

**Central University of Kashmir**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**



**SYLLABUS**  
**FOR**  
**M.A Political Science Programme**  
*(Reference: Interim Board of Studies Meeting 19-12-2013)*

# Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar

## Programme Structure & Syllabi

for

M.A Political Science

Programme Structure (Scheme of Courses)

### First Semester

| Subject Code | Subject Title                                | Type of Course | Credits | CIA | Ext. | Total Marks |
|--------------|--|----------------|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| MAP-C101     | Political theory                             | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C102     | Social and Political Thought in Modern India | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C103     | Govt. and Politics in India: Institution     | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C104     | Theories of International Relations          | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| SS- E        | Soft Skills Elective                         | SS             | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |

### Second Semester

| Subject Code | Subject Title                                | Type of Course | Credits | CIA | Ext. | Total Marks |
|--------------|--|----------------|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| MAP-C201     | Traditions in Western Political Thought      | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C202     | Comparative Political Analysis               | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C203     | Theories and Issues in Public Administration | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C204     | Indian Politics: Processes and Institutions  | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| SO- E        | Social Orientation Elective                  | SO             | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |

### Third Semester

| Subject Code | Subject Title                            | Type of Course | Credits | CIA | Ext. | Total Marks |
|--------------|--|----------------|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| MAP-C301     | Contemporary Debates in Political Theory | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C302     | Politics of International Relations      | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C303     | Govt. and Politics in Jammu and Kashmir  | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-E301     | Elective Course-I                        | E              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-E302     | Elective Course-II                       | E              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |

### Fourth Semester

| Subject Code | Subject Title                       | Type of Course | Credits | CIA | Ext. | Total Marks |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----|------|-------------|
| MAP-C401     | India and the World                 | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C402     | State Politics in India             | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-C403     | Research Methods in Social Sciences | C              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-E401     | Elective Course-I                   | E              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |
| MAP-E402     | Elective Course-II                  | E              | 4       | 40  | 60   | 100         |

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**Notes:**

**C: Core**

**E: Elective**

**SS: Soft Skill**

**SO: Social Orientation**

**i. Soft Skill Elective:**

**SS: E101**– I T Skills (Not Available to MSc. I.T Students)

**SS: E102** - Communication Skills (Not Available to MA English Students)

**SS: E103** - Management Skills (Not Available to MBA Students)

**ii. Social Orientation Electives**

**SO- E201** – Environment and Sustainable Development

**SO- E202** – Disaster Management

**SO- E203** – Human Rights (Not Available to Law Students)

**SO-E204** – Introduction to Politics and Governance (Not Available to MA Politics Students)

**Electives for Third Semester**

**iii. List of Electives for Elective Course- I**

1. **MAP – E 301** - South Asian Politics

2. **MAP – E 302** - Foreign Policy of Major Powers: USA, Russia and China

**iv. List of Electives for Elective Course- II**

1. **MAP – E 303** - Federalism: Concept and Practice

2. **MAP – E 304** - Peace and Conflict Studies

**Electives for Fourth semester**

**v. List of Electives for Elective Course- I**

1. **MAP – E 401**- United Nations

2. **MAP – E 402**- Local Self Government in India

**vi. List of Electives for Elective Course- II**

1. **MAP – E 403**- Social Movements and Politics In India

2. **MAP – E 404**- International Law

## **MAP – C101: POLITICAL THEORY**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts. Students will get a conceptual understanding of political theory within different strands (Classical, Modern, and Contemporary) of political thinking.

### **Unit -1**Political Theory

1. Political Theory: Nature, Scope and Significance
2. Different Traditions of Political Theory:
  - a. Classical Tradition
  - b. Modern Tradition
  - c. Contemporary Tradition
3. Decline and Revival of political theory
4. Debates: end of Ideology and end of History

### **Unit – 2**Contemporary Political Theory

1. Contemporary Marxist and Liberal Theory
2. Feminism, Post Modernism & Subaltern Studies
3. State, Civil Society in the Contemporary Globalisation Perspective

### **Unit – 3**Key Concepts in Political Theory (i)

1. Liberty
2. Equality
3. Justice
4. Rights

### **Unit – 4**Key Concepts in Political Theory (ii)

1. Rights and Duties
2. Political Obligation, Legitimation and Revolution
3. Power and Authority
4. Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Althusser, L, 1977, 'Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses (Notes towards an Investigation)' in Althusser '*Lenin and Philosophy' and Other Essays*, London: New Left Books.
2. Andrew Heywood, *Political Theory: An Introduction*, 3 edition (28 May 2004).
3. Norman Barry: *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory* Palgrave Macmillan; 4th edition, 2000
4. O. P Gauba: *An Introduction to Political Theory*, 5th Edition 5th Edition Macmillan Publishers India 2011,
5. S. P. Varma, *Modern Political Theory*, Vikas Publishing House, 199

## **MAP – C102: Social and Political Thought in Modern India**

**Course Objective:** This will introduce students to the entire gamut of political thinking in India from the beginning to the present focussing on key thinkers from Ancient to Modern times with special emphasis on Nationalist thought of Muslims and Hindus, Socialist thought of Nehru, Communist thought of M.N Roy and social emancipatory thought of B. R Ambedkar.

### **Unit - 1**

- 1.1 Pre-modern Socio-religious and Political Thought in India: Diverse Strands
- 1.2 Orientalist Discourse and Colonial Modernity
- 1.3 Salient Features of Political Thought in Modern India
- 1.4 Early Nationalist Responses: Ram Mohan Roy, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Jyotiba Phule and Dyananand Saraswati
- 1.5 Moderates and Extremists: Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, B.G.Tilak

### **Unit - 2**

- 2.1 Hinduism: Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
- 2.2 Hindutva: V.D.Savarkar and M.S.Golwalkar
- 2.3 Muslim Thought: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Mohammad Iqbal, Moulana Maudoodi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah

### **Unit – 3**

- 3.1 Nation and Identity Concerns: E.V.Ramaswamy Naiker, Nazrul Islam, Pandita Ramabai,
- 3.2 M.K Gandhi
- 3.3 Jawaharlal Nehru

### **Unit – 4**

- 4.1 B.R.Ambedkar
- 4.2 Socialist Thought: R.M.Lohia and Jayapraksh Narayan
- 4.3 Communist Thought: M.N.Roy and E.M.S Namboodiripad

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Bidut Chakrabarty: *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Sage Publications, 2009
2. Bipan Chandra. *India's Struggle for Independence*, Penguin Publisher, U.K, 2000
3. Rama Chandra Guha, *Makers of Modern India*, Harvard University Press, 2011
4. V. P Varma: *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publisher, 1971
5. V. R Mehta and Thomas Pantham (ed.) *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 2006

## **MAP – C103: Government and Politics in India: Institutions**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces the students to the leading institutions of the Indian political system, structure, functions and their changing nature. It will try to acquaint students with the idea of institutional balance of power as discussed in the Indian constitution and important issues in contemporary Indian Politics.

### **Unit - 1**

- 1.1 Legacy of National Movement with reference to Development, Rights and Participation
- 1.2 Constitution and Social Transformation
- 1.3 Growth Vs Growing Inequality (Human Capabilities)
- 1.4 Political Economy of Development: Structure and Growth of Economy Poverty, (Surplus and Unevenness)

### **Unit - 2**

- 2.1 Legislature
- 2.2 Bureaucracy, Police and Army
- 2.3 Legal System and Judiciary
- 2.4 Decentralization of Power: Local Self Government

### **Unit - 3**

- 3.1 Political Parties and Participation
- 3.2 Workers and Peasants Movements
- 3.3 Media and Public Policy
- 3.4 Interest Groups and Policy Making

### **Unit - 4**

- 4.1 Identity Politics (Caste, Religion, Region, Language and Ethnicity)
- 4.2 Civil Society: Social Movements, NGOs and Voluntary Action Groups

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. AtulKohli, India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991
2. Baldev Raj Nayar (ed.) Globalisation and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007
3. Bidut Chakrabarty, Indian Government and Politics, Sage Publications, New Delhi
4. Lloyd Rudolph and Susanne Rudolph, Explaining Indian Democracy: A fifty year perspective 1950-2006, Vol. 1-3, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008
5. Partha Chatterjee (ed.) State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi (1997), 2004

## **MAP-C104: Theories of International Relations**

**Course Objective:** The objective of the course is to introduce the students the basic concepts and dimensions of international relations and familiarise them with different theories, highlighting the major debates and differences within the various theoretical paradigms. In the end of the course it is expected that the students will learn the conceptual and theoretical understanding of the subject.

### **UNIT -1 International Relations an overview**

1. International relations: Emergence as a discipline
2. The globalisation of international relations: Continuity and change in conventional concepts- power , security and justice
3. Different Perspectives on world politics: mainstream and critical

### **UNIT- 2 Theories of International Relations (Mainstream)**

1. Realism and Neo realism
2. Liberalism and Neo liberalism
3. System Theory and Decision making approach

### **UNIT- 3 Theories of International Relations (Critical)**

1. Marxist and neo Marxist
2. Constructivism
3. Post Structuralism and Post colonialism
4. Feminism and Green Politics

### **UNIT - 4 Theories of International Political Economy-I**

1. Mercantilism, Liberalism, Capitalism, Neo- Liberalism and Economic Globalisation
2. Global Economic Governance: World Economic Forum
3. Money and Business: The Currency System

#### **Key concepts of international relations–II**

4. National power, National interest, balance of power, bandwagon, alliances and strategy, imperialism, isolationism and allegiances, colonialism and neo-colonialism

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Andrew Heywood, Global politics, Palgrave Macmillan, UK, 2011.
2. Hans Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations , New Delhi: Kalyani, 1 997
3. Hedley Bull, The Anarchical Society: A Study of order and World Politics, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Basingstoke, Palrave, 2002
4. John Baylis and Steve Smith, *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (latest edition)*
5. Waltz K., Theory of International Politics, New York, Random House, 1979.

# MAP – C201: Traditions in Western Political Thought

**Course Objective:** The objective of the course is to introduce the students the thoughts as put forth by various schools of thought like Greek (Plato and Aristotle), Social Contractualists (Hobbes, Lock and Rousseau), Utilitarianism (Bentham and Mill), Idealists and Marxist (Hegel and Marx) about the problems of Politics particularly about the nature and purpose of state and government. At the end of the course the student will be able to have appreciation and fairly good understanding of traditions in Western Political thought.

## Unit - 1

1. Main Features of Greek Political Thought with special focus on:
2. Plato: The Republic
3. Aristotle: Politics
4. Machiavelli: the Historical Method

## Unit – 2

1. Social Contract Tradition:
  - a. Thomas Hobbes: Leviathan
  - b. John Locke: Constitutionalism
  - c. J J. Rousseau: General Will

## Unit – 3

1. Utilitarian Tradition
  - a. Bentham: Utilitarianism & Jurisprudence
  - b. J S Mill: On Liberty & Representative Government

## Unit – 4

Idealist & Marxist Tradition

1. Hegel: Dialectics & the State
2. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism & the Class Struggle
3. Gramsci: Hegemony

### **Suggested Readings**

1. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, 2007
2. Ebenstein, *Modern Political Thought, Great Issues*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960
3. G. Sabine, *History of Political Theory* Calcutta, Oxford & I.B.H, 1971
4. A History of Western Political Thought, J. S. McClelland, J. S., McClelland, Publisher Routledge, 2005
5. S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought – Pluto to Marx*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2002



## **MAP – C202: Comparative Political Analysis**

**Course Objective:** The Subject introduces the students to comparative politics about concepts, various approaches, significance of comparative methodology and changing nature of the state in the comparative perspective. In the end of the course it is expected that the students will learn the working of Politics, States and Institutions and Current trends of Comparative politics in the age of globalisation in a Comparative perspective and above all students will develop a critical awareness of the strengths and weaknesses of the Comparative Method.

### **Unit – 1**

1. Comparative Politics: Nature, Significance and Evolution
2. Approaches to Comparative Politics
  - a. Traditional: Philosophical, Historical, Legal and Institutional
  - b. Modern: Systems, Structural Functional Approach and Political Economy
3. Limitations of Comparative Method

### **Unit – 2**

1. State in Comparative Perspective: Characteristics and Changing Nature of the State in
  - a. Capitalist and Socialist Economies
  - b. Advanced industrial and Developing Societies
  - c. Theocratic and Military
2. Politics of Representation and Participation: Parties and Party System
3. Pressure groups, Interest Groups and Lobbying
4. Federalism: Patterns and Trends

### **Unit – 3**

1. Political Development, Political Modernization, Political Socialization and Political Culture
2. Political Elite, Elitist Theory Of Democracy
3. Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Judicial Review
4. State Building and Constitutionalism

### **Unit – 4**

1. Poverty and Human Development
2. Science, Technology and Politics, Globalization and State
3. Nationalism:
  - a. Approaches
  - b. Forms of Nationalism
  - c. Anti-colonial Movements
4. Nationality and Self-Determination

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Almond, Gabriel A., Bingham G. Powell, Jr., Kaare Strom, and Russell J. Dalton (2003). *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*. Fourth Edition. New York: Longman.
2. L.W. Pye and S. Verba (ed.), *Political Culture and Political Development*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ, 1976.
3. Landman, Todd (2003). *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics*. Second Edition.
4. S. N Ray, *Comparative Government and Politics*
5. Rod Hague, Martin Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics An Introduction*, 6<sup>th</sup> edition Palgrave Macmillan , 2004,

## **MAP – C203: Theories and Issues in Public Administration**

**Course Objective:** The Course will introduce the students about the nature of Public Administration, various approaches (Scientific, Decision making, Ecological and Human Relations) and key concepts in public administration. It is expected the student will learn the emerging issues and trends of public Administration in the age of globalisation and Information Technology in the changing socio-economic and political life.

### **Unit - 1**

1. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution
2. Public Administration and Private Administration
3. New Public Administration and New Public Management
4. Impact of Information Technology on Public Administration.

### **Unit - 2**

1. Decision Making Approach of Herbert Simon.
2. Ecological Approach-Fred Riggs Model
3. Scientific Management Theory: Taylor
4. Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo

### **Unit - 3**

1. Organisation: Meaning, Nature and Types
2. Principles of Organisation: Line and Staff, Unity of Command, hierarchy, Span of control, centralization and decentralization
3. Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline and Morale
4. Bureaucracy: Weber's legal Rational Approach and his critics
5. Leadership, its role in Decision Making

### **Unit - 4**

1. Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with reference to UK and India
2. Zero Base Budgeting and Performance Budgeting-Process, Problems and importance.
3. Good Governance; problems of administrative corruption; transparency and Accountability; Right to Information
4. Grievances Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Goel S.L., *Public Administration, Theory And Practice*, New Delhi, Deep & Deep Publishers. 2003
2. M.P. Sharma and B.L. Sadhana, *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, KitabMahal, Allahabad, 2001
3. S R Maheshwari, *Administrative Thinkers, (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)* Macmillan, 2003
4. White, L.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*
5. Willoughby F.W., *Principles of Public Administration*

## **MAP – C204: Indian Politics: Processes and Institutions**

**Course Objective:** Introduce the students the various approaches to study Indian politics, nature and working of Constituent Assembly, changing nature of Indian Federalism, state, debate on parliamentary system of governance and major issues in Indian Politics like Caste, Religion, Language, Criminalisation of Politics and Impact of New Economic policy. It is expected that the students will get the philosophical foundations, current trends and issues in Indian Political System.

### **Unit - 1**

1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics:
  - a) Institutional,
  - b) Political Economy, and
  - c) Humane-Governance Approach
2. Indian Constitution: The making of India's Constitution: Background of the Constituent assembly, The Philosophy of Indian Constitution.
3. Constitution as an instrument of social change–The amendment Process

### **Unit - 2**

1. Centre-State Relations: Emerging trends and Issues in Indian Federalism; Demands for State autonomy; Decentralization and creation of new states
2. Issues of Development and Sharing Resources.
3. The Parliamentary System: Functioning, Trends and Challenges.

### **Unit - 3**

1. Judiciary: Supreme Court and Constitutional Process: Judicial Review, Judicial activism and Judicial Reforms
2. Major issues in Indian Politics
  - a) Caste, Religion, Language and Region.
  - b) Corruption and Criminalization of Politics.
3. Political Economy: Relation between society, Polity and Economy, Class structure, performance of Planning in India, Impact of New Economic policy on Indian Politics.

### **Unit - 4**

1. Parties and Politics: Evolving Nature of Indian Party System, Breakdown of one Dominant Party System; Emergence of Regional Parties.
2. Coalition Politics and Electoral Reforms
3. Sixty Three years of Indian Constitution – Critical assessment of Success and failures.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. G. Austin: *The Indian Constitution: Corner stone of the Nation*, Oxford University Press, 1966
2. Jayal, NirajGopal, and Mehta, PratapBhanu, *The Oxford Companion to Politics inIndia*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010.
3. Paul Brass: *Politics of India since independence*, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1994
4. Rajni Kothari: *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2003.
5. Zoya Hassan: *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi, 2002

# MAP – C301: Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

**Course Objective:** This Course introduces Political Theory as a distinctive area of inquiry which is integral to the study of politics. It highlights contemporary normative debates and places them in a historical perspective. By exploring the Indian and Western traditions of political theory through select themes, the interplay of theory and practice in the political process is emphasised.

## Unit –1

1. Liberalism; John Rawls
2. Libertarianism: Robert Nozick
3. Multiculturalism: Will Kymlicka&Bhiku Parekh
4. Communitarian Liberal Debate ; Michael Sandel&Walzer

## Unit –2

1. Indian Perspectives On
  - a. Secularism
  - b. Toleration
  - c. Pluralism

## Unit –3

1. Modernity and its Critics
2. Post Modernism & Post Colonialism
3. Nationalism& Cosmopolitanism

## Unit –4Alternative Perspectives in Political Theory

1. Gender Perspectives
2. Democracy: Substantive & Radical
3. Ecological Critiques
4. Critical Theory

## **Suggested Readings:**

1. Andrew Haywood, Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Macmillan, 1992
2. Bhiku Parekh, Rethinking Multi Culturalism, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Palgrave Macmillan, 2006
3. John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard University Press, 1999
4. Rajeev Bhargava, Multiculturalism, Liberalism and Democracy, Oxford University Press, 2011
5. Roy C. Macridis, Contemporary political ideologies: movements and regimes, Winthrop Publishers, 1980.

## **MAP – C302: The Politics of International Relations**

**Course Objective:** The objective of the Course is to introduce to the students the power politics since the emergence of nation-states. It will help the students to learn the changing trends among the relations of states at international fora during and after cold war. The impact of regionalism, NGO's, MNC's, Political Economy, Globalisation and Global Governance on International Relations will be emphasised.

### **UNIT – 1 World Politics in a Historical Context**

1. International relations: Meaning nature and scope
2. Cold War politics: Emergence of super powers and rise of bipolarity, rise and fall of cold war
3. Decolonisation and the emergence of third world
4. Non –alignment. North South Dialogue and Demand for New International Economic Order.

### **UNIT -2 Post Cold War Global Order**

1. End of cold war and its impact on world politics
2. USA hegemony and rise of Uni-polarity and its decline
3. Politics of nuclear proliferation and disarmament
4. Politics of Human rights and humanitarian interventions

### **UNIT – 3 International and Regional Groupings**

1. International organisations: UN and its Role
2. Role of International law and Diplomacy in world politics
3. Regionalism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, European Integration(EU)
4. Present International Economic order; The Bretton Woods System-IMF, WB and WTO

### **UNIT – 4 Globalisation of world Politics**

1. State and Society in global age: Globalisation, Consumerism and the individualism
2. Identity politics in World Order
3. Rise of multi polarity in global politics: Role of BRICS and Islamic world
4. Global Governance- Towards a cosmopolitan world, world Social Forum as an alternate

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Joshua S. Goldstein, *International Relations*
2. Keith L. Shimko, *International Relation: Perspectives and Controversies*
3. Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*
4. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi, *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*
5. Robert Jackson and George Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*

## **MAP – C303: Government and Politics in J&K**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces the students the formation of Jammu and Kashmir State in the historical and ideological context, birth of Kashmir problem , rise of freedom movement, debates on plurality and federal structure, politics of land reforms and emerging issues and concerns. It is expected that the students will get an idea of the political dynamics of Kashmir politics.

### **Unit I: State of Jammu and Kashmir: An Introduction**

1. Jammu and Kashmir:
  - a. Geo Historical Background
  - b. Colonialism and Formation of the State
  - c. Position of the State vis-à-vis British Paramountcy
2. Ideology and Politics (1931-1947):
  - a. Ideological Orientation of the Freedom Movement
  - b. Naya Kashmir Manifesto and its Legacy
  - c. Ideologies and Plurality of Political Perspectives on the eve of 1947.
3. Birth of Kashmir Problem: Causes and Ramifications.

### **Unit II: Plurality and Federal Structure:**

1. Special Status: Article 370, Erosion and Debates for its Restoration.
2. State Constitution: Ideological Structure and Features.
3. Party System: Changes; Coalition Politics.
4. Models of Regional and Sub-regional Autonomy.

### **Unit III: Socio-Economic Structure and Politics:**

1. Structure of J & K Political Economy.
2. Political Economy of Land Reforms with special reference to Abolition of Big Land and Estates Act, (1948-1976).
3. Cross-LOC Trade: Problems and Potential.

### **Unit IV: Political Issues and Concerns**

1. Debates on Self-determination and Separatism.
2. Electoral Politics, Democracy and the Problems of Governance in the State.
3. Protest Movements, Militancy; Dimensions and Implications.
4. Human Rights, Security Laws and Status of State Human Rights Commission.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Bamzai P. N. K. *History of Kashmir*, A Metropolitan Book Co. Pvt. New Delhi 1962
2. Bose Sumantra, *Roots of conflict and paths to peace*, Vistar publications New Delhi, 2003.
3. Gupta Siser, *Kashmir: A Study in India Pakistan Relations*, Asia Publishing House, Delhi, 1966
4. Lamb Alaster, *Kashmir: A Disputed Legacy 1846-1990*, Oxford University Press 1991.
5. P. N. Bazaz, *The History of Struggle for freedom*, Kashmir Publishing House New Delhi 1955



## **MAP – E301: South Asian Politics**

**Course Objective:** The rationale of the course is to acquaint the students about the South Asia, its cultural geography, demography, polity and economy. In the paper various themes facing the region will be discussed like the patterns of politics and types of government, political economy and conflict and cooperation in South Asia. In the end of the course the students will learn the significance of South Asia as a region in the historical and contemporary point of view.

### **Unit – 1**

#### **Introducing South Asia**

1. South Asia: A Profile
2. The Contemporary significance of South Asia as a region
3. Colonisation and process of Decolonisation
4. Legacies, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

### **Unit -2**

#### **Patterns of Politics and Types of Govt.**

1. Political trends in South Asia
2. Democracy In the region: problems and prospects
3. Authoritarianism: Problems and Prospects
4. Role of Military, Religion and Ethnicity

### **Unit -3**

#### **Political Economy in South Asia**

1. Political economy of South Asia
2. Development models of South Asia
3. Human development in south Asia
4. Famine, Poverty, debt, Food security
5. Globalisation and Integration

### **Unit -4**

#### **Conflict and Cooperation In south Asia**

1. Conflicts:
  - a. Water Disputes
  - b. Politics of Identity Assertion
  - c. Kashmir Issue
  - d. Terrorism
  - e. Nuclear issue
2. Regional Cooperation and SAARC

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Baxter C. et.al (eds.), Government and Politics in South Asia, Boulder West View Press, 1987
2. Cohen Stephen P., India: Emerging Power, Washington D.C. Brooking Institution Press, 2001
3. Ghosh Partha S., Cooperation and Conflict in South Asia, New Delhi Manohar, 1995
4. Jalal Ayesha, Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective, Cambridge University Press, 1995
5. Muni S.D., Understanding South Asia: Essays in the memory of Late Prof. UrmilaPhadnis, New Delhi South Asian Publishers, 1994

## **MAP – E302 Foreign Policy of major Powers: USA, Russia and China**

**Course Objective:** The rationale of the course is to acquaint the students about the conceptual background of foreign policy, its significance in the changing scenario, determinants and basic features of major powers. In the end of the course it is expected that the students will get the knowledge about the foreign policy of major powers like America, Russia and China from historical to presents times.

### **Unit – 1**

#### **Foreign Policy: An Overview**

- 1 Foreign Policy: A Conceptual Analysis
- 2 Significance of studying Foreign Policy
- 3 Geopolitical and Economic Significance of USA. Russia and China

### **Unit - 2**

#### **US Foreign Policy**

1. Determinants and Features of US Foreign Policy
2. US Foreign Policy During the Cold War
3. Post-Cold War: Change and Continuity in US Foreign Policy
4. 9/11 and its Impact on Foreign Policy
5. Economic Factors and the US Foreign Policy

### **Unit - 3**

#### **Russia's Foreign Policy**

1. Determinants and Features of Russian Foreign Policy
2. From Soviet Union to Russia: Change and Continuity in Foreign Policy
3. Russia's Strategic Significance; Military and Economic
4. Reassertion in Russian Foreign Policy: Case Study of West Asia

### **Unit - 4**

#### **China's Foreign Policy**

1. Determinants and Features of Chinese Foreign Policy
2. Chinese Foreign Policy after Revolution of 1949
3. Change and Continuity in Chinese Foreign Policy after Liberalization
4. China as a growing Power and its Reflection on its Foreign Policy

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Chan Gerald, *Chinese Perspective on International Relations*, New Zealand, Houndsmill, Macmillan University Press, 1999.
2. Gaddis Johan Lewis, *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Post War American National Security Policy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1990
3. Haas Richard N, *Intervention: The Use of American Military Forces in the Post-Cold War World*, New York, Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, 1998.
4. Sanjeev Gupta, *India's Foreign Policy*, Pearson Publications New Delhi 2011
5. Zwick Peter. *Soviet Foreign Relations: Process and Policy*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1990

## **MAP – E303: Federalism: Concept & Practice**

**Course Objective:** The Course examines critically the concept of federalism as a system of government in various states and nations of the world. The major objective of this course is to analyse federalism both in theory and practice within the Western and Non-Western perspective (American, Canada and India). In the end of the course it is expected that the student will get the different federal models operating in the world.

### **UNIT – 1 Conceptual Analysis**

1. Features and Contours
2. Relevant Concepts; Symmetrical and Asymmetrical; Multi-level Federalism
3. Federalism as a mechanism of Conflict Resolutions; Special Provisions & Autonomy

### **UNIT – 2 The US Experience**

1. Constitution making and Federalist Debates
2. Nature and Features of US Federalism
3. Constitutional Supremacy, Role of Judiciary and US Federalism

### **UNIT – 3 Canadian, Swiss and German Experiences**

1. Features of Canadian Federalism
2. Swiss Model of Federalism
3. Federalism in Germany

### **UNIT – 4 Indian Experiences**

1. Federalism in Indian Constitution
2. Political Factors and the Working of Federalism during 1960s and 1970s
3. Resurgence of Regional Parties and the Changing Nature of Indian Federalism
4. Demand for Autonomy for States.

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Bidyut Chakrabarty (ed.) *Centre-State Relations in India* -New Delhi: Segement Book Distributors, 1990
2. Gregory Taylor, *Characterisation in Federations Six Countries Compared*, Springer Publication, 2005
3. John Kincaid and G. Alantarr, *Constitution origins Structure and Change in Federal Countries*, Mcgill-Queen's University Press, 2005
4. Michael Burgess, *Comparative Federalism Theory and Practice*, Routledge Publications London, 2006
5. Peter H. Russel, *Federalism and the Constitution of Canada*, University of Toronto, 2012

## **MAP – E304: Peace and Conflict Studies**

**Course Objective:** The objective of the course is to develop the conceptual understanding of peace and conflict studies as a subject, its different theories, causes of political conflicts and possibilities of finding peaceful solutions by analysing and evaluating functional and regional approaches. It will also discuss various mechanisms of solution available in the United Nation.

### **Unit -1**

1. Peace and Conflict Studies- Nature and Scope
2. Conceptual Analysis of Peace and Conflict
3. Nature and Forms of Conflict- Intra-state, Inter-state and Global

### **Unit - 2**

1. Theories of War
2. Types of War- Conventional War, Limited War and Nuclear War
3. Types of War- Revolutionary Civil War, Guerrilla Insurgency and Proxy War - Terrorism

### **Unit - 3**

1. UN System- Pacific Settlement of Disputes: Peacekeeping, Peace -Making and Adjudication
2. Disarmament and Arms Control
3. Confidence Building Measures
4. Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution

### **UNIT -4**

1. Functional Approaches and Regionalism
2. The Gandian Approach
3. Human Security
4. Peace Research and Peace Movements

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Anthony Oberschall: *Conflict and Peace Building in Dividing Societies*, Routledge Publication, 2007
2. Charles P. Webel and Jorgen Johansen: *Peace and Conflict Studies*, Routledge Publication, 2007
3. Hugh Miall, Oliver Ramsbotham, Tom Woodhouse: *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, Polity Press- Cambridge, 2005.
4. Jacob Bercovitch: *Handbook of Conflict Resolution*, Sage Publication-2009
5. Miall Hugh, et.al., *Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflicts*, Polity Press, UK, 1999.

## **MAP – C401: India and the World**

**Course Objective:** The objective of the course is to discuss the basic parameters and determinants of India's foreign policy. The course will help students in understanding the changing trends in India's foreign policy in terms of economic, political, scientific and technological relations with neighbours and the world. It will enable the students to assess India's position and role in international decision making forums in contemporary world politics.

### **UNIT - 1**

1. Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants, Principles, Objectives and Challenges.
2. Structure of Foreign Policy Decisions; Continuity and change,
3. India and the Global South from NAM to BRICS.

### **UNIT - 2**

1. India's relations with its neighbours (Pakistan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, China and Himalayan kingdoms with special focus on disputes.
2. India's Look-East Policy- imperatives, challenges and perspectives with special focus on ASEAN

### **UNIT - 3**

1. India's relation with major powers: Russia, USA, Japan, UK and European Union
2. India and United Nations, India's Policy on Reforming the UN.
3. The problems and prospects of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, its growing importance in recent decades

### **UNIT - 4**

1. India's Nuclear Policy and the question of nuclear weapons: NPT and CTBT
2. India's Economic Diplomacy and domestic problems
3. India's Concerns for Energy Security – Relations With Central and West Asia
4. India's Stand on Present International Economic Order and Governance

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Ahmed Imtiaz., *State and Foreign Policy: India's Role in South Asia*, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, 1993.
2. Bandyopadhyaya Jayanta, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi, Allied, 1970.
3. Bradnock Robert. *India's Foreign Policy Since 1971*. London. Royal Institute for International Affairs, 1990.
4. Choudhury G.W. *India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Major Powers*. New York., The Free Press, 1975
5. Cohen, Stephen P., and Richard L. Park. *India: Emergent Power?* New York: Crane, Russak and Company, 1978.

## MAP – C402: State Politics in India

**Course Objective:** The objective of this course is to introduce students to the varied patterns of politics in Indian states with a focus on key common thematic issues. Each thematic issue will be studied within the changing nature of state politics. At end of the course the student will learn diversities, dynamism about Indian state politics within the changing nature, trends and developments.

### Unit -1

1. Diversities and Patterns of State formation
2. Constitutionalism, Federalism and State Politics
3. State Politics; Variation in Historical Evolution
4. Frameworks for Analysis

### Unit - 2

1. Elections and Electoral Politics
2. Political Parties and Party Systems
3. Patterns of dissent and Protest Movements

### Unit - 3

1. Development and Regional Disparities
2. Agrarian Transformation and Land Reforms
3. Industry and Labour
4. Globalisation and Liberalisation- Implications for State Politics

### Unit - 4

1. Inter-state Disputes- Water and Territorial
2. Regionalism, Communalism and Sub-national Identities
3. Assertion of Dalit's and Backward Castes
4. Linguistic and Ethnic Minorities in State Politics
5. State Autonomy Movements in India

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Chatterjee, Partha, *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Jenkins, Rob, *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004
3. Kohli, Atul, *Democracy and Development in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010.
4. Narain, Iqbal (Ed.), *State Politics in India*, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut, 1965.
5. Weiner, Myron (Ed.), *State Politics in India*, Princeton University, Princeton, 1968.



## **MAP – C403: Research Methods in Social Sciences**

Course Objective: The objective of the course is to teach the students the mythological tools in social sciences. The course will focus on positivistic, empirical, quantitative and qualitative methods. At the end of the course it is expected that students will get familiarised about merits and demerits of the various research methods applying in social sciences.

### **Unit - I: The Idea of Social Science**

- 1) Natural and Social Science; Positivist Philosophy
- 2) Objectivity; Behaviouralism and Post Behavioural Critique
- 3) Conceptions of Science: From Verification to Falsification
- 4) Hermeneutics

### **Unit- 2: Empirical Research**

- 1) Identification of Research Problem,
- 2) Formulation of Hypothesis/Research Question,
- 3) Review of Literature;
- 4) Formulation of Objectives
- 5) Bibliography and Procedures of Referencing

### **Unit - 3: Quantitative Research Method**

- 1) Types and Sources of Data; Methods of Data-collection - Observation, Questionnaires and Interviews
- 2) Difference between Census and Sampling. Techniques of Sampling - Probability and Non-probability Techniques
- 3) Data Processing: Establishing Categories and Coding Data
- 4) Data Interpretation: Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics

### **Unit - 4: Qualitative Research Method**

- 1) Depth Interviews
- 2) Ethnography
- 3) Content Analysis
- 4) Preparation of Research Report
- 5) Internet Resources and Its Use in Research

### **Suggested Readings**

1. Bailey, Kenneth D, Methods of Social Research (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) New York, The Free Press, 1982
2. Johnson J. B and R. A Joslyn, Political Science Research Methods, Washington D.C, C.Q. Press, 1986
3. MukherjiParthaNath, Methodology in Social Research, New Delhi Sage Publications, 2000
4. Popper K.R, The Logic of Scientific Discovery, London Hutchinson, 1959
5. Young Pauline V., Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1968

## MAP – E401: UNITED NATIONS

**Course Objective:** The Course will introduce the students about the genesis and significance of International Organisations particularly the United Nations in an anarchical World to maintain peace and security and in the development of underdeveloped regions of the world. At the end of the course students will get acquainted about the origin, evolution and achievements of UN, and its different structures and agencies and the need to bring reforms in it.

### Unit - 1

1. Evolution of international Organizations
2. Different Perspectives on International Organizations (Realist, Liberal and Critical)
3. League of Nations: Achievements and Failures

### Unit - 2

1. United Nations: Principles, Aims and Objectives,
2. UN: Principal Organs and their Functions. ( UNSC, UNGA, ICJ, ECOSOC)
3. UN and Specialized Agencies UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO
4. UN Secretariat: Structure; Role of Secretary General

### Unit – 3

1. UN Commitment and Contribution to Collective Security
2. Agenda for Peace (Preventive Diplomacy, Peace Making, Peace Keeping and Peace building)
3. Peace Keeping Forces and Operations
4. UN Peace Building Commission

### Unit –4

1. UN; Nuclear Proliferation and Disarmament
2. United Nations Millennium Development Programme
3. United Nations and Global Environment
4. Evaluation and Need for Reforms.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Karns, Margaret P., and Mingst, Karen A., *International Organisations The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*, Viva Books, New Delhi, 2005
2. Krasno, Jean E., *United Nation: Confronting the Challenges of a Global Society*, Lynne Rienner, London, 2004.
3. Mehrish, B.N., *The United Nations in the New Millennium: A Changing Scenario*, Academic Excellence, Delhi, 2007.
4. Nazrul, Islam, *Reforming the United Nations*, Viva Books, New Delhi, 2005.
5. Zweifel, Thomas D., *International Organizations and Democracy: Accountability, Politics, and Power*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, 2005

## **MAP – E402: Local Self Government in India**

**Course Objective:** The objective of this course is to introduce students about the conceptual understanding of local self-government with reference to 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments. The paper will also discuss issues of decentralisation, women representation, changing trends and challenges at local level. It will help students to develop understanding of democracy at gross root level in general and Jammu and Kashmir in particular.

### **Unit – 1**

1. Decentralization—Concept, Nature and Rationale.
2. Genesis and Growth of De-centralization in India and Process since Independence.
3. Problems and Constraints in De-centralization

### **Unit – 2**

1. Panchayati Raj in India with reference to 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment.
2. Urban Local Government with reference to 74<sup>th</sup> amendment.
3. Urbanization in India; Trends and Challenges.
4. Local Bodies: Issues of State Control and Autonomy.

### **Unit – 3**

1. Issues of Women Empowerment—Global and Gross root Empowerment of Women
2. Implementing Strategies of Women Empowerment.
3. Impact of Women's quota in Panchayats.
4. Machinery of Development at Local level

### **Unit -4**

1. Panchayati Raj in J&K: Historical Evolution
2. 89<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act: Issues and Challenges
3. Civil Society Actors and Stresses on Local Governance
4. Changing relations between Bureaucracy and Local Bodies

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. George Mathew: *Panchayati Raj in Jammu and Kashmir*, Concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1990.
2. Ed. Dube, M.P. & Padalia, Munni (eds.) *Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj in India* New Delhi: Anamika Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd., 2002
3. M.P. Sharma, *Local Self-government in India*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd, 1978
4. R.N. Prasad, *Urban Local Self Government in India*, Mittal Publications, 2006.
5. S.R. Maheswari, *Local Government in India*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2003

## **MAP – E403 Social Movements and Politics in India**

**Course Objective:** The objective of this course is to enable the students to learn the continuities and transformations in both the study and practices of modern political and social movements like Dalit movement, backward class, ethnic, women and agrarian movements in India. It is expected the students will get a deeper understanding of major approaches to understand the socio-political movements in pre and post independent India.

### **Unit 1<sup>st</sup>**

1. Social Movements- Meanings, Significance and Importance
2. Approaches to Study Social Movements- Liberal, Gandhian and Marxian
3. Classification of Social Movements Including New Social Movements
4. Democratisation and Changing Nature of Indian Society

### **Unit 2<sup>nd</sup>**

1. Globalisation, State and Social Movements
2. Dalit Movement
3. Backward Class Movement
4. Ethnic Movements

### **Unit 3<sup>rd</sup>**

1. Women's Movements
2. Regional Movements
3. Civil Liberties Movement
4. Religious and Communal Movements
5. Agrarian Movements
6. Workers and Peasant Movement

### **Unit 4<sup>th</sup>**

1. Fisher Folks' Movement
2. Environmental and Ecological Movements
3. Social Movements and Democracy- An Assessment

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), 2004
2. Amites Mukhopadhyay, *Social Movements in India* (1st Edition) Pearson Publications, New Delhi, 2012
3. M.S.A. Rao, *Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasant, Backward Classes, Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements*, Manohar Publications, New Delhi 2000
4. Gail Omvedt, *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, M.E. Sharpe Publisher, 1993
5. Singh, Rajendra, *Social Movements, Old & New: A Postmodern Critique*, Delhi, Sage, 2001

## **MAP – E404 International Law**

**Course Objective:** The objective of this course is to enable the students to learn about meaning, nature and scope of international law within institutional and functional point of view. The paper also discusses and analyses various concepts of international law, operative at international level (Recognition of states, War, Humanitarian law). In the end of the course the students will be expected to learn the role of international law, different interpretations and key concepts.

### **Unit - 1**

#### **International Law**

1. International Law: Meaning, Nature and Scope.
2. Sources of international law, Its Codification.
3. Schools of Interpretation: Naturalism and Positivistic.

### **Unit - 2**

#### **Diplomatic Recognition**

- 1 Definition of Recognition, Recognition of states, Governments, De-facto, De-jure Recognition
- 2 Diplomatic envoys: Categories, Privileges, And Immunities,
- 3 Right to Innocent Passage
- 4 Nationality and Asylum

### **Unit - 3**

#### **War**

1. War: Definition, legal character, War and Armed conflict
2. War crimes and Nuremberg Trials
3. Blockade and price courts and international criminal Court
4. International court of justice

### **Unit - 4**

#### **International Humanitarian law**

1. Protection of refugees in International law
2. Status of internally displaced persons, Definition,
3. Refugees protection in India: law and practice
4. Role of United Nation High Commissioners for refugees, Structure and mandate

#### **Suggested Readings**

1. Brownlie, Ian *Principles of Public International Law*, (1999: Oxford University Press, New York)
2. Hari Om Agarwal, *International Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, 1992
3. Levi, Werner *Contemporary International Law: A Concise Introduction*, (1991: Westview Press, Boulder)
4. Oppenheim's *International Law*, Oxford University Press,
5. Shaw, Malcolm *International Law*, (2004: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge).