

**MASTER OF ARTS (M A ) DEGREE PROGRAMME IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**

**PROGRAMME STRUCTURE, SCHEME AND SYLLABUS**



**MAHARAJAS COLLEGE ERNAKULAM  
(A GOVERNMENT AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE)**

**2016 APRIL**

## **PREFACE**

The Master of Arts (MA) Degree Programme in Political Science under Maharajas College Ernakulam is in a decisive stage of transformation with the introduction of Autonomous College System to be effective from the academic year 2016-17. The syllabus of the restructured MA Programme has been designed by the members of the Board of Studies with the facilitative support of external experts following a Curriculum Workshop held at the Maharaja College during December 17 and 18 2015. It sought to generate discussions on theoretical and empirical aspects of the courses in place; integrate new pedagogical modes within the curriculum and to provide access to multidisciplinary courses with an interdisciplinary content and scope for studies and research in the frontier areas of knowledge. The post-graduate teachers from different colleges as well as experts invited from different areas put their efforts in evolving the syllabus of the programme. Serious efforts have been made to evaluate the existing syllabus of various universities in the country and to integrate the emerging trends in the frontier areas of Social Sciences. Thus, the new syllabus in place is an outcome of a comprehensive evaluation and assessment held at various levels. The syllabus is expected to provide students with cognitive as well as analytical skills in dealing with political and social issues.

I am grateful to all those who have helped us to bring out a comprehensive syllabus for the MA Programme in Political Science. On behalf of the members of the Board of studies, I place on record our gratitude to all those who have spared their time and valuable inputs for the preparation of the syllabus.

### **BOARD OF STUDIES**

Dr.N.Ramakantan, Head of the Department of Political Science, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam  
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Dr.C.Vinodan, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Politics, MG University, Kottayam

## **PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**

The duration of MA programme shall be of four semesters, each semester consisting of a minimum of 90 working days, inclusive of examination, distributed over a minimum of 18 weeks of 5 working days each. Each course carries a specific number of credits. Credit of a course is a measure of the weekly unit of work assigned for that course in a semester. One credit of the course is defined as a minimum of one hour lecture/minimum of 2 hours field work per week for 18 weeks in a Semester. The course will be considered as completed only by conducting the final examination. No regular student shall register for more than 24 credits and less than 16 credits per semester. The total minimum credits, required for completing a PG programme is 80. The programme shall include two types of courses, Programme Core (PC) Courses and Programme Elective (PE) Courses . There shall be a Program Project (PP) with dissertation to be undertaken by all students. The Programme will also include assignments, seminars, test papers, viva -voce etc.

## **PROJECT WORK**

Project work shall be completed by working outside the regular teaching hours. Project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher in the concerned department. A candidate may, however, in certain cases be permitted to work on the project in a Research Organization on the recommendation of the Supervisor. There should be an internal assessment and external assessment for the project work. The external evaluation of the Project work is followed by presentation of work including dissertation and Viva-Voce.

## **ASSIGNMENTS, SEMINARS AND CLASS TESTS**

Every student shall submit one assignment as an internal component for each semester with a weightage one. The topic for the assignment shall be allotted within the 6th week of instruction. Every PG student shall deliver one seminar lecture as an internal component for each semester with a weightage one. The seminar lecture is expected to train the student in self-study, collection of relevant matter from the books and Internet resources, editing, document writing, typing and presentation. Every student shall undergo at least two class tests as an internal component for each semester with a weightage of one each. The weighted average shall be taken for awarding the grade for class tests. The attendance of students for each course shall be another component of internal assessment as prescribed with weightage one. No course shall have more than 4 credits. Comprehensive Viva-voce shall be conducted at

the end semester of the program comprehensive Viva-Voce covers questions from all courses in the programme.

## EVALUATION

There shall be an end semester examination at the end of each semester. Project evaluation and Viva -Voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme only. Project evaluation and Viva-Voce shall be conducted by two external examiners and one internal examiner. There shall be one end-semester examination of 3 hours duration in each lecture based on course. The answers must be written in English. A question paper may contain short answer type, short essay type questions and long essay type questions. Different types of questions shall have different weightage to quantify their range. Weightage can vary from course to course depending on their comparative importance, but a general pattern is to be followed.

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts; (a) internal evaluation (in-semester) and (b) external evaluation (end semester) . 20 marks shall be given to internal evaluation and the remaining 80 marks to external evaluation and the ratio and weightage between internal and external is 1:4. Both internal and external evaluation shall be carried out using mark system.

The internal evaluation shall be based on predetermined transparent system involving periodic written tests, assignments, seminars and attendance. The weightage assigned to various components for internal evaluation is as follows.

### Components of Internal (In – semester ) Evaluation

Components	Component Marks
Assignment	4
Seminar	4
Two Test Papers*	8
Attendance	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

\*Marks of Test Papers shall be the average

### Evaluation of Attendance

% of Attendance	Mark
95 and above	4

85 to 94	3
80 to 84	2
75 to 79	1
Less than 75	0

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal marks awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be published on the notice board at least one week before the commencement of external examination. There shall not be any chance for improvement for internal marks. The course teacher and the faculty advisor shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course and a copy should be kept in the college for at least one year for verification.

External evaluation: The external Examination in theory courses is to be conducted by the College with question papers set by external experts. The answers must be written in English. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done by examiners based on a well-defined scheme of valuation. The external evaluation shall be done immediately after the examination preferably through Centralized Valuation.

### PROMOTION

A student who registers for the end semester examination shall be promoted to the next semester.

## MA PROGRAMME -STRUCTURE, SYLLABUS

SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	TEACHING HOURS/ WEEK	CREDITS	TOTAL CREDITS
I	PG I POL C 01	POLITICAL THOUGHT: ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL	5	4	20
	PG I POL C 02	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION :THEORY AND CONCEPTS	5	4	
	PG I POL C 03	INDIAN POLITY STATE AND GOVERNANCE	5	4	
	PG I POL C 04	POLITICAL THEORY	5	4	
	PG I POL C 05	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL POLITICS	5	4	
II	PG II POL C 01	POLITICAL THOUGHT: MODERN	5	4	20
	PG II POL C 02	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION	5	4	
	PG II POL C 03	ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS	5	4	
	PG II POL C 04	WORKING WITH GLOBAL PARADIGMS	5	4	
	PG II POL C 05	COMPARATIVE POLITICS	5	4	
III	PG III POL C 01	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	5	4	20
	PG III POL C 02	STATE AND POLITICS OF KERALA	5	4	
	PG III POL C 03	HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA	5	4	

	<b>PG III POL C 04</b>	<b>DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<b>PG III POL C 05</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>PG IV POL C 01</b>	<b>INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>PG IV POL E 01</b>	<b>CYBER POLITICS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>PG IV POL E 02</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICS:NATIONAL AND GLOBAL POLICIES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>PG IV POL E 03</b>	<b>GENDER AND POLITICS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>PG IV POL E 04</b>	<b>GANDHIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>PROJECT</b>		<b>2</b>	
		<b>PROJECT VIVA</b>		<b>2</b>	

**SEMESTER-I**

**POLITICAL THOUGHT ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL**

## **PG I POL C 01**

**No of Credits- 4**

**No of Contact Hours -90**

### **Course Rationale**

The Course is designed to introduce the students to the epistemological foundations of modern philosophy with a view to generating interest in the classical texts in ancient and medieval political thought. The students are expected to have background knowledge in the classical texts by making them familiar with different interpretations. The aim is to inspire them to have an interest in reading the original works, the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

### **Module-I**

**Epistemological Foundations of Political Philosophy(15 Hours)** Politics and Philosophy in

Ancient Greece

Philosophy of Sophism: Politics, Justice and Equality

### **Module-II**

**Plato:Philosophical Method(20 Hours)**

Justice in the Republic

Political Knowledge in the Statesman

State and Philosopher King

Theory of Communism

### **Module-III**

**Ancient Greek Political Thought( 15 Hours)**

Aristotle's Philosophical Method

Theory of State, Constitutions and Citizenship

Aristotle's View of Politics, Law and Justice

Theory of Revolution and Remedies

### **Module-IV.**

**Ancient Indian Political Thought (15 Hours)**

Kautilya's contributions to political Thought.

### **Module-V.**

## **Medieval Political Thought(25 Hours)**

St. Thomas Aquinas- Christianised Aristotle, conception and classification of Law

Dante- church state controversy, Theory of Universal Monarchy.

Jean Bodin- Theory of Sovereignty.

Machiavelli- Father of Modern Political Thought, Realism in Machiavellian Political Thought, Religion and Politics, Machiavelli's contributions to Political Thought.

## **REFERENCES**

Barker, Ernest (2010): Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors, New York: Routledge.

Coleman, J. (2000): A History of Political Thought, Vol.1: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell.

Das, P.G. (2011): History of Political Thought, New Delhi: New Central Book Agency.

Gaus, Gerald F. & Chandran Kukathas (eds.)(2004): Handbook of Political Theory, London: Sage.

Hoffman, John and Paul Graham (2007): Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Pearson.

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

Rowe & Schofield (eds.) (2000): The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Political Thought, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sabine, George H. (1961): A History of Political Theory, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Skoble, Aeon J. and Tibor R. Machan(eds.) (2007): Political Philosophy: Essential Selections, New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Wayper C.L. (1986): Political Thought, New Delhi: BI Publications.

## **SEMESTER-I**

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORY AND CONCEPTS**



## PG I POL C 02

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

### **Course Rationale**

Objective: The thrust of the course is on the concepts and practices that have shaped the emergence of modern systems of governance and their related structures and processes. The idea is to familiarize with various approaches and concepts relevant to public administration. The course is also to enable the students to understand the prerequisites for effective and just administration at various levels.

### **Module I**

#### **Nature and Scope of Public Administration(20 Hours )**

Evolution, Nature, Scope and Significance of the study of Public Administration- Private and Public Administration – Interaction of Politics and Public Administration- Mino brook Conferences I and II - New Public Administration

### **Module II**

#### **Approaches to the Study of Public Administration -Traditional Approaches and Modern Approaches(20 Hours)**

**(Hours – 20 )**

Scientific Management Approach – The Ideal Organization Approach – Human Relations Approach- Behavioral Approach - Systems Approach – Ecological Approach – Rational Decision Making Approach – Development Administration Approach – Marxist Approach

### **Module III**

#### **Organization : principles, Structure and Accountability (20 Hours)**

**(Hours – 20 )**

Meaning, Structure, Functions, and Principles of Organization – Challenges from Modern Organization Theory – Chief Executive : Concept and Functions – Agencies : Line , Staff and Auxiliary – Departments- Public Corporations – Boards and Commissions – Government Companies – Control over Administration - Public Accountability : Legislative, Executive and Judicial

### **Module IV**

## Financial Administration( 15 Hours)

(Hours – 15)

Administration and Finance – Budget- Principles of Budgeting - Budgetary Process in India, UK and USA – Types of Budget – Performance Budget – Gender Budget – Principles of Auditing - Statutory Auditing and Social Auditing

### Module V

#### State of Administrative Theory in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century( 15 Hours )

New Public Management – Globalization and its Impact on Public Administration – Information Communication Technology and e-Governance- Towards Good Governance – Entrepreneurial Government – Corporate Governance

### REFERENCES

- Awasthi,R., and Maheswari,S.R., 2004, *Public Administration*, Agra, Laxmi Narian Agarwal.
- Maheswari,S.R., 1991, *Issues and Concepts in Public Administration*, New Delhi, Allied Publishers.
- Uma Medury. 2010, “ *Public Administration in the Globalization Era* “ , New Delhi, Orient Black Swan
- Rumki Basu, 2012, “ *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*”, New Delhi , Sterling Publishing House.
- Owen, E. Hughes, 1998, *Public Management and Administration : An Introduction “* , London, Macmillan Press Ltd.
- N. Bhaskara Rao, 2013 , “ *Good Governance: delivering Corruption –Free Public Services*”, New Delhi , Sage Publishers India Ltd.
- Arora, Ramesh. K., 1979, “*Comparative Public Administration : An Ecological Perspective*”, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House.
- Henry, Nicholas, 2013, “ *Public Administration and Public Affairs*”, New Delhi, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Vidya Bhushan , 2011, ‘*Public Administration*’, New Delhi, S.Chand. Martin,D.J., 1989, “*The Guide to Foundations of Public Administration*”, New York, Dekker.

## SEMESTER-I

## **INDIAN POLITY STATE AND GOVERNANCE**

**PG I POL C 03**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

### **Course Rationale**

The course is designed to help generate insights into the state-society dynamics in India and its impact on the polity and governance. It puts specific themes in place which are significant for the study of political processes in India, seeks the way in which these themes have acquired salience, and how their changing forms have impacted upon the nature and course of Indian polity and governance. It seeks in particular to comprehend how state and politics are informed by constitutional and legal processes, historically and in contemporary contexts.

### **Module I**

#### **Development of Constitutional Governance in India (15 Hours)**

Constituent Assembly, and Drafting of the Constitution

### **Module II**

#### **Indian Constitution (20 Hours)**

Ideology, Structure and Features-Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, Emerging Challenges.

**(20**

**Hours)**

### **Module III**

#### **Governance and Federalism( 20 Hours)**

Legislative-Executive-Judicial Relations-Federalism and Center-State Relations (Reports of Various Commissions) –Tensions Areas and Emerging Trends in Indian Federation.

**(20 Hours)**

### **Module IV**

#### **Judiciary-Role and Functions( 20 Hours)**

Judicial Review-Judicial Activism-Affirmative Actions-PIL-Independence of judiciary and scope of Judicial Reform.

(20

Hours)

**ModuleV**

**Constitutional Amendments( 15 Hours)**

The Constitution (42<sup>nd</sup> , 44<sup>th</sup> , 73<sup>rd</sup> , 74<sup>th</sup> and 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts.

(15 Hours)

**Select Cases**

1. A K Gopalan Vs State of Madras 1950 AIR -27SC 88
2. I C Golaknath V s State of Punjab AIR-1967 SC 1643
3. Kesavanandha Bharathi VS State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC-1461
4. S R Bommai V S Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1918
5. Bijoe Emmanuel and Others Vs State of Kerala .

**REFERENCES**

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

Austin, Granville (1999): Working A Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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Basu, Durga Das (1989): Commentary on the Constitution of India, Calcutta: Debidas Basu.

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Chakrabarty, Bidyut (2009): Indian Politics and Society since Independence: Events, Processes, and Ideology, London: Routledge.

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Kolsky, Elizabeth (2011): Colonial Justice in British India, New York: Cambridge University Press.

Rao, M. Govinda and Nirvikar Singh (2005): Political Economy of Federalism in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reddy O. Chinnappa (2011): The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows, New York: Oxford University Press.

Roy, Srirupa (2007): Beyond Belief: India and the Politics of Post Colonial Nationalism, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Noorani, A.G. (2000): Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Pylee , M.V.(2003): Constitutional Amendments in India, Delhi : Universal Law.

## **SEMESTER-I**

### **POLITICAL THEORY**

#### **PG I POL C 04**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

Political Theory is essentially an effort devoted to gaining wisdom about the nature of human beings and politics. The effort will be to find one's way amidst conflicts between classical and modern conceptualizations as well as the critical assessments. Political theory can also highlight the relation between continuity and change. There will be a reflection of basic political concepts, as well as analysis of alternative views. Theory is also about pursuits of normative truth and nature of regimes.

**Module I**

**(Hours 20)**

**What is Political Theory? ( 20 Hours)**

a. Meaning of Political Theory

- b. Classical Tradition
- c. Science of Politics: Positivism/ Behaviourism/ Post-Behaviourism

## **Module II**

**(Hours 20)**

### **Liberal Tradition( 20 Hours)**

- a. Classical (Hobbes/ Locke/ Rousseau)
- b. Positive (J.S.Mill/ T.H. Green)
- c. Neo-liberalism
- d. Communitarianism

## **Module III**

**(Hours 20)**

### **Marxian Tradition ( 20 Hours)**

- a. Hegel-Dialectics
- b. Marx- Historical Materialism, Labour, Class, State, Revolution

## **Module IV**

**(10 Hours)**

### **Post-Marxian Approaches( 10 Hours)**

Gramsci-Hegemony/ Althusser-Power Determination/Adorno-Culture Industry/ Negri-Multitude

## **Module V:**

**(Hours 20)**

### **Contemporary Debates( 20 Hours)**

- a. Enlightenment (Kant-Foucault)
- b. Public Sphere (Habermas-Taylor- Nancy Fraser)
- c. Justice (Rawls-Nozick)

## **REFERENCES**

Andrew Heywood, *Political Ideas and Concepts: An Introduction*, Macmillan, 1994

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Bakshi, O M, *Crisis of Political Theory: An Inquiry into Contemporary Thought*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1987

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Dahlberg, Lincoln, "The Habermasian Public Sphere: Taking Difference Seriously?", *Theory and Society* 34, spring, 2005, pp.111-136

Foucault, Michel 1984. 'What is Enlightenment?' In Rabinow, Paul (ed.). *The Foucault Reader*. New York: Pantheon Books.

Fraser, Nancy "Rethinking the public Sphere: A Contribution to the Critique of Actually Existing Democracy", in *Habermas and the Public Sphere*, (ed) Craig Calhoun, MIT Press, Cambridge, 1992

Habermas, Jurgen, 'The Public Sphere', in *Readings in Contemporary Political Sociology*, (ed), Kate Nash, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2000

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Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer, *The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception*. <http://faculty.georgetown.edu/irvinem/theory/Adorno-Horkheimer-Culture-Industry.pdf>

Immanuel Kant. *An Answer to the Question: "What is Enlightenment?" (1784)*.

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Parekh, Bhikhu, "Theorising Political Theory", *Political Theory*, Vol. 27, No. 3, June, 1999, pp. 398-413

Robert Nozick. *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*. Basic Books. 1974.

[S.K. Sharma](#), [Urmila Sharma](#) (2007). *Principles And Theory of Political Science* ( Vol. 2 ), Atlantic; 2 edition.

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Will Kymlicka (1990). *Contemporary political philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford University Press.

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Althusser, Louis. "Contradiction and Overdetermination." *For Marx*. Trans. Ben Brewster. London: Allen Lane, 1969; New York: Vintage, 1970.

## SEMESTER-I

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL POLITICS  
PG I POL C 05**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

This is an introductory course which examines the basic premises on which the field of international relations has been based. It starts with the theoretical assumptions and historical contexts that shaped the discourse of IR. The first two modules seeks to provide the students with the tools needed to clarify the concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms. The third module elaborates the historical and institutional context that necessitates a pedagogic shift. The fourth module dwells on the tools required to comprehend current events in global politics. These tools include not only 'trivia' knowledge of facts, names and dates but also a broad understanding of the structure of the system that is emerging.

**Module I:**

**(Hours-20)**

**International Relations: Eras in world politics( 20 Hours)**

The domain of International Relations (Institutional Context of IR: Post First World War European Institutes and Area Studies in U.S)

Approaches to the study of International Relations

Defining and mapping the international/ Practical Skill: Reading the Map

**Module II**

**( Hours 25)**

**Concepts( 25 Hours)**

Power-meaning, definition, use of power in World Politics, Balance of Power- meaning, definition, features, utility and evaluation; Bipolarity, Multipolarity and Unipolarity

Regional formations in International Politics:

Cases: ASEAN-an overview, aims and objectives, achievements and evaluation; European Union-unification of Europe, Structure and Institution of European Union; Regional trade blocks: NAFTA; Continental Unions: African Union (AU)

Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Changing nature of Warfare(Traditional and Non-Traditional

Views on Security- National to Human Security) Security and Insecurity in Contemporary World

**Module III:**

**The Short Twentieth Century(Hours 15)**

Liberal Search for Peace and Security; Realism in twentieth century

Changing structure of world politics: 1945-1989

Neo- liberalism, Neo -realism, Marxism- End of Cold War



## **Module IV**

### **Positivist and Post Positivist Theories( 15 Hours)**

The institutional context of positivist theories: Systems Theories

Third World and Challenges to positivist conceptualizations

Post-Positivist Theories in IR: Constructivism , Orientalism (Edward Said)

## **Module V**

### **Contemporary Global Politics(Hours 15)**

Globalisation versus the state: Leo Panitch Culture and Globalisation: Arjun Appadurai

Post Colonial Order: Franz Fanon

## **REFERENCES**

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- Bull, Hedley (2002): The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics, Basingstoke: Palgrave.
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- Holsti, K.J. (1991): International Politics: A Framework for Analysis, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Knorr , Klaus (ed.)(1987): Power, Strategy and Security, New Delhi: Asian Books.
- Kubalkova V. and Cruickshank (1980): Marxism and Theory of International Relations, London: Routledge.
- Jackson and Sorensen, G. (2008): Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kothari, Rajni (1988): Transformation and Survival: In Search of Human World Order, Delhi: Ajanta.
- Light, M. and A.J.R. Groom (eds.) (1985): International Relations: A Handbook of Current theory, London: Frances, Pinter.
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Neuman, Stephanie G. (1998): International Relations Theory and the Third World, London: Macmillan.

## **SEMESTER-II**

### **POLITICAL THOUGHT MODERN TRADITIONS**

#### **PG II POL C 01**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course offers different traditions of modern political philosophy with a view to creating analytical skills in students in understanding various concepts, theories, categories and ideologies in the contemporary period. The students are expected to learn the dominant political discourses on liberalism and Marxism in a critical perspective so that the scope and limits of such traditions can be ascertained, both theoretically and historically.

#### **Module I**

##### **Contractualists ( 20 Hours)**

**(20 Hours)**

- a. Thomas Hobbes – Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Hobbes as a Materialist, Apostle of Absolutism, Individualism in Hobbesian Philosophy.
- b. John Locke – Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Nature and functions of the State, Locke as a liberal and revolutionary political thinker.
- c. Jean Jacques Rousseau – Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Popular Sovereignty, Theory of General Will, his place in the history of Western Political Thought.

#### **Module II**

##### **Utilitarianism ( 20 Hours)**

**(20 Hours)**

- a. Jeremy Bentham – Pleasure Pain Theory, Theory of State, Natural Rights.
- b. J.S Mill – Modifications of Bentham's Political Philosophy, His views on Liberty and Representative Government.

#### **Module III**

## **Idealism( 15 Hours)**

**(15 Hours)**

- a. Friedrich Hegel - Theory of Dialectics, Civil society and State, Freedom.
- b. T.H Green – Views on State, Rights and Freedom, Theory of Political Obligation

## **Module IV**

### **Socialists (20 Hours)**

**(20 Hours)**

- a. Karl Marx – Basic principles of Marxism, a critical appraisal, relevance of Marxism in the era of Globalization.
- b. Lenin – Adoption of Marxism in Russia, Theory of Imperialism, role of the Communist party
- c. Mao Tse Tung – Theory of contradictions, Role of Peasantry, Cultural Revolution.

## **Module V**

### **Contemporary Thought ( 15 Hours)**

**(15 Hours)**

- a. Antonio Gramsci – Theory of Hegemony.
- b. John Rawls – Theory of Justice and Liberalism

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**SEMESTER-II**  
**INDIAN ADMINISTRATION**  
**PG II POL C 02**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course is designed to offer perspectives on Indian administration in a broader framework of India's long trajectory of historical and political experiences. It provides a comprehensive framework to understand the administrative structures and practices in the postcolonial context. The course also deals with the contemporary issues such as decentralisation, governance and transparency in administration. Through the course modules, the students are exposed to various administrative constructs and practices in India.

**Module I**

**The Administrative History of India: Continuity and Change( 15 Hours )**

Ancient Indian Administration – Arthashastra of Kautilya and the Political System in Arthashastra-  
The Medieval ( Mughal ) Administration and the British Administration – The foundation and Legacies of British Administration

**Module II**

## **The Secretarial Organization of Union Government (15 Hours)**

The Organization and Function of the Cabinet Secretariat – The Cabinet Secretary – The Prime Minister’s Office- The National Security Council – Neethi Avas Yojana - The Organizational Structure of the Central Secretariat

### **Module III**

#### **Civil Service in India (15 Hours)**

**(Hours 15)**

All India Services- Recruitment and Role of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commission (SPSC) – Civil Service Training in India – Administrative Reforms Commission – Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission – Administrative Adjudication in India

### **Module IV**

#### **Fiscal Administration in India(15 Hours)**

**(Hours 15)**

Budgetary Process in India - Preparation of the Budget and the Role of the Finance Ministry – The Budget in the Parliament – The Execution of the Budget – Parliamentary Control over Public Expenditure – Public Accounts Committee – Estimates Committee – Role of the CAG

### **Module V**

#### **District Administration and Local Government in India(15 Hours)**

District Administration and the Changing Role of the District Collector – District Planning Committee and Formulation of District Development Plan – 73<sup>RD</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts and Strengthening of Local Government System in India- Structure of Local Governance in India- Rural and Urban Local Governments - Developmental Local Governments.

### **Module VI**

#### **Transparency and Accountability in Indian Administration(15 Hours)**

Legislative Control over Administration - Popular Control over Administration – Accountability and Transparency in Indian Administration – Corruption in Administration and Anti- Corruption Mechanisms - Central Vigilance Commission - Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta – People’s Participation in Administration – Right to Information Act 2015 – Redressal of Citizen’s Grievances.

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**SEMESTER-II**  
**ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS**  
**PG II POL C03**

**No of Credits-4**

## **No of Contact Hours- 90**

### **Course Rationale**

The course is envisaged with a vision that studying issues in politics is crucial for understanding the potential and limits of the democratic practices. While institutions, structures and social forces are analyzed as part of the state-society dynamics, this course seeks to place them within the broader framework of democratic process in the country. The manner in which social forces are constituted and function in relation to each other, and in the context of the wider social and political processes, is therefore vital for understanding the complex nature of state-society relations. Thus, the thrust of this course will be on the contemporary social and political forces, practices, and their historical underpinnings.

### **Module I**

#### **Party System and Democratic Process in India( 20 Hours)**

Party system and Democratic Process in India- Ideology and social base and electoral performance of major political parties ( BJP, Congress and Communist Parties ) – Significance of coalition politics and personality factors in Indian party system- Emergence of regional political parties .

### **Module II**

#### **Electoral process and Voting Behavior (20 Hours)**

Electoral Process – Voting Behaviour- Trends in political participation- Electoral Reforms

### **Module III**

#### **Religion, Caste and Communalism(20 Hours)**

Religion, Caste and Communalism - Regionalism- and Linguism- Secularism- Minority Rights- Threats to Secularism- Religious Fundamentalism and Separatism

### **Module IV**

#### **Media and Public Opinion ( 15 Hours)**

Media, Public Opinion and Democratic Process – Role of Print Media and Electronic Media in the Democratic Process-Role of New Media

(15 Hours)

## Module V

### Civil Society and Social Movements in India (15 hours)

Dalit- Adivasi-Women and Environmental Movements-Struggle for Inclusive Development.

#### REFERENCES

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**SEMESTER-II  
WORKING WITH GLOBAL PARADIGMS  
PG II POL C 04**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course seeks to provide a profile of themes in International Relations with a view to developing critical insights on the contemporary questions of globalization development/underdevelopment, poverty, energy security, climate change, proliferation, ethnicity, terrorism etc. It also offers both institutional and operational contexts of regionalism and free trade focusing on South Asia, Southeast Asia and European Union.

**Module 1**

**History of Globalisation (25 Hours)**

Globalisation as movements of people through history; Globalisation as an outcome of capitalist processes; Globalisation: Post Modern/ post industrial context

**Module II**

**Globalising the International(20 Hours)**

The problem of international society and global governance; Global economic governance: Institutional context of IMF, World Bank and International Finance

**Module III**

**Issues in Globalisation (15Hours )**

Ethno nationalism, terrorism and fragmenting world order: Balkanization and ISIS as cases;  
Clash of civilizations argument and its critique: Huntington and Said;

#### **Module IV**

#### **Civil Society and Social Movements (10 Hours )**

Global civil society and social movements: the context of World Social Forum (WSF)/ Robert Putnam

#### **Module V**

#### **Rethinking Political Community( 20 Hours )**

Problematising the category of sovereignty and nation state; European Union and contemporary issues: Conflicts in Greece and immigration; Post-Fordist Labor

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## SEMESTER-II

### COMPARATIVE POLITICS

#### PG II POL C05

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course is intended to offer theoretical and methodological issues in comparative politics. It seeks to enhance the students' understanding of politics, state, government, democracy, development, civil society, political parties and interest groups, social movements from a comparative perspective. The course seeks to examine the diversity of political systems in today's world, the historical development of a country's state, its political economy, its key political institutions, its mode and extent of representation and participation, its current and future dilemmas, its place in the world system and the key factors such as globalization that influence the function of political systems today. The key issues and categories of Comparative Politics need to be examined in the light of experiences from the Western and non-Western political systems such as United States, Britain, Canada, France, India, and China.

#### **Module I**

**Introduction to Comparative Politics ( 20 Hours)**

Introduction to Comparative Politics  
Theories and Approaches: Behavioral and Post-behavioral Approaches  
Systems Theory - Structural- Functional Analysis

### **ModuleII**

#### **Nature of State ( 20 Hours)**

Classes and Social Forces (Marxian and Neo-Marxian Views)  
Role of Civil Society and NGOs-Role of MNCs-Role of Interest Groups  
Multiculturalism and Transnational Migration Impacting on State

### **ModuleIII**

#### **Political Sociology( 20 Hours)**

Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Development and Political  
ModernizationPolitical Institutions, Legitimacy and Governance: Civil-Military Relations in  
Political Systems - Constitutionalism and Forms of Political System

### **ModuleIV**

#### **( 15 Hours)**

Comparative Analysis of Government and Public Policy  
Comparative Federalism and Democracy  
Constitutions and Forms of Government  
Comparative Public Policy Analysis

### **Module V**

#### **( 15 Hours)**

#### **Electoral Process and Democratic Participation**

Political

Participation, Party System and Electoral Process  
Governance, Democratic Process and Decentralisation  
Political Elites- Role of Interest Groups

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**SEMESTER - III**  
**INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**  
**PG III POL C01**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course is designed to introduce the students the thought and ideas of eminent Indians who has influenced in molding Indian social and political system from ancient to the present period

**Module I**

**Nature and Source of Indian Political Thought (15 Hours)**

1. Manu- Social and Political Ideas
2. Kautilya- Theory of State

**Module II**

**Indian Renaissance(20 Hours)**

1. Rajaram Mohan Roy – As a Liberal Political Thinker- Socio – religious Reformer- Father of Indian Renaissance
2. Sree Narayana Guru- Secularism-Humanism- Universalism-Social Reformer
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedker- views on Caste system-Hinduism- Apostle of Untouchables-Social Democracy

**Module III**

**Streams of Nationalist Thought (20 Hours)**

1. Swami Vivekanada- Views on Indian Nationalism
2. Gopalakrishna Gokhale- Moderate Nationalism
3. Bala Gangadhar Tilak- Extremist Nationalism
4. V.D. Savarkar-Theory of Hindu Nationalism
5. Muhammad Ali Jinna- Doctrine of Two Nation

**Module- IV**

**Social and Political Ideas of Gandhi (15 Hours)**

1. M.K. Gandhi- Truth- Non- Violence- Satyagraha- Concept of Ramrajya- Decentralization- Swadeshi, Trusteeship- Critical appraisal of Gandhian Philosophy- Relevance of Gandhism in contemporary global Politics

**Module- V**

## Socialist Thinkers ( 20 Hours)

### (20 Hours)

1. . M.N. Roy- New Humanism
2. Ram Manohar Lohia- New Socialism
3. Jayaprakash Narayanan- Total Revolution
4. Jawaharlal Nehru- Socialism- Secularism and Non-Alignment
5. E.M.S. Namboothiripad- Application of Communism in India-Views on Indian Caste and Class structure in Indian Society

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**SEMESTER-III**  
**STATE AND POLITICS OF KERALA**  
**PG III POL C 02**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course offers broad themes of state and politics of Kerala unfolding the historical trajectory of the democratic and institution building processes in the state. It deals with several issues and challenges that Kerala has faced during the colonial and postcolonial conditions. The course provides insights into critical questions concerning class and caste, political economy, democratic processes, migration, development, social movements etc.

**Module I**

**Emergence of Modern Kerala(20 Hours)**

Kerala Society: Pre-colonial Settings (Caste/Slavery/Land Relations)-Colonial Modernity (Missionary Activities-Caste Conversion)-Regional and Political Differences (Malabar-Cochin-Travancore) -Kerala Renaissance - Basic Features;Emergence of Public Sphere in Colonial Kerala/ Socio-Political Reforms-Anti-caste Movements (Channar Agitation/Ayyankali's interventions)Emergence of Legislature: Structure and Processes- Politics of Reform (Malayali Memorial/ Ezhava Memorial/ Civic Rights Movement/ Abstention Movement)

**Module II**

**Evolution of State and Politics in Modern Kerala(15 Hours)**

Aikya Kerala Movement -Nationalist Movement -Communist Movement -Caste-Class Politics -Vimochana Samaram

**Module III**

**Democratic Process in Kerala(15 hours)**

Caste Religious and Communal Factors in Kerala Politics -Coalition Politics -New Trends in Kerala Politics (Radical Left Politics and Cultural Resistances)

**Module IV**

**Political Economy of Kerala (20 Hours)**



Land Reforms- State of Agriculture and Industry- Kerala Model of Development -Gulf-Migration-People's Planning

## Module V

### Civil Society and New Social Movements in Kerala(20 Hours)

Question of Marginalisation and Social exclusion - Women, Dalit, Adivasi (Formation of Adivasi Gothra Mahasabha-Muthanga Struggle) and Environmental Movements (Silent Valley/Plachimada/Endosulphan)

#### REFERENCES

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**SEMESTER-III**  
**HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**  
**PG III POL C 03**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course facilitates the study of the concept of Human Rights, its origin and development, with special reference to India in the context of the Constitution and other laws. It also focuses on the rights of the marginalized groups, Public Interest Litigation, environment and Human Rights, new dimensions to Human Rights jurisprudence and legal protections available for the protection and promotion of Human Rights.

**Module I**

**Concept of Human Rights ( 20 Hours)**

Origin –Meaning and Historical Development-Notion of Human Right in Ancient India-Different Approaches to Human Rights-Liberal –Marxian-Third World and Feminists-First, Second and Third Generation of Human Rights.

**ModuleII**

**Role of UN in the protection of Human Rights (15 Hours)**

UDHR- International Covenants- Rights of the Child-Refugees and displaced persons, under trials, prisoners, people with disability

**ModuleIII**

**Constitutional Provisions(20 Hours)**

Fundamental Rights-Directive Principles of State Policy- Preamble-Issues and Challenges-Human Rights and Marginalized Sections

**ModuleIV**

**Institutional Mechanisms of Human Rights Protection (20 Hours)**

Judiciary and Human Rights in India-Judicial Review-Judicial Activism –PIL-NHRC-SHRC-Human Rights Courts.

**Module-V**

## Social Movements and Human Rights (15 Hours)

Environment Movements- Dalits and Adivasi Movements-Movements for women and children –Role of NGO's

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- Narain, Pratap(1994): *Indian Arms Bazaar*, New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
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- Rao, Rama R. Colonel (1984): *Self Reliance and Security: Role of Defence Production*, New Delhi: Radiant Publishers.
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- Singh, Jaswant (1999): "Strategic culture," in *Defending India*, New Delhi: London: Palgrave Macmillan.
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## **SEMESTER-III**

### **DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

#### **PG III POLC 04**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course provides various modules on the process of decentralization and the structure of local government which give insights into various concepts, theoretical and ideological foundations, legal setting, issues, complexities and practical aspects of the decentralization and governance. A special focus is given to the Kerala experience as a state where participatory planning has been underway.

#### **Module I**

##### **Conceptualizing Decentralization (15 Hours )**

What is Decentralization ? – Multiple Dimensions of Decentralization – Political Decentralization – Fiscal Decentralization – Administrative Decentralization – Democratic Decentralization – Forms of Decentralization – Decentralization, Delegation and Devolution - Goals of Decentralization – Benefits of Decentralization - Challenges and constraints for successful decentralization.

#### **Module II**

##### **Decentralization and Development (20 Hours )**

Centralized and Decentralized Development Paradigms - Development from Above and Development from Below – Decentralization and Community- led Development- Decentralization and Improved Service Provision – Decentralization and Local Economic Development – Decentralization and Inclusive Development – Decentralization and Sustainable Development – Gandhiji's View on Grama Swaraj.

#### **Module III**

##### **Decentralization and Local Governments(20 Hours)**

Decentralization and Local Self- Governments in India- Committees and Commissions for Strengthening Local Governments in India – Balwant ray Mehta Committee Report- Ashok Mehta Committee Report –

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts and Legal Framework for Local Governments – Functions and Responsibilities of Rural and Urban Local Governments – GramSabha and Participatory Democracy – District Planning Committees.

#### **Module IV**

### **Democratic Decentralization and Participatory Local Planning in Kerala ( 20 Hours)**

Democratic Decentralization and People’s Plan Campaign – Process and Methodology of Decentralized Participatory Planning – Committee on Decentralization of powers and Strengthening Local Governance – Institutional Systems for Democratic and Accountable Local Governance – Grama Sabha, Women Self-Help Groups – Beneficiary Committees- Resident’s Associations and Neighborhood Groups- Role of Civil Society Groups

#### **Module V**

### **Democratic and Accountable Local Governance in Kerala(15 Hours )**

Autonomy of Local Governments – Principle of Subsidiarity- Standing Committee System and Collective Responsibility of Elected Functionaries – Gender Budgeting and Women Component Plan – Right to Information and Citizen’s Charter – Social Audit – Partnership Between Local Governments and People’s Groups – Kudumbasree - Capacity Building and Empowerment – Ombudsman and Tribunal.

#### **REFERENCES**

Abdul Aziz and David J. Arnold, 1996, *Decentralized Governance in Asian Countries* (eds.), New Delhi, Sage Publication.

Thomas Issac, T.M., 2000, *Local Democracy and Development: People’s Campaign for Decentralized Planning in Kerala*, New Delhi. Leftword.

Palanithurai, G., 2009, *Decentralization in India; Critical Issues from the Field*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

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Report of the Committee on Decentralization of Powers, 1997, Government of Kerala.

Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission: Local Governance, 2007. New Delhi.

Report of the Committee for Evaluation of Decentralized Planning and Development, 2009, Government of Kerala.

Devika,J. and Binitha V.Thampi, 2011, *New Lamps for Old: Gender paradoxes of Political Decentralization in Kerala*, New Delhi, Zubaan.

### **SEMESTER-III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY PG III POL C05**

**No of Credits-4**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale:**

The course provides social science research perspective to the students. It offers various research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) used in Social Sciences by drawing upon a range of theoretical and empirical research questions that are prevailing in Social Sciences. The theoretical aspects of the course will comprise an exploration of various theories, concepts and terms that are part of the research methodology. The empirical aspects will provide a broad understanding of various research methods and techniques, besides dealing with the practical realm of research.

#### **Module I**

##### **Research in Social Sciences (15 Hours)**

Meaning, Importance and Challenges to Social Science Research; Traditional Methods of Social Research (Philosophical, Institutional, Legal and Historical) - Categories of Research-Basic-Applied; Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science – Major approaches

#### **Module II**

##### **Methods of Research(20 Hours)**

Theoretical-Empirical, Qualitative-Quantitative, Inductive-deductive ;Value-Fact Dichotomy - Objectivity in Social Science Research: Theory and Practice

#### **Module III**

##### **Identification of Research Problem and Research Design (15 Hours)**

Review of Literature - Conceptualizing Research Questions- Formulation of Hypothesis

## **Module IV**

### **Source Materials in Research (20 Hours)**

Data: Primary & Secondary Sources of Primary and Secondary Data: Web Sources: Potentials and Risks; Techniques of Data Collection -Observation (participant observation on participant observation, controlled and uncontrolled observation, direct and indirect observation); interview-Different types of Interviews; Questionnaire-(different types; Sampling (Probability Sampling and Non-probability Sampling)-  
Social Survey Method. ; Use of SPSS in Political Science Research  
Methods of Citation: Styles of References

## **Module V**

### **Stages in Report Writing (20 Hours)**

Processing of Data, Classification of Data and  
Analysis of Data -Quantification and Verification - Final Report

## **REFERENCES**

Baert, P. (2005): *Philosophy of the Social Sciences: Towards Pragmatis*, Cambridge: polity Press.  
Bernard , Russell H. (2000): *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Sage.

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Kothari, C.R. (1990): *Research Methods & Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd.

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Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New York 1949..

George & Mallery, SPSS for Windows Step by Step, Allyn & Bacon, 2009

Berg, Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences, Allyn & Bacon, 2009

## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

#### **PG IV POL C01**

*No of Credits-4*

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course offers various theoretical, institutional and practical aspects of India's foreign policy in a broader setting of the regional and international milieu. While the first two modules deal with the domestic and regional setting of foreign policy, the following sections take up South Asian and other regional and global factors in the making of India's foreign policy. The course also provides a section on India's national security concerns and global commitments.

#### **Module I**

##### **Conceptualising Foreign Policy of India(20 hours)**

Foreign Policy (Meaning and Significance; Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy; Foreign Policy Basic Determinants-Geopolitics, Political Economy, Political System, Ideology and Political Traditions

#### **Module - II**

##### **Institutions and Processes(15 Hours)**

Role of Parliament, Prime Minister Ministry of External Affairs, Political Parties, NGOs, Media and Public Opinion

#### **Module -III**

##### **India and South Asia ( 20 Hours)**



Relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Afghanistan  
India and SAARC  
India's Look East Policy (relations with Southeast Asia)  
India and West Asia

#### **Module - IV**

##### **India and the Major Powers(20 hours)**

Relations with the US, Russia, China, Japan and European Union

#### **Module- V**

##### **India's Disarmament and Arms Control policy (15 Hours)**

India's Defence and Military Expenditure  
India's NPT, CTBT and FMCT Policies ;  
India and the world – India's Role in the United Nations

#### **REFERENCES**

Appadorai and M.S. Rajan (1985):India's Foreign Policy and Relations, New Delhi ; South Asian Publishers.

Bandyopadhyaya, J. (1991): The Making of India's Foreign Policy New Delhi: Allied.

Bradnock, Robert(1990): India's Foreign Policy Since 1971,London Royal Institute for International Affairs

Bardhan, Pranab (1984): Political Economy of Development in India, Delhi:Oxford University Press.

Chellaney, Brahma, (ed.) (1999): Securing India's Future in the New Millennium, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Cohen, Stephen P. (2001): India: Emerging Power, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kapur, Harish (1994): India's Foreign Policy, Shadow and Substance, New Delhi : sage

Kux, Dennis (1994): Estranged Democracies: India and the United States 1941-1991, New Delhi: Sage.

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Satyamurthy, T.V. (ed.) (1994): State and Nation in the Context of Social Change, Vol. I, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.  
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## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **CYBER POLITICS**

#### **PG IV POL E 01**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course aims to develop critical understanding on the emerging trends in political communication and the use of Information Communication Technology ( ICT) in the political process and governance. It specifically deals with the use of Internet, New Social Media and the cyberspace in mobilizing the people and to participate them in to the democratic political process and citizen centric governance.

#### **Module I**

##### **Cyber politics – Introduction (20 Hours)**

Cyber politics and computer mediated political communication- Emergence of Information and Communication Technology ( ICT) – Building Political Communities in Cyberspace- Impact of Cyber politics on democracies

#### **Module II**

##### **The Internet and Politics- What is Internet? ( 20 Hours)**

The Use of the Internet- The Internet Activists and the Public- Cyber Citizens – The Internet as Instruments of Global Democratization- The Internet and Future of Political Communication- Building Political Communities in Cyberspace- Impact

#### **Module III**

##### **Social Media and Social Action ( 15 Hours)**

Social Media and the New Public Sphere- Role of Social Media in shaping political protest in different countries- Occupying Wall Street Movement- The Democratic Movements in Arab World- India Against Corruption Movement

#### **Module IV**

#### **Internet and Democratic Governance (20 Hours)**

Internet and Democratic Participation – Use of Internet in Election Campaign- Internet and Participation in Policy Making and Lobbying- Cyberspace and Transparency in Governance – Civil Society and Cyber Society- ICT and its application in Service Delivery

#### **Module V**

#### **Cyber Alternative (15 Hours)**

Efforts against Imperialism- Wikileaks- Cyber Hegemony- Cyber Politics and Empowerment of Citizens – New Media and Good Governance

#### **REFERENCES**

Castells, M. (2003): *The Internet galaxy: reflections on the Internet, business, and society*, New York: Oxford University Press

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Webster, Frank (ed.) (2001): *Culture and Politics in the Information Age: a new politics?*, New York: Routledge.

Webster, Frank (1995): *Theories of the Information Society*, New York: Routledge

## **SEMESTER -IV**

### **ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICS: NATIONAL AND GLOBAL POLICIES**

#### **PG IV POL E 02**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The focus of the course is on environmental problems, policies and practices and how governmental, non-governmental and International institutions have sought to tackle them. It takes an approach that delineates the global contexts as well as the political situation at the level of state in India. The final section is also devoted to comprehending India's environmental policy with a focus on certain specific cases.

#### **Module I**

##### **Environment and Development( 20 Hours)**

Theories of Environment (Political Ecology, Sustainable Development and Ecofeminism) (?)  
Emergence of Environmental Problems-Depletion of Resources, Pollution of Resources, Global Warming, Desertification and Problems of waste Disposal  
Environmental Performance Indicators (?)

#### **Module II**

##### **From Economic Development to Sustainable Development (15 Hours)**

Alternative vision of Development in West and Third World

#### **Module III**

##### **From Politics of Domination to Politics of Participation (20Hours)**

Participatory Democratic Process for Environmental Protection

Emergence of the 'Greens' - Environmental Activist and Advocacy Groups in India

#### **Module IV**

#### **International Organizations and Green Politics ( 15 Hours)**

UN and UNEP

UNCED Conferences 1972

Review of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992 to Paris Summit 2015

Conventions on Bio-diversity, Climate Control

#### **Module V**

#### **Environmental Governance in India(20 Hours)**

India's Environmental Policy –National Structures (Committees: Environmental Impact Assessment Committees and Pollution Control Boards, Dept of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Forest and Environment (MFE))

The Context of Green Tribunals Act (2010)/ The Forest Rights Acts (2006)and the political context

#### **REFERENCES**

Arnold, David & Ramachandra Guha (eds.) (1996): *Nature, Culture & Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Baviskar, Amita(1996): *In the Belly of the River*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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Dobson, A (ed.) (1999): *Fairness and Futurity: Essays on Environmental Sustainability and Dimensions of Social Justice*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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Guha, Ramachandra (2014): *Environmentalism: A Global History*. Penguin: Allen Lane

Johnston, R. J. Nature(1996): *State and Economy: A Political Economy of the Environment*, Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

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Redclift, Michael(1997): *Political Economy of Environment: Red & Green Alternatives*, London: Methuen.

Shiva, Vandana(1989): *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology & Survival in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Shrivastava, Aseem and Ashish Kothari (2012): *Churning the Earth: The Making of Global India*. Penguin Books India: New Delhi.

## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **GENDER AND POLITICS**

#### **PG IV POL E 03**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course introduces the students to gender and politics. Its seeks to make them understand how identity has been constituted and sustained by a number of so-called hegemonic masculinities and how these particular gendered constructions of social categories impact on the lives of particular groups of men and women. More importantly, it offers an opportunity to evaluate the specific contributions of the feminist critiques of contemporary political issues.

#### **Module I**

##### **Social Status of Women ( 15 Hours)**

Marginalization and Exclusion –Politics of Masculinity

#### **Module II**

##### **Waves of Feminism ( 20 Hours)**

First and second –liberal , Marxist, socialist, radical black Third world feminist theories, Recent Queer Theories

#### **Module III**

##### **Feminist Approach to social science (20 Hours)**

Methodology, Limitations of the methods of Individualist and Structural Marxist Interpretations-  
Methods of Representation- Notions of Representation in Eastern Cultures

#### **Module IV**

#### **Women and Human Rights( 20 Hours)**

Women and Development - Women and Environment - Gender, Law and Public Policy-Limitation of the  
Positivist interpretation of law; Technology and Digital Divide

#### **Module V**

#### **Gender Equality and UN( 15 Hours)**

Women's movement in India-(rural women, feminization of labor- informalisation of work-mother and  
Child - Status of Women in Kerala

#### **REFERENCES**

- Butler, Judith and Joan Scott (eds.) 1992): *Feminists Theorise the Political*, New York: Routledge
- Connell R. W. (2005): *Masculinities*, Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- Cynthia, Cockburn (1998): *The Space Between Us: Negotiating Gender and National Identities in Conflict*,  
New York: Zed Books.
- Digby Tom (ed.) (1998): *Men Doing Feminism*, New York: Routledge.
- Dudink, Stefan Karen Hagerman & John Tosh (eds.) (2004): *Masculinities in Politics and War*,  
Manchester: MUP.
- Gamble, Sarah (ed.) (2001):*The Routledge Companion to Feminism and Postfeminism*, London:  
Routledge.
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- Hussain, Neelam Samiya Mumtaz and Rubina Saigol (eds.)(1997): *Engendering the Nation-  
State*,Volume 1 & II, Lahore: Simorgh.
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- Jayawardena, Kumari(1986): *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*, London: Zed Books.
- Manchanda, Rita (ed.) (2000): *Women, War and Peace in South Asia: Beyond Victimhood to Agency*,  
New Delhi: Sage.
- Millett, Kate (2000): *Sexual Politics*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press. child)
- Status of women in Kerala, women in local governing Bodies. Status of sexual Minorities in Kerala

## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **GANDHIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

#### **PG IV POL E 04**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course is designed to offer insights into Gandhian Political Thought dealing with socio-political problems of the society. It seeks to generate interest in understanding the importance of Gandhian thought in solving problems faced by the contemporary world.

#### **Module I**

##### **Philosophical Foundation of Gandhian Thought(15 Hours)**

Evolution of Gandhian Thought – Intellectual Influence of Tolstoy- Thoreau and Ruskin  
Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Struggle

#### **Module II**

##### **Gandhian Approach to peace and Conflict Resolution( 20 Hours)**

Truth- Non-violence- Satyagraha –Theory and Practice- Ends and means

#### **Module III**

##### **Political Ideas( 20 Hours)**

State-Ramrajya-Power- Democracy-Decentralization- Religion and Politics  
Gandhi- Ambedkar debate on Hinduism and Untouchability

#### **Module IV**

##### **Economic perspectives of Gandhi( 20 Hours)**

Critique of modern civilization-Swadeshi- Sustainable Development-Trusteeship-Bread-Labour—Constructive programme- Relevance of Gandhian economics in the present day world



## **Module V:**

### **New social Movement and Gandhi( 15 Hours)**

Education- Women empowerment- Gandhism in contemporary World Politics

#### **REFERENCES**

- Bhikhu, Parekh (1995): Gandhi's Political Philosophy, New Delhi: Ajanta International.
- Bhikhu, Parekh (2010): Gandhi, New Delhi: Sterling.
- Bhikhu, P. & Pantham (eds.) (1987): Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought, Delhi: Sage.
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- Omvelt, Gail (1991): Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions, New Delhi: Sage.
- Parel, Anthony(2006): Gandhi's Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rudolph, L.I. and S.H. Rudolph (1984): The Modernity of Tradition, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

## **SEMESTER-IV**

### **CIVIL SOCIETY AND NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

#### **PG IV POL E 05**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

#### **Course Rationale**

The course provides various conceptual and theoretical issues relating to the role of civil society in the contemporary age with special focus on new social movements. It seeks to offer an opportunity to familiarize with the new engagements of civil society, its challenges, issues of identity, resistance and democracy etc. The course also deals with the specific conditions of India and the new social movements initiated by the marginalized sections of the society.

#### **Module I**

##### **Conceptualising Civil Society( 15 Hours )**

Theories of Civil Society

Global Civil Society: Concept and Issues

#### **Module II**

##### **Civil Society and Challenges of Democracy and Development(20 Hours )**

Civil Society and Globalisation: NGOs and Social Capital

#### **Module III**

##### **New Social Movements: Conceptual Questions( 15 Hours )**

#### **Module IV**

##### **Civil Society and New Social Movements(20 Hours )**

Identity, Resistance and Democracy

## **UNIT V**

### **New Social movements in India ( 20 Hours)**

Adivasi, Dalit, Women, Environmental movements

## **REFERENCES**

- Albrow, Martin (2008): *Global Civil society; Communicative power and Democracy*, London: Sage.
- Bhargava, R. and Helmut R. (ed.) (2005): *Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Chandhoke, Neera (2003): *The Conceits of Civil Society*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Colas, Alejandro (2002): *International Civil Society and Social Movements in World Politics*, Cambridge: Polity Press
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- Harriss, John (2001): *De-politicizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*, New Delhi: Left Word.
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- Jayaraman N. (2005): *On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Sage.
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- Lee, Su H. (2010): *Debating New Social Movement: Culture, Identity, and Social Fragmentation*, New Delhi: Rawat.
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Petras, James (2003): *The New Development Politics: The Age of Empire Building and New Social Movements*, Aldershot: Ashgate  
Shah, Ghanasyam (1990): *Social Movements in India: A Review of the literature*, New Delhi: Sage.

**SEMESTER-IV**  
**PS-S4-EA7 MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION**  
**PG IV POL E 06**

**No of Credits-3**

**No of Contact Hours- 90**

**Course Rationale**

The course offers various structural and functional aspects of financial administration in India which span from the role of parliament, various committees to budgeting and treasury control. It also provides a comparative perspective drawing experiences from India and UK on issues of financial administration.

**Module I**

**Administration of Finance (15 Hours)**

*Meaning and Scope*

Control of the Expenditure by the Finance Dept. – the Structure - Agencies Involved in the Financial Administration of UK and India

**Module II**

**Budgeting(20 Hours)**

Detailed analysis of the different stages – Parliamentary Control of the financial administration in India - Committee on Public accounts -Committee on Estimates - Committee on Public Undertakings

### **Module III**

#### **Treasury Control ( 20 Hours )**

Finance Minister's Control Over Departments – UK and India

### **ModuleIV**

#### **Performance Budgeting Zero-based Budgeting(20 Hours)**

Budgeting for Economic Development

Performance Budgeting Zero-based Budgeting

### **Module - V**

#### **Audit Control (15 Hours )**

Organization and Functions of the Audit Branch – Role of CAG

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