of What?" in *Tanner Lectures on Human Values, Volume 1*, ed. S. McMurrin, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sen, Amartya, 2000, *Development as Freedom*, Delhi: OUP: Introduction, Ch. 1: 3-34.

Skinner, Q., 2002, 'A Third Concept of Liberty', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 117, no. 237, pp. 237-68.

Taylor, C., 1979, 'What's Wrong with Negative Liberty', in A. Ryan (ed.), *The Idea of Freedom*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Walzer, M, 1983, *Spheres of Justice*, New York: Basic Books.

Credit: 4
Duration: 5hrs/Week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course enables the students to understand various dimensions of human rights in Indian context. It tries to examine human rights as a conceptual frame work to practical side of the human rights with various state machineries. It also gives a clear focus towards the various interference of state movements and social groups for the protection of rights of the people.

COURSE OUTCOME

To engage with the conceptual and theoretical aspects and dimensions of Human Rights. To enable one to have a critical insight into the practical applicability and enforcement of the Human Rights through the mechanism.
To connect with the legal and institutional dimensions of Human rights at the state level.

Unit I. An Introduction to Human Rights

- A. Concept, Meaning- Nature, Scope and forms of Human rights.
- B. Approaches-
    - a) Liberal
    - b) Marxian
    - c) Third World
- C. Development of Human Rights under Generations of Human Rights.
- D. Critique of Human Rights.

Unit II. Human Rights at Global Level

- A. UN and Human Rights
- B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
    - a) Significance

C. UN Covenants on Human Rights, International Human Rights Laws, UNHRC D.Geneva Convention 1949, Helsinki Declaration 1964, Vienna Declaration 1993.
E.Global Efforts for Protection of Human Rights-
   a) Amnesty International
   b) Human Rights Watch
   c) International Red Cross

Unit III. Human Rights in India

A. Constitutional Provision for Human Rights-Fundamental Fights and DPSP
B. Protection of Human Rights Act (1993), NHRC, SHRC.
C. Other Institutional Mechanisms.

Unit IV. Human Rights and Social Groups

A. Rights of Women,
B. Rights of Children,
C. Rights of Minorities and other Structurally disadvantaged Communities,
D. LGBT, and Differently-abled.
E. Rights of the Refugees and Migrants,
F. Displaced Persons,
G. Under Trials & Prisoners.

Unit V Human Rights Debates

A. Capital Punishment and Mercy Killing.
B. Human Rights and Media.
C. Police and Human Rights.
D. Civil Society and Human Rights.
E. Human Rights and Globalization.

Reading List

A.P. Vijapur and Kumar Suresh, Perspectives on Human Rights, Manak, New Delhi, 1999.
Agarwal H.O. (1983) Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with Special Reference to India, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal.
Agarwal R.S. (1978) Human Rights in the Modern World,NewDelhi:ChetnaPublications.
Ashishkumar Das (2007) Human Rights in India, New Delhi, Sarup Sons
Babu Brijesh (2010) Human Rights and Social Justice, New Delhi, Global publications.
Bajpai, Asha (2003): Child Rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
Chiranjivi, Nirmal J. (2002): Human Rights in India: Historical, Social and Political Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Darren O'Byrne (2007) Human Rights: An Introduction, New Delhi, Pearson.

Desai A.R. (ed.) (1990) Repression and Resistance in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan. Falk Fernandez Walter (1991) Caste and Conversion Movements in India: Religion and Human Rights, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute.

Forsythe David. P. (ed.) (1989) Human Rights and Development: International Views, London, Macmillan.

Iyer, V. R. Krishna (1990): Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs, New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Company.

Iyer, V.R. Krishna (1990) Human Rights and the Law, Indore, Vedpal Law House.

Iyer, V.R. Krishna (1999) The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Calcutta, ELH

Jadhav, P.B. (2010) Dalits and Human Rights: Emerging Scenario, Jaipur, Vital Publications.

Jayapalan N. (2000) Human Rights, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers.

Kazai Farced (1987) Human Rights: Myth and Reality, New Delhi, International Publishing

Kerr Joanna (ed.) (1993) Ours by Right: Women's Rights as Human Rights London: Zed Books.

Khare Subhas Chandra (1977) Human Rights and UN, New Delhi: Metropoliton Books Macfarlane L.J. (1985) The Theory and Practice of Human Rights, London, Maurice Temple South. House.

Michel R. Anderson and Sumit Guha (2006) Changing Concepts of Rights and Justice in South Asia, New Delhi, OUP.

Monshipouri Mahmood, Englehart Neil, Nathan J. Andrew, Philip Kavita (eds.) (2004) Perry Michael J. (1998) The Idea of Human Rights, New York, OUP.

Oliver Mendelson and Upendra Baxi, The Rights Of The Subordinate People, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.

Rao Venketeswaran D. (2004) Child Rights: A Perspective on International and National Law, New Delhi, Manak Publication.

Ray, Arun (2004): National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning And Future Prospects, New Delhi: Atlantic.

Remanan. R.P. (2014) Human Rights Concept and Concerns, Kottayam, Current Books

Sastry. T.S.N. (2005) India and Human Rights: Reflections, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Singh B.P (2008), Human Rights in India, Problems and Perspectives, New Delhi, Deep and Deep.

Singh Segal B.P. (ed.) (2008) Human Rights in India, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publications.

Sinha P.C. (2002) Encyclopaedia of Human Rights, New Delhi, Anmol Publishers.

South Asia Human Rights Documentation Ce (2010) Oxford Hand Book of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India, New York, OUP.

Sukumaran Nair P. (ed.) (2011) Human Rights in a Changing World, New Delhi, Kalpaz Publications.

Surya Yadav (2009) Human Rights in the 21st Century, New Delhi, JamamdaPrakasam.

Syed Mehartaj Begum (2000) Human Rights in India: Issues and Perspectives, New Delhi, APH Publishing

GAP1C03. THEORIES   AND CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

A clear understanding of the approaches and concepts in international politics is essential for critical evaluation of events and issues in international politics. 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 OUTCOME:

Towards the end of the course, the students shall have acquired a grounding in the academic debates and research literature in the field of international relations (IR), and understood how to apply key theories and concepts of IR to global and regional issues. The students would gain knowledge of significant developments in contemporary international relations, and would develop practical skills relevant to a career in international affairs, including in academia, research think-tanks, international organisations, government, media and NGOs.

Unit I: Introduction

   A. Introducing International Politics.
            a)   Meaning and scope.
   B. Approaches to the study of International Politics-
            a)   Decision-making Theory-
            b)   System Theory
            c)   Game Theory.   C.Realism--Neo-Realism.
   D. Liberalism-Neo-Liberalism.
   E. Marxism- Neo-Marxism and Critical Theories.
   F. Constructivism.
   G. Feminism.
   H. Post-Modernism.

Unit II: Concepts in International Politics.

   A. Nation State, State system and non- state actors.
   B. MNCs TNCs, International organizations. Intergovernmental Organisations.

C. Globalisation -Global Civil Society.

Unit III: Power and Global Politics.

A. Power, Balance of Power and National Power. National Interest.
B. Sovereignty, Security, Collective Security and Peace.
C. War, Changing Facets of War, Cold-War, and Post-Cold War.
D. International Law, Diplomacy and Foreign Policy, Imperialism and Neo colonialism

Unit IV: Global Governance.

A. UN and the problem International Peace and Security. UN in the Post-Cold War Period: Restructuring of the United Nations.
B. UN -Disarmament and Arms Control
C. Global Economic Governance
   a) IMF
   b) WB
   c) WTO

Unit V: Understanding of Global Issues.

A.Non-Traditional Security Issues:
   a)   Terrorism
   b)   Fundamentalism
   c)   Poverty
   d)   Development. B.Geo-Politics.
C. Climate Change.
D. COVID-19 Pandemic and New World Order.

Reading List.

Hollis, Martin and Smith, Steve (1991) Explaining and Understanding International Relations, New York, Clearendon Press Oxford
Tickner, B.Arlene and Wever, Ole (eds.) (2009) International Relations Scholarship Around the World, London, Rout ledge.
Abdul Said -Theory of International Relations, Crisis of Relevance, Prentice hall of India.
Charles W, Kegleyetc: (ed) -World Politics: Trends and Transformation, St. Martins Publications, New York, 2000.
Ahuja, Kanta, Huup Coppens and Herman van der Wusten (eds.) *Regime Transformation and World Realignment*, New Delhi, SAGE, 1993.
Andrew Heywood (2014) global politics. Palgrave Macmillan
Aron, Raymond (1973) Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations, New York, Anchor Books.

Bajpai, Kanti and ShukulHariss (eds.) *Interpreting World Politics,* New Delhi, SAGE, 1995.

BasuRumki (2004) The United Nations Structure and Functions of an International Organisations, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.

Bromley, Simon, Brown William and Athreya Suma (eds.) (2004) Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation, London, Pluto Press with the Open University Bruce L. Sanders and Durban Alanc, *Contemporary International Politics : Introductory Readings*, New York, John Wiley, 1971.

Bull, Hedley and Adam Watsom, *The Expansion of the Internal Society*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1984.

Buzan, Barry, *People, States and Fear,* Sussex, Wheat Sheaf Books, 1983.

Calvocoressi, *World Politics,* New York, Longman, 1982.

Diehl, F Paul (Ed.). (2005).The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World. Viva Books. New Delhi

Frankel, Joseph (1973): Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Francis J. Gavin & Hal Brands (2020): Covid-19 and World order: The Future of Conflict, Competition and Cooperation, John Hopkins University Press.

Gilpin, Robert (2010): Global Political Economy: Understanding The International Economic Order, Hyderabad : Orient BlackSwan .

Halliday, Fred (1994): Rethinking International Relations, London: Macmillan.

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GAP1C04 COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OBJECTIVE

To enable the students to understand the comparative government and politics with recent debates and understandings. It will also emphasize on the methods applied to understand comparative governments.

Unit I Comparative Politics: Approaches and Methods.

    A. Comparative Politics and its Evolution.
    B. Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
    C. Approaches to Comparative Politics-
        a) Institutional
        b) New Institutional Approaches
        c) Dependency Theory
    D. Systems Approach – Input-Output Analysis – Structural Functional Analysis.

Unit II Distribution of Power.

    A. Elite Theory
        a) Vilfredo Pareto
        b) Gaetano Mosca
    B. Power as Coercion: Max Weber.
    C. Elite Theories of Democracy and Power
        a) Robert Michels
        b) Wright Mills.
    D. Contending Approach - Group Theory.

Unit III Political Regimes.

    A. Division of Power as the Basis of Classification
        a) Unitary Government-
        b) Federal Government-
        c) Quasi federal
    (US, Britain, France, India, China, and Switzerland).
    B. Legislative-Executive Relationship as the Basis of Classification
        A. Parliamentary Government
        B. Presidential Government

C. Quasi Presidential System
        D. Plural Executive
    (US, Britain, France, India, China, and Switzerland).
    C.Authoritarian Regimes.
    D.Military Regimes.

Unit IV Categories of Comparative Analysis

    A. Theories of Representation.
    B. Party System- Typology
            a) Maurice Duverger
            b) Almond
            c) Giovanni Sartori
    C. Role and Functions of political parties in Democratic and Non- Democratic Systems-.
    D. Interest Articulation and Interest Aggregation – Styles.

Unit V Major Concepts

    A. Failed State
    B. Pariah State
    C. Deep State
    D. Civic Culture
    E. Multi culturalism
    F. Polyarchies

Reading List:

Almond, Gabriel (1996): *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*, New York: Harper Collins.
Almond, Gabriel and B. Powell (2004): *Comparative Politics Today*, New Delhi: Pearson.
Almond, Gabriel and Sidney Verba (2015): *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations,* Princeton: Princeton University Press.
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Boix, Carles, and Susan C. Stokes (eds.) (2009): *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Calvert, Peter (1983): *Politics, Power and Revolution: An Introduction to Comparative Politics,* Brighton: Wheatsheaf.

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Dogan, M.andPelassy; D. (1990): *How to Compare Nations: Strategies in Comparative Politics*, Chatham, NJ: Chatham House.

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Fame, A.M. (1994): "Some Methodological Problems in Comparative Politics," *Journal of Theoretical Polities*, 613: 302-322..

Ghani, Ashraf, and Clare Lockhart (2008): *Fixing Failed States: A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World,* New York: Oxford University Press.

Huntington, Samuel P (1991): *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century,* Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.

Johari J C (1998):ComparativePolitics,SterlingPublishers,New Delhi.

Kesselman, Mark (ed.) (2006): *The Politics of Globalization: A Reader*. Boston: Wadsworth.

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Norris, Pippa (1999): *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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Przeworki, Adam and Teune, H. (1970): *The Logic of Comparative Social Inquiry*, New York: Wiley. Price, D.K. and H.J Laski (1961): "A Debate on the Parliamentary and Presidential Systems, in R.C. Macridis and B.F. Brown (eds.) *Comparative Politics: Notes and Readings*, Homewood, Ill: Dorsey Press: 365-381.

Putnam, Robert (1993): *Making Democracy Work,* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Ray, S.N (1999): *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, New York: Harcourt, Brace.

Sachs, Jeffrey (1994): *Poland's Jump to the Market Economy,* Cambridge MA: MIT University Press.

Sartori; Giovanni (1970): Concept Misinformation in Comparative Politics, *American Political Science Review*, 64; 1033-1053.

Scott, James C (1985): *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, New Haven: Yale University Press.

GAP1E01 GENDER AND POLITICS
Credits: 4   Duration: 5 hrs./week

Course Objective:

The course would begin with understanding gender, sexuality and patriarchy. The first part discuss how the concept of gender is socially constructed and its impact on body. The theories of feminism give a new outlook to the gender issues. Gender and society looks how patriarchy is institutionalized through marriage, family and other social institutions. The following sections would familiarize the students with the ramifications of gender hierarchies in various spheres of life such as politics, law, development. The last section delivers the epistemological and methodological understanding of gender studies.

Course Learning Outcome:

This course on gender studies will open up the structural and institutional basis of patriarchy as well as establish that gender identity and gender injustice cannot be understood in isolation, but only with reference to caste, class and religious community identities. Gender itself is not a synonym for 'women'. It enables rather, an understanding that the identities of 'men' and 'women' are constructed historically and culturally.

Unit I: Introduction to Gender Politics

    A. Conceptualising of Gender.
    B. Social Construction of Femininity Vs Masculinity.
    C. Politics of Body.
    D. LGBT and IQ.

Unit II Theories of Feminism.

    A. Liberal Feminism.
    B. Marxist and Socialist Feminism.
    C. Radical Feminism.
    D. Black Feminism.
    E. Queer Theory.

Unit III: Gender and Society.

    A. Gender –Family – Patriarchy.
    B. Gender -Violence & Law.
    C. Women and Political Representation.

Unit IV: Gender and Development

    A. Gender, Equality and Equity.
    B. Gender and Division of Labour.
    C. Women, Development and State.
    D. Role of Non-State Actors.

Unit V: Gender Issues.

    A. Gender and Civil Society.
    B. Gender and Media.
    C. Gender and Judiciary.
    D. Gender and Market.
    E. Gender and Technology.

Reading List:
Ackerly Brooke A. (2000) Political Theory and Feminist Social Criticism, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
Butler Judith (1995) Gender Trouble: Feminism and Subversion of Identity, New York, Routledge. Butler Judith and Joan Scott (eds.) (1992) Feminists Theorise the Political, New York, Routledge
Chopra J.K. (1999) Gender Politics, New Delhi, Aadi Publications.
Connell R. W. (2005) Masculinities, California, University of California Press.
Fridman Marilyn F. (2003) Autonomy, Gender Politics, New York, Oxford University Press.
Georgina Waylen and Vicky Rondall (1998) Gender, Politics and the State, London, Routledge.
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Jackson Stevi and Sue Scott (eds.) (2002) Gender, London, Routledge.
MacKinnon C. (1989) Toward a Feminist Theory of State, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press
Menon Nivedita (2004) Recovering Subversion: Feminist Politics Beyond The Law, Urbana, University of Illinois Press. Millett Kate (2000) Sexual Politics, Urbana, University of Illinois Press.
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V Geetha (2002) *Patriarchy* Bhaktal and Sen Press

Anderson, Elizabeth S., 1999, "What is the Point of Equality?" *Ethics*, 109(2): 287–337. doi:10.1086/233897
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⸻, 1993, *Bodies that Matter: On the Discursive Limits of "Sex"*, New York: Routledge.

Collins, Patricia Hill, 1990, *Black Feminist Thought*, Boston, MA: Unwin Hyman. Cudd, Ann E. and Robin O. Andreasen (eds.), 2005, *Feminist Theory: A Philosophical Anthology*, Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.

Heywood, Leslie and Jennifer Drake (eds.), 1997, *Third Wave Agenda: Being Feminist, Doing Feminism*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Lloyd, Genevieve, 1984, *The Man of Reason: 'Male' and 'Female' in Western Philosophy*, Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Okin, Susan Moller, 1979, *Women in Western Political Thought*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Schneir, Miriam, 1972, *Feminism: The Essential Historical Writings*, New York: Vintage Books.

Schott, Robin May, 2003, *Discovering Feminist Philosophy*, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

Schwartzman, Lisa H., 2006, *Challenging Liberalism: Feminism as Political Critique*, University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Menon, N. (2004). *Recovering Subversion:Feminist Politics Beyond Law.* University of Illinios Press.

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Davis, Angela, 1983, *Women, Race and Class*, New York: Random House.

Engels, Friedrich, 1845 [1972], *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State*, New York: International Publishers.

Firestone, Shulamith, 1970, *The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution*, New York: Bantam.

Kanter, R. M. (1977). Some Effects of Proportions on Group Life: Skewed Sex Ratios and Responses to Token Women. *American Journal of Sociology , Vol.82* (1), pp.956-990. Kasturi, L. (1995). *Development, Patriarchy, and Politics: Indian Women in the Political Process, 1947-1992.* New Delhi : CWDS.

Menon, Nivedita (2008) "Elusive 'Women': Feminism and the Women's reservation Bill "in Excerpted in Mary E John (ed.) *Women's Studies in India: A Reader*, Penguin.

Phillips, A. (1995). *The Politics of Presence.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Pitkin, H. F. (1967). *The Concept of Representation. Berkley: University of California Press, 1967.* Berkley: University of California Press.

Hasan, Zoya. "The Politics of Presence and Legislative Reservations for Women." In *India's*
Brooks, A. (2007). Feminist Standpoint Epistemology: Building knowledge and empowerment through women's lived experience. In S. J. Hesse-Biber, & P. L. Leavy (Eds.), *Feminist Research Practice: A Primer.* London: Sage Publications.

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Rege, S. (1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of "Difference" and towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position. *Economic and Political Weekly , Vol.33* (44).

Additional Readings:

Freire, P. (1996). Pedagogy of the oppressed. New York: Continuum

Klein, R. D. (1983). How to do what we want to do: Thoughts about feminist methodology. In G. Bowles & R. D. Klein (Eds.), Theories on women's studies (pp. 88-104). London, UK: Routledge. Leela,D.(2001).Anthropological Debates in Gender: Intersectinf Fields, New Delhi: Sage Publications

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Butler*, J. (1993). Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex".* New York: Routledge.

Thapan, M. (2009). *Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in Contemporary India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Phillips, R. (2015). Feminist Research and Social Work. International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences (Second Edition), 8, 935-941. doi:10.1016/B978- 0-08-097086-8.28033-1.

GAP1E02-DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Credits: 4
Duration: 5 hrs./week

Course Description

Digital - Governance is one of the frontier areas of public administration cutting across the all operations of the government. As a sub-discipline, it owes its origin to the advent of globalization. It is an amalgamation of neo-liberal ideology with the tenets of New Public Management (NPM) and governance. Demand for transparency, accountability, responsiveness in administration has resulted in the advocacy of ICTs as a tool of governance. Digital-Governance redefines the role of government and its relationship with the citizenry, in so far as the government adopts technology and move towards an online government.

Course Objectives

The course aims at familiarizing the students with the key concepts and theories of digital governance. At the end of this course the students would be in a position to understand the models of e-governance, the National e-governance Plan and examine the application of IT in diverse spheres of administration. Further, the issues of ethics and digital divide; and resistance to technology management and ethics will be discussed. The course will be treated in a case study method and comparative perspective drawing upon Indian experience in the light of recent development and controversies in governance.

Unit – I: Introduction toDigital –Governance.

A. Governance and Digital Governance.
B. Evolution of Digital Technology.
C. Digital Governance and SMART Government.
D. Politics of Digital Technology, Big Data and Artificial Intelligence.
E. Significance of Digital Technology in Governance.

Unit– II: Digital Governance: Models and Phases.

A. Presence Stage.
B. Interaction Stage.
C. Transaction Stage.
D. Transformation Stage.
E. Internet Governance- ITU, ICAAN, IGF.

Unit– II1: Digital Governance in India.

A. IT Policies of Government of India.
B. National e-Governance Plan.
C. Telecom Policy
D. Digital India and e-Kranti.

Unit – IV: Case Studies.

A. e-Literacy: FRIENDS, Akshaya in Kerala.
B. BHOOMI in Karnataka -Digitalization of Land Records.
C. e-district project - Automizing District Administration.
D. IT @ School.
E. Bangalore One-Service at Convenience.

Unit – V: Issues and Challenges.

A. Digital Divide.
B. Cyber Crimes.
C. Digital Privacy and Digital Security.
D. Net Neutrality.

Reading List

Agarwal, Ashok (ed) 2008, E-governance: case studies, Universities Press, Hyderabad. Chapter-4 on BHOOMI (Pp 76-99).

Bedi, K., Singh, P. J., & Srivastava, S. (2001). *Government@net; New Governance Opportunities for India.* New Delhi: Sage.

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Dutta, D. (2018). *Development under Dualism and Digital Divide in Twenty-First Century India.* Singapore: Springer.

Gerbaudo, P. (2019). *The Digital Party.* London: Pluto Press.

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Grewal, D. S. (2008). *Network Power.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Heeks, Richard 1999, Reinventing government in the information age, Routledge, London.

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Madon , S. (2009). *E-governance for developmen -a focus on rural India* . London: -Palgrave Macmillan.

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Pal, J. (2009). If the State Provided Free Computer Literacy, Would it Find Takers? Evidence and Propositions From the Akshaya Project in India. *Information System Front, 11*(1), 105–116.

Palackal, A., Mbatia, P. N., Dzorgbo, D.-B., Duque, R. B., Ynalvez, M. A., & Shrum, W. M. (2011). Are Mobile Phones Changing Social Networks? A Longitudinal Study of Core Networks in Kerala. *New Media Society, 13*(3), 391–410.

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Sinha, R.P 2006, E-governance: initiatives and issues, Concept Publishers, New Delhi. Chapter 9 (Pp 115-135).

Sreekumar, T. T. (2007). Cyber Kiosks and Dilemmas of Social Inclusion in Rural India. *Media Culture Society, 29*(6), 869–889.

Subramanian, C. (1992). *India and the Computer.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Witheford, N. D. (2015). *Cyber-Proletariat.* Toronto: Pluto Press.

SEMESTER II

GAP2C05 - INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Credits: 4   Duration: 5 hrs./week

Unit I: Ideological Perspectives and Making of the Constitution

A. National Movement and the Making of the Indian Constitution.
B. Historical Antecedents: Government of India Act 1919 and 1935.
C. Indian Independence Act 1947.
D. Constituent Assembly and Drafting of the Constitution.
E. Constituent Assembly Debates
F. Transformative Constitutionalism in the Post-Colonial Context.

Unit II: Functional Principles and Core Values

A. Major Features of the Constitution.
B. Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble.
C. Fundamental Rights.
    a. Question of Reasonable Restrictions
    b. Black Laws and Fundamental Rights.
D. Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.

Unit III: Dynamics of Indian Federalism

A. Nature of Indian Federalism.
B. Centre-State Relations:
    a) Legislative,
    b) Administrative
    c) Financial Relations
C. Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission

Unit IV: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

A. Parliament: Structure and Powers.
B. Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
C. Judiciary: Nature, Powers and Functions
D. Judicial Supremacy vs. Parliamentary Sovereignty
E. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism and PIL

Unit V: Constitutional Amendments and Select Cases

A. Procedures for Amendment.
B. 42nd, 44th, and 101st Constitutional Amendment Acts.
C. A.K Gopalan Vs of State of Madras.

D. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.
E. Indira Sawhney & Others v. Union of India.
F. KS Puttaswamy & Another v. Union of India & Others.

Reading List:

Abbas, Hoveyda, Ranjay Kumar and Mohammed Aftab Alam (2011): *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Ananth, V. Krishna 92015): *The Indian Constitution and Social Revolution: Right to Property since Independence,* New Delhi: Sage.

Austin, Granville (2003): *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford.

Austin, Granville (2013): *Working of a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi: Oxford.

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Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.) (2010): *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bhatia, Gautam (2019)*: The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts*, New Delhi: Harper Collins.

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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.

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Kothari, Rajni (1970): *Politics in India,* New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Kumarasingham, H. (ed.) (2016): *Constitution-making in Asia: Decolonisation and StateBuilding in the Aftermath of the British Empire*, London: Routledge.

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.

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Mitra, Subrata K. (2011): *Politics in India: Structure, Process and Policy*, New Delhi: Routledge.

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Sarkar, Sumit (2001): "Indian Democracy: The Historical Inheritance," in Atul Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sathe, S.P. (2002): *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Shankar, B. L. and Valerian Rodrigues (2010): *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shankar, Shylashri (2009): *Scaling Justice: India's Supreme Court, Anti-Terror Laws and Social Rights,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sury, M.M. (2018): *GST and Fiscal Federalism in India*, New Delhi: New Century.

Thampi, Madhavi (ed.) (2010): *India and the Colonial World*, New Delhi: Social Science Press.

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Verma, Arvind (2005) "The Police in India: Design, performance and adaptability," in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *Public institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Visvanathan, Shiv. (2012): "Anna Hazare and the Battle Against Corruption," *Cultural Critique,* Vol. 81 (Spring): 103-111.

GAP2C06-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

This paper exposes the students to fundamental and critical understanding of structure and functioning of public organizations with help of key approaches, concepts and issues in public administration. It examines the journey of public administration both as discipline and profession. This goes to show how public administration has changed over the decades in terms of its goals, organizational structures and functional principles.

COURSE OUTCOME:

The students learn from this course the fundamental and key concepts in public administration and how these concepts can be used to explain the working of modern public organizations. It gives the students better grounding in the disciple which they further can use to understand issues in public policy and governance.

Unit I: Understanding Public Administration as a Discipline.

  A. Evolution of Public Administration.
  B. New Public Administration.
  C. New Public Management.
  D. New Public Service.

Unit II: Theories of Administration.

  A. Classical Theory:Gullick, and Urwick.
  B. Scientific Management: Taylor and Fayol C.Bureaucratic Theory: Max Weber and Karl Marx
  D.Human Relation Theory: Elton Mayo.

Unit III: Managing Organizations

  A. Leadership: Likert, Peter Druker.
  B. Motivation: Maslow.
  C. Conflict-Resolution: M P Follett   D.Theory X and Theory Y – McGregor.

Unit IV Personnel Administration.

    A. Bureaucracy: Generalist vs. Specialist.
    B. Bureaucracy: Role, Types and Neutrality.
    C. Recruitment, Training and Promotion.
    D. Morale and Discipline.
    E. Development Administration.

Unit V: Financial Administration

    A. Budgetary- Types and Process
    B. Accountability

Reading List:
Basu, Rumki.,(1990). Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, New Delhi:Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
Bhattacharya, Mohit (RPA), (1997) Restructuring Public Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers
Bhattacharya, Mohit, (2009). New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Book Centre.
Bourgon, Jocelyne. A New Synthesis of Public Administration: Serving in the 21st Century. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2011.
Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya (eds.), (2003). Public Administration: A Reader, New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
Chakrabarty, Bidyut. (2012). Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices, New Delhi:Sage.
Denhardt, Robert B. & Denhardt, Janet Vinzant, "Th e New Public Service Revisited" Public Administration Review, Vol. 75, No. 5 , 2015, pp. 664–672.
Denhardt, Robert B. & Denhardt, Janet Vinzant. "The New Public Service: Serving rather than Steering." Public Administration Review, Vol. 60, No. 6 , 2000, pp. 549-559.
Flynn, Norman. "Explaining the New Public Management - The importance of context." McLaughlin et al. (edited) New Public Management, current trends and future prospects, Routledge, 2001, pp. 57-76.
Frederickson, H. George et al. "Theories of Public Management".The Public Administration Theory Primer, Boulder, CO : Westview Press, 2015, pp. 97-130.
Henry, Nicholas. (2004). Public Administration and Public Affairs, New Delhi; Prentice-Hall of India
Laxmikant, M. (2011). Public Administration, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
Maheshwari S.R., (1998). Administrative Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi:Macmillan
Shafritz Jay M. and Hyde, Albert C. (ed.), (1987). Classics of Public Administration, Chicago, Illinois: The Dorsey Press.

Svara, James H. "The Myth of the Dichotomy: Complementarity of Politics and Administration in the Past and Future of Public Administration." Public Administration Review, vol. 61, no. 2, 2001, pp. 176–183.

GAP2C07 WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course be supposed to disseminate the students with fundamental and critical understanding in Western Political philosophy. Students should add awareness and aptitude to comprehend and understand the Western classical thinkers. Through this course students become cognizant with the ideas of various thinkers and also be made to look at how thoughts of thinkers put into practice in the form of institutions and political action.

COURSE OUTCOME:

The students from Western Political Thought course gain knowledge and ideas about thinkers of Western World. The study of this course should facilitate the students to comprehend the development and varied areas of the Western political thought.

Unit I: Classical Greek Tradition

   A. Nature and Significance of Western Political Thought.
   B. Plato: Philosophical Foundations
       a) Justice and State,
       b) Allegory,
       c) Contribution to Western Political Thought.
   C. Aristotle: Philosophical Foundation and Methodology
       a) State and Revolution
       b) Justice
       c) Contributions to Western Political Thought.

Unit II: Medieval European Political Tradition

   A. Features
   B. St. Augustine and Aquinas-Scholasticism
       a) Faith and Reason
       b) Church State Relations. C.Machiavelli:
       a) Methodology,
       b) Universal Egoism,
       c) Doctrine of Aggrandizement,
       d) Secularism and Realism.

Unit III: Social Contractualists

   A. Emergence of Modern Political Theory-
   B. Hobbes
         a) Scientific Materialism,
         b) Human Nature and natural Rights
         c) Leviathan, Contract
         d) Individualism and Absolutism.
   C. John Locke
         a) Social Contract and Civil Society
         b) Resistance and Toleration
         c) Contributions to liberal Tradition
         d) Property
   D. Rousseau
         a) Critique of Civil Society
         b) Social Contract
         c) Theory of General Will

Unit IV: Utilitarianism and Idealism

   A. Bentham
         a) Quantitative Utilitarianism,
         b) Panopticon and Legal Reforms
   B. J S Mill-
         a) Qualitative Utilitarianism
         b) Liberty and Representative Government
         c) Women Question
   C. Hegel-
         a) Idealism and Dialectical Method
         b) Theory of State and Freedom

Unit V: Marxian Tradition

   A. Karl Marx- Philosophical Foundations
         a) Theory of Alienation,
         b) Historical materialism
         c) Vision of Society
   B. Antonio Gramsci
         a) Theory of Civil Society
         b) Hegemony
   C. Louis Althusser
         a) Ideological State Apparatus

Readings List:

Aristotle (1984): *Politics*, edited by C.Lord, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Brian R. Nelson – Western Political Thought, Pearson Education, 2008.

Carew Hunt, The Theory and practice of Communism, The World Press, Calcutta, 1988.

Chaurasia, R. (2001): *History of Western Political Thought (Vol. 2),* New Delhi: Atlantic.

Chaurasia, R. (2003): *History of Political Thought,* New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

Chris Sparks & Stuart Isaacs, Political theorists in context,Routledge New York, 2006 Delhi,2007

GH Sabine – History of Political Theory, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2004.

Gupta R.C – Western Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2007.

Hobbes, Thomas (1991): *Leviathan*, edited by R.Tuck, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.Hollander, S. The Economics of Karl Marx: Analysis and Application. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.2008.

Jha, Shefali (2012): *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, New Delhi: Pearson India. Jha, Shefali (2018): *Western Political Thought: From the Ancient Greeks To Modern Times*, New Delhi: Pearson India.

Jones, Tudor (2012): *Modern Political Thinkers and Ideas*: *An Historical Introduction,* London: Routledge.

Kirk, R. (1967): *Edmund Burke: A Genius Reconsidered*, New York: Open Road Media.

Klosko, George (ed.) (2011): *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kolakowsky, Leszek (2008): *Main Currents of Marxism*, London: WW Norton.

Landamas and Dyson, Fifty Great Political Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2007.

Locke, John (1988): *Two Treatises of Government,* edited by P.Laslett, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Maxey C.C – Political Philosophies, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 2007.

Plato, *Republic* (1941): edited by F.M.Cornford, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rousseau (1997): *The Social Contract*, edited by V.Gourevitch, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rousseau, J. J. The Social Contract (1947 ed.). (E. Barker, Ed.) London: Oxford University Press.1947.

Schumpeter. Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy. New York: Harper and Brothers.,1942 Sukhbir Singh-History of Political Thought (Vol 1 &2) Revised edition, Rastogi & Co-Meerut.1979.

Wayper.C.L – Political Thought, English University Press, London, 1967.

William Ebenstein – Great Political Thinkers(Plato to present),Sterling Publishers, New

GAP2C08- - RURAL AND URBAN GOVERANCE IN INDIA

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

Objectives of the Course:

The course has been designed to offer a theoretical and conceptual understanding of the bases of urban and rural governance. It also deals with various aspects of decentralisation, panchayat raj system, participatory democracy and development through participation. The course also seeks to equip students with adequate cognitive as well as evaluative skills in understanding the dynamics of urban and rural governance.

Learning Outcomes

Students will be equipped to understand and demonstrate knowledge about the processes of urban and rural governance and will be able to analysedecentralised planning and development, and explain contemporary issues and challenges in the implementation of decentralised governance and development.They will also be able to think critically about the Panchayat raj system and its operations at the grassroots level.

Module I Introduction

    A. Conceptualising Urban-Definition, characteristics, features.
    B. Conceptualising Rural - Definition, characteristics, features.
    C. Types of Decentralisation-Political, Administrative and Fiscal.
    D. Liberal and Third World Experiences of Decentralisation.

Module II Rural Governance in India

    A. History and Evolution of Rural Government Institutions in India.
    B. Gandhi's views on Decentralisation.
    C. Resources for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) -
    D. Structure of Rural Local Bodies -
    E. Gram Sabha and Gras root level Governance
    F. Difficulties and Issues in functioning
    G. Sources of Rural Local Finances in India
    H. Governance in Tribal and Scheduled Areas
    I. Local Level Support System in Rural Governance- Kudumbsasree, SHGs, NGOs, Jagratha Samitiies.

Module III Urban Governance in India

A. History and Evolution of Urban Institutions in India
B. Emerging trends of Urbanisation in India,
C. 74th Amendment - Major Features – 12th Schedule of the Constitution
D. Difficulties and Issues in functioning –
E. Structure of Urban Local Bodies – Councils and Committees – Metropolitan Governance
F. Civil Society and Urban Governance- Residents Association.

Module IV Issues in Rural and Urban Governance

A. Impact of Urbanization on Urban Services and Infrastructure
B. Environment, Pollution
C. Migration and reverse migration
D. Urban Poverty
E. Waste Management,
F. Social Audit and Monitoring of Projects, Ombudsman and Tribunals
G. Major Schemes and project: PURA, MNREGA, JNNURM, NRLM, Swachh Bharat

Module V Rural and urban Governance in Action (Mandatory Internship)

A. The fifth module contains an internship (minimum 3 days) with an urban or rural government institution or NGO related with developmental projects.
B. The intern can be assigned to a mentor in the respective institution if they are willing, if not any faculty member or any person recommended by faculty can act as a mentor.
C. During internship the students are supposed to be familiarized with the various aspects of the governance programme.
D. At the end of the internship the student should submit a report to the faculty (1000-2000 words) duly attested by the mentor.
E. This report should be presented as a Seminar.

Reading List:

Aziz, Abdul and David J. Arnold (1996): *Decentralized Governance in Asian Countries* (eds.), New Delhi: Sage.
Bhatnagar (1978): *Rural Development in India*, New Delhi: Light and Life Publishers.
Bhattacharya, Mohit (1976): *Management of Urban Government in India*, New Delhi: Uppal.
Burns, Danny et al. (1994): *The Politics of Decentralization: Revitalizing Local Democracy*, London: Macmillan.
Chaturvedi, T.N. and Abhijit Datta (1984): *Local Government*, New Delhi: IIPA.
Concept.
Devas, Nick (2004): *Urban Governance Voice and Poverty in the Developing World*, New York:
George, Jose (2003): *Decentralized Administration and Participatory Planning in Kerala*, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.

Golahait, S.B. (2010): *Rural Development Programmes in India: Problems and Prospects*, New Delhi: Altar.

Hooja, Rakesh and K.K. Parnani (eds.) (2006): *Development Administration and Rural Development,* New Delhi: Aalekh.

Isaac, T.M.Thomas (2000): *Local Democracy and Development: People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning in Kerala*, New Delhi: Leftword.

Jain, Gopal Lal (1997): *Rural Development*, New Delhi: Mangaldeep.

Jain, S. P. (ed.) (2001): *Emerging Institutions for Decentralized Rural Development*, Hyderabad: NIRD.

Maheshwari, S R (1984): *Local Government in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman. Manohar K. Murali, Seetharama Rao and Janardhan Rao (ed.) (1994): *Political Economy of Rural Development,* New Delhi: Kanishka.

Misra, Harekrishna (2011): *Governance of Rural Information and Communication Technologies:* Mohanty, Manoranjan, et al. (eds.) (2007): *Grassroots Democracy in India and China*, New Delhi: Sage.

Narasaiah, Lakshmi (2003): *Approaches to Rural Development*, New Delhi: Discovery.

Narayana, E.A. (1990): *Voluntary Organizations and Rural Development in India*, New Delhi:

Oakley Peter, et. al (1984): *Approaches to Participation in Development*, Geneva: ILO. Oakley, Peter (1991): *Projects with People: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development,* Geneva: ILO.

Opportusnities and Challenges, New Delhi: Academic Foundation.

Palanithurai, G. (2009): *Decentralization in India; Critical Issues from the Field*, New Delhi: Palgrave MacMillan.

Pierre, Jon (2011): *The Politics of Urban Governance: Rethinking the Local State*, London: Raghunandanan,T.R. (2012): *Decentralization and Local Governments: The Indian Experience,* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Rao, C. Nagaraja (2007): *Accountability of Urban Local Governments in India*, New Delhi: Routledge   Sage.

Singh, Hoshiar (1995): *Administration of Rural Development in India*, New Delhi: Sterling.

Singh, Katar (2009): *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management,* New Delhi: Singh, Satyajit and Pradeep Sharma (2007): *Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sivaramakrishanan K.C., et al. (1993): *Urbanisation in India: Basic Services and People's Participation,* New Delhi: ISS. Uppal.

GAP2E03 PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Credits:4
Duration
Hrs:5

Course Description

Public policy making constitutes the core of politics and government in any nation. As the governments are called upon to perform a wide array of functions, the policy making process has acquired considerable complexity. Although policy analysis finds an important place in other social science disciplines, it has evolved into a major sub-discipline in political science since the 1970s. As such it became a basic component of political science curricula all over the world.

Learning Outcomes

This course aims at familiarizing the students with the key concepts and theories of public policy. At the end of the course, students would be in a position to understand as to why certain issues emerge as policy issues for the government to act upon, how different actors play their role in shaping and influencing the policy process, how policies are implemented and what the outcomes are. The subject matter will be treated in a comparative perspective drawing upon Indian experience and in the light of different approaches and recent controversies in public policy making and analysis.

Unit 1: Public Policy: Key Concepts and Theories

    A. Public Policy: Meaning, Definitions and Scope
    B. Rationale for the Study of Public Policy
    C. Evolution of Public Policy
    D. Policy Analysis as Art and Craft

Unit II: Public Policy Theories

    A. Group theory
    B. Elite theory
    C. Institutional theory
    D. Process theory
    E. Incremental theory F.Public Choice Theory.

Unit III: Policy Typologies and instruments

 A. Distributive Policies
 B. Regulatory Policies
 C. Redistributive Policies
 D. Substantive vs procedural policies
 E. Public vs private policies

Unit IV: Public Policy Cycle

A.Five Stages of Public policymaking.
  a. Agenda Setting.
  b. Policy Formulation.
  c. Policy Legitimation (policy approval).
  d. Policy Implementation.
  e. Policy Evaluation.

Unit 5: Development and Public Policy in India

 B. Public Policy as an Instrument of Socio-Economic Development
 C. Public Policy for Education and Health
 D. Environment Policies, Food Security Policies
 E. Public Policy and Gender Equality

Readings List

Amy, Douglas J., 1984, "Why policy analysis and ethics are incompatible." Journal of Policy Analysis and Management. Vol. 3, No. 4 (Summer). pp. 573-591.

Anderson, James E. 2011, Public policymaking: an introduction, 7th edn.,Wardsworth, Boston. Chapter.
1, pp.1-33.

Bickers, Kenneth N. and Williams, John T. 2001, Public policy analysis: a political economy approach, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, Chapter. 2, pp. 17-33.

Birkland, Thomas A. 2010, An introduction to the policy process: theories, concepts and models of public policymaking, 3rd edn , ME Sharpe, New York. Chapter 1.

Dunn, William N. 2004, Introduction to public policy analysis, 3rd edn, Prentice Hall, New York.

Dye, Thomas R. 2013, Understanding public policy, 14th ed, Pearson, Boston. Chapter 1, pp.
113. Fischer, Frank; Miller, Gerald; and Sidney, Mara S 2006, Handbook of public policy analysis: theory, politics and methods, CRC Press, Boca Raton. Chapter 1 (pp 3-11) and Chapters 4 to 7 (pp 41-88). Fischer, Frank 2003, Reframing public policy: discursive politics and deliberative practices, Oxford University Press, UK.

Hodgson, Susan M and Irving Zoe 2007, Policy Reconsidered: meanings, politics and practices, The policy Press, Great Britain. Chapter 1 (pp 21-36).

Nallari, Raja; Yusuf, Shahij; Griffith, Brede and Bhattacharya, Rwitwika 2011, Frontiers in development policy, World Bank, Washington DC.

Sabatier, Paul. A. 2007, Theories of the policy process, 2nd edn, Westview Press, Colarado. Chapter 3, pp 93-128

Birkland, Thomas A. 2010, *An introduction to the policy process: theories, concepts and models of public policymaking,* 3rd edn, ME Sharpe, New York. pp. 202- 228.

Papanagnou, Georgios 2011, *Social science and policy challenges: democracy, values and capacities*, UNESCO Publishing, Paris.

Rahimi, Reza Gelami and Norozi, Mohammed Reza 2011, "A brief look on policy, typology of policy, and its related affairs", *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, Vol.2, No.11, June, pp 173176.

Woodside, Kenneth 1986, "Policy instruments and the study of public policy", *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp 775-993.

Dye, Thomas R 2001, *Top down policymaking*, Seven Bridges Press, New York, Chapter 2, pp 39-64. Howlett, Michael, M.Ramesh and Perl, Anthony 2009, S*tudying public policy: policy cycle,* 3rd edn, Oxford University Press, Ontario. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, pp 92-176.   Kraft, Michael E. and Furlong, Scott R 2012, *Public policy: politics, analysis, and alternatives*, CQ Press, London. Chapter 2 and 3, pp. 34-111.

Bucholtz, RogeneA& Rosenthal, Sandra B 2004, "Stakeholder theory and public policy: how governments matter", *Journal of Business Ethics,* Vol. 51, No. 2, pp 143-153.

Cole. Burstein, P. 1991. "Policy domains: organization, culture, and policy outcomes", *American Review of Sociology*, Vol. 17, pp 327–350.

Considine, Mark 2005, *Making public policy: institutions, actors, strategies,* Polity Press, UK. Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, pp 26-104.

Ervik, Rune; Kildal, Nanna; and Nilssen, Even (Eds), 2009, *The role of international organizations in social policy: ideas, actors and impact,* Edward Cheltenham. Chapter 1 (Pp 119) and Chapter 10 (pp 212-246).

Kennett, Patricia (Ed) 2008, *Governance, globalization and public policy,* Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.

Chapter 2, pp 19-34.

Laver, Michael (Ed) 2013, *Estimating the policy position of political actors,* Routledge. Chapters 1 and 2.

Ayyar, Vaidyanatha R. V (2011): *Public Policy Making in India*, New Delhi: Pearson.

Birkland, Thomas A (2001): *An Introduction to the Policy Process*, London: M.E Sharpe.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Prakash Chand (2019): *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice* New Delhi: Sage.

Chakrabarti, Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal (2016): *Public Policy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Charles, Lindblom E. (1968): *The Policy Making Process*, New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs.

Christoph, Knill and JaleTosun (2012): *Public Policy: A New Introduction,* Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Dayal, Ishwar et al. (1976): *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Government of India*, New Delhi:

Concept.

De, Prabir Kumar (ed.) (2012): *Public Policy and Systems*, Delhi: Pearson Education.

Dror, Yehezket (1989): *Public Policy Making Reexamined*, Oxford: Transaction Publication.
Dunn, William N. (2018): *Public Policy Analysis: An Integrated Approach*, New York: Routledge.
Dunn, William N. (2004): *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
Dye, Thomas (2002): *Understanding Public Policy*, Singapore: Pearson Education.
Fischer, Frank e al. (2017): *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis*, New York: Routledge.
Ganapathy, R.S et al. (eds.) (1985): *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
Gertson, Larry N. (2011): *Public Policy Making: Process and Principles*, New York: M.E. Sharpe
Hill, Michael (2009): *The Public Policy Process*, Harlow: Longman
House, Peter W. (1982): *The Art of Public Policy Analysis*, New Delhi: Sage.
Howlet, Michael (2011): *Designing Public Policies: Principles and Instruments,* London: Taylor and Francis.
Kashyap, C. (ed.) (1990): *National Policy Studies*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.   Mathur, Kuldeep (2015): *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Mitrom, Michael (2011): *Contemporary Policy Analysis,* London: Oxford University Press.
Moran, Michael et al. (eds.) (2018): *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Nagel, Stuart S. (2018): *India's Development and Public Policy*, London: Routledge.
Nagel, Stuart S. (2002): *Handbook of Public Policy Evaluation*, London: Sage.
Nimushakavi, Vasanthi (2006): *Constitutional Policy and Environmental Jurisprudence in India*, Delhi: Macmillan.
Parsons, Wayne (1995): *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis,* Cheltenham:
Edward Elgar.
Paul, Cairney (2011): *Understanding Public Policy: Theories and Issues*, Basingstoke: Palgrave.
Peter, John (2012): *Analyzing Public Policy*, London: Routledge.
Peter, Knoepfe (2007): *Public Policy Analysis,* Bristol: The Policy Press.
Peter, W. (1982): *The Art of Public Policy Analysis*, Delhi: Sage.
Peters, B.Guy (2006): *Handbook of Public Policy*, London: Sage.
Richard, Rose (1993): *Lesson Drawing in Public Policy: A Guide to Learning Across Time and Space*, New Jeresy: Catham House.
Sanyal, Kaushiki and Rajesh Chakrabarti (2017): *Public Policy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Sapru, R.K.(2010): *Public Policy Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
Sapru, R.K. (2004): *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

GAP2E04- TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY AND POLITICS

Credits: 4.
Duration: 5 hrs./week

COURSE OUTLINE:

In this course, we will examine the meaning and implications of the rise of technology in general and information technology in particular. The prospects and problems opened up by notions of 'information society', 'electronic governance' and 'digital democracy', 'web activism' and so on will be explored.   Our key questions are as follows: Is technology just a set of tools and methods or is it a worldview that enables and compels us to see the world and ourselves as a resource base? Are we really on the verge of a major 'revolution' as claimed by Toffler or are we, in fact witnessing the 'end' of all revolutionary potential? Is the vocabulary of representative democracy, individual rights, enlightened citizenship, human values enhanced or subverted by the new communication technologies?   What are the implications of technology for Indian politics?

Unit I: Introduction

    A. Technology and society-Historical background.
    B. Scientific revolution,industrial revolution and fourth Industrial revolution.
    C. Globalization and Technology.

Unit II: Theories of Technology.

    A. Liberal, Marxist Gandhian perspectives on Technology- Appropriate Technology.
    B. Philosophies of Technology- Martin Heidegger
    C. Net work Society- Manuel Castells
    D. Post Industrial Society-Daniel Bell

Unit III: Technology and State

    A. Changing nature of state in technology
    B. Technology as a social and political construction.
    C. Towards a 'new' politics? Political leadership, legislation and representation in new age

Unit 1V: Technology, Democracy andSociety.

    A. The changing face of governance—Increased accountability and transparency- Role of Market.
    B. Social Media and New revolutions
    C. Global Civil Society
    D. Arab springs

Unit V: Issues and Concerns

A. Technologies of Surveillance and deep state.
B. Panoticism and Surveillance.
C. Comfort Revolutions and sustainability.
D. Digital divide and new inequality.
E. Populism and Social media.

Reading List

Andrew Webster. (1984). Science, Technology and Society. London: Macmillan Barney,
D. (2004). *The Network Society.* Cambridge: Polity Press.
Bell, D. (1973). *The Coming of Post Industrial Society- Adventure in Social Forcasting* (1999 ed.). New York: Basic Books.
Bucher, T. (2018). *If...Then: Algorithmic Power and Politics.* New York: Oxford.
Castells, M. (1996). *The Rise of the Net Work Society* (2010 ed.). West Sussex: Wiley-Blackbell.
Castells, M. (1997). *The Power of Identity* (2010 ed.). West Sussex: Wiley-Blackbell.
Drucker, P. F. (1969). *The Age of Discontinuity* (2008 ed.). New Jersy: Transaction Publishers.
Dutta, D. (2018). *Development under Dualism and Digital Divide in Twenty-First Century India.* Singapore: Springer.
Fuchs, C. (2008). *Internet and Society:Social Theory in the Information Age.* New York: Routledge.
Gerbaudo, P. (2019). *The Digital Party.* London: Pluto Press.
Ian Mclean. (1989). Democracy and the New Technology.   Cambridge: Polity.
Karatzogianni, A (2018). *Digital Materialism: Origins, Philosophies,Prospects.* Bingley: Emerald.
Marshall McLuhan and Brian Powers. (1989). The Global Village: Transformations in the World, Life and Media in the 21st Century. New York: OUP.
Mosco, V. (2017). *Becoming Digital :Toward a Post-Internet Society.* Bingley: Emerald Publishing.
Russell, B. (1952). *The Impact of Science on Society.* London: Routledge.
Schwab, K. (2016). *The Fourth Industrial Revolution.* Geneva: World Economic Forum.
Shaviro, S. (2003). *Connected, or What It Means to Live in the Network Society.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Model Question Papers

MA Governance and Politics
Core Course
GAP1C01 DEBATES IN POLITICAL THEORY

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**
SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
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10.
11.
12.   **(10x2=20 Marks)**

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.   .

15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   **(6x5=30 Marks)**

SECTION C
Answer any twoquestions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.
                                                                                 (**2x15=30 Marks)**

MA Governance and Politics
Core Course
GAP1C02 HUMAN RIGHTS

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

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(10x2=20 Marks)

SECTION B
Answer any eight questions (Short Essay)

13.
14. 16.
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19.
20.

(6x5=30 Marks)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (*Essay*)

21.
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24.

(2x15=30 Marks)

MA Governance and Politics
Core Course
GAP1C03 THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF INTENRATIONAL POLITICS

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (*Paragraph*)

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12.   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any eight questions (Short Essay)

13.
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19.
20.   (**6x5=30 marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (*Essay*)

21.
22.
23.
24.

                                                            (**2x15=30marks**)

MA Governance and Politics
Core Course
GAP1C04 COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
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7.
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9.
10.
11.
12..   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any eight questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**5x5=30 marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**

GAP1E01 GENDER AND POLITICS

Time: 3hrs   Max Marks: 80 Marks

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1. Define Gender
2. Explain 'Personal is Political'
3. Write a note on Third Gender
4. What is Queer theory
5. Rosa Luxemburg
6. Gender Equalit
7. Explain Radical Feminism
8. Analyse Patriarchy
9. Discuss the social construction of Femininity
10. Women Reservation
11. Women and Development
12. What is subjective knowledge

10x2=20

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13. Elaborate the concept of politics of body
14. Critically analyse the problems of Liberal Feminism
15. Distinguish the differences between Liberal and Marxian feminism
16. Give an account on LGBT movement
17. Evaluate the Radical Feminist movement
18. 'Family is the root cause of gender discrimination'; Discuss
19. How the industrialisation alienated the women's in the capitalist class structure
20. Discuss the role of NGOs to empower the Transgender.

6x5=30

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21. Evaluate the relevance of Black Feminist thought in the contemporary world
22. Narrate the socio economic aspects of gender discrimination
23. How the feminist research brings epistemological and ontological revolution in the study of social science?
24. 'Gender is a social construction' Explain.

2x15=30

MA Governance and Politics
Elective Course
GAP1E02 DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
2.
3.
4.
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6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30Marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**)

MA Governance and Politics

Core Course
GAP2C05 INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**
SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (*Paragraph*)

1.
2.
3.
4.
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6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 marks**)
SECTION C
Answer any two questions (*Essay*)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**)

MA Governance and Politics Core
Course
GAP2C06 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
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11.
12.

                                                                 (**10x2=20 marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**)

GAP2C07 WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (*Paragraph*)

1.
2.
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8.
9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 Marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (*Essay*)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30 Marks**)

MA Governance and Politics Core Course

GAP2C08 RURAL AND URBAN GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
2.
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6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x2=20**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**)

MA Governance and Politics Core Course

MA Governance and Politics
Elective Course
GAP2E03 PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Time: 3hrs   Max Marks: 80 Marks

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
2.
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9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x20=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 Marks**)

SECTION C
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30marks**)

MA Governance and Politics
Elective Course
GAP2E04 TECHONOLOGY, SOCIETY AND POLITICS
Time: 3hrs   **Max Marks: 80 Marks**

SECTION A
Answer any ten questions (Paragraph)

1.
2.
3.
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6.
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8.
9.
10.
11.
12.   (**10x2=20 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any six questions (Short Essay)

13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.   (**6x5=30 Marks**)

SECTION B
Answer any two questions (Essay)

21.
22.
23.
24.   (**2x15=30 Marks**)