

Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Punjab



Course Scheme For M.A. (Political Science)

CENTRE FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES
(Including Historical Studies)
Course structure-M.A. IN Political Science

Semester I							% Weightage					Marks
Paper Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Cr	A	B	C	D	E	
PSC. 501	Research Methodology	F	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 503	Indian Political Thought	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 504	Western Political Thought	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 505	Indian Constitution	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. XXX	Elective Course I	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
IDC. XXX	Inter-Disciplinary/Open Elective	E (O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50	
PSC. 599	Seminar	C	0	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50	
	TOTAL SEM I	-	24			24	-				600	
Elective Courses (Opt any one courses within the Centre)												
PSC. 511	Introduction to International Relations	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 512	Indian Foreign Policy	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
Interdisciplinary Course/Open Elective Offered (For other Centres)												
PSC. 521	International Relations-Basic Concepts	E (O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50	
PSC. 522	Regional Integration in South Asia	E (O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50	

Semester II											
Paper Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Cr	% Weightage				Marks
							A	B	C	D	E
PSC. 502	Computer Application and Statistics	F	3	0	2	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 526	Public Administration	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 527	Comparative Government and Politics	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 528	Political Theory	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. XXX	Elective Course II	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
IDC. XXX	Inter-Disciplinary/ Open Elective	E(O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50
PSC. 599	Seminar	C	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	50
TOTAL SEM II			21			24					600
Elective Courses (Opt any one courses within the Centre)											
PSC. 536	Strategic Thinking and Culture	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 537	India's Freedom Struggle	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
Interdisciplinary Course/Open Elective Offered (For other Centres)											
PSC. 546	Introduction to Climate Politics	E(O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50
PSC. 547	Women in India: Issues and Challenges	E(O)**	2	0	0	2	15	10	10	15	50

Semester III											
Paper Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Cr	% Weightage				Marks
							A	B	C	D	E
PSC. 601	Contemporary Political Philosophy	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 602	Public Policy in India	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100

PSC. 603	Political Sociology	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 604	Political Geography	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. XXX	Elective Course III	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. XXX	Elective Course IV	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
	TOTAL SEM III		24		0	24					600
Elective Course											
PSC. 611	Making of Modern India	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100
PSC. 612	United Nations and Global Conflicts	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100

Semester IV												
Paper Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Cr	A	B	C	D	E	
PSC. 626	International Organisations	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 627	Introduction to Internal Law of Peace and Emerging Issues	C	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. XXX	Elective Course V	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 600	Dissertation	C	0	0	0	12						
	TOTAL SEM IV		12			24					300	
Elective Courses (Opt any one courses within the Centre)												
PSC. 636	India's Strategic Interaction with its Neighbors	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
PSC. 636	Politics of Globalisation	E*	4	0	0	4	25	25	25	25	100	
Grand Total						96						1800

Semester I

Course Title: Research Methodology	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 501																
Course objectives: The objective of the course is to provide students with some basic 'foundations' for undertaking advanced research in political science. Students will learn how to critically evaluate existing research, how to identify an interesting research question, how to																

develop and implement a method for answering the question, and how to present the results of the research.

Unit I: Foundation of Research

13 hours

Methods of Acquiring Knowledge: Non-scientific Methods (namely Method of Authority, Mystical Method, Intuitive Method, and Conventional Wisdom), Scientific Epistemologies (namely Rationalism and Empiricism), the Scientific Method, Dialectical, Interpretative.

Meaning and role of Assumption, Constructs, Law, Hypothesis, Propositions, Axioms and Postulates.

Paradigm; Paradigm-shift; Theory; How to construct a theory; Integration of Theory and Empirical Data.

Debate on Objectivity vs. Subjectivity, Facts and Interpretation, Hermeneutics and Positivism

Unit II: Basics of Doing Social Science Research

13 hours

Research – Meaning, Characteristics and Significance.

Types of research: Base research, Applied Research, Action Research.

Methods of Research: Historical, Descriptive, Experimental, and Analytic.

Research Design – Basic Concepts, and Types - Experimental Research Designs, Large-N Research Designs (Cross-Sectional Research Designs and Longitudinal Research Designs), Small-N Designs (Case studies in Social Sciences and Qualitative comparative analysis), and Mixed Methods.

Unit III: Research Methods

13 hours

Qualitative Methods – Case Study Method, Historical Method, Grounded Theory Method, Ethnography Research methods, the Critical Approaches, Analysis Methods for Qualitative data, Analysing Texts, Documents and Artifacts.

Quantitative Methods – Exploratory Research (the Probing Method), Descriptive Research (the Survey Method), Causal Research (the Experimental Method), Interpreting Exploratory and Descriptive statistics, Testing Research Hypothesis, Nonparametric Statistics, Correlation and Regression Analysis in Political Science, Multivariate Statistics.

Unit IV: Ethics and Research Writing Skill

13 hours

Research and Academic Integrity: Copyright Issues, Conduct of Ethical Research, Belmont Report and Plagiarism in research

Technical Writing: Preparing Research Proposal, Scientific Writing, Writing Research Paper, Poster Preparation and Presentation and Dissertation. A). Research Finding, Concept Formation and Standardisation. B). Use of Tables and Graphics. C). Citations, Notes and Bibliography

Essential Readings:

1. McNabb, David E. (2015). *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods (2nd edition)*. New York: Routledge.
2. Bless, Claire, Craig Higson Smith, and Ashraf Kagee (2006). *Fundamentals of Social*

- Research Methods: An African Perspective (4th ed.)*. Zambia: Juta & Co. Ltd.
3. Kellstedt, M. Paul and Guy D. Whitten (2013). *The Fundamentals of Political Science Research* (2nd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 4. Grix, Jonathan (2010). *The Foundations of Research*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
 5. Audi, Robert (2002). *Epistemology: A Contemporary Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge*. London: Routledge.
 6. Creswell, John W. (2011). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
 7. Kuhn, Thomas (1996). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
 8. Marsh, David and Gerry Stoker (eds.) (2010). *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. 3rd Edition, London: Macmillan.
 9. Popper, Karl (1959). *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*. New York: Basic Books.

Additional Readings:

10. Berg, Bruce L. (2001). *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2001.
11. Brent, Edward E. (1990). *Computer Applications in the Social Sciences*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
12. Atkinson, Paul (1992). *Understanding Ethnographic Texts*. London: Sage.
13. Bernard, H.R. (2000). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Newbury Park, Cal.: Sage.
14. Antaki, C. (ed) (1988). *Analysing everyday explanation: A Case Book of Methods*, London: Sage.
15. Bryman, A. (2001). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford: OUP.
16. Cargan, Leonard (2008). *Doing Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat.
17. De Vaus, D. A. (2002). *Surveys in Social Research* (5th edn.). London: Routledge.
18. Denzin, N. K. and Lincon, Y. S. (2000). *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (2nd edn.). Thousand Oaks, Cal.: Sage.
19. Feyerabend, Paul (1975). *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchist Theory of Knowledge*. London: New Left Books.
20. Groves, Robert M. et al. (2009). *Survey Methodology*. New Jersey: Wiley.
21. Lester, James D. and Jim D. Lester Jr. (2007). *Principles of Writing Research Papers*. New York: Longman.
22. Lune, Howard, et al (eds.) (2010). *Perspectives in Social Research Methods and Analysis*. Los Angeles: Sage.
23. Seale, Clive (2004). *Social Research Methods: A Reader*. London: Routledge.

Course Title: Indian Political Thought	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>T</td> <td>P</td> <td>CR</td> <td>Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 503																
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to make students aware of the varied contributions of the Indian political and social thinkers to the realm of Political Thought. The basic focus of study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Finally, the course also focusses on making students able to make a critical analysis of the thoughts of different thinkers from the country.</p>																
Unit I: Sources of Ancient Political Thought				13 hours												
Evolution of the state and polity in Ancient India; relationship between Ethics and politics Nature of the Indian State: Kingship (Raj Dharma), Welfare, Tolerance																
Unit II: Traditions of pre colonial Indian political thought				13 hours												
Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharm, Manu: Social Laws, Kautilya: Theory of State, Aggannasutta(Digha Nikaya) : Theory of kingship, Barani: Ideal Polity, Abul Fazal: Monarchy, Kabir: Syncretism																
Unit III: Understanding Modern Indian Political Thought I				13 hours												
Rammohan Roy: Rights, Pandita Ramabai: Gender, Vivekananda: Ideal Society, Gandhi: Swaraj																
Unit IV: Understanding Modern Indian Political Thought II				13 hours												
Ambedkar: Social Justice, Iqbal: Community, Savarkar: Hindutva, Nehru: Secularism																
<p>Essential Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. (2009). <i>Modern Indian Political Thought</i>. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd. 2. Chandra, P. (1998). <i>Modern Indian political thought</i>. New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House. 3. Jayapalan, N. (2000). <i>Indian political thinkers</i>. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors. 4. Kumar, R. (2006). <i>Modern Indian political thought</i>. New Delhi. 5. Mehta, N.V. (1996). <i>Foundations of Indian Political Thought</i>. Delhi: Manohar Publications. 6. Padhey, K.S. (2011). <i>Indian Political Thought</i>. Delhi: PH Learning. 7. Ranjan, R. (2010). <i>Indian Political Thought</i>. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd. 8. Ray, B., & Misra, R. (2012). <i>Indian Political Thought</i>. New Delhi: Kaveri Books. 9. Saletore, B. (1963). <i>Ancient Indian political thought and institutions</i>. New York: Asia Pub. House. 																

10. Satnam Kaur,. (1997). *Three basics of Sikh religious thought*. Delhi: Pragati Publications.
11. Sharma, A. (2000). *Classical Hindu thought*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Singh, A., & Mohaptra, S. (2010). *Indian Political Thought: A Reader* (1st ed.). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
13. Sukhdeva. (2002). *Living thoughts of the Ramayana*. Mumbai [India]: Jaico Publishing House.

Additional Readings:

1. Bakshi, S. (1981). *Bhagat Singh and his ideology*. New Delhi: Capital Publishers.
2. Basu, A. (2013). *Marvels & mysteries of the Mahabharata*. Mumbai: Platinum Press.
3. Bhadrabāhu, & Stevenson, J. (1848). *The Kalpa sutra, and Nava tatva: two works illustrative of the Jain religion and philosophy*. London: Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain; sold by Bernard Quaritch.
4. Bowles, A. (2007). *Dharma, disorder, and the political in ancient India*. Leiden: Brill.
5. Gandhi,. (1957). *An autobiography*. Boston: Beacon Press.
6. McDermott, R., & Ok Lee, M. *Sources of Indian traditions*.
7. Osman, G. (2011). *A Journey in Islamic Thought*. London: I.B. Tauris.
8. Saeed, A. *Islamic thought*.
9. Singh, B., & Verma, S. (1986). *Selected writings of Shaheed Bhagat Singh*. New Delhi: National Book Centre.
10. Tārana Siṅgha,. (1981). *Sikh Gurus and the Indian spiritual thought*. Patiala: Publication Bureau, Punjabi University.

Course Title: Western Political Thought	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
		4	0	0	4	100
Course Code: PSC. 504						
Course Objectives: Political thought constitutes core area of political science. The objective is to acquaint the students to the evolution of the history of Western political thought through different ages. It aims at comprehension of rich and diverse area of political thought so as to facilitate in meaningful understanding of other areas of the discipline.						
Unit I: Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought						13 hours
Plato: Ideal State, Justice, Education, Communism and Allegory of the cave; Aristotle: Teleology, Notion of State, Justice, Slavery and Revolution Cicero: Natural Law, and, State						

Machiavelli : Prince, Human nature, Religion, Ethics and Politics; Child of Renaissance

Unit II: Social Contractualists

13 hours

Hobbes : Scientific Materialism, Theory of Social Contract, Sovereignty, and Individualism;
Locke: Natural Law, natural Rights, Social Contract, Liberalism.
Rousseau: Social Contract, General Will.

Unit III: Modern Western Political Thought

13 hours

J.S Mill: Liberty, Representative Government.
Hegel: Dialectics, State.
Green: Theory of Rights, State.
Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, State and Revolution

Unit IV: Western Political Thought after the 1st World War

13 hours

Harold J. Laski: Sovereignty and Property;
John Rawls: Theory of Justice;
Karl Popper: Political Theory
Michael Oakshott: Civil Association

Essential Readings:

1. Gauba, O. (2011). *Western Political Thought*. Chennai: Macmillan Publisher India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Jha, S. (2010). *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*. Noida: Dorling Kidersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3. McClelland, J. (1998). *A history of Western political thought*. London: Routledge.
4. Morrow, J. (2005). *History of Western Political Thought: A Thematic Introduction* (2nd ed.). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswamy, S. (2011). *A History of Political Thought: Pato to Marx* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.
6. Nelson, B. (1996). *Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology* (2nd ed.). Suite: Waveland Press Inc.
7. Sharma, U., & Sharma, S. (2003). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributers.
8. Wayper, C. (1987). *Political Thought*. New York: Philosophical Library, Incorporated.

Additional Readings:

1. Adams, I., & Dyson, R. W. (2003). *Fifty Major Political Thinkers*. London: Routledge.
2. Ebenstein, W., & Ebenstein, A. O. (2002). *Introduction to Political Thinkers*. Fort Worth: Harcourt College Publishers.
3. Ebenstein, W. (1960). *Great Political Thinkers: Plato to The Present*. New York: Rinehart.

4. Hobbes, T., & Gaskin, J. C. A. (1998). *Leviathan*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Jones, T. (2002). *Modern Political Thinkers and Ideas*. London: Routledge.
6. Laski, H., J. (2015). *A Grammar of Politics (Works Of Harold J. Laski)*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
7. Machiavelli, N., Edward D., & Baynes, W. E. C. (1929). *The Prince*. London: A. Moring.
8. Marx, K., & Friedrich E. (1948). *Manifesto Of The Communist Party*. New York: International Publishers.
9. Miller, D. (2000). *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Political Thought*. Oxford, UK: B. Blackwell.
10. Pickel, A. (1989). Never Ask Who Should Rule: Karl Popper and Political Theory. *Canadian Journal of Political Science And The And The Société Québécoise De Science Politique*, 22(1), 83-105.
11. Sabine, G. (1961). H. *A History of Political Theory 3rd Edition*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Course Title: Indian Constitution	Periods: 52 Hours	L	T	P	C	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 505		4	0	0	R	100

Course Objectives: This course investigates into the philosophy and legal framework of the Indian Constitution. It also helps in understanding the structures and functions of the Union Government as well as state government, threadbare. The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

Unit I: Constitutional Development and Directive Principles of State Policy 13 hours

Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly.
 Philosophy of the Constitution: Objectives, resolution, preamble, fundamental Rights and Duties.
 Human rights and Environmental protection.
 Special Rights created for the Dalits, Backward Classes, Women and Children, and religious and linguistic minorities.
 Directive Principles of State policy: The need to balance fundamental rights with directive principles.

Unit II: Working of the Union and State Government 13 hours

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; powers and functions.
 Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, powers and functions. Recent trends in their functioning.

State Government: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of ministers, Legislature.

Unit III: Federalism Framework

13 hours

Centre-State Relations-Sarkaria Commission; Recommendations; Autonomy and Devolution-Multilevel Federalism; Executive & Legislature- President and Prime Minister. Role of Governor; Norms of Representation; Parliamentary Sovereignty; Performance of the Parliament; Electoral Reforms
Unitary and Federal Debate

Unit IV: Judicial Activism and Emergency Provisions

13 hours

Supreme Court and High court; Nature of Judicial Review; Checks and Balances.
Judicial Activism, PIL; Emergency provisions

Essential Readings:

1. Basu, D. D. (1955). *Commentary on the constitution of India*. Calcutta: Sarkar.
2. Basu, D. D. (2001). *Shorter Constitution of India (13th ed.)*. Nagpur: Wadhwa and Company, Law Publishers.
3. Dua, B., & Singh, M. (2003). *Indian federalism in the new millennium*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
4. Hasan, Z., Sridharan, E., & Sudarshan, R. (2005). *India's living constitution*. London: Anthem.
5. Khan, R. (1997). *Rethinking Indian federalism*. Shimla: Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
6. Pylee, M. (1962). *India's Constitution*. New York: Asia Pub. House.
7. Pylee, M. (1965). *Constitutional government in India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
8. Saez, Lawrence. (2004). *Federalism without a Center*. New Delhi: Sage.
9. Shukla, V. (1964). *The Constitution of India*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.
- 10.

Additional Readings:

1. Baud, I., & Wit, J. (2008). *New forms of urban governance in India*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
2. Chandra, P. (1998). *Modern Indian political thought*. New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House.
3. Jayapalan, N. (2000). *Indian political thinkers*. Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
4. Krishna Shetty, K. (1969). *Fundamental rights and socio-economic justice in the Indian Constitution*. Allahabad: Chaitanya Pub. House.
5. Kumar, R. (2006). *Modern Indian political thought*. New Delhi.
6. McDermott, R., & Ok Lee, M. *Sources of Indian traditions*.

7. Osman, G. (2011). *A Journey in Islamic Thought*. London: I.B. Tauris.
8. Pasricha, A., & Pasricha, A. (2000). *The Supreme Court of India*. New Delhi: Supreme Court of India.

Course Title: Introduction to International Relations	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 511		4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from the First World-War onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory. The objective of this course is to make the students familiar with the main discourses in International Politics. It also attempts to look at some vital issues relating to the discipline. The main purpose is to equip the students with the required skills so that they are able to look at International relations against the backdrop of its theoretical framework.

Unit I : Introduction and Contending Theories 13hours

Introduction to the course & the subject; scope of International Relations, theoretical approaches to international Relations- idealism, Realism, neo-realism, liberalism & neo-Liberalism; constructivism and world system theory. The just war theory.

Unit II: National Interest 13 hours

Defining power; national interests and ideology; Benedict Anderson's theory of nationalism; elements of power acquisition, use and limitations of power; components of national interests and making of foreign policy; role and relevance of ideology in international relations.

Unit III: Anti-Colonial Struggle 13 hours

First and the Second World Wars, and the cold war.
Anti Colonial Struggle and India's role; India's role & position in south Asia.

Unit IV: Post Cold War Thinking in International Relations 13 hours

Globalization and its discontents; the north-south debate; the rise of Asia- India and China; Clash of civilizations and the end of history; the rise of violent non-state actors and asymmetrical warfare; 9/11 and 26/11.

Essential Readings:

1. Basu, R. (2012). *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues* (1st ed.). New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2008). *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (4th ed.). Oxford New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Daddow, O. (2009). *International Relations Theory*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
4. Dunne, T., Kurki, M. & Smith, S. (2010). *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (2nd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Griffiths, M. (2007). *International relations Theory for the Twenty-First Century: An*

Introduction (1st ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.

6. Jorgensen, K. E. (2010). *International Relations Theory: A New Introduction*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

7. Jr., C. W. K. (2007). *World Politics: Trends and Transformation* (11th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.

8. Malhotra, V. K. (2012). *International relations* (4th ed.). New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.

9. Mesquita, B. B. D. (2010). *Principles of International Politics* (4th ed.). Suite: CQ Press.

10. Morgenthau, H. J. (1967). *Politics among Nations*. New York: Knopf.

11. Singh, N. (2002). *Fundamental Concepts of International Politics*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.

12. Weber, C. (2010). *International Relations Theory: A Critical Introduction* (3rd ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.

Additional Readings:

1. Chowdhry, G., & Nair, S. (2002). *Power: Post Colonialism and International Relations* (1st ed.). London: Routledge.

2. Clark, I., & Neumann, I. (1996). *Classical theories of international relations*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

3. Elstain, J. (1992). *Just war theory*. New York: New York University Press.

4. Frick, M., & Oberprantacher, A. (2009). *Power and justice in international relations*. Farnham, Surrey, England: Ashgate.

5. Jackson, R., & Sørensen, G. (2003). *Introduction to international relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Puniyani, R., & Hashmi, S. (2010). *Mumbai post 26/11*. New Delhi, India: Sage.

7. Ranjan, R. (2010). *International Relations*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.

8. Zakaria, F. (2008). *The post-American world*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Articles from Journals:

1. Singer, J. (1961). The International System: Theoretical Essays. *World Politics*, 14(1), 77-92.

2. Acharya, A. & Buzan, B. (2007). Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections on and From Asia. *International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific*, 7(3), 285-286.

3. Kayaoglu, T. (2010). Westphalian Eurocentrism in I R Theory. *International Studies Review*, 12(2), 193-217.

Web:

1. Courmont, B. (2012). Promoting Multilateralism or Searching for a New Hegemony: A Chinese Vision of Multipolarity. *Pacific Focus*, 27(2), 184-204.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1976-5118.2012.01081.x>

Course Title: Indian Foreign Policy	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 512		4	1	0	4	100

Course Objectives: Foreign Policy refers to the ways in which the Central Government of Sovereign states relate to each other and to the global system in order to achieve their various objectives. The syllabus on foreign policy of India introduces evolution of external policy of India. The purpose of the course is to make students aware with historical landscape & genesis of foreign policy, including its basic principles, determining factors and basic foundations etc. This course also aims to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. The syllabus seeks to address the major changes in post-cold war period, how India faced it and what major changes were brought in foreign policy. Broadly, the syllabus gives an idea of basic features, change and continuity in the foreign policy of India.

Unit I: Introduction 13 hours

Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy and role of Nehru in its formulation: Background of Indian Foreign Policy; Principal phases of Indian Foreign Policy; approaches to the Study of Foreign Policy; Principles and Objectives of Indian Foreign Policy- Domestic and External Determinants.

Unit II: Continuity and Change 13 hours

Foreign Policy in the changing world order; The role and relevance of nonalignment, End of bipolarity and cold war, Look East policy, NAM. 2.0, Connect Central Asia Policy, foreign policy in the new world order.

Unit III: Strategic Perspective of Indian Foreign Policy 13 hours

Foreign policy and the changing strategic environment- nuclear proliferation, NPT, CTBT, MRTC.
 Indian Nuclear Doctrine; India stand on NPT, CTBT and Disarmament; Terrorism as a challenge for Indian foreign policy.

Unit IV: Foreign Policy in the Changing Economic World 13 hours

Foreign policy in the changing economic world order- North-South divide, neo-colonialism, demands for new international economic order, globalization and WTO regimes.

Essential Readings:

1. Bajpai, K., & Mallavarapa, S. (2009). *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*(1st ed.). New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
2. Ganguly, S., Shoup, B., & Scobell, A. (2006). *US-Indian strategic cooperation into the*

21st century. London: Routledge.

3. Gupta, K. (1956). *Indian foreign policy in defence of national interest*. Calcutta: World Press Private.
4. Harshe, R., & Seethi, K. (2009). *Engaging With the World: Critical Reflections of India's Foreign Policy* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
5. Karnad, B. (2002). *Nuclear weapons & Indian security*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
6. Kavalski, E. (2010). *India and Central Asia*. London: Tauris Academic Studies.
7. Muni, S. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy: The Democracy Dimension*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press India.
8. Pillai, M., & Shekhara, L. (2010). *Foreign Policy of India: Continuity and Change* (1st ed.). New delhi: New Century Publications.
9. Reddy, K. (2012). *Foreign policy of India and Asia-Pacific*. New Delhi: New Century Publications.
10. Sharma, R. (2005). *India and emerging Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.
11. Sridharan, E. (2011). *International relations Theory and South Asia* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Subramaniam, D. (2013). *India's Foreign Policy: Changing Scenario*. New Delhi: Academic Publications.

Additional Readings:

1. Ganguly, S., Scobell, A., & Liow, J. (2010). *The Routledge handbook of Asian security studies*. London: Routledge.
2. Lennon, A., & Kozlowski, A. (2008). *Global powers in the 21st century*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
3. Puniyani, R., & Hashmi, S. (2010). *Mumbai post 26/11*. New Delhi, India: Sage.
4. Rohwer, J. (1995). *Asia rising*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
5. Zakaria, F. (2008). *The post-American world*. New York: W.W. Norton.
6. Chandran, D., & Chari, P. (2011). *Armed Conflicts in South Asia 2010: Growing Left-Wing Extremism and Religious Violence* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Routledge.

Web:

1. Courmont, B. (2012). Promoting Multilateralism or Searching for a New Hegemony: A Chinese Vision of Multipolarity. *Pacific Focus*, 27(2), 184-204.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1976-5118.2012.01081.x>
2. Milhollin, G. (1986). Dateline New Delhi: India's Nuclear Cover-Up. *Foreign Policy*, (64), 161. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1148695>

3. Rehbein, R. (2002). Managing proliferation in South Asia: A case for assistance to unsafe nuclear arsenals. *The Nonproliferation Review*, 9(1), 92-111.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10736700208436876>
4. Sahni, V. (2007). Asia Pacific in World Politics. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 29(1), 214-218. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1355/cs29-1n>

Course Title: International Relations- Basic Concepts	26 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 521		2	0	0	2	50

Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to make the students familiar with the main discourses in International Politics and thereby, seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. The course begins by historically contextualizing the evolution of the international state system. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century. This course also seeks to make students aware about the basics of International Law and human rights.

Unit I : Evolution of the International System 7hours

Defining International Relations- evolution of the discipline and its scope; foreign policy and its making - constituents and factors; power & its constituents, globalisation.

Unit II: Theories of International Relations 7 hours

Realism, Neo-realism, Uni-polarity, Bipolarity & multipolarity; hegemony & balance of power; Alliances
 Kautilya's Artha shastra and Sun Tzu's Art of War.

Unit III: Introduction to International Law 6 hours

The Nature and Importance of International Law, sources of IL; relation between national and international Law. The general principles of States, Recognition, and Self-Determination.

Unit IV: Introduction to Human Rights 6 hours

Meaning and evolution of human rights; the UN charter and human rights; significance of human rights; inter-relationship between rights and duties.
 Types of instruments: covenant-charter-declaration-treaty-convention-protocol- executive orders and statutes.

Essential Readings:

1. Basu, R. (2012). *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues* (1st ed.). New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2008). *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (4th ed.). Oxford New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Daddow, O. (2009). *International Relations Theory*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

4. Dunne, T., Kurki, M. & Smith, S. (2010). *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (2nd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Goldstein, J. (1994). *International relations*. New York, NY: HarperCollins College Publishers.
6. Griffiths, M. (2007). *International relations Theory for the Twenty-First Century: An Introduction* (1st ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.
7. Jorgensen, K. E. (2010). *International Relations Theory: A New Introduction*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Jr., C. W. K. (2007). *World Politics: Trends and Transformation* (11th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
9. Malhotra, V. K. (2012). *International relations* (4th ed.). New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
10. Mesquita, B. B. D. (2010). *Principles of International Politics* (4th ed.). Suite: CQ Press.
11. Morgenthau, H. J. (1967). *Politics among Nations*. New York: Knopf.
12. Singh, N. (2002). *Fundamental Concepts of International Politics*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
13. Weber, C. (2010). *International Relations Theory: A Critical Introduction* (3rd ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.

Additional Readings:

1. Conforti, B., & Labella, A. (2012). *An Introduction to International Law*. Leiden: BRILL.
2. Gupta, K. (1956). *Indian foreign policy in defence of national interest*. Calcutta: World Press Private.
3. Karnad, B. (2002). *Nuclear weapons & Indian security*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
4. Krieger, J. (1993). *The Oxford companion to politics of the world*. New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Langwith, J. (2008). *Human rights*. Detroit, Mich.: Greenhaven Press.
6. Patterson, R. (2003). *Balance of power*. New York: Ballantine Books.

Articles from Journals:

1. Singer, J. (1961). The International System: Theoretical Essays. *World Politics*, 14(1), 77-92.
2. Acharya, A. & Buzan, B. (2007). Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections on and From Asia. *International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific*, 7(3), 285-286.
3. Kayaoglu, T. (2010). Westphalian Eurocentrism in I R Theory. *International Studies Review*, 12(2), 193-217.

Web:

1. D'Aoust, A. (2011). Introduction to the sociology/ies of international relations. *J Int Relat*

Dev, 15(1), 90-97. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/jird.2011.27>

2. Milhollin, G. (1986). Dateline New Delhi: India's Nuclear Cover-Up. *Foreign Policy*, (64), 161. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1148695>

3. Rehbein, R. (2002). Managing proliferation in South Asia: A case for assistance to unsafe nuclear arsenals. *The Nonproliferation Review*, 9(1), 92-111. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10736700208436876>

4. Sahni, V. (2007). Asia Pacific in World Politics. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, 29(1), 214-218. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1355/cs29-1n>

Course Title:	26 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Regional Integration in South Asia		2	0	0	2	50
Course Code: PSC. 522						
Course Objectives: South Asian sub-continent is remarkable in many ways. All the countries smaller or big of the region face many bilateral & internal problems. There has been a history of intra-regional stride. Despite of numerous problems, South Asia encompasses human endeavours, culture and efforts of regional peace, stability and security. The purpose of the course is to make students familiar with the concept of regional integration, its theoretical framework, and factors. Before moving on to South Asian regional integration some prominent case studies of regional integration have been included in this course to make the students aware of the leading regional mechanisms. After dwelling on these significant case studies, the present syllabus attempts to make the students understand the basic idea of South Asia as a region and its geo-political and geostrategic importance. How the political change at interactional as well as regional level bring change in states policies and behaviour. South Asia is the region, where regional arrangement (SAARC) has not worked properly because of narrow interests of the states of the region. The syllabus makes students aware with those problems and make them understand the complexities which emerge in changing global order.						
Unit I: Concept of Regional Integration						7 hours
Theories and scope of Regional Integration; Factors in Regional Integration: Political, Economic, Local and Global. Regionalism and the global economy; political economy of regional integration; Economic Benefits and Costs; Political and Economic Goals.						
Unit II: Selected Case Studies of Regional Integration						7 hours
Economic Integration: European union, ASEAN. Strategic Integration: SCO						
Unit III: Regional Integration in South Asia						6 hours
Factors in South Asian Integration: Political, Economic, Local; Case Studies of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).						
Unit IV: Problems in South Asian Integration						6 hours
Indo-Pak rivalry and, issues of India with its neighbours. Role of external powers– United States, Russia, and China.						

Essential Readings:

1. Ahmed, I. (2006). *Understanding Terrorism in South Asia: Beyond Statist Discourses* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributers.
2. Bisht, M. (2009). *Contemporary Issues in South Asia: Documents* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis.
3. Carranza, M. (2009). *South Asian Security and International Nuclear Order: Creating a Robust Indo-Pakistani Nuclear Arms Control Regime*. Suite: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
4. Chandran, D., & Chari, P. (2011). *Armed Conflicts in South Asia 2010: Growing Left-Wing Extremism and Religious Violence* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Routledge.
5. Dhaliwal, S. (2009). *Development of regionalism in South Asia*. New Delhi: MD Publications.
6. Dixit, J. (2012). *Indian Foreign Policy and Its Neighbours*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
7. Iqbal, D. (2010). *Global Companion to South Asian Economy: Tradition, Transition and Transformation*. New Delhi: Global Vision Publishing House.
8. Khan, R. (2012). *SAARC Nations: New Role and Challenges Ahead*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
9. Kim, N. (2009). *Globalization and regional integration in Europe and Asia*. Farnham, England: Ashgate.
10. Ollapally, D. (2009). *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
11. Orton, A. (2010). *India's Borderland Disputes: China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal*. New Delhi: Epitome Books.
12. Riaz, A. (2010). *Religion and Politics in South Asia* (1st ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.
13. Roy, M. (2010). *India And Her Sub-Continent Neighbours: New Pattern of Relationships*. New Delhi: Deep And Deep Publications.
14. Rudolph, L., & Rudolph, S. (2008). *Making U.S. Foreign Policy Toward South Asia: Regional Imperatives and the Imperial Presidency*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
15. Saez, L. (2011). *The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): An Emerging Collaboration Architecture* (1st ed.). New York: Routledge.
16. Schottli, J., & Wolf, S. (2010). *State and Foreign Policy in South Asia*. New Delhi: Samskriti.
17. Sridharan, E. (2011). *International relations Theory and South Asia* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Khilnani, S., Raghavan, V., & Thiruvengadam, A. (2013). *Comparative Constitution in South Asia* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kumar, L. (2010). *Shanghai Cooperation Organisation*. Kolkata: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies.
3. Lombaerde, P., & Söderbaum, F. (2013). *Regionalism*. Los Angeles: SAGE.
4. Mattli, W. (1999). *The logic of regional integration*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
5. Sharma, S. (2001). *India and SAARC*. New Delhi: Gyan Pub. House.
6. Yong, T. (2010). *South Asia: Societies in Political and Economic Transition* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Articles from Journals:

1. Rehbein, R. (2002). Managing proliferation in South Asia: A case for assistance to unsafe nuclear arsenals. *The Nonproliferation Review*, 9(1), 92-111.

Semester II

Course Title: Computer Application and Statistics	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 502		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: It is a well-known fact, that computer has occupied a centre-stage in our day-to-day life. Keeping this in mind the present course has been framed with the aim to make students familiar with the basics of the computer knowledge. Apart from this, students will be also made familiar to various statistical methods.						
Unit I : Basic Concepts						13 hours
Fundamentals of Computer: History of Computer, Parts of computers, Hardware, BIOS, Operating systems, Binary system, Logic Gates.						
Unit II: MS Office						13 hours
Application Software: Spreadsheet applications, Word-processing applications, Presentation applications, Internet browsers, Reference Management, and Image processing applications. World Wide Web: Origin and concepts, Searching the internet, Advanced web-search using Boolean logic, Cloud computing.						
Unit III: Use of Computer						13 hours

Use of computers in social science: theorising and representing social and economic data, Simulating, Modelling and Planning; Bibliographic retrieval and literature review; Data analysis in the computer, Computer assisted qualitative data analysis software, using internet for social science searchers.

Unit IV: Statistical Methods

13 hours

Use of statistical techniques in data analysis: Text and statistical analysis; use of excel and SPSS.

Essential Readings:

1. Bhatt, P. (2008). *An Introduction to Operating Systems: Concepts and Practice* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
2. Cyganski, D., Orr, J., & Vaz, R. (2000). *Information Technology: Inside and Outside*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
3. Date, C. (2000). *An Introduction to Database Systems* (7th ed.). Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Longman.
4. Douglas, G. & Mark C. (2007). *Fundamentals of MS Office 2007* (2nd ed.). Dubuque: Kendall Hunt Publication Company.
5. Jamsa, K. (1993). *DOS: The Pocket Reference*. Berkeley: Osborne McGraw-Hill.
6. Murdock, E. (1988). *DOS The Easy Way: A Complete Guide to Microsoft's MS DOS*. H O T Press, Easy Way Downloadable Books.
7. Narang, R. (2006). *Database Management System*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
8. Rajaraman, V. (2003). *Fundamentals of Computers*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
9. Sanders, D. (1988). *Computers Today*. Singapore: McGraw Hill Publishing.
10. Satish, J. (2008). *Information Technology Concepts-Gateway to Success*. New Delhi: BPB Publications.
11. Semprevivo, P. (1976). *Systems Analysis: Definition, Process, and Design*. Chicago: Science Research Associates.
12. Silberschatz, A. & Peter B. (1994). *Operating System Concepts*. 4th Ed. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley.
13. Tanenbaum, A. (2003). *Computer Networks*. 3rd Ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall PTR.
14. Young, M. (2002). *Internet: The Complete Reference*. New York/New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.

Course Title: Public Administration	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>T</td> <td>P</td> <td>CR</td> <td>Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 526																

Course Objectives: The course has been designed for providing to the students a broad view of the foundations of Public Administration in order to apprise them about one of the important fields of Political Science. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course will also attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments. Finally, the contents of the course cover most of the topics prescribed for JRF/NET and Civil Service Examinations.

Unit I : Introduction to Public Administration 13 hours

Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, Evolution and major approaches to public administration.
Types & forms of Organization and its theories; Principles of Organisation.
Leadership and its role in decision making and Communication.

Unit II: Centre, State and District Administration 13 hours

Administration of the Centre. President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Cabinet Committees, Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries and Departments.
State Administration: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers. Chief Minister's Secretariat and Chief Secretary.
Role of District Collector and District Level Agencies: changing role and responsibilities.

Unit III: The Personnel System 13 hours

Civil Services— Structure, Recruitment and Training.
Public Service Commissions: Union and State.
Generalists and Specialists—The Changing Relationship.

Unit IV: Contemporary Themes and Issues 13 hours

Administration and Politics—Changing Role of the Indian State.
Administrative Corruption—Redressal Machinery: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.
Administrative Reforms in India: Emerging Challenges to Indian Administration in the context of Globalization.

Essential Readings:

1. Arora, R., & Goyal, R. (1995). *Indian public administration*. New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.
2. Avasthi, A., & Arora, R. (1978). *Bureaucracy and development*. New Delhi: Associated Pub. House.
3. Basu, R. (2004). *Public Administration: Concepts And Theories* (5th ed.). New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
4. Chandler, J. (2014). *Comparative Public Administration* (2nd ed.). Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.
5. Hildreth, W., Miller, G., & Rabin, J. (2006). *Handbook of Public Administration* (3rd ed.). Florida: CRC Press.
6. Holzer, M., & Schwester, R. (2011). *Public Administration: An Introduction*. Abingdon Oxon: Routledge.
7. Jain, R. (2001). *Public administration in India*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

8. Khan, H. (2008). *An Introduction to Public Administration*. Lanham Maryland: University Press of America.
9. Maheshwari, S. (1983). *Functions and problems of Indian polity*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration.
10. Mullen, R. (2012). *Decentralization, local governance, and social wellbeing in India*. New York: Routledge
11. Peters, B., & Pierre, J. (2003). *Handbook of public administration*. London: Sage Publications.
12. Sharma, S. (1965). *Parliamentary government in India*. Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
13. Stillman, R. (2010). *Public Administration: Concepts and Cases* (9th ed.). Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
14. Wadhvani, M., & Tiwari, R. (1995). *Indian administration, the changing scenario*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Additional readings:

1. Baud, I., & Wit, J. (2008). *New forms of urban governance in India*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
2. Bhattacharyya, R., & Gupta, T. (2014). *Alternative Approaches Of Modernized Law In India*. Saarbrücken: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
3. Caiden, G., Argyriades, D., Dwivedi, O., & Jabbra, J. (2007). *Public administration in transition*. London: Vallentine Mitchell.
4. Frederickson, H., Smith, K., & Larimer, C. (2011). *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. New York: Westview Press.
5. Jayal, N., Prakash, A., & Sharma, P. (2006). *Local governance in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Pani, N. (2001). *Grievance management in India*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
7. Indian journal of Public Administration, IIPA, New Delhi.
8. Bhattacharya, M. (2011). *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.

Course Title: Comparative Government and Politics	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 527																
Course Objectives: This is a foundational course in comparative politics. The purpose is to																

familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries. In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study.

Unit I: Introduction **13 hours**

The nature and scope of comparative political analysis.
Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Structure, Culture, and Institutions

Unit II: Electoral and Party Systems **13 hours**

Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems
Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems

Unit III: Comparative Political Systems **13 hours**

Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic
Classifications of political systems: a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China

Unit IV: Contemporary Debates **13 hours**

The nature of the state and the position of the individual in a global age.
Relationships between states within a globalising world.
Role of ethnicity, caste and religion in the state.
Efforts to tackle specific issues of global concern and global significance (human rights, development, the environment)

Essential Readings:

1. Almond, G., Jr., G., Strom, K., & Dalton, R. (2009). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View* (8th ed.). New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India).
2. Bara, J., & Pennington, M. (2009). *Comparative Politics* (1st ed.). New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.
3. Caramani, D. (2008). *Comparative Politics* (1st ed.). Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.
5. Drogus, C., & Orvis, S. (2009). *Introducing Comparative Politics: Concepts and Causes in Context*. Washington DC: CQ Press.
6. Green, D., & Luehrmann, L. (2012). *Comparative Politics of the "Third World": Linking Concepts and Cases* (3rd ed.). New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.
7. Ishiyama, J. (2012). *Comparative Politics: Principles of Democracy and Democratization*. West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.
8. Kamrava, M. (2008). *Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis* (2nd ed.). Routledge: Abingdon, Oxon.

9. Landman, T., & Robinson, N. (2009). *The SAGE Handbook of Comparative Politics* (1st ed.). SAGE Publications Ltd.: London.
10. Mayer, L., Patterson, D., & Thames, F. (2009). *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics* (1st ed.). Washington, DC: CQ Press.
11. Samuels, D. (2013). *Comparative politics*. New York: Pearson Education.

Additional Readings:

1. Baehr, P., & Richter, M. (2004). *Dictatorship in history and theory*. Washington, D.C.: German Historical Institute.
2. Day, A., & Degenhardt, H. (1980). *Political parties of the world*. Detroit: Gale Research Co.
3. Guelke, A., & Guelke, A. (2009). *The new age of terrorism and the international political system*. London: I.B. Tauris.
4. Key, V. (1964). *Politics, parties, & pressure groups*. New York: Crowell.
5. McCaffrey, P. (2004). *U.S. election system*. New York: H.W. Wilson.
6. O'dwyer, C., & Ziblatt, D. (2006). Does Decentralisation Make Government More Efficient and Effective?. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 44(3), 326-343.
7. Shapiro, I., & Macedo, S. (2000). *Designing democratic institutions*. New York: New York University Press.
8. Simpson, D. (1999). *Pressure groups*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
9. Webb, P., Farrell, D., & Holliday, I. (2002). *Political parties in advanced industrial democracies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Articles from Journal:

1. Roy, A. (2001). Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison. *Punjab Journal of Politics*, xxv (2), 1-15.
2. Blondel, J. (1996). Then and Now: Comparative Politics. *Political Studies*, 47 (1), 152-160.
3. Chandhoke, N. (1996). Limits of Comparative Political Analysis. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31 (4), January 27, PE 2-PE2-PE8.

Course Title: Political Theory	52 Hours	Lecture					
Course Code: PSC. 528			L	T	P	CR	Marks
			4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to teach students how to carefully read and interpret texts, identify key concepts on which theoretical arguments are based, and how to use these arguments and concepts to develop critical analyses and understandings of societies and their politics. Furthermore, Students will be able to accurately define, evaluate, and critique the

basic principles inherent within our political system.	
Unit I: Basics of Political Theory	13 hours
Language and Politics. Understanding Political concepts. What is Political Theory. Approaches: Traditional, Marxist, Behavioural and Post-behavioural. Debate on the decline of Political theory.	
Unit II: Political Theory - I	13 hours
Theories of the State. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theories. Power: Power, Authority and Legitimacy.	
Unit III: Political Theory - II	13 hours
Citizenship. Liberty, Equality, Rights and Law: concepts and their interrelations. Justice.	
Unit IV: Political Theory – III	13 hours
Democracy: Liberal and Marxist, and Developmental. Political Change: Liberal and Marxist. Political Development: from Nation-building to State-Building. Green Political Theory.	
Essential Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arblaster, Anthony. (1994). <i>Democracy</i>. Open University Press, Milton Keynes. 2. Baker, John. (1987). <i>Arguing for Equality</i>. Verso, London. 3. Berger, Mark T. (2008). <i>From Nation-Building to State-Building</i>. USA and Canada, Routledge. 4. Dahl, R. (2002). <i>Modern Political Analysis</i>. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs NJ. 5. Dobson, Andrew (1995). <i>Green Political Thought</i>. London, Routledge. 6. Gaus, Gerald F. and Chandran, Kukathas (2004). <i>Handbook of Political Theory</i>. Sage, London. 7. Held, David. (1989). <i>Models of Democracy</i>, Polity, Cambridge. 8. Marsh, David and Gerry Stoker (eds.) (2010). <i>Theory and Methods in Political Science</i>. London, Palgrave Macmillan. 	
Additional Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anne Philips (ed.) (1987). <i>Feminism and Equality</i>. New York University Press, New York. 2. Barry, N.P. (2000). <i>Introduction to Modern Political Theory</i>. London, Palgrave Macmillan. 	

3. Bottomore, Tom (1991). *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought*. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.
4. Bowles, Samuel and Herbert Gintis. (1986). *Democracy and Capitalism*. Routledge, New York.
5. Carolyn, M. Elliott. (ed.) (2003). *Civil Society and Democracy*. OUP, New Delhi.
6. Dahl, R. (1989). *Democracy and Its Critics*. Yale University Press, New Heaven.
7. G. Duncan (ed.) (1983). *Democratic Theory and Practice*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
8. Guha, R. and Spivak, G. C. (1988). *Selected Subaltern Studies*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
9. Heywood, Andrew. (2003). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. St. Martin's Press, New York, 2003
10. Hunt, Alan (1980). *Marxism and Democracy*. Lawrence and Wishart, London.
11. Leon Baradat (2001). *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*. Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
12. Macpherson, C. (1977). *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy*, Verso, London.
13. Mouffe, Chantal. (G.C.). *Dimensions of Radical Democracy*. Verso, London.
14. Parekh, Bhiku. (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*. Macmillan.
15. Robert E. Goodin and Philip Pettit (ed.) (1993). *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*. Blackwell, Oxford.
16. Wasby, Stephen L. (ed.) (1970). *Political Science: The Discipline and Its Dimensions*. New York: Scribner.
17. White, S.K. (1991). *Political Theory and Postmodernism*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
18. White, Stephen (2001). *Communism and its Collapse*. Routledge, New York.

Course Title: Strategic Thinking and Culture	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 536		4	0	0	4	100
Course objectives: The purpose of this course is to make students understand the conceptual framework of war through different theories and also make them understand the different sources/causes of war. This course also aims to make students aware of the different sets of warfare of the different times.						
Unit I : Conceptual Framework						13 hours
War: Concept, Nature and Scope, Theories of War; Causes, Assumptions, Functions and Techniques: Animal Warfare, Primitive Warfare, Historical Warfare, Modern Warfare.						
Unit II: Military Strategists						13 hours
Sun Tzu: The art of war, Napoleon: Military Leadership and Maneuver Warfare, Jomini: Concept of mass army and tactics, Clausewitz: Theories on war Economic Foundation of military power – Views of Adam Smith & Hamilton						
Unit III: Traditional Wars						13 hours
Guerilla Warfare and Low Intensity Conflict: Concept, Origin, Scope and objectives Limited and Proxy War: Meaning, Origin, Scope and Objectives.						
Unit IV: War in Nuclear Age						13 hours
Beginning of Nuclear Era, Main effects of Nuclear Energy, Flash, Heat, Blast and Nuclear Radiation; Theories of Nuclear Deterrence: Preventive, Pre-emptive, Massive Retaliation, Flexible Response. Ballistic Missile Defence: Missiles and their classification, Ground Based ABM System, Counter Measures: NMD, TMD						

Essential Readings:

1. Brown, M. (1998). *Theories of war and peace*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
2. Jomini, A. (1971). *The art of war*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.
3. Mao, Z. (1962). *Guerilla warfare*. London.
4. McGuire, M. (1999). *China's nuclear environment and the US theatre missile defence initiative*. Gold Coast, Qld.: Bond University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences.
5. Montgomery, T. (1991). *Fighting guerrillas*. New York: Columbia University-New York University Consortium.
6. Newhouse, J. (1989). *War and peace in the nuclear age*. New York: Knopf.
7. Osanka, F. (1962). *Modern guerilla warfare*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe.
8. Peoples, C. (2010). *Justifying ballistic missile defence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Sunzi, & Griffith, S. (1971). *The art of war*. London: Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Napoleon. (1954). *Jomini, Clausewitz and Schlieffen*. West Point, N.Y.: Dept. of Military Art and Engineering, United States Military Academy.
2. Quimby, R. (1957). *The background of Napoleonic warfare*. New York: Columbia University Press.
3. Tzu, S., Conners, S., & Giles, L. (2009). *The Art of War by Sun Tzu - Classic Edition*. [Place of publication not identified]: El Paso Norte Press.
4. Van Creveld, M. *The transformation of war*.
5. Youngs, T., & Taylor, C. (2003). *Ballistic missile defence*. England: International Affairs and Defence Section, House of Commons Library.

Web:

1. Heuser, B. (1998). Victory in a Nuclear War? A Comparison of NATO and WTO War Aims and Strategies. *Contemporary European History*, 7(03).
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/s0960777300004264>

Course Title: India's Freedom Struggle	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 537	<p>Course objectives: Indian National Movement was undoubtedly one of the greatest mass movements, the world has ever witnessed. It galvanised millions of people and brought to its knees a mighty colonial empire. It also played a pivotal role in the process of evolving India as a democratic nation. The purpose of this course is to help students understand the struggle of Indian people against colonialism. The objective is to appraise students of these facts with a view to sensitise them on those values which we have inherited from our freedom struggle period. The course begins with the nineteenth century Indian responses to colonial dominance in the form of reformism and its criticism and continues through various phases up to the events leading to the Partition and Independence.</p>															
Unit I : Introduction		13 hours														
<p>First War of Indian Independence (1857): Nature of the Movement, Causes and Failure of the movement Rise of Nationalism and Birth of Congress</p>																
Unit II: Moderates, Extremists and the Revolutionaries		13 hours														
<p>Moderates and Extremists : Their Principles, Strategies and Social Base, Swadeshi Movement Causes and Birth of Revolutionary Movement : Revolutionary Movement in Bengal , The Alipore Conspiracy Case, The Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre, Bombay Naval Mutiny: Review and Evaluation of Armed Struggle for Freedom</p>																
Unit III: Congress, Gandhi and Muslim League		13 hours														
<p>Gandhi and mass Mobilisation: Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements Gandhi's method of Political Struggle: The Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi Irwin Pact, The Karachi Congress, Second Round Table Conference, Individual Satyagraha Communal Question and the formation of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha</p>																
Unit IV: Role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle and Social Movements		13 hours														
<p>Critics of National Movement and the Growth of Communalism, World War II and its Impact on Indian National Movement, The Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement 1942: Causes of its failure, The Shimla Conference Gandhi and Ambedkhar, Poona Pact Partition and Independence Emergence of Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the Two Nation Theory, Partition of India and the Indian Independence Participation of Women in Freedom Movement. Anti Brahmnical Politics, Peasant, Tribal and Workers Movement</p>																
<p>Essential Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bakshi, S. (1981). <i>Bhagat Singh and his ideology</i>. New Delhi: Capital Publishers. 2. Bakshi, S. (1985). <i>Gandhi and Civil Disobedience Movement</i>. New Delhi: Gitanjali Pub. House. 3. Bakshi, S. (1988). <i>Documents of Civil Disobedience Movement</i>. New Delhi: Anmol Publications. 																

4. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.
5. Cohn, B. (1961). *The development and impact of British administration in India*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration.
6. David, S. (2002). *The Indian Mutiny*. London: Viking.
7. Guha, R. (2010). *Makers of Modern India* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Penguin Books India.
8. Johari, J. (2010). *Indian Political System*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
9. Majumdar, R. (1963). *The Sepoy Mutiny and the revolt of 1857*. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay.
10. Majumdar, S. (1966). *Jinnah and Gandhi*. Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyay.
11. Mohanty, B. (2009). *Constitution, Government and Politics in India: Evolution and Present Structure*. New Delhi: New Century Publications.
12. Praharaj, D. (1988). *Tribal movements and political history in India*. New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
13. Raju, J. (1920). *A critical study of the non-cooperation movement in India*. [Nagpur].
14. Roberts, W. (1923). *A review of the Gandhi movement in India*. New York: Academy of Political Science.
15. Roy, K. (2012). *Partition of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Talbot, I., & Singh, G. (2009). *The partition of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Bose, S., Bose, S., & Bose, S. (1997). *The essential writings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Divekar, V., Kulkarni, G., & Kantak, M. (1991). *Social reform movements in India*. Pune: Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal.
3. Gandhi, Nehru, J., Iyengar, U., & Zackariah, L. (2011). *Together they fought*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Horniman, B. (1984). *British administration & the Amritsar massacre*. Delhi: Mittal Publications.
5. Lloyd, N. (2011). *The Amritsar Massacre*. London: I.B. Tauris.
6. Paul, M. (1989). *Dimensions of tribal movements in India*. New Delhi, India: Inter-India Publications.
7. Sarkar, T., & Butalia, U. (1995). *Women and right-wing movements*. London: Zed Books.
8. Shah, G. (2004). *Social movements in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

9. Singh, K. (1982). *Tribal movements in India*. New Delhi: Manohar.

Course Title: Introduction to Climate Politics	26 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	2	0	0	2	50
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
2	0	0	2	50												
Course Code: PSC. 546																
<p>Course Objectives: The course objectives are – first, to familiarise students at the available literature relating to climate change as a political problem; second, to familiarise students with theories of International Relations to climate change policy to assess the prospects for resolving questions of climate change politics; third, to familiarise students with the strengths and weakness of different climate change policies and other forms of climate change governance.</p>																
Unit I: Introduction				6 hours												
<p>Global Climate Change: Social, Economic, Political, and Ecological Dimensions.</p> <p>Global Climate Change and International Relations.</p> <p>Global Climate Change and Global Commons.</p>																
Unit II: Framing Climate Change Debate				6 hours												
<p>Man Vs. Nature</p> <p>Development and Climate Change</p> <p>Environmental Justice</p> <p>The cost of Taking Action</p> <p>Global Problem</p>																
Unit III: Actors in Global Climate Change Politics				6 hours												
<p>State and Global Climate Change.</p> <p>Civil Society and Global Climate Change.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations and Global Climate Change.</p>																
Unit IV: An Odyssey of Global Climate Regime				8 hours												
<p>An Evolution of Global Climate Change Regime.</p> <p>The Climate Change Regime: The United Nation Framework Conference on Climate Change.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol: Architecture and Instruments.</p> <p>In search of the successor to the Kyoto Protocol: A Negotiating Odyssey.</p>																

Essential Readings:

1. Axelrod, R.; Vandever, Stacy D. & Downie D. (eds.) (2010). *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy* (3rd ed.). CQ Press.
2. Chasek, P.; Downie, D. & Welsh Brown, J. (2010). *Global Environmental Politics (Dilemmas in World Politics)* (6th ed.), Westview Press.
3. Chayes, Abram and Antonia Handler Chayes (1995). *The New Sovereignty: Compliance with International Regulatory Agreements*. Harvard University Press: Cambridge.
4. Giddens, Anthony (2011). *The Politics of Climate Change* (2nd ed.). Polity.
5. Luterbacher, Urs and Detlef F. Sprinznz (2001). *International Relations and Global Climate Change*. MIT Press.
6. Nagtzaam, Gerry (2009). *The Making of International Environmental Treaties: Neoliberal and Constructivist Analyses of Normative Evolution*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

Additional Readings:

1. Adler, E. (1997). "Seizing the Middle Ground: Constructivism in World Politics." *European Journal of International Relations*, 3: 319-363.
2. Barrett, S. (1998). "Political economy of the Kyoto Protocol." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 14: 20-39.
3. Clapp, Jennifer, and Peter Dauvergne (2008). *Paths to a Green World the Political Economy of the Global Environment*. MIT Press.
4. Conca, Ken, and Dabelko, Geoffrey D. (2010). *Green Planet Blues: Four Decades of Global Environmental Politics* (4th ed.). Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
5. Cox, R. (1981). "Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory." *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 10: 126-155.
6. Dauvergne, Peter (2010). *The Shadows of Consumption: Consequences for the Global Environment*. The MIT Press.
7. Dessler, Andrew and Edward A. Parson (2010). *The Science and Politics of Global Climate Change: A Guide to the Debate* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
8. Doelle, M. (2002). "From Kyoto to Marrakech: A Long Walk through the Desert: Mirage or Oasis?" *Dalhousie Law Journal*, 25: 113-167.
9. Fawn, R. (ed.) (2009). *Globalising the Regional: Regionalising the Global*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (1998). "International Norm Dynamics and Political Change." *International Organization*, 5: 887-917.
11. Gupta, S., Pattillo, C., & Wagh, S. (2006). "Are Donor Countries Giving More or Less Aid?" *Review of Development Economics*, 10: 535-552.
12. Homer-Dixon, T. (1999). *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
13. Keohane, R. (1984). *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
14. Keohane, R., & Nye, J. S. (1987). "Power and Interdependence Revisited." *International Organization*, 41: 725-753.
15. Kerr, R. A. (2009). "What Happened to Global Warming?" *Science*, 326: 28-29.
16. Krasner, S. D. (1991). "Global Communications and National Power: Life on the Pareto Frontier." *World Politics*, 43: 336-366.
17. Lenton, T. M., Held, H., Kriegler, E., Hall, J. W., Lucht, W., Rahmstorf, S., & Schellnhuber, H. J. (2008). "Tipping Elements in the Earth's Climate System." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 105: 1786-1793.
18. Mearsheimer, J. J. (1994). "The False Promise of International Institutions." *International Security*, 19: 5-49.
19. Miller, Clark A. (2004). "Climate Science and the Making of Global Political Order." in S.

- Jasanoff (ed.). *States of Knowledge*. London: Routledge.
20. Mitchell, Ronald B. (2011). *International Politics and the Environment*. London: SAGE.
 21. Morgenthau, Hans (1978). *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
 22. Nordhaus, W. D. (2007). "Critical Assumptions in the Stern Review on Climate Change." *Science*, 317: 201-202.
 23. O'Neill, Kate (2009). *The Environment and International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 24. Ostrom, Elinor (et al.) (1999). "Revisiting the Commons: Local Lessons, Global Challenges." *Science* 284.5412: 278-282.
 25. Pouliot, V. (2008). "The Logic of Practicality: A Theory of Practice of Security Communities." *International Organization*. 62: 257-288.
 26. Roe, G. H., & Baker, M. B. (2007). "Why is Climate Sensitivity so Unpredictable?" *Science*, 318: 629-632.
 27. Ruggie, J. G. (1982). "International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Post-war Economic Order." *International Organization*, 36: 379-415.
 28. Ruttan, V. M. (1989). "Why Foreign Economic Assistance?" *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 411-424.
 29. Schelling, T. C. (1997). The Cost of Combating Global Warming: Facing the Trade-Offs. *Foreign Affairs*, 76: 8-14.
 30. Steinberg, Paul F. and Stacy D. Van Deveer (eds.) (2012). *Comparative Environmental Politics: Theory, Practice, and Prospects*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
 31. Stern, N. (2006). *Executive Summary: The Economics of Climate Change: the Stern Review*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 32. UNFCCC. (2008). *Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change: An Update*. Bonn: UNFCCC.
 33. UNFCCC. (2009). Decision -/CP.15: Copenhagen Accord. UNFCCC.
 34. Vogler, John (2012). "Global Commons Revisited." *Global Policy* 3: 61-71.
 35. Weitzman, M. L. (2009). "On Modeling and Interpreting the Economics of Catastrophic Climate Change." *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 91: 1-19.
 36. Winkler, Harald, and Judy Beaumont (2010). "Fair and Effective Multilateralism in the Post-Copenhagen Climate Negotiations." *Climate Policy* 10.6: 638-654.
 37. World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford.

Websites:

<http://www.unep.org>

<http://newsroom.unfccc.int>

<http://www.ipcc.ch>

<http://www.icrn.in>

<http://www.cansouthasia.net>

Global Climate Coalition (<http://www.globalclimate.org/>)

International Climate Change Partnership (<http://www.iccp.net/>)

Institute of Economic Affairs (<http://www.iea.org.uk/>)

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (<http://www.wbcsd.ch/>)

Friends of the Earth (<http://www.foe.co.uk/>)

Greenpeace (<http://greenpeace.org.uk/>)

Worldwide Fund for Nature (<http://www.panda.org/>)

Course Title: Women in India: Issues and Challenges	26 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>T</td> <td>P</td> <td>CR</td> <td>Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	2	0	0	2	50
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
2	0	0	2	50												
Course Code: PSC. 547																
<p>Course objectives: This course opens up the question of women's agency, taking it beyond 'women's empowerment' and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This course is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook. The course aims to help students understand gender inequality and also make them understand theoretical perspective of the gender issue.</p>																
Unit I: Theoretical Background				7 hours												
<p>Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction; Biologism versus social constructivism; Understanding Patriarchy Feminism; Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions.</p>																
Unit II: Conventional Issues of Women in India				7 hours												
<p>Female foeticide, Female Infanticide, child marriage and sexual abuse of child brides. Dowry, Divorce, Widowhood, Domestic violence, problems of Elderly and single women. marginalized Women: Problems of Dalit and Tribal Women; Devadasis- discrimination and exploitation in the name of tradition.</p>																
Unit III: Contemporary Social and Legal Challenges for Women in India				6 hours												
<p>Changing Profile of Violence against women- Domestic and at Workplace; Issues of Women Health; Reproductive and Sexual Rights; Property Rights.; Sex Work.</p>																
Unit IV: Contemporary Health issues for Women in India				6 hours												
<p>Women living with HIV/AIDS and women who are physically and mentally challenged. Changing role of Women in the Family: Reproductive and care work; Taking care of the aged Work and Labour - Visible and Invisible work.</p>																
<p>Essential Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Devendra, K. (1985). <i>Status and position of women in India</i>. New Delhi: Shakti Books. 2. Devendra, K. (1994). <i>Changing status of women in India</i>. New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House. 3. Feinstein, K. (1979). <i>Working women and families</i>. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications. 4. Forbes, G. (1996). <i>Women in modern India</i>. Cambridge [England]: Cambridge University Press. 5. Mehta, R. (1987). <i>Socio-legal status of women in India</i>. Delhi, India: Mittal Publications. 6. Petchesky, R. (2000). <i>Reproductive and sexual rights</i>. Geneva: UNRISD. 																
<p>Additional Readings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haug, M., Ford, A., & Sheafor, M. (1985)³⁴. <i>The Physical and mental health of aged women</i>. New York: Springer Pub. Co. 																

2. Jacobson, D., & Wadley, S. (1977). *Women in India*. Columbia, Mo.: South Asia Books.
3. Jain, D. (1975). *Indian women*. New Delhi: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India.
4. Jogdand, P. (1995). *Dalit women in India*. New Delhi: Gyan Pub. House in collaboration with University of Poona, Pune.

Web:

K. Millet, (1968) *Sexual Politics*, Available at <http://www.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/millett-kate/sexualpolitics.htm>.

Semester III

Course Title: Contemporary Political Philosophy	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
		4	0	0	4	100
Course Code: PSC. 601						
Course Objectives: The course has an aim to familiarise students with an assortment of approaches, concepts, and debates in analytical political philosophy. It would further familiarise students with the key arguments for and against the main positions in the main debates in political philosophy. Thus, it would enable students to think for themselves about the issues involved in political philosophy.						
Unit I: Foundations of the Contemporary Political Philosophy - I						13 hours
Introduction to the course. Concept of the Political (Carl Schmitt) Dialectic of Enlightenment (Adorno and Horkheimer) The Human Condition (Hannah Arendt)						
Unit II: Foundations of the Contemporary Political Philosophy - II						13 hours
The Wretched of the Earth (Frantz Fanon) Discipline and Punish (Michel Foucault) Natural Right and History (Leo Strauss) Political Liberalism (John Rawls)						
Unit III: Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy – I						13 hours
Community and Multiculturalism. Toleration. Nationalism. Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law. Sovereignty and Humanitarian Military Intervention.						
Unit IV: Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy – II						13 hours

Trust and Social Capital.

Welfare.

Responsibility: Personal, Collective, Corporate.

Environmentalism.

Essential Readings:

1. Schmitt, Carl (2007). *The Concept of the Political*.
2. Christiano, T., & Christman, J. (eds.). (2009). *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy* (Vol. 17). John Wiley & Sons.
3. Goodin, R. E., & Pettit, P. (2006). *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Anthology*. John Wiley & Sons.
4. Kymlicka, W. (2002). *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
5. Wolff, J. (2006). *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Bird, C. (2006). *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Brock, G., & Brighouse, H. (eds.). (2005). *The Political Philosophy of Cosmopolitanism*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Christman, J. P. (2002). *Social and Political Philosophy: A Contemporary Introduction*. Psychology Press.
4. Farrelly, C. (2003). *Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory*. Sage.
5. Flikschuh, K. (2000). *Kant and Modern Political Philosophy*. Cambridge University Press.
6. Graham, K. (1982). *Contemporary Political Philosophy: Radical Studies*. CUP Archive.
7. Huard, R. L. (2007). *Plato's Political Philosophy: The Cave*. Algora Publishing.
8. Hudelson, R. (1999). *MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY*. ME Sharpe.
9. Jaggar, A. M. (1983). *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. Rowman & Littlefield.
10. Jun, N. J. (2008). *Anarchism and Contemporary Political Philosophy*. Purdue University Press.
11. Klosko, G. (2011). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press.
12. Matravers, D., & Pike, J. (eds.). (2005). *Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Anthology*. Routledge.
13. Sterba, J. P. (ed.). (2002). *Social and Political Philosophy: Contemporary Perspectives*. Routledge.
14. Strauss, L., & Gildin, H. (1989). *An Introduction to Political Philosophy: Ten Essays*.

Articles from Journal:

1. Ashcraft, R. (1980). "Political Theory and the Problem of Ideology." *The Journal of Politics*, 42(3), 687–705.
2. Back Matter. (1991). "Back Matter". *The Journal of Philosophy*, 88(11).
3. Baier, K. (1989). "Justice and the Aims of Political Philosophy." *Ethics*, 99(4): 771–790.
4. Cox, R. (1962). "The Role of Political Philosophy in the Theory of International Relations." *Social Research*, 29(3): 261–292.
5. Fishman, E. (1991). "Political Philosophy and the Policy Studies Organization." *Political Science and Politics*, 24(4): 720–723.
6. Germino, D. (1972). "Supplement: Some Observations on Recent Political Philosophy and Theory." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 400: 140–148.
7. Leaman, O. (1987). "Continuity in Islamic Political Philosophy: The Role of Myth." *Bulletin (British Society for Middle Eastern Studies)*, 14(2): 147–155.
8. Leca, J. (2011). "Political Philosophy in Political Science: Sixty Years On: Part II: Current Features of Contemporary Political Philosophy." *International Political Science Review / Revue Internationale De Science Politiques*, 32(1): 95–113.
9. Lorch, B. (2010). "Xenophon's Socrates on Political Ambition and Political Philosophy." *The Review of Politics*, 72(2): 189–211.
10. Morrice, D. (2000). "The Liberal-Communitarian Debate in Contemporary Political Philosophy and Its Significance for International Relations." *Review of International Studies*, 26(2): 233–251.
11. Tully, J. (2002). "Political Philosophy as a Critical Activity." *Political Theory*, 30(4): 533–555.
12. Ward, J. F. (1981). "Experience & Political Philosophy: Notes on Reading Leo Strauss." *Polity*, 13(4): 668–687.

Course Title: Public Policy in India	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L			T	P	CR	Marks						
4	0	0	4	100								
Course Code: PSC. 602												

Course Objectives: The Course aims to develop the skills to objectively analyse policy content and outcomes. Furthermore, it concerns to explore the values, morals, and beliefs underpinning social and public policies in India over the last six decades, and to understand the political, economic, administrative, and ideological changes that have impacted on the planning and provision of social and public policy in India. As a result, students will Begin to develop the skills

necessary to critically analyse government policies and strategies.	
Unit I: The Study of Public Policy	13 hours
Public Policy: Concept and Dimensions. Approaches to Public Policy. Development Policy and Administration. Public Policy Approach: Post-Behavioural Approach; Public Choice Theory; and Public Management Theory.	
Unit II: Public Policy Process and Analysis	13 hours
Policy Context: Political, Constitutional, Legal, Administrative, Socio-Cultural, Economic, Environmental, and Scientific. Public Policy Process: Genesis of the Public Policy, Development of the Public Policy, Implementation of the Public Policy, and Feedback on the Public Policy. Policy Analysis: Public Policy - Types, Stages and Instruments; Policy Formulation and Implementation; Organisational Processes and Inter-Organisational Processes; The Policy Process at the Street Level.	
Unit III: Public Policy in India: Models and Trends	13 hours
Nehruvian Model: Mixed Economy. Economic Liberalization Model: Privatization, Marketization, Disinvestment, Corporate Governance. Civil Society: Cooperatives, NGO's, Social Action Groups and Citizen Bodies.	
Unit IV: Public Policy in India: Models and Trends; and Challenges	13 hours
Decentralization Model: Panchayati Raj institutions; Local Bodies' Development. Globalization, MNCs, W.T.O and Development in India. Impact of Public Policies on Socio-Economic Development and Nation-building in India.	
Essential Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birkland, Thomas A. (2001). <i>An Introduction to the Policy Process</i>. London: M. E. Sharpe. 2. Dye, Thomas R. (2012). <i>Understanding Public Policy</i>. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 3. J. Anderson (1975). <i>Public Policy Making</i>. New York: Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd. 4. Libsky, Michael (1983). <i>Street-Level Bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the Individual in Public Service</i>. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 5. M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl (2009). <i>Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems</i> (3rd edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press. 	
Additional Readings:	

1. Chakrabarty and P. Chand (2012). *Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Dror, Yehezket (1989). *Public Policy Making Re-examined*. Oxford: Transaction Publication.
3. Frohock, Fred M. (1975). *Public Policy: Scope and Logic*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
4. Gunn, L. and B. Hogwood (1982). *Modes of Public Policies*. University of Strathclyde: Glasson.
5. Ham, Christopher and Michael Hill (1984). *The Policy Process in the Modern Capitalist State*. Sussex: Harvester.
6. Lasswell, Harold D. (1999) "The Evolution of the Policy Sciences" in Tadao Miyakawa, ed. *The Science of Public Policy: Essential Readings in Policy Sciences- I*. New York: Routledge.
7. O. Agarwal and T. Somanathan (2005). "Public Policy Making in India: Issues and Remedies". Available at http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANATHAN.pdf.
8. Pandya, Hiren J. and A. Venkatraman (1990). "Policy Approach to Public Administration". *Indian Journal of Administrative Science*.
9. Peters, B. Guy (1992). "Public Policy and Public Bureaucracy". in Douglas E. Ashford ed. *History and Context in Comparative Public Policy*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.
10. Self, Peter (1993). "Market Ideology and Public Policy". in Peter Self ed. *Government by the Market? The Political of Public Choice*. Boulder: Westview.
11. Wamsley, Gary, et al. (1990). "Public Administration and the Governance Process: Shifting the Political Dialogue". In Trary Wamsley, et al. *Re-founding Public Administration*. New Delhi: Sage.

Course Title: Political Sociology	52 Hours	Lecture	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>T</td> <td>P</td> <td>C R</td> <td>Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>					L	T	P	C R	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L			T	P	C R	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100													
Course Code: PSC. 603																	
Course Objectives: The Course aims to illustrate the interaction between, and interdependence among, social and political institutions, processes and action, especially collective action. It further focuses on social and political movements, protest, and the less conventional and less institutionalised forms of political action and participation.																	
Unit I: Introducing Political Sociology				13 hours													
Introducing Political sociology. Approaches to the study of Political Sociology. Historical Sociology: Weber. Social Stratification: theory and practice with special reference to caste and class in India.																	
Unit II: Power, States and Governance				13 hours													
Approaches to Power and Politics.																	

States And Governance: Formation and Form, Governance and Political Process, Violence and States.

Unit III: Civil Society and Political Action

13 hours

Political Parties: Social Bases and Organization.

Political Participation.

Political Opinion.

Interest Groups and Policy Networks.

Social Movements and Social Change.

Unit IV: Globalization and Political Sociology

13 hours

State Economic and Social Policy in Global Capitalism.

The Politics of Immigration and National Integration.

Transnational Social Movements in the Contemporary Global Political Economy.

War, Militarism, and States.

Essential Readings:

1. Almond, G. A. and S. Verba (1963). *The Civic Culture*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
2. Amenta, Edwin, Kate Nash, and Alan Scott (eds.) (2012). *The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*. West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
3. Bayly, S. (1999). *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Desai, A. R. (1974). *State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent*. Bombay: Popular.
5. Drake, Michael S. (2010). *Political Sociology for a Globalizing World*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
6. Janoski, Thomas, and Robert R. Alford, Alexander M. Hicks, and Mildred A. Schwartz (eds.) (2005). *The Handbook of Political Sociology: States, Civil Societies, and Globalization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Milbrath, L. (1965). *Political Participation*. Skokie Illinois: Rand-McNally.
8. Oomen, T. K. (1990). *Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements*. New Delhi: Sage.

Additional Readings:

9. Baxi, U. (1990). *Political Justice, Legislative Reservation for Scheduled Castes, and Social Change*. Madras: University of Madras.
10. Baxi, U. and B. Parekh (ed.) (1994). *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*. New

Delhi: Sage.

11. Beck, C. and T. J. McKechnie (1971). *Political Elites: A Selected and Computerized Bibliography*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
12. Bendix, R. and S. M. Lipset (1966). *Class, Status and Power* (2nd edn.). New York: The Free Press.
13. Beteille, A. (ed.) (1983). *Equality and Inequality: Theory and Practice*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Brass, P. R. (1985). *Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics* (Vols.2). Delhi: Chanakya Publications.
15. Brass, P. R. (1991). *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison*. New Delhi: Sage.
16. Chilcote, R. H. (1994). *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered* (2nd edn.). Boulder Colorado: Westview Press.
17. Dawson, R. E. and K. Prewitt (1973). *Political Socialization*. Boston: Little Brown.
18. Dennis, J. (1973). *Socialization of Politics*. New York: Wiley.
19. Eisenstadt, S. N. (1966). *Essays on Comparative Institutions*. New York: Wiley.
20. Galanter, M. (1983). *Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
21. Goswami, B.B. (ed.) (1997). *Ethnicity, Politics and Political Systems in Tribal India*. Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India.
22. Janowitz, M. (1970). *Political Conflict: Essays in Political Sociology*. New York: New Viewpoints, Watts.
23. Javos, D. (1973). *Socialization to Politics*. New York: Praeger.
24. Khan, M. A. (1980). *Scheduled Castes and their Status in India*. New Delhi: Uppal.
25. Kothari, R. (1970). *Caste and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
26. Kothari, R. (1970). *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
27. Kothari, R. (1976). *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*. Delhi: Allied.
28. Kumar, A. (ed.) (1999). *Nation-Building in India: Culture, Power and Society*. New Delhi: Radiant Publishers.
29. Kuppaswamy, B. (1972). *Social Change in India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.
30. Langton, K. P. (1969). *Political Socialization*. New York: Oxford University Press.
31. Manohar, K. Murali (ed.) (1983). *Socio-economic Status of Indian Women*. Delhi: Seema.
32. Myrdal, G. (1968). *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

33. Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage.
34. Parry, G. (1969). *Political Elites*. New York: Praeger.
35. Putnam, R. D. (1976). *The Comparative Study of Political Elites*. Englewood Cliffs NJ: Prentice-Hall.
36. Rosenbaum, W. A. (1975). *Political Culture*. New York: Praeger.
37. Sathyamurthy, T. V. (1996). *Social Change and Political Discourse in India: Structures of Power, Movements of Resistance* (Vols. 4). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
38. Sheth, D. (1999). "Caste and Class: Social Reality and Political Representations" in V.A. Pai Panandikar and A. Nandy (eds.). *Contemporary India*. Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
39. Srinivas, M. N. (1962). *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
40. Srinivas, M. N. (1966). *Social Change in Modern India*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.
41. Srinivas, M. N. (1989). *The Cohesive Role of Sanskritization and other Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
42. Weiner, M. (1989). *The Indian Paradox, Essays in Indian Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
43. Weiner, M. (1991). *The Child and the State in India*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
44. Zelliott, E. (1972). "Gandhi and Ambedkar: A Study in Leadership". in M. Mahar (ed.). *The Untouchables in Contemporary India*. Tuscon: University of Arizona Press.
45. Zelliott, E. (1992). *From Untouchables to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement*. Delhi: Manohar.

Course Title: Political Geography	52 Hours	Lecture					
Course Code: PSC. 604			L	T	P	CR	Marks
			4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: The Course attempts to explore the geographical features and patterns interact with political processes to create a constantly evolving political landscape. After studying it, students would be in a knowledgeable level - to understand the geographical features, processes and theories that have been identified by political geographers as relevant to the creation of the political landscape; to apply these ideas in describing and explaining the evolution of the political map in all parts of the world; and to endow with a broad base of spatial empirical information as required for further study in international relations.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Geography	13 hours
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Introduction to Political Geography.
Approaches to the study of Political Geography.

Basic Concepts of Political Geography.	
Unit II: Geopolitical Structure and Re-structure 1945, 1991, and 2001	13 hours
<p>Geopolitical Structure: Taxonomy of Geopolitical Features, Geopolitical Regions at Different Scales, National States, State Proliferation, Orders of Power, Types of Borders.</p> <p>Geopolitical Re-structuring 1945, 1991, and 2001: Arrangements at the close of the World War II, Nuclear stalemate and deterrence, Communist Expansion, the Collapse of the Soviet Superpower, Global Terrorism.</p>	
Unit III: Critical Geopolitics	13 hours
<p>Critical Geopolitics,</p> <p>Evolution of Critical geopolitics,</p> <p>Texts in Critical Geopolitical Theory.</p>	
Unit IV: Regions and Regionalism in World Politics	13 hours
<p>Regions in the Emerging Global Order.</p> <p>Regionalism: Old and New.</p>	
Essential Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agnew, John A. (1987). <i>Place and Politics: The Geographical Mediation of State and Society</i>. Boston: Allen and Unwin. 2. Agnew, John, K. Mitchell and Gerard Toal (ed.) (2003). <i>Companion to Political Geography</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 3. Cohen, Saul B. (2003). <i>Geopolitics of the World System</i>. Lanham MD: Rowman and Littlefield. 4. Dodds, Klaus (2000). <i>Geopolitics in a Changing World</i>. Essex: Pearson. 5. Gallaher, Carolyn, Carl T. Dahlman, Mary Gilmartin, and Alison Mountz (2009). <i>Key Concepts in Political Geography</i>. London: Sage. 6. Jones, Rhys, Martin Jones and Michael Woods (2004). <i>An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics</i>. London: Routledge. 7. Painter, Joe (1995). <i>Politics, Geography and Political Geography</i>. London: Arnold. 8. Toal, Gerard (1996). <i>Critical Geopolitics</i>. London: Routledge. 	
Additional Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agnew, John (1997). <i>Political Geography: A Reader</i>. London: Arnold. 2. Agnew, John (2003). <i>Geopolitics Re- visioning World Politics</i>. New York: Routledge. 3. Blacksell, Mark (2006). <i>Political Geography</i> (Routledge Contemporary Human 	

Geography Series). London: Routledge.

4. Cox, Kevin R., Murray Low and Jennifer Robinson (eds.) (2008). *Sage Handbook of Political Geography*. London: Sage.
5. Flint, Colin (ed.) (2005). *The Geography of War and Peace*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Toal, Gerard and Simon Dalby (1998). *Rethinking Geopolitics*. London: Routledge.

Article from Journal:

1. Agnew, John (1994). "The territorial trap: The Geographical Assumptions of International Relations Theory". *Review of International Political Economy*. 1: 53-80.
2. Agnew, John (2005). "Sovereignty Regimes: Territoriality and State Authority in Contemporary World Politics". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 95: 437-46.1
3. Albert, Mathias and Paul Reuber (2007). "Introduction: The Production of Regions in the Emerging Global Order- Perspectives on 'Strategic Regionalization'". *Geopolitics*. 12: 549-554.
4. Ethington, Philip J. and Jason A. Mc Daniel (2007). "Political Places and Institutional Spaces: The Intersection of Political Science and Political Geography". *Annual Review of Political Science*. 10:127-42.
5. Fettweis, Christopher J. (2000). "Sir Halford Mackinder, Geopolitics and Policymaking in the 21st Century". *Parameters*. 58-71.
6. Gerace, Michael P. (1991). "Between Mackinder and Spykman: Geopolitics, containment and after". *Comparative Strategy*. 10: 347-367.
7. Hartshorne, Richard (1935). "Recent Developments in Political Geography-I". *The American Political Science Review*. 29 (5): 785-804.
8. Hartshorne, Richard (1935). "Recent Developments in Political Geography-II". *The American Political Science Review*. 29 (6): 943-966.
9. Hartshorne, Richard (1950). "Functional Approach in Political Geography". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 40 (2): 95-130.
10. Hartshorne, Richard (1960). "Political Geography in the Modern World". *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*. 04 (1): 52-66.
11. Huntington, Samuel (1993). "The Clash of Civilizations"., *Foreign Affairs*, 72: 22-49.
12. John, Agnew (2007). "Know-Where: Geographies of Knowledge of World Politics". *International Political Sociology*. 1:138-148.
13. Jones, Stephen B. (1954). "A Unified Field Theory of Political Geography". *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 44 (2): 111-123.
14. Kearns, Gerry (2006). "Naturalising Empire: Echoes of Mackinder for the Next American

Century?”. *Geopolitics*. 11: 74-98.

15. Kessler, Oliver and Jan Helmig (2007). “Of Systems, Boundaries and Regionalization”. *Geopolitics*. 12:570-585.
16. Mackinder, H.J. (1904). “The Geographical Pivot of History”. *The Geographical Journal*. 23: 421-437.
17. Ratzel, Friedrich (1898). “Studies in Political Areas: The Political Territory in relation to Earth and Continent”. *American Journal of Sociology*. 3: 297-313.
18. Ratzel, Friedrich (1899). “Studies in Political Areas III: The Small Political Area”. *American Journal of Sociology*. 4:366-379.
19. Ratzel, Friedrich (1898). “Studies in Political Areas II: Intellectual, Political and Economic Effects of Large Areas”. *American Journal of Sociology*. 3: 449-463.
20. Sack, Robert D. (1983). “Human Territoriality: A Theory”. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 73:55-74.
21. Sloan, Geoffrey (1999). “Sir Halford J. Mackinder: The Heartland Theory Then and Now”. *Journal of Strategic Studies*. 22: 2/3.
22. Spykman, Nicholas C. (1938). “Geography and Foreign Policy - II”. *The American Political Science Review*. 32: 213-236.
23. Spykman, Nicholas C. and Abbie A. Rollins (1939). “Geographic Objectives in Foreign Policy- I”. *The American Political Science Review*. 33: 391-410.
24. Spykman, Nicholas C. and Abbie Rollins (1939). “Geographic Objectives in Foreign Policy- II”. *The American Political Science Review*. 33: 591-614.
25. Spykman, Nicholas C. (1938). “Geography and Foreign Policy- I”. *The American Political Science Review*. 32: 28-50.
26. Toal, Gerard (2003). “Re-Asserting The Regional: Political Geography and Geopolitics in a World Thinly Known”. *Political Geography*. 22: 653-655.
27. Vayrynen, Raimo (2003). “Regionalism: Old and New”. *International Studies Review*. 5:25-5.1
28. Vollard, Hans (2009). “The Logic of Political Territoriality”. *Geopolitics*. 14: 687-706.

Course Title: Making of Modern India	52 Lecture Hours					
Course Code: PSC.611		L	T	P	C R	Marks
		4	0	0	4	100

Course Objectives: This course explains the historical roots of building a progressive social and economic, and stable political system in modern India. Thematically, it explores the making of modern India in the course of interaction with colonial modernity and the birth of an organized nationalist movement. As a result, students will understand adequately the nature of the Indian

State.	
Unit I: Historical Roots of Modern India	13 hours
Colonial Encounter. An Era of Indian Social Reform, 1757-1857. Indian Renaissance. The Uprising of 1857, and the birth political association before 1885 and growth of Nationalism in India.	
Unit II: Economic Transformation in Modern India	13 hours
Railways, Famines, and Economic Change in pre-independence India. Indian Economy before Liberalisation. Indian Economy after Liberalisation.	
Unit III: Social Transformation in Modern India	13 hours
Muslim Social Reform Movement and the Debates among Indian Muslims. Revival and Growth of Communalism. Caste, Untouchability, and Politics. Indian Women Since Independence.	
Unit IV: Political Transformation in Modern India	13 hours
Consolidation of India as a Nation: the Linguistic Reorganisation of the States, Integration of the Tribals, and Regionalism and Regional Inequality. Political Parties: From the one Party rule (the Congress) to the Coalition Era. The JP Movement and the Emergency. Separatist Movements. Indian Politics after Liberalisation.	
Essential Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bates, Crispin (2007). <i>Subaltern and the Raj: South Asia since 1600</i>. London: Routledge. 2. Chandra, Bipin (2012). <i>The Writings of Bipin Chandra: The Making of Modern India : from Marx to Gandhi</i>. Orient BlackSwan. 3. Chandra, Bipin, Mridula Mukherjee, and Aditya Mukherjee (2007). <i>India since Independence (12th reprint)</i>. New Delhi: Penguin Books. 4. Chandra, Bipin, Mridula Mukherjee, and Aditya Mukherjee, Sucheta Mahajan, and K. N. Panikkar (2000). <i>India's Struggle for Independence</i>. New Delhi: Penguin Books. 5. Guha, Ramachandra (2008). <i>India after Gandhi</i>. New Delhi: McMillan. 6. Guha, Ramachandra (ed.) (2010). <i>Makers of Modern India</i>. New Delhi: Penguin Books. 7. Jalal, A. and S. Bose (2002). <i>Modern South Asia, History, Culture and Political Economy</i>. New York: Routledge. 8. Srinivas, M.N. (1972). <i>Social Change in Modern India</i>. Hyderabad: Orient Longman. 	
Additional Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aloysius, G. (1998). <i>Nationalism without a Nation in India</i>. New Delhi: Oxford University 	

Press.

2. Alter, Peter (1994). *Nationalism* (second edition). London: Edward Arnold.
3. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar (2008). "Eighteen Fifty Seven and its Many Histories" in *1857: Essays from Economic and Political Weekly*. Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.1-22.
4. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar (2004). *From Plassey to Partition*. Delhi: Orient Longman.
5. Chandra, Bipan (1999). *Essays on Colonialism*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman Ltd.
6. Habib, Irfan (2007). "Understanding 1857" in Sabyasachi Bhattacharya (ed.). *Rethinking 1857*. Delhi: Orient Longman.
7. Islam, Shamsul (2004). "The Origins of Indian Nationalism" in *Religious Dimensions of Indian Nationalism*. Delhi: Media House, pp. 71-103.
8. Metcalf, B., & Metcalf, T. (2002). *A concise history of India*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
9. Namboodiripad, E., & Menon, K. (1986). *A History of Indian Freedom Struggle*. Trivandrum, India: Social Scientist Press.
10. Pradhan, Ram Chandra (2008). *Raj to Swaraj*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
11. Robb, Peter (2008). "On the Rebellion of 1857: A Brief History of an Idea" in *1857: Essays from Economic and Political Weekly*. Delhi: Orient Longman.
12. Sarkar, S. (1989). *Modern India, 1885-1947*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
13. Seal, Anil (1973). "Imperialism and Nationalism in India" in John Gallagher, Gordon Johnson, Anil Seal (eds.). *Locality, Province & Nation: Essays on Indian Politics 1870-1940*. London: Cambridge.
14. Spear, T., & Smith, V. (1978). *The Oxford history of modern India, 1740-1975*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Thapar, Romila (2000). "Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial" in Peter Ronald deSouza (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage Publications. pp. 25-36.

Course Title: United Nations and Global conflicts	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
Course Code: PSC. 612		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: This course attempts to introduce comprehensively to the most important multilateral political organization in international relations. The Students will learn about the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts.						
Unit I : Introduction to the United Nations						13 hours
Historical Overview of the united nations; Principles and Objectives; General Assembly and the Security Council; Chapter VII of the UNSC and Principle of Collective Security.						
Unit II: Major Global Conflicts After the Second World War						13 hours
Peace-Keeping, Peace-Making and enforcement, Peace-Building: Korean War, Suez Crisis, Vietnam War, Afghanistan War, Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia						
Unit III: Role of the UN in the Post-Cold War Conflicts						13 hours
Redefining Peace-Keeping after the Cold War. Civil Wars (Somalia, Liberia, Angola, and Rwanda), War on Terror (2001), and Iraq Crisis.						

Unit IV: R2p Vs Sovereignty**13 hours**

Evolution of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Responsibility while Protecting (RwP): Geopolitics and Issues;
The Libyan Crisis and the Failure of the R2P.
The strategic Cauldron of the Middle East: Syrian crisis; the Rise of the ISIS.

Essential Readings:

1. Davis, Lynn E. (1993). *Peacekeeping and Peacemaking after the Cold War*. RAND Summer Institute.
2. Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005). *The United Nations: An Introduction*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.
3. Kumar, Chanchal, Sanju Gupta (2013). *United Nations and Global Conflicts*. Regal Publications.
4. O'Neill, John Terence and Nicholas Rees (2005). *United Nations Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era*. London and New York: Routledge.
5. Weiss, Thomas G., David P. Forsythe, Roger A. Coate, and Kelly-Kate Pease (2013). *The United Nations and Changing World Politics*. Colorado: Westview Press.

Additional Readings:

1. Banerjee, A. K., & Sharma, M. R. (2007). *Reinventing the United Nations*. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
2. Fukuyama, F. (ed.). (2008). *Nation-building: beyond Afghanistan and Iraq*. Maryland, JHU Press.
3. Kane, T. (2013). *Emerging Conflicts of Principle: International Relations and the Clash between Cosmopolitanism and Republicanism*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
4. Lowe, Vaughan, et al. (eds.) (2008). *The United Nations Security Council and War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Malone, David (ed.) (2004). *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
6. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008). *The New United Nations*. Delhi: Pearson Education.
7. Price, Richard M. and Mark W. Zacher (eds.) (2004). *The United Nations and Global Security*. Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.
8. Ramesh Thakur (2006). *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Articles from Journals:

1. Cole, W. M. (2005). "Sovereignty Relinquished? Explaining Commitment to the International Human Rights Covenants, 1966-1999". *American Sociological Review*, 70 (3): 472-95.

2. Murthy, C.S.R. (2007). "New Phase in UN Reforms: Establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and Human Rights Council". *International Studies*, 44: 39-56.

Semester IV

Course Title: International Organisations	52 Lecture Hours					
Course Code: PSC. 626		L	T	P	CR	Marks
		4	0	0	4	100
Course Objectives: The course aims to provide critical analysis of the core literature on international organisations. It further explains how international organisations work in the international political system. As a result, students will learn how the cooperation takes place for tackling common problem at the international institutions.						
Unit I : Introduction and Background						13 hours
Evolution of International Organizations; The Nature and Characteristics of International Organizations. The League of Nations. Some Functional and Specialized Organizations Originated and/or Established before the World War II (WWII): WHO; ITU; ILO; FAO; The Bretton Woods Institutions and emerging financial institutions in the emerging economies (IBRD, IMF, WTO, and BRICS Bank); Refugee Programs (UNRRA and UNHCR).						
Unit II: The United Nations						13 hours
Historical Developments and the Foundations of the United Nations; Basic Principles, Objectives, and Functions of the United Nations; Principal Organs and their Functions of the United Nations; The United Nations Reform; Functional and Specialized Agencies.						
Unit III: Regional Organisations						13 hours
Definition, Origins, Dynamics and Principles of Regionalism. Regional Organizations of Europe: the European Union (EU). Regional Organizations in the Americas: Organization of American States (OAS). Regional Organizations in Asia: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Regional Organizations in Africa: the African Union (AU). Regional Organizations in the West Asia: The League of Arab States.						
Unit IV: Globalization and Trans-nationalism; and Global Problems						13 hours
Globalization and Trans-nationalism: Multinational Corporations; International Non-governmental Organizations; Trans-nationalism and Civil Society. Global Problems: Population, Energy, Environment, and Development.						
Essential Readings:						
1. Archer, C. (2001). <i>International Organizations</i> . London: Routledge.						
2. Bennett, A. LeRoy and James K. Oliver (2002). <i>International Organizations: Principles and Issues</i> (7th Edition). Prentice Hall.						
3. Coicaud, J., &Heiskanen, V. (2001). <i>The Legitimacy of International Organizations</i> . Tokyo:						

United Nations University Press.

4. United Nations: Department of Public Information (2014). *Basic Facts about the United Nations*. New York: the United Nations.

Additional Readings:

1. Conforti, B. (2005). *The law and practice of the United Nations*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
2. Diehl, Paul and Brian Frederking (eds.) (2005). *Politics of Global Governance* (Fourth Edition). Rienner.
3. Karns, P. Margaret and Karen A. Mingst (2010). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynner Rienner Publishers.
4. Lee, R. (2006). *Swords into Plowshares*. Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
5. Officer, L. (2007). *Pricing Theory, Financing of International Organisations and Monetary History*. Hoboken: Taylor & Francis.
6. Simmons, Beth A., and Lisa Martin (2002). "International Organizations and Institutions". In Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse and Beth A. Simmons (eds.). *Handbook of International Relations*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
7. Simmons, P. J. and Chantal de Jonge Ourdraat (eds.) (2001). *Managing Global Issues: Lessons Learned*. Ku Bookstore.
8. Vaz, A. (2006). *Intermediate States, Regional Leadership and Security*. Brasília, DF: EditoraUnB.
9. Ziring, Lawrence; Robert E. Riggs; and Jack C. Plano (2005). *The United Nations, International Organization and World Politics* (4th Edition). Thomson, Wadsworth.

Articles from Journal:

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7. Hemmer, Christopher, and Peter J. Katzenstein (2002). "Why is There No NATO in Asia? Collective Identity, Regionalism, and the Origins of Multilateralism". *International Organizations*, 56 (3): 575-607.
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- Security Council reform". *Review of International Organizations*, 6 (2):163-87.
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 10. Kuziemko, Ilyana, and Eric Werker (2006). "How much is a Seat on the Security Council Worth? Foreign Aid and Bribery at the United Nations". *Journal of Political Economy*, 114(5):905-30.
 11. Kydd, Andrew (2000). "Trust, Reassurance, and Cooperation". *International Organizations*, 54 (2):325-57.
 12. Moravcsik, Andrew (1991). "Negotiating the Single European Act: National Interests and Conventional Statecraft in the European Community". *International Organizations*, 45 (19-56).
 13. Murthy, C.S.R. (1998). "Reforming the Un Security Council: an Asian View". *South Asian Survey*, 5: 113-124.
 14. Murthy, C.S.R. (2007). "New Phase in UN Reforms: Establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission and Human Rights Council". *International Studies*, 44: 39-56.
 15. Murthy, C.S.R. (2010). "Assessing India at the United Nations in the Changing Context". *International Studies*, 47: 205-223.
 16. Neumayer, Eric (2005). "Do International Human Rights Treaties Improve Respect for Human Rights?" *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 49 (6):925-53.
 17. Pollack, Mark A. (1997). "Delegation, Agency, and Agenda Setting in the European Community". *International Organizations*, 51 (1):99-134.
 18. Powell, Emilia Justyna, and J. K. Staton (2009). "Domestic Judicial Institutions and Human Rights Treaty Violation". *International Studies Quarterly*, 53:149-74.
 19. Sandler, Todd (1999). "Alliance Formation, Alliance Expansion, and the Core". *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 43 (6):727-47.
 20. Schneider, Christina J. (2011). "Weak States and Institutionalized Bargaining Power in International Organizations". *International Studies Quarterly*, 55 (2):331-55.
 21. Sweet, Alec Stone, and Thomas L. Brunell (1998). "Constructing a Supranational Constitution". *APSR*, 92 (1):63-81.
 22. Thompson, Alexander (2006). "Coercion through IOs: The Security Council and the Logic of Information Transmission". *International Organizations*, 60: 1-34.
 23. Tsebelis, George, and Geoffrey Garrett (2001). "The Institutional Foundations of Intergovernmentalism and Supranationalism in the European Union". *International Organizations*, 55 (2):357-90.
 24. Voeten, Erik (2001). "Outside Options and the Logic of Security Council Action". *APSR*, 95(4):845-58.
 25. Vreeland, James R. (2008). "Political Institutions and Human Rights: Why Dictatorships Enter into the United Nations Convention Against Torture". *International Organizations*, 62 (1):65-101.
 26. Wallander, Celeste A. (2000). "Institutional Assets and Adaptability: NATO after the Cold

Website:

UN Bodies

1. United Nations (<http://www.un.org>)
2. 1540 Committee (<http://disarmament2.un.org/Committee1540/index.html>)
3. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
(<http://www.un.org/ga/acabq/>)
4. Board of Auditors (<http://www.unsystem.org/auditors/Default.htm>)
5. Children's Fund (<http://www.unicef.org>)
6. Commission for Social Development (<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd>)
7. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
(http://www.unodc.org/crime_cicp_commission.html)
8. Commission on Human Rights (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/2/chr.htm>)
9. Commission on International Trade Law (<http://www.uncitral.org>)
10. Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law
(http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/uncitral_texts/insolvency/2004Guide.html)
11. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cnd.html>)
12. Commission on Population and Development
(<http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd.htm>)
13. Commission on Sustainable Development (<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm>)
14. Commission on the Status of Women (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw>)
15. Committee for Program and Coordination (<http://www.un.org/ga/cpc/>)
16. Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
(<http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/>)
17. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
(<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/qpalnew/committee.htm>)
18. Conference on Disarmament (<http://disarmament.un.org/cd/>)
19. Conference on Trade and Development (<http://www.unctad.org>)
20. Counter-Terrorism Committee (<http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/>)
21. Democracy Fund (http://www.unfoundation.org/features/un_democracy_fund.asp)
22. Department of Disarmament Affairs (<http://disarmament.un.org/>)
23. Department of Peacekeeping Operations
(<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/home.shtml>)
24. Development Program (<http://www.undp.org>)
25. Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (<http://www.unep.org/pcfv/main/main.htm>)
26. Disarmament Commission (<http://disarmament.un.org/undiscom.htm>)
27. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (<http://www.unescap.org>)
28. Economic and Social Council (<http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc>)
29. Economic Commission for Europe (<http://www.unece.org>)
30. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
(<http://www.eclac.cl/default.asp?idioma=IN>)
31. Environment Program (<http://www.unep.org>)
32. General Assembly (<http://www.un.org/ga/60/>)
33. High Commissioner for Refugees/UN Refugee Agency (<http://www.unhcr.ch>)
34. High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change Report
(<http://www.un.org/secureworld/>)
35. Human Resources Management (<https://jobs.un.org/elearn/production/home.html>)
36. Human Rights Council (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/>)
37. Human Settlements Program (<http://www.unhabitat.org>)

38. International Civil Service Commission (<http://icsc.un.org/>)
39. International Court of Justice (<http://www.icj-cij.org/>)
40. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (<http://www.ict.rw/>)
41. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (<http://www.un.org/icty/index.html>)
42. International Law Commission (<http://www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm>)
43. International Narcotics Control Board (<http://www.incb.org/incb/index.html>)
44. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (<http://www.unisdr.org>)
45. Iraq: Oil-for-Food Inquiry (<http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=97&Body=Oil-forFood&Body1=inquiry>)
46. Israel-Palestinian Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution (<http://www.un.int/usa/s-2003-529-me%20roadmap.pdf>)
47. Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS (<http://www.unaids.org>)
48. Millennium Project: Investing in Development (<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/index.htm>)
49. Mine Action (<http://www.mineaction.org/>)
50. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (<http://ochaonline.un.org/>)
51. Office of Internal Oversight Services (<http://www.un.org/Depts/oios/>)
52. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/hchr.htm>)
53. Office on Drugs and Crime (<http://www.unodc.org>)
54. Peacebuilding Commission (<http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding/>)
55. Secretary-General (<http://www.un.org/news/ossq/sg/index.shtml>)
56. Security Council (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>)
57. Trusteeship Council (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpi/decolonization/council.htm>)
58. UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (<http://www.unesco.org>)
59. UN Office at Geneva (<http://www.unog.ch>)
60. UN Office at Nairobi (<http://www.unon.org>)
61. UN Office at Vienna (<http://www.unvienna.org>)
62. UN Police [UNPOL] (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/civpol/civpol1.html>)

Nongovernmental and International Organizations

1. A Woman's Voice International (<http://www.awomansvoice.org/>)
2. AFL-CIO (<http://www.afl-cio.org/>)
3. African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (<http://www.accord.org.za/web/home.htm>)
4. African Union (<http://www.africa-union.org/>)
5. Mission in the Sudan (<http://www.africa-union.org/DARFUR/homedar.htm>)
6. Agreement on Humanitarian Ceasefire in the Conflict in Darfur [Sudan] (<http://www.africa-union.org/DARFUR/homedar.htm#>)
7. Codex Alimentarius Commission (http://www.codexalimentarius.net/web/index_en.jsp)
8. Columbia University's Conflict Resolution Network (http://www.law.columbia.edu/center_program/adr/collaboration)
9. Commonwealth of Independent States (<http://www.cisstat.com/eng/cis.htm>)
10. Democracy Caucus (<http://www.democracycaucus.net>)
11. Democracy Coalition (http://www.demcoalition.org/2005_html/home.html)
12. Development Fund for Iraq (http://www.cpa-iraq.org/budget/DFI_intro1.html)
13. Economic Community of West African States (<http://www.ecowas.int>)
14. European Center for Conflict Prevention (<http://www.conflict-prevention.net/>)
15. European Commission (http://europa.eu.int/comm/index_en.htm)
16. European Union (<http://europa.eu.int>)

17. Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org>)
18. Freedom House (<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>)
19. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>)
20. Group of 77 (<http://www.g77.org>)
21. Group on Earth Observations (<http://earthobservations.org/>)
22. Independent Inquiry Committee (<http://www.iic-offp.org/index.html>)
23. United States Participation in the United Nations—2005
24. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/>)
25. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (<http://www.ipcc.ch>)
26. Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International
27. Plant Protection Convention (<https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp>)
28. International Advisory and Monitoring Board (<http://www.iamb.info/>)
29. International Agency for Research on Cancer (<http://www.iarc.fr/>)
30. International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org>)
31. International Bar Association (<http://www.ibanet.org/>)
32. International Civil Aviation Organization (<http://www.icao.org>)
33. International Criminal Court (<http://www.un.org/law/icc/>)
34. International Foundation for Election Systems (<http://www.ifes.org/>)
35. International Labor Organization (<http://www.ilo.org>)
36. International Maritime Organization (<http://www.imo.org>)
37. International Mission for Monitoring Haitian Elections (http://www.mieeh-immhe.ca/default_e.asp)
38. International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org>)
39. International Organization for Migration (<http://www.iom.int/jahia/jsp/index.jsp>)
40. International Telecommunication Union (<http://www.itu.int>)
41. International Trade Center (<http://www.intracen.org/>)
42. Khmer Rouge Tribunal (<http://www.cambodia.gov.kh/krt/english/index.htm>)
43. League of Arab States (<http://www.arableagueonline.org>)
44. Multi-National Force/Operation Iraqi Freedom (<http://www.mnf-iraq.com/>)
45. NATO (<http://www.nato.int>)
46. International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) (<http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/index.htm>)
47. Stabilization Force (SFOR) (<http://www.nato.int/sfor/>)
48. New Partnership for Africa's Development (<http://www.nepad.org/>)
49. Non-Aligned Movement (<http://www.nam.gov.za>)
50. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)
51. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (<http://www.osce.org>)
52. Organization of American States (<http://www.oas.org/>)
53. Pan American Health Organization (<http://www.paho.org>)
54. Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (<http://www.unep.org/pcfvm/main/main.htm>)
55. Rotary International (<http://www.rotary.org/>)
56. Special Court for Sierra Leone (<http://www.sc-sl.org/>)
57. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (<http://www.fsd.ch/>)
58. Transnational Radical Party (<http://www.radicalparty.org/welcome2.html>)
59. U.S. Council for International Business (<http://www.uscib.org/>)
60. Universal Postal Union (<http://www.upu.int>)
61. World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org>)
62. World Food Program (<http://www.wfp.org>)
63. World Health Organization (<http://www.who.int>)

64. World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.org>)
 65. World Meteorological Organization (<http://www.wmo.ch>)
 66. World Organization for Animal Health (http://www.oie.int/eng/en_index.htm)
 67. World Trade Organization (<http://www.wto.org/>)

Course Title: Introduction to International Law of Peace and Emerging Issues	52 Lecture Hours	L	T	P	CR	Marks
		4	0	0	4	100
Course Code: PSC. 627						
Course Objectives: The Course has an objective to teach and discuss the important doctrines of international law. It further helps students understand both the legal and political aspects of international decisions and events. In addition, it is evident that international law cannot be discussed or understood without taking into account the political realities that surround every international dispute. Similarly, international law profoundly affects the outcome of many international political disputes.						
Unit I : International Law- An Introduction						13 hours
The Nature and Importance of International Law, sources of IL; relation between national and international Law. The general principles of States, Recognition, and Self-Determination.						
Unit II: Law of the Seas						13 hours
Historical Background; the Law of the Seas and the 1982 United Nations Convention; Navigation, the Contiguous Zone, and the Regime of the High Seas; The Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Margin; International Sea-Bed Authority.						
Unit III: Conflict and International Law						13 hours
Peaceful settlements of International Disputes and the role of International Court of Justice; Geneva conventions on the chemical and biological weapons, and, ICRC statement to the United Nations, 2006. And, Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 on land warfare; Rules and practice of customary international humanitarian law; International Law in the Conflict situation – Role of UN peace keeping force; Collective Security and the Changing role of the United Nation.						
Unit IV: Emerging Issues in International Law						13 hours
Territorial Sovereignty; Jurisdiction and Immunities from Jurisdiction; State Responsibility; International Environmental Law; Pacific Settlement of Disputes; The Use of Force- Just Wars and Pre-emptive Wars and International Security.						
Essential Readings:						
1. Anand, R. P. (2004). <i>Studies in International Law and History: An Asian Perspective</i> . Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.						
2. Anand, R. P. (2005). <i>Development of Modern International Law and India</i> . Frankfurt: Nomos.						
3. Anand, R. P. (2008). <i>Origin and Development of the Law of the Sea</i> . London and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.						

4. Anand, R. P. (ed.) (1994). *Salient Documents in International Law*. New Delhi: Banyan Publications.
5. Bailliet, C. M., & Larsen, K. M. (eds.). (2015). *Promoting Peace through International Law*. OUP Oxford.
6. Chowdhury, A., & Bhuiyan, J. (2010). *An Introduction to International Human Rights Law*. Leiden: Brill.
7. Shaw, Malcolm N. (2014). *International Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Additional Readings:

1. 13. Kay, S. (2015). *Global Security in the Twenty-First Century: The Quest for Power and the Search for Peace*. Rowman & Littlefield.
2. Anand, R. P. (1991). *South Asia: in Search of Regional Identity*. New Delhi: Banyan Publications.
3. Anand, R. P. (1994). *United Nations and the Gulf Crisis*. New Delhi: Banyan Publications.
4. Anand, R. P. (2008). *Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice*. New Delhi: Hope India Publications.
5. Anand, R. P. (2008). *New States and International Law*. New Delhi: Hope India Publications.
6. Anand, R. P. (2008). *Sovereign Equality of States in International Law*. New Delhi: Hope India Publications.
7. Anand, R. P. (2009). *Confrontation or Cooperation? International Law and the Developing Countries*. New Delhi: Hope India Publications.
8. Anand, R. P. (ed.) (1978). *Law of the Sea: Caracas and Beyond*. New Delhi: Radiant Publishers.
9. Arendt, Hannah (1958). *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
10. Barash, D. P., & Webel, C. P. (2013). *Peace and Conflict Studies*. SAGE Publications, Incorporated.
11. Bell, C. (2001). *Human Rights and Peace Agreements*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
12. Brownlie, I. (1990). *Principles of Public International Law*. Oxford [England]: Clarendon Press.
13. Buchan, R. (2013). *International Law and the Construction of the Liberal Peace*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
14. Chimini, B.S. (2000). *International Refugee Law: A Reader*. Sage Publications.
15. Crawford, J., & Brownlie, I. (2012). *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
16. Crawford, James, Martti Koskenniemi, and Surabhi Ranganathan (2012). *The Cambridge*

Companion to International Law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

17. Degan, V. Đ. (1997). *Sources of International Law* (Vol. 27). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.
18. F. Ni Aolain and O. Gross (2006). *Law in Times of Crisis: Emergency Powers in Theory and Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
19. Fassbender, B. & A. Peters (eds.) (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of International Law*. Oxford University Press.
20. Forrest, C. (2010). *International Law and the Protection of Cultural Heritage*. Routledge.
21. Goldsmith, J. L., & Posner, E. A. (2005). *The Limits of International Law* (Vol. 199). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
22. Kahn, Paul W. (2008). *Sacred Violence: Torture, Terror and Sovereignty*. The University of Michigan Press.
23. Kretzmer, D. (2002). *The Occupation of Justice*. Albany: SUNY.
24. Malanczuk, P., & Akehurst, M. (2002). *Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law*. London: Routledge.
25. Schabas, William (2000). *Genocide in International Law: The Crimes of Crimes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
26. Starke, J. (1963). *An Introduction to International Law*. London: Butterworths.
27. Wippman, D. (ed.) (1999). *International Law & Ethnic Conflict*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Articles from Journal:

1. Fox, G. H., & Roth, B. R. (2001). "Democracy and International Law". *Review of International Studies*, 27(03), 327-352.
2. Hathaway, O. A. (2005). "Between Power and Principle: An Integrated Theory of International Law". *The University of Chicago Law Review*, 469-536.
3. Koskeniemi, Martti (July 2004), "International Law and Hegemony: A Reconfiguration". *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 17 (2): 197-218.
4. Macklem, Peter (July 2006). "Militant democracy, legal pluralism, and the paradox of self-determination". *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 4 (3): 488-516.
5. Merry, S. E. (2006). "Anthropology and International Law". *Annual Review Anthropology*. 35, 99-116.
6. Milanovic, Marko (2007). "Lessons for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in the War on Terror: Comparing Hamdan and the Israeli Targeted Killings case". *International Review of the Red Cross*, 866: 373-393.
7. Ni Aolain, Fionnuala D. (2007). "The No-Gaps Approach to Parallel Application in the Context of the War on Terror". *Israel Law Review*, 40(02): 563-591.

8. Pollock, F. (1902). "Sources of International Law". *Columbia Law Review*. 2, 547.
9. Rooney, M. T. (1967). "How to Develop World Peace through Law". *Cath. Law.*, 13, 211.
10. Schreuer, Christoph. "Sources of International Law: Scope and Application". Emirates Lecture Series 28. The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research. Available on http://www.univie.ac.at/intlaw/wordpress/pdf/59_sources.pdf.
11. Scott J. (spring, 1988). "Deconstructing Equality-versus-Difference: Or, the Uses of Poststructuralist Theory for Feminism". *Feminist Studies*, 14(01): 32-50.
12. Vermeer, Z. (2015). "International Law and the Construction of the Liberal Peace". *Journal of Intervention and State-building*, 9(3), 418-423.

Course Title: India's Strategic Interaction with its Neighbours	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 636																
<p>Course Objectives: The present syllabus is an attempt to make the students understand the basic idea of South Asia as a region and its geo-political and geostrategic significance. The major factors for its significance are the India and Pakistan and their mounting significance for external powers. The political changes at interactional as well as regional level bring change in states policies and practices. South Asia is the region, where regional arrangement (SAARC) has not worked properly because of narrow interests of the states of the region. India is the considered to be the South Asian giant because of its dominance over its neighbours in the subcontinent in almost all areas like; size, population, economy, etc. The purpose of the course is to make students aware of the facts of how India is managing its relations with its neighbours and how external powers (US, China and Russia) are influencing the bilateral relations between the two South Asian giant i.e., India and Pakistan.</p>																
Unit I : South Asia- Geopolitical constituents				13 hours												
Formation of South Asian states and the geopolitical importance of South Asia India's past & evolving security dynamics with its neighbours, NAM 2.0 Geo-strategic formations and alignments amongst the south Asian states, and, extra regional power interests in south Asia- policies of USA and China vis-à-vis south Asian states																
Unit II: India-Pakistan Rivalry and Nuclearisation of South Asia				13 hours												
Pakistan's foreign & military policy Defence forces of India & Pakistan; Indo-Pak wars Kargil conflict and the role of asymmetrical warfare Military and nuclear doctrines of India & Pakistan Comparative analysis of India's and Pakistan's conventional and nuclear capabilities.																
Unit III: Asian Rebalancing and Changing Security Architecture				13 hours												
Rise of China & India; Asia Pivot and String of Pearls theory Sino-Soviet convergence of strategic interests India's security Dilemma and its evolving foreign policy.																
Unit IV: Non Traditional Threats to Security				13 hours												
Food security; International migration of labour; gender disparity; poverty and underdevelopment; narco-terrorism & small arms proliferation; naxal threat																

Essential Readings:

1. Ahmed, I. (2006). *Understanding Terrorism in South Asia: Beyond Statist Discourses* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributers.
2. Carranza, M. (2009). *South Asian Security and International Nuclear Order: Creating a Robust Indo-Pakistani Nuclear Arms Control Regime*. Suite: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
3. Chandran, D., & Chari, P. (2011). *Armed Conflicts in South Asia 2010: Growing Left-Wing Extremism and Religious Violence* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Routledge.
4. Davis, Z. (2011). *The India-Pakistan military standoff*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Dixit, J. (2012). *Indian Foreign Policy and Its Neighbours*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
6. Ganguly, S., Scobell, A., & Liow, J. (2010). *The Routledge handbook of Asian security studies*. London: Routledge.
7. Ganguly, S., Shoup, B., & Scobell, A. (2006). *US-Indian strategic cooperation into the 21st century*. London: Routledge.
8. Gupta, K. (1956). *Indian foreign policy in defence of national interest*. Calcutta: World Press Private.
9. Gupta, V., Kumar, S., & Chandra, V. (2008). *India's neighbourhood*. New Delhi: Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses.
10. Karnad, B. (2002). *Nuclear weapons & Indian security*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
11. Khan, R. (2012). *SAARC Nations: New Role and Challenges Ahead*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
12. Krishnappa, V. (2012). *Grand strategy for India 2020 and beyond*. New Delhi: Pentagon Security International.
13. Lennon, A., & Kozlowski, A. (2008). *Global powers in the 21st century*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
14. Ollapally, D. (2009). *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
15. Orton, A. (2010). *India's Borderland Disputes: China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal*. New Delhi: Epitome Books.
16. Roy, M. (2010). *India And Her Sub-Continent Neighbours: New Pattern of Relationships*. New Delhi: Deep And Deep Publications.
17. Rudolph, L., & Rudolph, S. (2008). *Making U.S. Foreign Policy Toward South Asia: Regional Imperatives and the Imperial Presidency*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
18. Sharma, S. (2001). *India and SAARC*. New Delhi: Gyan Pub. House.

Additional Readings:

1. Bisht, M. (2009). *Contemporary Issues in South Asia: Documents* (1st ed.). New Delhi: Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis.
2. Lal, R., & International Symposium on Climate Change and Food Security in South Asia (2011). *Climate change and food security in South Asia*. New York: Springer.
3. Mohan, C. (2013). India: Between "Strategic Autonomy" and "Geopolitical Opportunity". *Asia Policy*, 15(1), 21-25.
4. Shambaugh, D. L., & Yahuda, M. B. (2008). *International relations of Asia*. Lanham, Md: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
5. Thakur, R., & Wiggen, O. (2004). *South Asia in the world*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

Web:

1. Courmont, B. (2012). Promoting Multilateralism or Searching for a New Hegemony: A Chinese Vision of Multipolarity. *Pacific Focus*, 27(2), 184-204. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1976-5118.2012.01081.x>
2. Kavalski, E. (2010). *India and Central Asia*. London: Tauris Academic Studies.
3. Milhollin, G. (1986). Dateline New Delhi: India's Nuclear Cover-Up. *Foreign Policy*, (64), 161. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1148695>
4. Mohan, C. (2006). India and the Balance of Power. *Foreign Affairs*, 85(4), 17. doi:10.2307/20032038

Course Title: Politics of Globalisation	52 Lecture Hours	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L</th> <th>T</th> <th>P</th> <th>CR</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					L	T	P	CR	Marks	4	0	0	4	100
L		T	P	CR	Marks											
4	0	0	4	100												
Course Code: PSC. 637																
Course Objectives: The course objective is to make students from diverse background understand the process of globalization from a political perspective. It will further create a broad understanding of the issues and processes globalization based on critical analysis of the various anchors and dimensions of globalization.																
Unit I: Introduction				13 hours												
Globalisation: Debate, Approaches. International Institutions/Regimes: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, The World Trade Organisation, BRICS Bank.																
Unit II: Issues in Globalisation, Globalisation and Democracy				13 hours												
Globalisation: Nature, Features and Dimensions. Globalisation and Democracy: State, Sovereignty and the Civil Society.																

Unit III: Globalisation and Politics in Developing Countries	13 hours
Globalisation and Social Movements; Globalisation and the Demise of Nation State; Globalisation and Human Migration. The Inevitability of Globalisation: Domestic and Global Responses.	
Unit IV: Dark Side of Globalization	13 hours
Poverty and Inequality. Global financial Crisis. Transnational flow: Terrorism, Human and Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime, Piracy, and Pandemic Diseases.	
Essential Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appadurai, Arjun (1996). <i>Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation</i>. University of Minnesota Press. 2. Dasgupta, Samir and Jan Nederveen Pieterse (eds.) (2009). <i>Politics of Globalization</i>. Sage Publications. 3. Heine, Jorge and Ramesh Thakur (2011). <i>The Dark Side of Globalization</i>. United Nations University Press. 4. Held, David and Anthony Mc Grew (ed.) (2003). <i>The Global Transformation Reader: An introduction to the Globalisation Debate</i> (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Polity Press. 5. Nye, Joseph S and John D. Donanu (eds.) (2000). <i>Governance in a Globalizing World</i>. Washington DC: Brookings. 	
Additional Readings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Bhagwati, Jagdish (2004). <i>In Defense of Globalisation</i>. Oxford University Press. 7. Gilpin, Robert (ed.) (2001). <i>Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order</i>. Princeton University Press. 8. Greider, William (1998). <i>One World, Ready or Not: The Manic Logic of Global Capitalism</i>. New York: Simon & Schuster. 9. Harvey, David (2011). <i>The Enigma of Capital: and the Crises of Capitalism</i>. Oxford University Press. 10. Hertz, Noreena (2000). <i>The Silent Take Over: Global Capitalism and the Death of Democracy</i>. Praeger. 11. Huntington, Samuel (2007). <i>The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order</i>. Simon & Schuster Paperbacks. 12. Lindenberg, Marc and Coralie Bryant (1986). <i>Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs</i>. Kumarian Press. 13. Mazlish, Bruce and Akira Iriye (eds.) (2005). <i>The Global History Reader</i>. Routledge. 14. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.) (2002). <i>Governing Globalisation: Issues and Institutions</i>. Oxford University Press. 15. O'Meara, Patrick, Howard D. Mehlinger, and Matthew Krain (eds.) (2000). <i>Globalization and the Challenges of a New Century: A Reader</i>. Indiana University Press, 2000. 	

16. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2003) *Globalisation and Its Discontents*. W. W. Norton.
17. Tyler, Cowen (2000). *Creative Destruction: How Globalisation is Changing the World's Culture*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
18. Wolf, Martin (2004). *Why Globalization Works*. Yale University Press.

Articles from Journal:

19. Holton, Robert J. (2011). *Globalization and the Nation State* (2nd Ed). Palgrave Macmillan.
20. Rebert, Keohane and Joseph S. Nye Jr. (2000). "Globalisation: What is new, what is not." *Foreign Policy*, No. 118 (Spring): 104-119.
21. Stopford, John (1998). "Multinational Corporations." *Foreign Policy* (Fall).
22. Waltz, Kenneth N. (2000). "Globalisation and American Power." *The National Interest*, 59 (Spring): 46-56.