



DHANAMANJURI
UNIVERSITY

ଧନମଞ୍ଜୁରୀ ୟୁନିଭର୍ସିଟି

DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY
MANIPUR

COURSE STRUCTURE OF 1-YEAR & 2-YEAR
POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



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COURSE STRUCTURE OF 1-YEAR & 2-YEAR
POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

CURRICULUM AND CREDIT FRAMEWORK FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES, DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY

Sl. No.	Programme	Eligibility	Curricular Components	NHEQF Level	Minimum credits	Credit Points (Level x Minimum Credits)
1	1-Yr. PG (2-Semester PG)	4-Yr. UG (Honours/Honours with Research) with a minimum of 160 credits	1st Sem: Course Work 2nd Sem: Course Work & Research Work	6.5	20 22	273
					42	
2	PG Diploma (2-Semester PG)	3-Yr. UG with a minimum of 120 credits or 4-Yr. UG (Honours/Honours with Research) with a minimum of 160 credits	1st Sem: Course Work 2nd Sem: Course Work	6	24 18	252
					42	
3	2-Yr. PG (4-Semester PG)	3-Yr. UG with a minimum of 120 credits or 4-Yr. UG (Honours/Honours with Research) with a minimum of 160 credits	1st Sem: Course Work 2nd Sem: Course Work 3rd Sem: Course Work 4th Sem: Course Work & Research Work	6.5	24 18 20 20	273 260
					82	

Note:

Students who exit at the end of 1st year in a 2-Year PG programme shall be awarded a PG Diploma

**COURSE STRUCTURE OF 1-YEAR PG PROGRAMME OTHER THAN SCIENCE &
LAW FOR DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY**
(2-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME)

Total Marks: 1050

Total Credits: 42

Semester I

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-001	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-002	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-003	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-004	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-005	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
Total					500	20

Semester II

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-006	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-007	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-008	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-009	Research Methodology/Theory		10	40	50	2
XXX-010	Research (Thesis/Project/Field Work/Patent)		-	150	150	6
XXX-011	VAC/AEC		-	50	50	2
Total					550	22

**COURSE STRUCTURE OF 2-YEAR PG PROGRAMME OTHER THAN SCIENCE &
LAW FOR DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY**

(4-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME)

Total Marks: 2050

Total Credits: 82

Semester I

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-001	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-002	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-003	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-004	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-005	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-006	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
Total					600	24

Semester II

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-007	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-008	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-009	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-010	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-011	VAC/AEC		-	50	50	2
Total					450	18

Semester III

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-012	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-013	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-014	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-015	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-016	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
Total					500	20

Semester IV

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
XXX-017	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-018	Discipline Specific Core		20	80	100	4
XXX-019	Discipline Specific Elective		20	80	100	4
XXX-020	Research Methodology/ Theory		10	40	50	2
XXX-021	Research (Thesis/Project/Field Work/Patent)		-	150	150	6
Total					500	20

Note:

1. Internal assessment shall comprise of three components: Written Test: 10 marks; Seminar: 6 marks; Attendance: 4 marks.
2. Concerned HODs shall decide the types of research (Thesis/Project/Field Work/Patent) depending upon the feasibilities of the department in terms of infrastructure, qualification of faculty, and faculty strength.
3. Value Added Course/Ability Enhancement Course of 2 (two) credits shall be introduced in the 2nd Semester of 1st Year and 2nd Semester of 2 Year PG programmes. This course may be Foreign language/Environment and Climate Change/Disaster Management.
4. There will be no internal assessment for practical papers and VAC/AEC.

DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE STRUCTURE OF 1-YEAR PG PROGRAMME
POLITICAL SCIENCE

(2-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME)

COURSE STRUCTURE OF 1-YEAR PG PROGRAMME IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE
(2-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME)

Total Marks: 1050

Total Credits: 42

SEMESTER-I

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC -001	DSC	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	20	80	100	4
PSC -002	DSC	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	20	80	100	4
PSE -003	DSE	GOVERNANCE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	20	80	100	4
PSE -004	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES I / IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA I	20	80	100	4
PSE -005	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES II / IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA II	20	80	100	4
	Total				500	20

SEMESTER-II

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC -006	DSC	MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	20	80	100	4
PSC -007	DSC	INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY	20	80	100	4
PSE-008*	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES III/ IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA III	20	80	100	4
PSC -009	Research Methodology/ Theory	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	10	40	50	2
PSC -010	Research (Thesis/ Project/ Field Work/ Patent)			150	150	6
PSC -011	VAC/AEC			50	50	2
	Total				550	22

- In the 1st and 2nd Semesters itself the students will be allowed to select one out of the two areas of Subject Specialisations/electives (DSEs) offered viz.,

A. Southeast Asian Studies (DSEs: PSE- 004A,PSE- 005A & PSE-008A)

B. Ideology and Politics in Modern India (DSEs: PSE- 004B,PSE- 005B & PSE-008B)

Each Area of Specialisation/Elective will consist of three papers, two (PSE-004A/004B & PSE-005A/005B) for 1st Semester and one (PSE-008A/008B) for 2nd Semester.

- PSE -003 will however remain a compulsory paper.

- * In the 2nd Semester students have to continue with the area of specialisation that they have opted in the 1st Semester and take the one paper offered by the same accordingly.

SEMESTER-I

PSC 001: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

- Unit I **Contemporary Political Theory: Nature, Approaches and Debates**
- Contemporary Approaches;
 - Decline and Resurgence Debate
- Unit II **Key Contemporary Political Ideas and Debates**
- Libertarianism
 - Post colonialism: Frantz Fanon, Edward Said & Partha Chatterjee
 - Subaltern
- Unit III **Justice, Equality, & Multiculturalism**
- Justice: John Rawls & Critiques
 - Equality
 - Multiculturalism: Will Kymlicka and Bhikhu Parekh
- Unit IV **Democracy, Citizenship and Difference**
- Democracy: Liberal, Participatory, Deliberative & Radical
 - Citizenship: Liberal, Republican, Cosmopolitan & Migration
 - Feminism
 -
- Unit V **Political Theory in a Global Age**
- Environmental Political Theory: Ecological Justice, Sustainable Development
 - Global Justice : Amartya Sen & Thomas Pogge
 - Nationalism, Identity and Future of Democracy

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course seeks to familiarise students with the evolution, major approaches, and contemporary relevance of political theory in understanding political life and institutions. It examines key debates surrounding liberty, equality, justice, democracy, and rights, while introducing diverse theoretical perspectives, including feminist, communitarian, multicultural, postcolonial, and ecological approaches. The course further analyses contemporary challenges to democracy, citizenship, identity, and political participation, and aims to develop students' critical thinking, analytical abilities, and normative reasoning skills for engaging with contemporary political issues and debates.

LEARNING OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to critically evaluate major contemporary political theories and apply them to the analysis of contemporary political issues and developments. They will develop a nuanced understanding of key debates surrounding justice, equality, rights, identity, democracy, and citizenship, while engaging with diverse theoretical perspectives. The course will also enable students to examine emerging issues such as digital governance, environmental justice, global citizenship, and democratic transformations, and to employ theoretical frameworks for interpreting and assessing contemporary political realities at both national and global levels.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (Eds.). (2008). *Political theory: An introduction*. Pearson Longman.
2. Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The politics of the governed: Reflections on popular politics in most of the world*. Columbia University Press.
3. Foucault, M. (1980). *Power/knowledge: Selected interviews and other writings, 1972–1977* (C. Gordon, Ed.). Pantheon Books.
4. Gauba, O. P. (2018). *Political theory* (8th ed.). Mayur Books.
5. Held, D. (2006). *Models of democracy* (3rd ed.). Polity Press.
6. Heywood, A. (2019). *Political theory: An introduction* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.
7. Kukathas, C., & Gaus, G. F. (Eds.). (2004). *Handbook of political theory*. Sage Publications.
8. Kymlicka, W. (2002). *Contemporary political philosophy: An introduction* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
9. Miller, D. (2003). *Political philosophy: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.
10. Parekh, B. (2006). *Rethinking multiculturalism: Cultural diversity and political theory* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
11. Rawls, J. (1999). *A theory of justice* (Rev. ed.). Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1971)
12. Sandel, M. J. (1998). *Liberalism and the limits of justice* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
13. Sen, A. (2009). *The idea of justice*. Harvard University Press.
14. Taylor, C. (1994). *Multiculturalism: Examining the politics of recognition*. Princeton University Press.
15. Verma, S. P. (2005). *Modern political theory*. Vikas Publishing House.
16. Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the politics of difference*. Princeton University Press.

PSC 002: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit - I Greek Political Thinkers: Socrates – Knowledge and virtue, Ethics and Politics; Plato - Philosopher- King, Aristotle - State, Citizenship.
- Unit - II Renaissance and Social Contract Thinkers: Machiavelli – Politics and Morality, Statecraft; Thomas Hobbes – Sovereignty, Absolute State; John Locke – Consent, Limited Government; Rousseau – General Will, Popular Sovereignty.
- Unit - III Marxist Political Thinkers: Karl Marx – Historical Materialism, Alienation, Class Struggle; Antonio Gramsci – Hegemony, Civil Society, organic intellectuals;
- Unit - IV Feminist Political Thinkers - Mary Wollstonecraft - Equality, Rationality of women, Women's rights; Simone de Beauvoir - Woman as the "Other", Social construction of gender.
- Unit - V Post-Structuralist Thinkers: Michel Foucault - Power/Knowledge, Discipline, Surveillance, Governmentality; Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction, Difference (Différance), Critique of Binary Oppositions.

Course Objectives: The primary objective of this course is to introduce students to the evolution of political philosophy through a comprehensive study of foundational Western political thinkers across different eras. It aims to develop a deep understanding of core concepts such as the state, citizenship, and sovereignty by examining the classical perspectives of Greek thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, alongside the Renaissance and Social Contract theories of Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. Furthermore, the course seeks to foster critical thinking by exploring radical and modern paradigm shifts, including Marxist critiques of class struggle, Gramscian notions of hegemony, feminist discourses on gender construction by Wollstonecraft and Beauvoir, and post-structuralist critiques of power and language by Foucault and Derrida. Ultimately, the course objectives focus on equipping students with the theoretical frameworks necessary to analyze contemporary political structures, power dynamics, and societal norms.

Course Outcome: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to critically evaluate the historical and philosophical foundations of modern political systems and societal structures. They will possess an optimal level of analytical skills to dissect complex concepts like power, gender, sovereignty, and class relations, drawing directly from classical, modern, and post-structuralist Western theories. Ultimately, students will achieve a standard level of theoretical literacy, enabling them to apply these diverse philosophical perspectives to contemporary political debates and academic research.

Suggested Readings:

1. Antonio Gramsci *Selections from the Prison Notebooks*
2. Aristotle, *Politics*
3. B. Nelson *Western political thought: From Socrates to the age of ideology*. Delhi: Pearson Education, 2004).

4. Bertrand Russell, *History of Western Philosophy*
5. Catherine Belsey *Post-structuralism: A Very Short Introduction*
6. D.Boucher & P.Kelly *Political thinkers: From Socrates to the present.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003).
7. Earnest Barker, *Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle* (NY:Dover Publications, 1959).
8. F.J.C.Hearnshaw, *The Social and Political ideas of some Great thinkers of the Renaissance and Reformation* (London:George Harrap & Co.,1925).
9. G.H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory* (OUP, 1973).
10. I.Adams & R.W.Dyson *Fifty great political thinkers.* (London: Routledge, 2004)
11. J.Gingell, & C.Winch. *Modern political thought: A reader.* (London: Routledge, 2000).
12. J.S.McClelland *A History of Western Political Thought* (London:Routledge, 1996)
13. Jacques Derrida *Writing and Difference & Of Grammatology*
14. James Williams *Understanding Poststructuralism*
15. Michel Foucault *Discipline and Punish & Power/Knowledge*
16. Plato, *The Republic*
17. Peter V. Zima. *Deconstruction and Critical Theory*
18. R.G. Gettel, *A History of Political Thought* (New York, 1924).
19. R.L. Nettleship, *Lectures on Plato's Republic* (London:MacMillan & Co., 1967)
20. Rosemarie Putnam Tong.*Feminist Thought: A Comprehensive Introduction*
21. Susan Moller Okin *Women in Western Political Thought*
22. W. Ebenstein, *Great Political Thinkers* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press & IBH, 1969)
23. W.A. Dunning, *Political Theories : Ancient and Medieval*
24. W.Dunning, *A History of Political Theories* (Allahabad, 1966.)
25. W.T. Jones, *Masters of Political Thought* (OUP, 1975).
26. W.T.Bluhm, *Theories of Political Systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern Political Thought* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1981).
27. Will Durant *The Story of Philosophy* (NY:Pocket Books).
28. *IGNOU Study Materials.*

PSE 003: GOVERNANCE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Unit I Governance: Concepts, Approaches and Institutions

- Meaning, Evolution and Governance and Democracy
- Theoretical Perspectives and Institutions of Governance in India

Unit II Federalism, Ethno-Nationalism and Demands for Autonomy

- Federal Governance in India
- Ethno-Nationalism, Identity Politics and Demands for Autonomy

Unit III Migration, Refugee Crises and Borderland Governance

- Migration: Types and Governance in India
- Refugee Issues, Citizenship and Governance
- Borderland Governance

Unit IV Internal Security, Cross-Border Insurgency and Governance Challenges

- Cross-Border Insurgency Movements, Insurgency in NEI and Left-Wing Extremism
- Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: Strategies, Approaches and Way Forward
- Governance Challenges

Unit V Governance, Development and Constitutional Rights

- Governance and Development
- Constitutional Rights and Governance

Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce students to the key concepts, theories, and approaches of governance and to examine the structures and functioning of democratic institutions in contemporary India. It seeks to analyse pressing governance challenges arising from migration, refugee crises, insurgencies, and borderland management, while exploring the dynamics of ethno-nationalism, regional aspirations, and movements for autonomy. The course further evaluates governance responses to issues of development, constitutional rights, and security, and critically examines emerging trends in governance (including digital) and citizen participation in the twenty-first century.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts, theories, and approaches to governance and apply them to the analysis of contemporary political and administrative processes. They will be equipped to critically examine major governance challenges confronting India, including issues related to migration, refugee movements, insurgency, borderland governance, and regional conflicts. Students will also develop an understanding of the constitutional mechanisms designed to manage diversity, accommodate regional aspirations, and address demands for autonomy within India's federal framework. Furthermore, they will be able to critically evaluate contemporary governance reforms, challenges, and way forward.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bajpai, K. P. (2002). *India's national security: Annual review 2001*. Oxford University Press.
2. Baruah, S. (1999). *India against itself: Assam and the politics of nationality*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
3. Bezbaruah, M. P. (2001). *North-East India: Development and governance*. Akansha Publishing House.
4. Bhargava, R. (Ed.). (2008). *Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
5. Bhaumik, S. (2009). *Troubled periphery: Crisis of India's Northeast*. Sage Publications.
6. Chimni, B. S. (2000). *International refugee law: A reader*. Sage Publications.
7. Drèze, J., & Sen, A. (2002). *India: Development and participation*. Oxford University Press.
8. Khosla, M. (2020). *India's founding moment: The constitution of a most surprising democracy*. Harvard University Press.
9. Kothari, R. (1970). *Politics in India*. Orient Blackswan.
10. Muni, S. D. (2009). *India's security challenges*. Foundation Books.
11. Samaddar, R. (2003). *Refugees and the state: Practices of asylum and care in India, 1947–2000*. Sage Publications.
12. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Oxford University Press.
13. Tillin, L. (2013). *Remapping India: New states and their political origins*. Oxford University Press.
14. Weiner, M. (1978). *Sons of the soil: Migration and ethnic conflict in India*. Princeton University Press.

Government Reports and Documents:

1. Reports of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission
2. NITI Aayog Reports
3. Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Reports
4. National Human Rights Commission Reports
5. Border Area Development Programme Reports
6. Economic Surveys of India
7. Sustainable Development Goals India Index

Area of Specialisation Set- A : Southeast Asian Studies

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER- (A)

PSE 004A: Southeast Asian Studies I

General Understanding of Southeast Asia

Unit-I Profile of Southeast Asia

- Interpretation of 'Southeast Asia', Origin of the concept of Southeast Asian "Region"
- As an Interest Area
- The Land, The People (race and ethnic groups), Religion
- Unity in Diversity

Unit-II Colonialism

- Colonial aspirations and expansion in the region (Spanish, Dutch, British, French and USA)
- Japanese Expansion
- Thailand as an Independent State

Unit-III Nationalism and Decolonisation (Nation Building)

- Nationalist Movements in Malaysia and Indonesia
- Nationalist movements in Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam
- Pattern of political development in Southeast Asia

Unit-IV Authoritarianism and Democratisation in Southeast Asia

- Authoritarianism as a political trend in Southeast Asia
- Democratic transition in Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar.
- Dominant party systems in Singapore and Malaysia

Unit-V Comparative Politics

- Constitutions
- Systems of government and Comparing political regimes
- Electoral Systems
- Political parties
- Civil-Military relations

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to Southeast Asia by exploring its geographical, historical, and socio-political landscape. It seeks to familiarise students with the analytical tools to understand the region's formation, the profound impact of colonialism, the subsequent struggles for nationalism and decolonisation, and the contemporary political dynamics of authoritarianism, democratisation, and comparative governance.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to analyse Southeast Asia as a distinct region marked by unity and diversity. They will be able to evaluate the historical legacy of colonialism, assess the varied trajectories of nation-building, nationalism, and political development, and compare contemporary political regimes, party systems, and civil-military relations across key countries in the region.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Collins *Security in Southeast Asia: Domestic, Regional and Global Issues* (New Delhi: Viva Books, 2005)
2. Amitav Acharya *The Making of Southeast Asia International Relations of a Region* (Singapore: ISEAS, 2012)
3. Aurel Croissant and Philip Lorenz *Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia An Introduction to Governments and Political Regimes* (Springer, 2018).
4. Aurel Croissant and Philip Lorenz *Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia An Introduction to Governments and Political Regimes* (Springer, 2018)
5. Craig Lockard *Southeast Asia in the world* (New York: OUP, 2009).
6. Dan Slater, *Ordering power : Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Leviathans in Southeast Asia* (Cambridge: CUP, 2010)
7. DGE Hall *A History of Southeast Asia.* (Palgrave, 1981).
8. Donald E. Weatherbee, *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*, (NY: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009).
9. DR Sardesai, *Southeast Asia : Past and Present.* (Colorado: Westview, 1997)
10. John F Cady, *The History of Post-War Southeast Asia.* (Cornell University Press, 1958).
11. KV Kesavan, *Japan's Relations with Southeast Asia : 1952-1960* (Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1972).
12. Martin Smith, *State of Strife: The Dynamics of Ethnic Conflict in Burma;* (Washington: Policy Studies 36, East-West Center, 2007)
13. Michael R.J. Vatikiotis, *Political Change in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 1996)
14. Milton Osborne *Southeast Asia An Introductory History* 11th Edn. (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2013).
15. Nicholas Tarling *Imperialism in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 2001)
16. Nicholas Tarling, *Nationalism in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 2004).
17. Nicholas Tarling, *Cambridge History of Southeast Asia* (CUP, 1992)
18. Robert Dayley and Clark D. Neher, *Southeast Asia in the New International Era* (Boulder: Westview, 2013) 6th edition.
19. Ronald Hill *Southeast Asia People, land and economy* (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2002)

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (A)

PSE 005A: Southeast Asian Studies II

Southeast Asia: Foreign Policy; Contemporary Issues

Unit-I Foreign policy of Southeast Asia

- Principles
- Cold War
- ASEAN way

Unit-II Regionalism in Southeast Asia

- Evolution and Significance of the ASEAN; ARF, and East Asia Summit

Unit-III Southeast Asia's relations with USA, China, Japan and India

Unit-IV Ethnicity and Nation Building – colonial legacy, plural societies, conflicting national identity, ethnic upsurge, autonomy, statelessness, institutional marginalisation

Unit V Challenges and Issues – Economic pressure, Religious fundamentalism (Buddhism and Islam), maritime security, borderlands, transnational crimes, environment

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to analyse the role of Southeast Asia in international affairs, focusing on the foreign policy orientations of its states, the dynamics of regionalism through ASEAN, and the region's strategic engagements with major global and regional powers, including India, China, the United States, and Japan. Besides, it also focus on contemporary issues in Southeast Asia which has got a ramification to the security and geostrategic dynamics of the present world.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the principles and evolution of Southeast Asian foreign policies, evaluate the role and effectiveness of ASEAN (including the 'ASEAN Way' approach) and related forums in promoting regional cooperation, and assess the strategic and economic interests of major powers, including India, in Southeast Asia and their impact on the regional order. Besides, they will also understand some of the current issues in Southeast Asia which are very much corollary to the evolving global dynamics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Collins *Security in Southeast Asia: Domestic, Regional and Global Issues*; (New Delhi: Viva Books, 2005)
2. Alice D. Ba *(Re)Negotiating East and Southeast Asia region, regionalism, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2009).
3. Amitav Acharya *Regionalism and Multilateralism: Essays on Co-operative Security in the Asia-Pacific*; (2003: Singapore; Eastern University Press)
4. Amitav Acharya, *The Making of Southeast Asia International Relations of a Region* (Singapore: ISEAS, 2012)

5. Arndt, H.W. & Hal Hill (eds.) – *Southeast Asia's Economic Crisis: Origins, Lessons, and the Way Forward*; (1999: Singapore; ISEAS)
6. Caballero-Anthony, Mely – *Regional Security in Southeast Asia: Beyond the ASEAN Way*; (2005: Singapore; ISEAS)
7. David Wurfel and Bruce Burton, *The Political Economy of Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia* (NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 1990).
8. Donald E. Weatherbee, *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*, (NY: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009).
9. James Scott, *The Art of Not Being Governed* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009).
10. John Sidel – *The Islamist Threat in Southeast Asia: A Reassessment*; (2007: Washington; Policy Studies 37, East-West Center)
11. Lowell Dittmer and Ngeow Chow Bing *Southeast Asia and China A Contest in Mutual Socialization* (NJ: World Scientific Publishing Co, 2017)
12. Martin Stuart Fox, *A Short History of China and Southeast Asia* (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2003).
13. Mohammed Ayoob, *India and Southeast Asia: Indian Perceptions and Policies* (NY: Routledge, 1990).
14. Nicholas Tarling *Regionalism in Southeast Asia To foster the Political Will* (London: Routledge, 2006)
15. Robert Dayley and Clark D. Neher, *Southeast Asia in the New International Era* (Boulder: Westview, 2013) 6th edition.
16. Sudhir Devare, – *India and Southeast Asia*; (Singapore & New Delhi; ISEAS & Capital Publishing Co., 2006)
17. T Nirmala Devi, Adluri Subramanyam Raju (eds.) *India and Southeast Asia: Strategic Convergence in the Twenty-First Century* (New Delhi: Manohar Publishings, 2012)
18. Yoshida Soeya and Rizal Sukma, *Beyond 2015: ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership for Democracy, Peace, and Prosperity in Southeast Asia* (NY: Japan Center for International Exchange, 2013)
19. Damien Kingsbury *Politics in Contemporary Southeast Asia: Authority, democracy and political change* (Routledge, 2017)
20. Barbara Schuler *Environmental and Climate Change in South and Southeast Asia How are Local Cultures Coping?* (Brill, 2014).
21. Mikio Oishi *Contemporary Conflicts in Southeast Asia Towards a New ASEAN Way of Conflict Management* (Springer, 2016)
22. Kusuma Snitwongse & W.Scott Thompson, *Ethnic Conflicts in Southeast Asia* (ISEAS, 2005)

Area of Specialisation Set- B : Ideology and Politics in Modern India

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (B)

PSE 004B: Ideology and Politics in Modern India I

Ideology and Politics in Modern India

- Unit-I: Jawaharlal Nehru in Historical Perspective: Ideology and leadership**
a) Struggle for Ideological Transformation of Indian National Congress in the 1930s
b) Nehru and Communalism
- Unit-II: Communalism and Secularism in India: Recent Debates**
a) The Way out
b) Communalism and the State: Issues in India
c) Communalism and Communal Violence in Modern India
- Unit-III: Marxism in India**
a) Roots and contemporary debates
- Unit-IV: National Movement, Partition and Identity Politics**
a) Indian nationalism and question of caste
b) Women and nationalist movement
c) Princely states and the nationalist movement
- Unit-V: Hinduism and Hindu Nationalism: Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda and V.D. Savarkar**

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course aims to provide a critical understanding of the ideological and intellectual foundations of modern Indian politics. It explores Pt. Nehru's political leadership, the rise of communalism and secularism, the evolution of Marxist thought in India, and the emergence of identity-based politics, including those based on caste, gender, and nationalism. It also examines the ideological contributions of key thinkers such as Bankim Chandra, Swami Vivekananda, and V. D. Savarkar to Hindu nationalism.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Analyse Jawaharlal Nehru's ideological role and his approach to secularism and national integration.
2. Understand and evaluate debates on communalism, secularism, and identity politics in modern India.
3. Examine the development and impact of Marxist ideas in the Indian context.
4. Assess the intersections of caste, gender, and regional identities within the nationalist movement.
5. Critically interpret the ideological evolution of Hindu nationalism through prominent Indian thinkers.

Suggested Readings :

1. Niraja Gopal Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Zoya Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (ed.), *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Niraja Gopal Jayal, *Companion to Politics in India Student ed. Edition* OUP, New Delhi, 2012.
5. Bipan Chandra, *Ideology and Politics in Modern India*, Har Anand Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Bidyut Chakrabarty, *Politics, Ideology and Nationalism Jinnah, Savarkar & Ambedkar versus Gandhi* (Delhi: Sage Publications India, 2020)
7. K.K. Sinha, *Ideology and Politics in India* (Calcutta: Firma KLM Private Limite, 1973)

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (B)

PSE 005B: Ideology and Politics in Modern India II

Gandhian Thought

- Unit-I: Influence on Gandhi: Scriptures and Western Thinkers; Gandhi's idea on Nationalism, religion and politics (spiritualisation of politics), equality.
- Unit-II: Gandhi's concept of Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha; His ideas on social issues: Caste, Untouchability, Women and Education.
- Unit-III: Gandhi's political ideals – structure and function of Ram Rajya and the Non-violent state; his conception of democracy, Sarvodaya
- Unit-IV: Gandhian views on disarmament and world peace; Gandhian Socialism
- Unit-V: Gandhi's idea on science and technology. Gandhian critique of modern industrial society and industrialisation; influences of Gandhi on recent Indian political thought.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's political, social, and moral philosophy. It explores the influences that shaped his ideas and examines his concepts of truth, non-violence, Satyagraha, democracy, Sarvodaya, and his critique of modern industrial civilisation. It also focuses on Gandhiji's perspectives on equality, education, and world peace, as well as his continuing relevance in contemporary political thought.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the philosophical and intellectual influences that shaped Gandhiji's worldview.
2. Analyse his concepts of Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha as instruments of political and social change.
3. Evaluate Gandhi's vision of democracy, Sarvodaya, and the non-violent state.
4. Critically assess the leader's views on industrialisation, technology, and their relevance to modern social and political challenges.

Suggested Readings:

- A.Raghuramaraju, (Ed.), Debating Gandhi A Reader, (New Delhi :Oxford University Press, 2006).
- BC Das and GP Mishra Gandhi in Today's India
- Bidyut Chakrabarty, Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi (Routledge, Abingdon, 2006).
- BR Nanda, *In Search of Gandhi: Essays and Reflections*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002.
- C.N. Dhavan The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Claude Markovits, *The UnGandhian Gandhi: the Life and Afterlife of the Mahatma*, London: Anthem Press, 2005.
- David Hardiman, *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.
- Dayal, Par Meshwari Gandhian approach to social work.
- J. Bandyopadhyaya Social and Political thought of Gandhi
- J.C.Kumarappa Gandhian Economic thought
- J. Narayan Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy
- JK Mehta Gandhian Thought: An Analytical Study
- K.D. Gangrade Moral Lessons from Gandhi's Autobiography and other Essays, (New Delhi: Concept publishing Company, 2004)
- M.K.Gandhi Hind Swaraj
- M.K.Gandhi Non-violence in peace and war, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
- M.S.Patel The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi
- Pyaralal Towards New Horizons.
- Raghavan Iyer The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Ramjee Singh Gandhi and the Modern World
- V.P.Verma The Political Philosophy of Gandhi and Sarvodaya.

SEMESTER-II

PSC 006: MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-I	India's Freedom Struggle and the foundation of Political Thought in Modern India, Ideas and Liberal outlook of Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, B.R. Ambedkar, Pandita Ramabai.
Unit-II	Dadabhai Naoroji, B.G.Tilak, Aurobindo and M.G. Ranade.
Unit-III	Cultural Nationalism: Syed Ahmed Khan, Muhammad Iqbal, V.D. Savarkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
Unit-IV	Liberalism and Nation Building: Gokhale, Tagore and Gandhi
Unit-V	Socialist and Communist Thought: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhaschandra Bose, M.N. Roy

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a systematic understanding of the key themes, debates, and intellectual foundations of Modern Indian Political Thought from the 19th century to the mid-20th century. It seeks to explore the diverse and often contending ideological streams - including liberalism, nationalism, cultural revivalism, and socialism - that emerged during India's freedom struggle and shaped its subsequent nation-building process.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the foundational ideas of early reformers, evaluate the contributions of key figures in economic and cultural nationalism, and critically compare the liberal, Gandhian, and socialist visions that have defined the political and intellectual trajectory of modern India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai, A. (1971). *Indian political thinking in the twentieth century from Naoroji to Nehru*. Oxford University Press.
2. Brown, D. M. (Ed.). (1970). *The white umbrella: Indian political thought from Manu to Gandhiji*. Jaico Publishing House.
3. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. K. (2009). *Modern Indian political thought: Text and context*. SAGE Publications.

4. Karunakaran, K. P. (1969). *Religion and political awakening in India* (2nd ed.). Meenakshi Prakashan.
5. Mahadevan, T. M. P., & Saroja, S. (1981). *Contemporary Indian philosophy*. Sterling Publishers.
6. Mehta, V. R. (1996). *Foundations of Indian political thought*. Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
7. Narayane, V. S. (1964). *Modern Indian thought*. Asia Publishing House.
8. Pantham, T., & Deutsch, K. L. (Eds.). (1986). *Political thought in modern India*. SAGE Publications.
9. Singh, A., & Mohapatra, S. (Eds.). (2010). *Indian political thought: A reader*. Routledge.
10. Verma, S. P. (1996). *Modern Indian political thought* (11th rev. ed.). Laxminarayan Agarwal.

PSC 007: INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Unit-I : Understanding Political Economy: Meaning, nature and scope; different approaches to the study of Political Economy; Political Science and Political Economy
- Unit-II : Political Economy of State: political basis of Economic Development, Political Administration in India, economic functions of the state.
- Unit-III : Political Economy of agriculture, peasants' crises, land reforms, rural poor and measures for poverty eradication in India; policy framework for the development of agriculture in India; farmers' movement
- Unit-IV: Political Economy of reforms – Politics of economic liberalisation in India.
- Unit-V : Planning process in India; agencies of planning in India – Role and functions, Decisive elements of effective planning in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationship between political processes and economic outcomes in India. It seeks to explore the theoretical foundations of political economy, analyse the state's role in economic development, and critically examine the political dynamics surrounding key sectors such as agriculture, financial reforms, and the planning process.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the Indian economy through various political economy frameworks, evaluate the state's role in economic management and development, critically assess the politics and impacts of agricultural policies and economic liberalisation, and understand the structure and challenges of the planning process in India.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| A.N. Agrawal | Indian Economy-Problems of Development and Planning (New Delhi,1996). |
| Dutt and Sundaram | India Economy (New Delhi: S. Chand and Company,1992). |
| K. Seshadri | Studies in Marxism and Political Science (New Delhi, 1977). |
| Kaushik Basu (ed.) | India's Emerging Economy: Performance and Prospects in the 1990s and beyond (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004). |
| Norman Froehlich | Modern Political Economy (Foundation of Modern Political)
Series-Prentice Hall of India PVT, New Delhi. |

- Pranab Bardhan The Political Economy of Development in India (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998).
- P.C. Joshi India's Economic Reforms: 1991-2001, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996).
- Robert, T. Hollis and E. Turner The Political Basis of Economic Development (Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York Affiliated East West Press Pvt.LTD, Defense Colony New Delhi-3,1970).
- S. Martin Lipset (ed.) Politics and Social Science (N Delhi: Wiley Eastern Pvt. Ltd, 1972).
- T.V. Satyamurthy, Industry and Agriculture in India since Independence (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER-(A)

PSE 008A Southeast Asian Studies III

Myanmar Studies

Unit-I	Land, People and history; Introduction to Imperialism and the Beginnings of Colonial Rule in Burma/Myanmar
Unit-II	Nationalism, Thakin Movement, Independence, Civilian Government
Unit-III	Military Rule, Burmese Way to Socialism, SLORC, SPDC; Democratic movement and transition, New Civilian Government: challenges
Unit-IV	Ethnic and Religious Conflicts, Insurgency; Role of Buddhism in Myanmar.
Unit-V	Myanmar's foreign policy: relations with India, China, Thailand and Japan; Engagement with regional groupings; Myanmar and Northeast India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of Myanmar's historical development, society, and politics. It enables learners to analyse the country's colonial legacy, nationalist movements, and political transformations after independence, including both military and civilian rule. Students will gain insight into ethnic and religious conflicts, the role of Buddhism, and Myanmar's foreign relations with neighbouring countries and regional organisations, placing special emphasis on its engagement with Northeast India.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of this course, students will be able to analyse Myanmar's political evolution from colonial rule to democracy, understand its ethnic and religious conflicts, and assess the role of Buddhism in its society. They will also be able to evaluate Myanmar's foreign relations and regional engagement, particularly its strategic linkages with India and Southeast Asia.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bixler, Norma, *Burma : A Profile* (New York, Washington and London : Praeger, 1971).
2. Brandon , John (ed.), *Burma / Myanmar in the Twenty First Century : Dynamic of Continuity and Change* (Bangkok : Thai Studies Section, Thammasat University, 1997).
3. Caroline Courtaud, *Myanmar: Burma in Style* (Myanmar Tourism Federation 2013).

4. Clements, Alan and Kean, Leslie, *Burma's Revolution of the Spirit : The Struggle for Democratic Freedom and Dignity* (New York : Aperture Foundation, 1994).
5. Donkers, Jan and Nijhuis, Minka (eds.), *Burma: Behind the Mask* (Amsterdam: Burma Centrum Nederland, 1996).
6. Donnison, F.S.V., *Burma* (New York: Praeger, 1970).
7. Dr. Maung Maung, *The 1988 Uprising in Burma* (New Haven: Yale University – Southeast Asian Studies, 1999).
8. Gravers, Mikael, *Nationalism as Political Paranoia in Burma: An Essay on the Historical Practice of Power* (Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, 1993).
9. Hippler, Jochen, *The Democratisation of Disempowerment: The Problem of Democracy in the Third World* (Amsterdam: Pluto Press and Transnational Institute, 1998).
10. Langpoklakpam Suraj, *Movement for Democracy in Myanmar* (New Delhi: Akansha Publishing, 2006).
11. Lintner, Bertil, *Burma in Revolt: Opium and Insurgency Since 1948* (Bangkok : White Lotus, 1994).
12. Lintner, Bertil, *Outrage : Burma's Struggle for Democracy* (Bangkok: White Lotus, 1990), 2nd Edition.
13. Lissak, Moshe, *Military Role in Modernization: Civil Military Relation in Thailand and Burma* (California and London : Sage Publications, 1976).
14. Marie Lall, *Understanding Reform in Myanmar* (London: C. Hurst and Company, 2016).
15. Martin Smith *Burma: Insurgency and Politics of Ethnicity* 2nd Edition(London: Zed Books, 1999)
16. Maung Maung Gyi, *Burmese Political Values : The Socio – Political Roots of Authoritarianism* (New York : Praeger, 1983).
17. Michael Gravers, *Myanmar/Burma: Where Now* (NIAS , 2016)
18. Monique Skidmore and Trevor Wilson (eds.) *Dictatorship, disorder and decline in Myanmar* (Canberra: ANU Press, 2007).

19. Pedersen, Morten B., Rudland, Emily and May, Ronald J. (eds.), *Burma Myanmar: Strong Regime Weak State* (Adelaide: Crawford House Publishing, 2000).
20. Pye, Lucian W., *Politics, Personality and Nation Building: Burma's Search for Identity* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1969).
21. Rajiv Bhatia *India-Myanmar Relations : Changing Contours* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2016).
22. Renaud Egretteau, *Metamorphosis: Studies in Social and Political Change in Myanmar* (Singapore: NUS, 2016).
23. Silverstein, Josef, *Burma: Military Rule and Politics of Stagnation* (Ithaca, New York : Cornell University Press, 1997).
24. Steinberg, David, I., *Myanmar/ Burma What Everyone Needs to Know*(New York: OUP, 2010).
25. Steinberg, David, I., *Crisis in Burma: Stasis and Change in a Political Economy in Turmoil* (Bangkok: Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1989).
26. Taylor, Robert H., *The State in Burma* (London: C Hurst & Company, 1987).
27. Thant Myint U *The Making of Modern Burma* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).
28. Thant Myint U *Where China meets India: Burma and the New Crossroads of Asia* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011).
29. Thant Myint U, *The Hidden History of Burma: Race, Capitalism, and the Crisis of Democracy in the 21st Century* (WW Norton, 2019).
30. Trager, Frank N., *Burma – From Kingdom to Republic: A Historical and Political Analysis* New York: Praeger, 1966).
31. Trevor Ling (ed), *Buddhist trends in Southeast Asia* (Singapore: ISES, 1993).
32. Tucker, Shelby, *Among Insurgents: Walking through Burma* (Bangkok: White Lotus Press, 2000).

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER-(B)

PSE-008B Ideology and Politics in Modern India III

Politics in Manipur

- Unit-I: Political Background of Manipur: Administration in Ancient Manipur, Manipur under the British, Growth of Democratic Ideals and practices, Merger with the Indian Union
- Unit-II: Political Development in Manipur 1949 to 1972: Nature of the political Movements, Manipur as a full- fledged state in the Indian Union; Political Parties: National political parties and Regional political parties
- Unit-III: Electoral politics 1972-2002 : Electoral Behaviour, party alliances, role of National and regional political parties.
- Unit-IV: Formation of Governments, 1972-2002 : Coalition Governments—Working of Coalition Government, Role of the Opposition Governance and Society in Manipur; Anti-Defection and Government Pattern.
- Unit-V: Emerging Trends in State Politics, Democratic Decentralisation, role of Civil Societies, women in politics.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course provides a comprehensive analysis of the political evolution of Manipur, tracing its journey from a princely state to a full-fledged state within the Indian Union. It examines the key historical events, political movements, and socio-political forces that have shaped its contemporary governance, electoral behaviour, and democratic institutions.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to critically analyse the key historical and contemporary forces shaping Manipur's politics, from its pre-merger administration to its current status. This includes evaluating the impact of merger, the role of national and regional parties in electoral and coalition politics, and assessing emerging trends like democratic decentralisation and the influence of civil society.

Suggested Readings:

1. Brown, R. Statistical Account of Manipur, Sanskaren Prakashak, Delhi, 1975.
2. Dun, E.W Gazetteer of Manipur, Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1975.
3. Gokul Singh Defections politics in Manipur, 1963-77, Imphal, 1978.
4. Government of Manipur, Statistical Handbook of Manipur 2017.
5. Government of Manipur, Statistical Yearbook of Manipur 2016
6. Grimwood, E. St. C My Three Years in Manipur, Vivek Publishing Delhi, 1975.
7. Hobson, T.C The Meithei's, B.R. publishing corporation, Delhi, 1975.
8. J. Roy History of Manipur, Firma KLM Private Limited, Calcutta, 1999.
9. Johnstone, Sir, James My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills, Vivek Publishing House Delhi, 1971
10. L. Ibongohal Singh Introduction of Manipur, Imphal.
11. L. Ibongohal & N. Khelechandra Singh Cheitharol Kumbaba
(Royal Chronicle), Imphal.
12. M. Horam The Rising Manipur,
13. N. Ibobi Singh Manipur Administration, Imphal.
14. N. Sanajaoba Singh (ed.) Manipur past and present, Vol. I and II,
Mittal Publishing House, New Delhi.
15. N. Tombi Singh Manipur, A Study, Imphal, 1976.
16. R.K. Jhalajit Singh A Short History of Manipur O.K. Store, Imphal
17. R.P. Singh Electoral Politics in Manipur 1972 Imphal.
18. S. Chhatradhar Manipuri Itihasda Irawat, Imphal

PSC-009 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Unit-I : Research: meaning; Objectivity, Generality, Probability and Neutrality in Political Science research; Types of Research: Theoretical or empirical, Inductive or Deductive, Quantitative or qualitative, Normative or Positive,
- Unit-II : Research Design, Literature Review & Its importance ; Hypotheses and Variables
- Unit-III: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection - Observation, Questionnaire, Interviews
- Unit-IV: Sampling : Meaning, Significance, Types and Selection;
Field Survey method and Library Research
- Unit-V : Computer Application;
Research proposal, Thesis and Report Writing: Chapterisation, Bibliography, Footnotes, Reference styles, e-citations; ethical use of AI
Characteristics of a Good Report

COURSE OBJECTIVE: By the end of the course, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the purpose, principles, and processes of social science research. They will be able to design research projects, formulate hypotheses, and apply qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. The course also enables students to effectively use digital tools, conduct literature reviews, and write well-structured research reports with proper citation and referencing techniques. Finally, young researchers will become familiar with basic research etiquette and the concept of plagiarism in research.

COURSE OUTCOME: The course equips students with a clear understanding of the principles and methods of research in political science. It develops their ability to design research studies, formulate hypotheses, and apply both qualitative and quantitative techniques for data collection and analysis. Students also learn to use computer applications for research, conduct literature reviews, and prepare research proposals and reports following proper academic standards and citation styles.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| CR Kothari, | Research Methodology, (New Delhi: New Age International, 2007) |
| Gopal Lal Jain, | Research Methodology, Methods, Tools and Techniques, (Jaipur: Mangal Deep, 2004) |

- Lisa Harrison, Political Research: An Introduction, (London: Routledge, 2004)
- Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, (New Delhi Pearson Education, 2005.
- Robbins Donijo, Understanding Research Methods, (Michigan: CKC Press, 2009).
- Sanjay Narula, Research Methodology, (New Delhi, 2007).
- Santosh Gupta Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques,(New Delhi: Deep and Deep, , 2007.
- Vanit Nalwa The ABC of Research in Behavioural and Social Science (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd, 1992)
- W. Phillips Shively, The Craft of Political Research. 5th edition (NJ: Prentice-Hall: Upper Saddle River, 2002).

DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE STRUCTURE OF 2-YEAR PG PROGRAMME
POLITICAL SCIENCE

(4-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME)

COURSE STRUCTURE OF 2-YEAR PG PROGRAMME IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE
4-SEMESTER PG PROGRAMME

Total Marks: 2050
Total Credits: 82

SEMESTER-I

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC-001	DSC	POLITICAL THEORY	20	80	100	4
PSC -002	DSC	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL)	20	80	100	4
PSC -003	DSC	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	20	80	100	4
PSC -004	DSC	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	20	80	100	4
PSC -005	DSC	MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS	20	80	100	4
PSC -006	DSC	HUMAN RIGHTS	20	80	100	4
	Total				600	24

SEMESTER-II

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC-007	DSC	MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	20	80	100	4
PSC -008	DSC	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	20	80	100	4
PSC -009	DSC	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	20	80	100	4
PSC -010	DSC	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	20	80	100	4
PSC -011	VAC/A EC	As decided by the University	-	50	50	2
	Total				450	18

SEMESTER-III

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC - 012	DSC	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	20	80	100	4
PSC - 013	DSC	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	20	80	100	4
PSE - 014	DSE	GOVERNANCE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	20	80	100	4
PSE - 015A/015B	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES I / IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA I	20	80	100	4
PSE - 016A/016B	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES II / IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA II	20	80	100	4
	Total				500	20

SEMESTER-IV

Paper Code	Paper Type	Paper Title	Internal Assessment Marks	End-Semester Marks	Total Marks	Number of Credits
PSC-017	DSC	MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	20	80	100	4
PSC-018	DSC	INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY	20	80	100	4
PSE-019A/019B*	DSE	SOUTH EAST ASIAN STUDIES III/ IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA III	20	80	100	4
PSC-020	Research Methodology/Theory	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	10	40	50	2
PSC-021	Research (Thesis/ Project/ Field Work/ Patent)			150	150	6
	Total				500	20

- In the 3rd and 4th Semesters the students will be allowed to select either one out of the two groups (A&B) of Subject Specialisations/electives (DSEs) offered viz.,

C. Southeast Asian Studies (DSEs: PSE- 015A,PSE- 016A & PSE-019A)

D. Ideology and Politics in Modern India (DSEs: PSE-015B, PSE-016B & PSE-019B)

Each Area of Specialisation/Elective will consist of three papers, two (PSE-015A/015B & PSE-016A/016B) for 3rd Semester and one (PSE-019A/019B) for 4th Semester.

- DSE: PSE -014 will however remain a compulsory paper.

* In the 4th Semester students have to continue with the area of specialisation they have opted in the 3rd Semester and take the one paper offered by the same accordingly.

DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY, MANIPUR
COURSE STRUCTURE FOR 2 YEAR PG PROGRAMME
POLITICAL SCIENCE

SEMESTER-I

PSC 001: POLITICAL THEORY

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Unit-I | Political Theory: meaning, nature, scope and significance, approaches, State of Political Theory; Decline and Resurgence |
| Unit-II | Liberty: Concept and meaning; Contemporary Theory of Liberty - Berlin's concept of Liberty, Hayek and Macpherson's concept of liberty. Marxist concept of liberty-Herbert Marcuse |
| Unit-III | Justice: meaning, Rawls's Theory of Justice. Communitarian critiques, Justice and Equality Relations. |
| Unit-IV | Equality: Concept; Equality and ground for equal treatment: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action. |
| Unit-V | Political Ideology: The role of Ideas, concept of Ideology, political ideologies in the 21 st century; Liberalism, Marxism, Postmodernism and Feminism. |

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course familiarises students with the fundamental concepts and debates in political theory, including liberty, equality, justice, and ideology. It aims to foster a critical understanding of classical and contemporary approaches, enabling students to interpret and evaluate political ideas and their relevance to modern society.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to understand key concepts and thinkers in political theory, analyse differing perspectives on liberty, equality, and justice, and critically engage with major political ideologies shaping contemporary political thought. Overall, students gain a strong theoretical foundation that supports roles requiring political analysis, understanding of governance, and informed decision-making.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ackerly, B. A. (2000). *Political theory and feminist social criticism*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
2. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B. (1966). *Comparative politics: A developmental approach*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.
3. Appadorai, A. (2007). *The substance of politics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

4. Asirvatham, E., & Mishra, K. K. (2017). *Political theory* (13th ed.). New Delhi: S. Chand & Company.
5. Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (Eds.). (2008). *Political theory: An introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
6. Gauba, O. P. (2020). *An introduction to political theory* (8th ed.). New Delhi: Mayur Paperbacks/S. Chand.
7. Heywood, A. (2004). *Political theory: An introduction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Kuthas, C., & Gaus, G. F. (Eds.). (2004). *Handbook of political theory*. London: SAGE Publications.
9. Verma, S. P. (2010). *Modern Political Theory*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

PSC 002: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)

- Unit - I Political Thought: Concept, Methods of Studying, Significance
- Unit - II Greek Political Ideals: Sophists, Socrates, Plato: Theory of Education, Ideal State and Theory of Justice; Aristotle: Theory of Justice, Citizenship and Revolution.
- Unit - III Hellenistic Political Thought: Epicureanism, Skepticism and Stoicism
- Unit - IV Roman Political Thought: Cicero and Polybious
- Unit - V Christian Political Thought: St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course aims to acquaint students to the origins and development of political thought in the ancient and medieval periods. It seeks to introduce key thinkers and traditions, from the Sophists and Plato to Aquinas, and to explore how their ideas on justice, citizenship, and the state have shaped the foundations of political theory.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to understand the major ideas and methods of classical political thought, explain the contributions of Greek, Roman, and Christian thinkers, spanning centuries, and critically assess their relevance to modern political theory and practice. The course equips students with analytical, interpretive, and critical thinking skills essential for careers in academia, civil services, public policy, journalism, and law.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 29. Aristotle, | <i>Politics</i> |
| 30. Bertrand Russell | <i>History of Western Philosophy</i> |
| 31. Earnest Barker | <i>Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle</i> (NY: Dover Publications, 1959). |
| 32. F.J.C. Hearnshaw | <i>The Social and Political ideas of some Great thinkers of the Renaissance and Reformation</i> (London: George Harrap & Co., 1925). |
| 33. G.H. Sabine | <i>A History of Political Theory</i> (OUP, 1973). |
| 34. J.S. McClelland | <i>A History of Western Political Thought</i> (London: Routledge, 1996) |
| 35. Plato | <i>The Republic</i> |
| 36. R.G. Gettel | <i>A History of Political Thought</i> (New York, 1924). |
| 37. R.L. Nettleship | <i>Lectures on Plato's Republic</i> (London: MacMillan & Co., 1967) |
| 38. W. Ebenstein | <i>Great Political Thinkers</i> (New Delhi: Oxford University Press & IBH, 1969) |
| 39. W.A. Dunning | <i>Political Theories : Ancient and Medieval</i> |

40. W. Dunning *A History of Political Theories* (Allahabad, 1966.)
41. W.T. Jones *Masters of Political Thought* (OUP, 1975).
42. W.T. Bluhm *Theories of Political Systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern Political Thought* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1981).
43. Will Durant *The Story of Philosophy* (NY: Pocket Books).

PSC 003: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Unit-I **India's National Movement and the Making of Indian Constitution**
History (Phases) and Causes of National Movement; Constituent Assembly; Ideological Contents and Core values of the Constitution: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Unit - II **Indian Federalism and Democracy**
Nature and working of Indian federalism, Tension areas and issues in Centre-State relations, Local Self Government, parliamentary democracy
- Unit - III **Institutional functioning**
The Party System, Transformation of the party system: From one party dominant system to multiparty system, Interest and Pressure groups and Ideological Factional Politics, Traditional forces (caste, community, sects), coalition politics at the national and state level,
- Unit - IV **Indian Electorate**
Political Participation. Elections and Electoral procedure, Indian Voting Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, democratic politics
- Unit - V **Civil Liberties, Rule of Law and Accountability**
Civil liberties, Rule of law, Human Rights, Judicial Activism, The National Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, structure, and functioning of the Indian political system. It re-introduces students to the historical foundations of the national movement, constitutional values, federal dynamics, institutional frameworks, and the nature of political participation and accountability in India's democracy with fresh perspectives.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to understand the historical context and ideological basis of the Indian Constitution, analyse the functioning of federal institutions and democratic processes, evaluate the transformation of party and electoral systems, and critically assess issues of civil liberties, rule of law, and accountability in contemporary Indian politics.

Suggested Readings:

1. A. Kophil (ed.), *India's Democracy: An analysis of Changing State-society* (Princeton University Press, 1988).
2. -do- *The Success of Indian Democracy* (Cambridge University Press, 2001).
3. B. Kuppaswamy, *Social Change in India* (New Delhi: Vikas Publications, 2001).

4. B.D Dua and M.P Singh (eds.) *Federalism in the New Millennium* (New Delhi: Manohar, 2003).
5. Balveer Arora "Indian federalism," in K.C. Suri (ed.) *ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science: Indian Democracy, Volume 2*. (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013).
6. C.P. Bhambri, *The Indian State: Fifty Years* (New Delhi: Shipra, 1999).
7. D.D.Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1994).
8. G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation* (OUP, 1996).
9. G. Smith (led), *Federalism: The Multi Ethnic Challenge*(Hariow Longman, 1995).
10. Zoya Hasan, *Politics and State in India* (New Delhi: Sage, 2000).
11. K. Kurien et. al., *Centre-State Relations* (Delhi: Macmillan, 1981).
12. N.G. Jayal (ed)., *Democracy in India* (Oxford University Press, 2001).
13. P. Brass, *Caste Faction and Party in Indian Politics*, Vol. 2, (New Delhi: Chanakya, 1985).
14. R. Kothari, *Party System and Election Studies*, (Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1967).
15. R. Kothari, *Politics in India* (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970).
16. S. Raj, *State Politics, New Dimension, Part System, Liberalization And Politics of Identity* (New Delhi, 2000).

PSC 004: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Unit - I Nature and Scope of International Relations, Evolution of International Relations as a Field of Study, Theories of International Relations: Idealist Theory, Realist Theory, Systems Theory, Game Theory and Critical Theory.
- Unit - II National Power: Concept, Elements and Limitations, Balance of Power,
- Unit - III Cold War: Origin, Causes and Phases of Development, End of Cold War, Post-Cold War, Deterrence and Détente in International Relations, Role of National Interest and Ideology in International Relations, Relevance of Non-alignment.
- Unit - IV Regionalism and Integration in International Relations; Functionalism and Neo Functionalism; Regional organisation: ASEAN, SAARC, and European Union: origin, objectives and achievements.
- Unit -V Nuclear Disarmament, Collective Security, humanitarian intervention, Globalisation: Meaning, Arguments for and against, Neo-Colonialism; NIEO.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to introduce students to the nature, scope, and evolution of International Relations as a discipline. It seeks to familiarise students with key theories, concepts, and processes that shape global politics, including power dynamics, conflict and cooperation, regional integration, globalisation, and disarmament. The goal is to provide students with a deeper understanding of the evolving international order.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to explain major theories and concepts of International Relations, analyse power structures and global conflicts, assess the role of regional and international organisations, and critically evaluate contemporary global issues such as globalisation, neo-colonialism, and collective security – its success and failure.

Suggested Readings :

1. Abdul A Said (ed.) *Theory of International Relations* (New Delhi Prentice Hall 1969).
2. Chades G, Larche Jr, & Abdul *Concepts of international Politics* (New Delhi: A Said Prentice Hall, 1970).
3. David Rees *The Age of Containment* (London: MacMillan, 1967).
4. Donald J. Puchala *Theory and History in International Relations* (New York: Routledge, 2003).
5. Hans J. Morgenthau *Politics Among Nations* (Kolkata: Scientific Book Agency 1973).
6. John Baylis and Steve Smith *The Globalization of World Politics* (New Delhi: Oxford, 2006).

7. Joshua S. Goldstein *International Relations* (New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2006).
8. J.W. Burton *International Relations, A General Theory* (Bombay: George, Allen & Unwin, 1971).
9. Jozef Goldblat *Arms Control* (London: Sage, 2003).
10. K.P. Misra *Non-Alignment in International Relations* (Har Anand 1993).
12. N.D. Palmer and H.C. Parkins *International Relations* (Kolkata, Book Agency, 1973).
13. Peter Willetts *The Non-Aligned Movement* (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1978).
14. Rajen Harshe, *Twentieth Century Imperialism* (New Delhi: SAGE, 1997).
15. Robert Jackson and G. Sorensen *Introduction to International Relations* (New York: Oxford 2003).
16. Roger Morgan *The Unsettled Peace-A Study of the Cold War in Europe* (BBC, 1974).
17. Samuel P. Huntington *The Clash of Civilization and the Remaking of World Order* (New Delhi: Penguin, 1997).
18. Stanley Hoffman(ed) *Contemporary Theory in International Relations* (New Delhi: Prantice Hall, 1964).

PSC 005: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Unit-I	Political Analysis: Meaning, nature and scope; Political System and Social System.
Unit-II	Approaches of Political Analysis: Systems' Approach, Structural-Functional Analysis, New Institutionalism ; Influence, power, Authority; Legitimacy and effectiveness.
Unit-III	Behavioural Revolution and Post- Behaviouralism; Political Modernisation and Political Development: Theories (Samuel Huntington, David E. Apter and Edward Shill).
Unit-IV.	State: Theories of the State, Development of Modern States, State and Social Classes in Post-Colonial Societies, patterns of Democracy, Authoritarian and the Security State
Unit-V	Elites, Classes and Masses in the study of politics: Pluralist, Elitist and Marxist Perspectives.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course aims to introduce students to the major concepts, approaches, and theoretical frameworks that define modern political analysis. It focuses on the evolution of Political Science as a discipline through behavioural and post-behavioural revolutions, the analysis of state and power, and the study of elites, classes, and masses. The course seeks to develop students' ability to critically interpret and apply analytical tools to understand contemporary political systems and processes.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will understand the key concepts, approaches, and methods of modern political analysis. They will be able to apply theoretical frameworks such as systems theory, structural-functionalism, and new institutionalism to study political systems and processes. The course will also help them analyse the evolution of the modern state, the impact of behavioural and post-behavioural developments, and the roles of elites, classes, and masses in contemporary politics.

Suggested Readings :

1. Daniel Caramani, Comparative Politics, OUP, Oxford, 2008
2. David Easton The Political System, New York : Oxford University Press,
3. David E. Apter Politics of Modernization, Chicago: Chicago University Press,1965
4. Edward A. Shills Political Development in the New States, The Hague: Monton & Co., 1962
5. G.A. Almond and Politics of the Developing Areas, Princeton : Princeton :

6. James Coleman (ed) Princeton University Press, 1960.
7. Howard J. Wiarda (ed.), Comparative Politics, Vol. I-V, Routledge, 2005
8. James C. Charlesworth Contemporary Political Analysis New York: Free Press, 1967;
9. Lucian W. Pye Communication and Political Development Princeton University Press, 1963
10. Robert A Dahl Modern Political Analysis
11. Roy E. Jones The Functional Analysis of Politics, London : Routledge , 1967.
12. Talcott Parsons The Social System, New York: Free Press of Glencos, 1951
13. Tom B. Bottomore Elites and Society, London: Penguin Books, 1964.

PSC 006: HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit I	Concept of Human Rights and Social Justice – Historical and Philosophical perspectives on human rights
Unit II	United Nation and Human Rights – UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, UNHRC
Unit III	Human Rights in India: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of States Policy, Role of Judiciary, RTI, PIL.
Unit IV	Human Rights and Commissions – NHRC, NCW, NCPCR.
Unit V	Issues – Gender, Armed Conflict, Terrorism & Fundamentalism, media/digital, IDPs, Refugee, Environment

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical foundations, evolution, and contemporary dimensions of human rights and social justice. It seeks to familiarise students with the international human rights regime, particularly the role of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, while examining the constitutional and legal framework of human rights protection in India. The course further explores the roles of institutions, commissions, media, and civil society in safeguarding human rights and encourages critical engagement with emerging challenges, including terrorism, religious fundamentalism, digital surveillance, misinformation, and the protection of rights in the digital age.

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to critically analyze the philosophical and theoretical foundations of human rights and social justice. They will demonstrate a sound understanding of international and national human rights frameworks, institutions, and legal mechanisms, including the role of the judiciary, RTI, and PIL in India. Students will be equipped to assess contemporary human rights challenges affecting diverse social groups and evaluate the impact of media and digital technologies on human rights protection. The course will also enhance their ability to engage in informed research, policy analysis, and advocacy on human rights issues at the local, national, and global levels.

Suggested Readings:

1. Benjamin J Goold & Liora Lazarus, *Security and Human Rights* 1st Edition, 2024
2. D.D.Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, 28th Edition, 2026
3. Devath Suresh, *Human Rights in India*, 2019.
4. IGNOU, *Human Rights: Evolution, Concepts and Concerns*
5. Ilias Bantekas & Lutz Oette, *International Human Rights Law and Practice*, Cambridge University Press 2018.
6. K. S. Pavithran, *Human Rights in India: Discourses and Contestations* 2018.

7. Maitreya Sharma & Shivansh Agrawal, *Examining UAPA and NIA: Intersection of Human Rights and National Security*, 2021.
8. Rahul Kandharkar, *Human Rights and Constitution of India*, 1st Edition, 2023
9. Ranjan Kumar Das, *Human Rights Issues in India*, 2024.
10. V.K.Ahuja, *Human Rights: Contemporary Issues - A Festschrift in the Honour of Professor Upendra Baxi*, 2019.

SEMESTER-II

PSC 007: MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit-I Machiavelli: Human Nature, Notion of Liberty, Attitude towards Religion and Morality, views on State
- Unit-II Hobbes: State of Nature, Social Contract
 Locke: Human Nature, Natural Rights, Social Contract Theory, Theory of Political Obligation;
 Rousseau: Human Nature, Social Contract Theory, Views on Sovereignty, the notion of General Will, Critique of Liberal Representative Government;
- Unit-III Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill
- Unit-IV John Rawls, Robert Nozick
- Unit-V Hannah Arendt

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the central themes, debates, and transformations in Western political thought from the Renaissance to the 20th century. It examines the foundational ideas of key political theorists concerning the state, power, liberty, rights, and justice. The objective is to equip students with the analytical tools to engage with these texts critically, trace the evolution of core political concepts, and understand their enduring influence on contemporary political discourse, institutions, and ideologies.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to analyse the core traditions of modern Western political thought, tracing the evolution of concepts like the state, power, and liberty. They will gain the critical skills to compare major theoretical frameworks, including social contract theory, utilitarianism, and contemporary theories of justice. Ultimately, students will be equipped to synthesise these foundational ideas and articulate their profound and enduring influence on the structure of modern governance and contemporary political debates.

Suggested Readings:

1. Adams, I., & Dyson, R. W. (2004). *Fifty great political thinkers*. London: Routledge.
2. Boucher, D., & Kelly, P. (2003). *Political thinkers: From Socrates to the present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Bowle, J. (1954). *Western political thought*. London: Methuen & Co.
4. Coker, F. W. (1938). *Readings in political philosophy*. New York: Macmillan.

5. Dunning, W. A. (1938). *A history of political theories from Rousseau to Spencer*. New York: Macmillan.
6. Durant, W. (1953). *The story of philosophy*. New York: Pocket Books.
7. Ebenstein, W. (1969). *Great political thinkers: Plato to the present*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
8. Gettel, R. G. (1924). *History of political thought*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
9. Gingell, J., Little, A., & Winch, C. (2000). *Modern political thought: A reader*. London: Routledge.
10. Laski, H. J. (1920). *Political thought in England: From Locke to Bentham*. London: Oxford University Press.
11. Machiavelli, N. (1532/1998). *The prince* (Q. Skinner & R. Price, Eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Nelson, B. (2004). *Western Political thought: From Socrates to the age of ideology*. Delhi: Pearson Education.
13. Plamenatz, J. (1963). *Man and Society: Vols. I & II*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
14. Sabine, G. H. (1961). *A History of Political theory*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
15. Sinclair, T. A. (1951). *A History of Political Theory*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

PSC 008: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

- Unit-I : Political Sociology: Meaning, Scope and Growth.; Approaches: Systems, Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Feminist and Developmental.
- Unit-II : Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Ethnicity and Gender in India.
- Unit-III : Social Change in India :
(a) Sanskritisation, Westernisation and Secularisation
(b) Political Culture, Political Socialisation and Political Participation
- Unit-IV: State and Political Change, Politics of Violence, Masses and Elites, Power and Hegemony
- Unit-V : Globalisation and Political Sociology : Political, Social and Cultural impact.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to explore the interrelationship between society and political structures. It aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how social forces, such as stratification, culture, and change, shape political phenomena, and conversely, how political institutions and processes influence society. The objective is to equip students with theoretical frameworks and conceptual tools to critically analyse key issues in political sociology, with a special focus on the Indian context and the impacts of globalisation.

COURSE OUTCOME: Students will learn to evaluate how social structures, such as caste, class, and gender, influence power, and how processes like socialisation and globalisation shape political participation and culture. The course provides a critical understanding of key concepts, including hegemony, the state, and social change, by applying theoretical approaches to real-world contexts, with a particular emphasis on India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ali Asraf and LN Sharma, *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics*. Universities Press, Hyderabad, 1983, (2007 reprint),.
2. S. Avineri, *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1972.
3. Tom Bottommore, *Political Sociology*. B.I. Publications, Bombay. 1979, (1994 reprint).
4. R. Dowse. and John A. Hughes., *Political Sociology*, John Wiley and Sons, London, 1972.
5. B.B. Goswami (ed.), *Ethnicity, Politics and Political Systems in Tribal India*, Calcutta Anthropological Survey of India, 1997.
6. A. Kuppuswamy, *Social Change in India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publication, 1972.

7. D. Sheth, "Caste and Class : Social reality and Political Representations" in V.A. Pai Panandikar and A. Nandy (eds.) *Contemporary India*, Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 1999.
8. E. Zelliot, "Gandhi and Ambedkar: A study in Leadership" in M:Mahar (ed.) *The Untouchables in Contemporary India*, Tuscon University of Arizona Press, 1972.
9. E. Zelliot, *From Untouchables to Dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement*, Delhi, Monohar, 1992
10. G.A. Almond and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton N.J. Princeton University Press, 1963.
11. G. Myrdal, *Asian Drama : An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, Harmondworth: Penguin, 1958.
12. C. Omvedt, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution : Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi 1994,
13. J. Dennis, *Socialization of Politics*, New York: Viley, 1974.
14. Kate Nash, *Contemporary Political Sociology Globalization, Politics, and Power* (Sussex: Blackwell, 2010).
15. K.P. Lengton *Political Socialization*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1969.
16. L. Milbrath, *Political Participation*, Skokie Illinos, Rend McNally, 1965.
17. M. Janowitz, *Political Conflict : Essays in Political Sociology*, New York, New Viewpoints, Watta, 1970.
18. M.A. Khan, *Social Change in Modern India*, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
19. M.A. Khan, *The Cohesive role of Sanskritization and other Essays*, Delhi Oxford University Press, 1989.
20. Thomas Janoski (ed.) *The Handbook on Political Sociology* (Cambridge: CAU, 2005).

PSC 009: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Public Administration – Meaning, Nature, Scope, New Public Administration.
2. Theories of organisation: Classical Theory, Human Relations Approach, Max Weber's theory of Bureaucracy, Behavioural Approach; Problems of Administrative Organization-Leadership and Decision-making, Motivation (Maslow).
3. Administration Units and Levels: Line and Staff; Forms of Public Organisations: Ministries and Departments; Headquarters - Field relationship.
4. Development Administration: The Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance, Contribution of Fredd Riggs; Public Policy: Relevance in Public Administration.
5. Accountability and Control: Concepts, Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control, Role of Civil Society.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a foundational understanding of the theories, structures, and processes of Public Administration. It explores the evolution of administrative thought, the functioning of public organisations, and the concepts and scope of development administration, public policy, and accountability. The objective is to equip students with the knowledge to analyse the role and challenges of administration in governance.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to analyse the core theories and structures of Public Administration, from classical to behavioural approaches. They will evaluate the functioning of administrative units and apply concepts of leadership and motivation. Furthermore, students will assess the principles of development administration and public policy, and critically examine the mechanisms of administrative accountability and control.

Suggested Readings:

1. A. Awasthi and S Maheshwari: *Public Administration* (Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal, 2009)
2. C.P. Bhambri : *Public Administration, Theory & Practice* (Meerut: Jai Prakash Nath & Co.,1969).
3. Felix Nigro *Modern Public Administration* (Harper and Row Publication,1989).
4. M.P. Sharma and B.L. Saldana *Public Administration in Theory and Practice* (Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 2001).

5. Mohit Bhattacharya, *New Horizons of Public Administration* (Jawahar Publishers & Distributors, 2008).
6. Fadia & Fadia *Public Administration : Administrative Theories and Concepts* Sahitya Bhawan, 2017)
7. S.L. Goel *Advanced Public Administration* (New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 2003).
8. S.P. Naidu *Public Administration* (Hyderabad: New Agem, 1996).
9. S.R. Maheshwari *Issues and Concepts In Public Administration* (New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1991).
10. Thomas R. Dye *Understanding Public Policy: (International Edition, Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2008).*

PSC 010: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- Unit-I : Evolution, Determinants, Objectives and Basic Principles of India's Foreign policy;
- Unit-II : India and its Neighbours:
Sino-Indian relations: Border Dispute, Initiatives for normalisation
Indo-Pakistan relations: Kashmir Issue, Initiatives for normalisation
Indo-Myanmar relations: Determinants.
- Unit-III: India and Major Powers: Background and Post-Cold War Relations
India and USA
India and Russia/Soviet Union
- Unit-IV : India's Role in World Bodies and Regional Groupings: UN, WTO, NAM, SAARC
- Unit-V : India's Foreign policy Challenges: Nuclear Issue, Terrorism, Climate , and Energy Security.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the foundations, evolution, and contemporary challenges of India's foreign policy. It examines the key determinants, strategic relationships with major powers and neighbours, and India's role in international and regional institutions. The objective is to equip students to critically analyse the drivers and dilemmas shaping India's engagement with the world.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to analyse the core principles and determinants of India's foreign policy and critically evaluate India's complex relationships with key neighbours like China and Pakistan. They will be able to assess the strategic dynamics of India's ties with major powers such as the USA and Russia, appraise India's role in international forums like the UN and WTO, and evaluate contemporary security challenges, including nuclear issues, terrorism, and climate change.

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai, A. (n.d.). *Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy*.
2. Bandhopadhyaya, J. (2003). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. Allied Publishers.
3. Brecher, M. (1968). *India and World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
4. Datta-Ray, S. K. (2003). *Writing for America: India and the US in the New Millennium*. HarperCollins.
5. Dixit, J. N. (2002). *India and Regional Development Through the Prism of Indo-Pak Relations*. Gyan Publishing House.
6. Dutta, V. P. (1984). *India's Foreign Policy*. Vikas Publishing House.
7. Ganguly, S. (Ed.). (2011). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospects*. Oxford University Press.

8. Gujral, I. K. (2003). *Continuity and Change: India's Foreign Policy*. Macmillan.
9. Gupta, S. (1966). *Kashmir: A Study in India-Pakistan Relations*. Asia Publishing House.
10. Haimasath, C. H., & Mansingh, S. (1971). *A Diplomatic History of Modern India*.
11. Kapur, A. (ed.) (n.d.). *India and the United States in a Changing World*.
12. Khan, M.F. (2022). *The United States Approach To FMCT Negotiations: Lessons for India*. Raj Publications, New Delhi.
13. Lintner, B. (2018). *China's India War*. Oxford University Press.
14. Mahapatra, C. (1998). *Relations in the 21st Century*. IDSA.
15. Misra, K. P. (1969). *Studies in Indian Foreign Policy*.
16. Mohan, C. R. (2003). *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*. Viking.
17. Mohan, C. R. (2006). *Impossible Allies: Nuclear India, United States and the Global Order*. India Research Press.
18. Oxford University Press. (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
19. Prasad, B. (2012). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. Vitasta Publishing.
20. Sikri, R. (2009). *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*. Sage Publications.

SEMESTER-III

PSC 012: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

Unit I Contemporary Political Theory: Nature, Approaches and Debates

- Contemporary Approaches;
- Decline and Resurgence Debate

Unit II Key Contemporary Political Ideas and Debates

- Libertarianism
- Postcolonialism: Frantz Fanon, Edward Said & Partha Chatterjee
- Subaltern

Unit III Justice, Equality, & Multiculturalism

- Justice: John Rawls & Critiques
- Equality
- Multiculturalism: Will Kymlicka and Bhikhu Parekh

Unit IV Democracy, Citizenship and Difference

- Democracy: Liberal, Participatory, Deliberative & Radical
- Citizenship: Liberal, Republican, Cosmopolitan & Migration
- Feminism

Unit V Political Theory In A Global Age

- Environmental Political Theory: Ecological Justice, Sustainable Development
- Global Justice : Amartya Sen & Thomas Pogge
- Nationalism, Identity and Future of Democracy

COURSE OBJECTIVES: This course seeks to familiarise students with the evolution, major approaches, and contemporary relevance of political theory in understanding political life and institutions. It examines key debates surrounding liberty, equality, justice, democracy, and rights, while introducing diverse theoretical perspectives, including feminist, communitarian, multicultural, postcolonial, and ecological approaches. The course further analyses contemporary challenges to democracy, citizenship, identity, and political participation, and aims to develop students' critical thinking, analytical abilities, and normative reasoning skills for engaging with contemporary political issues and debates.

LEARNING OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to critically evaluate major contemporary political theories and apply them to the analysis of contemporary political issues and developments. They will develop a nuanced understanding of key debates surrounding justice, equality, rights, identity, democracy, and citizenship, while engaging with diverse theoretical perspectives. The course will also enable students to examine emerging issues such as digital governance, environmental justice, global citizenship, and democratic transformations, and to employ theoretical frameworks for interpreting and assessing contemporary political realities at both national and global levels.

Suggested Readings:

17. Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (Eds.). (2008). *Political theory: An introduction*. Pearson Longman.
1. Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The politics of the governed: Reflections on popular politics in most of the world*. Columbia University Press.
2. Foucault, M. (1980). *Power/knowledge: Selected interviews and other writings, 1972–1977* (C. Gordon, Ed.). Pantheon Books.
3. Gauba, O. P. (2018). *Political theory* (8th ed.). Mayur Books.
4. Held, D. (2006). *Models of democracy* (3rd ed.). Polity Press.
5. Heywood, A. (2019). *Political theory: An introduction* (5th ed.). Red Globe Press.
6. Kukathas, C., & Gaus, G. F. (Eds.). (2004). *Handbook of political theory*. Sage Publications.
7. Kymlicka, W. (2002). *Contemporary political philosophy: An introduction* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
8. Miller, D. (2003). *Political philosophy: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press.
9. Parekh, B. (2006). *Rethinking multiculturalism: Cultural diversity and political theory* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Rawls, J. (1999). *A theory of justice* (Rev. ed.). Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1971)
11. Sandel, M. J. (1998). *Liberalism and the limits of justice* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
12. Sen, A. (2009). *The idea of justice*. Harvard University Press.
13. Taylor, C. (1994). *Multiculturalism: Examining the politics of recognition*. Princeton University Press.
14. Verma, S. P. (2005). *Modern political theory*. Vikas Publishing House.
15. Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the politics of difference*. Princeton University Press.

PSC 013: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit - I Greek Political Thinkers: Socrates – Knowledge and virtue, Ethics and Politics; Plato - Philosopher- King, Aristotle - State, Citizenship.
- Unit - II Renaissance and Social Contract Thinkers: Machiavelli – Politics and Morality, Statecraft; Thomas Hobbes – Sovereignty, Absolute State; John Locke – Consent, Limited Government; Rousseau – General Will, Popular Sovereignty.
- Unit - III Marxist Political Thinkers: Karl Marx – Historical Materialism, Alienation, Class Struggle; Antonio Gramsci – Hegemony, Civil Society, organic intellectuals;
- Unit - IV Feminist Political Thinkers - Mary Wollstonecraft - Equality, Rationality of women, Women's rights; Simone de Beauvoir - Woman as the "Other", Social construction of gender.
- Unit - V Post-Structuralist Thinkers: Michel Foucault - Power/Knowledge, Discipline, Surveillance, Governmentality; Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction, Difference (Différance), Critique of Binary Oppositions.

Course Objectives: The primary objective of this course is to introduce students to the evolution of political philosophy through a comprehensive study of foundational Western political thinkers across different eras. It aims to develop a deep understanding of core concepts such as the state, citizenship, and sovereignty by examining the classical perspectives of Greek thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, alongside the Renaissance and Social Contract theories of Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. Furthermore, the course seeks to foster critical thinking by exploring radical and modern paradigm shifts, including Marxist critiques of class struggle, Gramscian notions of hegemony, feminist discourses on gender construction by Wollstonecraft and Beauvoir, and post-structuralist critiques of power and language by Foucault and Derrida. Ultimately, the course objectives focus on equipping students with the theoretical frameworks necessary to analyze contemporary political structures, power dynamics, and societal norms.

Course Outcome: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to critically evaluate the historical and philosophical foundations of modern political systems and societal structures. They will possess an optimal level of analytical skills to dissect complex concepts like power, gender, sovereignty, and class relations, drawing directly from classical, modern, and post-structuralist Western theories. Ultimately, students will achieve a standard level of theoretical literacy, enabling them to apply these diverse philosophical perspectives to contemporary political debates and academic research.

Suggested Readings:

1. Antonio Gramsci *Selections from the Prison Notebooks*
2. Aristotle, *Politics*

3. B. Nelson *Western political thought: From Socrates to the age of ideology*. Delhi: Pearson Education, 2004).
4. Bertrand Russell, *History of Western Philosophy*
5. Catherine Belsey *Post-structuralism: A Very Short Introduction*
6. D.Boucher & *Political thinkers: From Socrates to the present*. Oxford: Oxford
P.Kelly University Press, 2003).
7. Earnest Barker, *Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle* (NY:Dover Publications,
1959).
8. F.J.C.Hearnshaw, *The Social and Political ideas of some Great thinkers of the
Renaissance and Reformation* (London:George Harrap & Co.,1925).
9. G.H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory* (OUP, 1973).
10. I.Adams & *Fifty great political thinkers*. (London: Routledge, 2004)
11. R.W.Dyson
12. J.Gingell, & C.Winch. *Modern political thought: A reader*. (London: Routledge, 2000).
13. J.S.McClelland *A History of Western Political Thought* (London:Routledge, 1996)
14. Jacques Derrida *Writing and Difference & Of Grammatology*
15. James Williams *Understanding Poststructuralism*
16. Michel Foucault *Discipline and Punish & Power/Knowledge*
17. Plato, *The Republic*
18. Peter V. Zima. *Deconstruction and Critical Theory*
19. R.G. Gettel, *A History of Political Thought* (New York, 1924).
20. R.L. Nettleship, *Lectures on Plato's Republic* (London:MacMillan & Co., 1967)
21. Rosemarie Putnam Tong. *Feminist Thought: A Comprehensive Introduction*
22. Susan Moller Okin *Women in Western Political Thought*
23. W. Ebenstein, *Great Political Thinkers* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press &
IBH, 1969)
24. W.A. Dunning, *Political Theories : Ancient and Medieval*
25. W.Dunning, *A History of Political Theories* (Allahabad, 1966.)
26. W.T. Jones, *Masters of Political Thought* (OUP, 1975).
27. W.T.Bluhm, *Theories of Political Systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern
Political Thought* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1981).
28. Will Durant *The Story of Philosophy* (NY:Pocket Books).
29. IGNOU Study Materials.

PSE 014: GOVERNANCE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Unit I Governance: Concepts, Approaches and Institutions

- Meaning, Evolution & Governance and Democracy
- Theoretical Perspectives & Institutions of Governance in India

Unit II Federalism, Ethno-Nationalism and Demands for Autonomy

- Federal Governance in India
- Ethno-Nationalism, Identity Politics & Demands for Autonomy

Unit III Migration, Refugee Crises and Borderland Governance

- Migration: Types & Governance in India
- Refugee Issues, Citizenship & Governance
- Borderland Governance

Unit IV Internal Security, Cross-Border Insurgency and Governance Challenges

- Cross-Border Insurgency Movements, Insurgency in NEI & Left-Wing Extremism
- Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: Strategies, Approaches and Way Forward
- Governance Challenges

Unit V Governance, Development and Constitutional Rights

- Governance and Development
- Constitutional Rights and Governance

Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce students to the key concepts, theories, and approaches of governance and to examine the structures and functioning of democratic institutions in contemporary India. It seeks to analyse pressing governance challenges arising from migration, refugee crises, insurgencies, and borderland management, while exploring the dynamics of ethno-nationalism, regional aspirations, and movements for autonomy. The course further evaluates governance responses to issues of development, constitutional rights, and security, and critically examines emerging trends in governance (including digital) and citizen participation in the twenty-first century.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts, theories, and approaches to governance and apply them to the analysis of contemporary political and administrative processes. They will be equipped to critically examine major governance challenges confronting India, including issues related to migration, refugee movements, insurgency, borderland governance, and regional conflicts. Students will also develop an understanding of the constitutional mechanisms designed to manage diversity, accommodate regional aspirations, and address demands for autonomy within India's federal framework. Furthermore, they will be able to critically evaluate contemporary governance reforms, challenges, and way forward.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bajpai, K. P. (2002). *India's national security: Annual review 2001*. Oxford University Press.
2. Baruah, S. (1999). *India against itself: Assam and the politics of nationality*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
3. Bezbaruah, M. P. (2001). *North-East India: Development and governance*. Akansha Publishing House.
4. Bhargava, R. (Ed.). (2008). *Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
5. Bhaumik, S. (2009). *Troubled periphery: Crisis of India's Northeast*. Sage Publications.
6. Chimni, B. S. (2000). *International refugee law: A reader*. Sage Publications.
7. Drèze, J., & Sen, A. (2002). *India: Development and participation*. Oxford University Press.
8. Khosla, M. (2020). *India's founding moment: The constitution of a most surprising democracy*. Harvard University Press.
9. Kothari, R. (1970). *Politics in India*. Orient Blackswan.
10. Muni, S. D. (2009). *India's security challenges*. Foundation Books.
11. Samaddar, R. (2003). *Refugees and the state: Practices of asylum and care in India, 1947–2000*. Sage Publications.
12. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Oxford University Press.
13. Tillin, L. (2013). *Remapping India: New states and their political origins*. Oxford University Press.
14. Weiner, M. (1978). *Sons of the soil: Migration and ethnic conflict in India*. Princeton University Press.

Government Reports and Documents:

1. Reports of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission
2. NITI Aayog Reports
3. Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Reports
4. National Human Rights Commission Reports
5. Border Area Development Programme Reports
6. Economic Surveys of India
7. Sustainable Development Goals India Index

Area of Specialisation Set- A : Southeast Asian Studies

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER- (A)

PSE 015A: Southeast Asian Studies I

General Understanding of Southeast Asia

Unit-I Profile of Southeast Asia

- Interpretation of 'Southeast Asia', Origin of the concept of Southeast Asian "Region"
- As an Interest Area
- The Land, The People (race and ethnic groups), Religion
- Unity in Diversity

Unit-II Colonialism

- Colonial aspirations and expansion in the region (Spanish, Dutch, British, French and USA)
- Japanese Impact
- Independent state of Thailand

Unit-III Nationalism and Decolonisation (Nation Building)

- Nationalist Movements in Malaysia and Indonesia
- Nationalist movements in Burma, Philippines and Vietnam
- Pattern of political development in Southeast Asia

Unit-IV Authoritarianism and Democratisation in Southeast Asia

- Authoritarianism as a political trend in Southeast Asia
- Democratic transition in Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Myanmar.
- Dominant party systems in Singapore and Malaysia

Unit-V Comparative Politics

- Constitutions
- Systems of government and Comparing political regimes
- Electoral Systems
- Political parties
- Civil-Military relations

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to Southeast Asia by exploring its geographical, historical, and socio-political landscape. It seeks to familiarise students with the analytical tools to understand the region's formation, the profound impact of colonialism, the subsequent struggles for nationalism and decolonisation, and the contemporary political dynamics of authoritarianism, democratisation, and comparative governance.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to analyse Southeast Asia as a distinct region marked by unity and diversity. They will be able to evaluate the historical legacy of colonialism, assess the varied trajectories of nation-building, nationalism, and political development, and compare contemporary political regimes, party systems, and civil-military relations across key countries in the region.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Collins *Security in Southeast Asia: Domestic, Regional and Global Issues* (New Delhi: Viva Books, 2005)
2. Amitav Acharya *The Making of Southeast Asia International Relations of a Region* (Singapore: ISEAS, 2012)
3. Aurel Croissant and Philip Lorenz *Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia An Introduction to Governments and Political Regimes* (Springer, 2018).
4. Aurel Croissant and Philip Lorenz *Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia An Introduction to Governments and Political Regimes* (Springer, 2018)
5. Craig Lockard *Southeast Asia in the world* (New York: OUP, 2009).
6. Dan Slater, *Ordering power : Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Leviathans in Southeast Asia* (Cambridge: CUP, 2010)
7. DGE Hall *A History of Southeast Asia.* (Palgrave, 1981).
8. Donald E. Weatherbee, *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*, (NY: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009).
9. DR Sardesai, *Southeast Asia : Past and Present.* (Colorado: Westview, 1997)
10. John F Cady, *The History of Post-War Southeast Asia.* (Cornell University Press, 1958).
11. KV Kesavan, *Japan's Relations with Southeast Asia : 1952-1960* (Bombay: Somaiya Publications, 1972).
12. Martin Smith, *State of Strife: The Dynamics of Ethnic Conflict in Burma;* (Washington: Policy Studies 36, East-West Center, 2007)
13. Michael R.J. Vatikiotis, *Political Change in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 1996)
14. Milton Osborne *Southeast Asia An Introductory History* 11th Edn. (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2013).
15. Nicholas Tarling *Imperialism in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 2001)

16. Nicholas Tarling, *Nationalism in Southeast Asia* (London: Routledge, 2004).
17. Nicholas Tarling, *Cambridge History of Southeast Asia* (CUP, 1992)
18. Robert Dayley and Clark D. Neher, *Southeast Asia in the New International Era* (Boulder: Westview, 2013) 6th edition.
19. Ronald Hill *Southeast Asia People, land and economy* (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2002)

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (A)

PSE 016A: Southeast Asian Studies II

Southeast Asia: Foreign Policy; Contemporary Issues

Unit-I Foreign policy of Southeast Asia

- Principles
- Cold War
- ASEAN way

Unit-II Regionalism in Southeast Asia

- Evolution and Significance of the ASEAN; ARF, and East Asia Summit

Unit-III Southeast Asia's relations with USA, China, Japan and India

Unit-IV Ethnicity and Nation Building – colonial legacy, plural societies, conflicting national identity, ethnic upsurge, autonomy, statelessness, institutional marginalisation

Unit V Challenges and Issues – Economic pressure, Religious fundamentalism (Buddhism and Islam), maritime security, borderlands, transnational crimes, environment

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to analyse the role of Southeast Asia in international affairs, focusing on the foreign policy orientations of its states, the dynamics of regionalism through ASEAN, and the region's strategic engagements with major global and regional powers, including India, China, the United States, and Japan.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the principles and evolution of Southeast Asian foreign policies, evaluate the role and effectiveness of ASEAN (including the 'ASEAN Way' approach) and related forums in promoting regional cooperation, and assess the strategic and economic interests of major powers, including India, in Southeast Asia and their impact on the regional order.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alice D. Ba (Re)Negotiating East and Southeast Asia region, regionalism, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2009).
2. Amitav Acharya, *The Making of Southeast Asia International Relations of a Region* (Singapore: ISEAS, 2012)
3. David Wurfel and Bruce Burton, *The Political Economy of Foreign Policy in Southeast Asia* (NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 1990).

4. Donald E. Weatherbee, *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*, (NY: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009).
5. Lowell Dittmer and Ngeow Chow Bing *Southeast Asia and China A Contest in Mutual Socialization* (NJ: World Scientific Publishing Co, 2017)
6. Martin Stuart Fox, *A Short History of China and Southeast Asia* (NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2003).
7. Mohammed Ayoob, *India and Southeast Asia: Indian Perceptions and Policies* (NY: Routledge, 1990).
8. Nicholas Tarling *Regionalism in Southeast Asia To foster the Political Will* (London: Routledge, 2006)
9. Robert Dayley and Clark D. Neher, *Southeast Asia in the New International Era* (Boulder: Westview, 2013) 6th edition.
10. Sudhir Devare, – *India and Southeast Asia*; (Singapore & New Delhi; ISEAS & Capital Publishing Co., 2006)
11. T Nirmala Devi, Adluri Subramanyam Raju (eds.) *India and Southeast Asia: Strategic Convergence in the Twenty-First Century* (New Delhi: Manohar Publishings, 2012)
12. Yoshida Soeya and Rizal Sukma, *Beyond 2015: ASEAN-Japan Strategic Partnership for Democracy, Peace, and Prosperity in Southeast Asia* (NY: Japan Center for International Exchange, 2013)

Area of Specialisation Set- B : Ideology and Politics in Modern India

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (B)

PSE 015B: Ideology and Politics in Modern India I

Ideology and Politics in Modern India

- Unit-I: Jawaharlal Nehru in Historical Perspective: Ideology and leadership**
a) Struggle for Ideological Transformation of Indian National Congress in the 1930s
b) Nehru and Communalism
- Unit-II: Communalism and Secularism in India: Recent Debates**
a) The Way out
b) Communalism and the State: Issues in India
c) Communalism and Communal Violence in Modern India
- Unit-III: Marxism in India**
a) Roots and contemporary debates
- Unit-IV: National Movement, Partition and Identity Politics**
a) Indian nationalism and question of caste
b) Women and nationalist movement
c) Princely states and the nationalist movement
- Unit-V: Hinduism and Hindu Nationalism: Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda and V.D. Savarkar**

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The course aims to provide a critical understanding of the ideological and intellectual foundations of modern Indian politics. It explores Pt. Nehru's political leadership, the rise of communalism and secularism, the evolution of Marxist thought in India, and the emergence of identity-based politics, including those based on caste, gender, and nationalism. It also examines the ideological contributions of key thinkers such as Bankim Chandra, Swami Vivekananda, and V. D. Savarkar to Hindu nationalism.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Analyse Jawaharlal Nehru's ideological role and his approach to secularism and national integration.
2. Understand and evaluate debates on communalism, secularism, and identity politics in modern India.
3. Examine the development and impact of Marxist ideas in the Indian context.
4. Assess the intersections of caste, gender, and regional identities within the nationalist movement.
5. Critically interpret the ideological evolution of Hindu nationalism through prominent Indian thinkers.

Suggested Readings :

1. Niraja Gopal Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Zoya Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (ed.), *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Niraja Gopal Jayal, *Companion to Politics in India Student ed. Edition* OUP, New Delhi, 2012.
5. Bipan Chandra, *Ideology and Politics in Modern India*, Har Anand Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Bidyut Chakrabarty, *Politics, Ideology and Nationalism Jinnah, Savarkar & Ambedkar versus Gandhi* (Delhi: Sage Publications India, 2020)
7. K.K. Sinha, *Ideology and Politics in India* (Calcutta: Firma KLM Private Limite, 1973)

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE (B)

PSE 016B: Ideology and Politics in Modern India II

Gandhian Thought

- Unit-I: Influence on Gandhi: Scriptures and Western Thinkers; Gandhi's idea on Nationalism, religion and politics (spiritualisation of politics), equality.
- Unit-II: Gandhi's concept of Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha; His ideas on social issues: Caste, Untouchability, Women and Education.
- Unit-III: Gandhi's political ideals – structure and function of Ram Rajya and the Non-violent state; his conception of democracy, Sarvodaya
- Unit-IV: Gandhian views on disarmament and world peace; Gandhian Socialism
- Unit-V: Gandhi's idea on science and technology. Gandhian critique of modern industrial society and industrialisation; influences of Gandhi on recent Indian political thought.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's political, social, and moral philosophy. It explores the influences that shaped his ideas and examines his concepts of truth, non-violence, Satyagraha, democracy, Sarvodaya, and his critique of modern industrial civilisation. It also focuses on Gandhiji's perspectives on equality, education, and world peace, as well as his continuing relevance in contemporary political thought.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of the course, students will be able to:

5. Understand the philosophical and intellectual influences that shaped Gandhiji's worldview.
6. Analyse his concepts of Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha as instruments of political and social change.
7. Evaluate Gandhi's vision of democracy, Sarvodaya, and the non-violent state.
8. Critically assess the leader's views on industrialisation, technology, and their relevance to modern social and political challenges.

Suggested Readings:

- A.Raghuramaraju, (Ed.), Debating Gandhi A Reader, (New Delhi :Oxford University Press, 2006).
- BC Das and GP Mishra Gandhi in Today's India
- Bidyut Chakrabarty, Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi (Routledge, Abingdon, 2006).
- BR Nanda, *In Search of Gandhi: Essays and Reflections*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002.
- C.N. Dhavan The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Claude Markovits, *The UnGandhian Gandhi: the Life and Afterlife of the Mahatma*, London: Anthem Press, 2005.
- David Hardiman, *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.
- Dayal, Par Meshwari Gandhian approach to social work.
- J. Bandyopadhyaya Social and Political thought of Gandhi
- J.C.Kumarappa Gandhian Economic thought
- J. Narayan Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy
- JK Mehta Gandhian Thought: An Analytical Study
- K.D. Gangrade Moral Lessons from Gandhi's Autobiography and other Essays, (New Delhi: Concept publishing Company, 2004)
- M.K.Gandhi Hind Swaraj
- M.K.Gandhi Non-violence in peace and war, Navjivan Publications, Ahmedabad, 2002.
- M.S.Patel The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi
- Pyaralal Towards New Horizons.
- Raghavan Iyer The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Ramjee Singh Gandhi and the Modern World
- V.P.Verma The Political Philosophy of Gandhi and Sarvodaya.

SEMESTER-IV

PSC 017: MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit-I India's Freedom Struggle and the foundation of Political Thought in Modern India, Ideas and Liberal outlook of Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, B.R. Ambedkar, Pandita Ramabai.
- Unit-II Dadabhai Naoroji, Aurobindo and M.G. Ranade.
- Unit-III Cultural Nationalism: Syed Ahmed Khan, Muhammad Iqbal, V.D. Savarkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- Unit-IV Liberalism and Nation Building: Tagore and Gandhi
- Unit-V Socialist and Communist Thought: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhaschandra Bose, M.N. Roy

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a systematic understanding of the key themes, debates, and intellectual foundations of Modern Indian Political Thought from the 19th century to the mid-20th century. It seeks to explore the diverse and often contending ideological streams - including liberalism, nationalism, cultural revivalism, and socialism - that emerged during India's freedom struggle and shaped its subsequent nation-building process.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the foundational ideas of early reformers, evaluate the contributions of key figures in economic and cultural nationalism, and critically compare the liberal, Gandhian, and socialist visions that have defined the political and intellectual trajectory of modern India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai, A. (1971). *Indian political thinking in the twentieth century from Naoroji to Nehru*. Oxford University Press.
2. Brown, D. M. (Ed.). (1970). *The white umbrella: Indian political thought from Manu to Gandhiji*. Jaico Publishing House.
3. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. K. (2009). *Modern Indian political thought: Text and context*. SAGE Publications.

4. Karunakaran, K. P. (1969). *Religion and political awakening in India* (2nd ed.). Meenakshi Prakashan.
5. Mahadevan, T. M. P., & Saroja, S. (1981). *Contemporary Indian philosophy*. Sterling Publishers.
6. Mehta, V. R. (1996). *Foundations of Indian political thought*. Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
7. Narayane, V. S. (1964). *Modern Indian thought*. Asia Publishing House.
8. Pantham, T., & Deutsch, K. L. (Eds.). (1986). *Political thought in modern India*. SAGE Publications.
9. Singh, A., & Mohapatra, S. (Eds.). (2010). *Indian political thought: A reader*. Routledge.
10. Verma, S. P. (1996). *Modern Indian political thought* (11th rev. ed.). Laxminarayan Agarwal.

PSC 018: INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Unit-I : Understanding Political Economy: Meaning, nature and scope; different approaches to the study of Political Economy; Political Science and Political Economy
- Unit-II : Political Economy of State: political basis of Economic Development, Political Administration in India, economic functions of the state.
- Unit-III : Political Economy of agriculture, peasants' crises, land reforms, rural poor and measures for poverty eradication in India; policy framework for the development of agriculture in India; farmers' movement
- Unit-IV: Political Economy of reforms – Politics of economic liberalisation in India.
- Unit-V : Planning process in India; agencies of planning in India – Role and functions, Decisive elements of effective planning in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationship between political processes and economic outcomes in India. It seeks to explore the theoretical foundations of political economy, analyse the state's role in economic development, and critically examine the political dynamics surrounding key sectors such as agriculture, financial reforms, and the planning process.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to analyse the Indian economy through various political economy frameworks, evaluate the state's role in economic management and development, critically assess the politics and impacts of agricultural policies and economic liberalisation, and understand the structure and challenges of the planning process in India.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| A.N. Agrawal | Indian Economy-Problems of Development and Planning (New Delhi,1996). |
| Dutt and Sundaram | India Economy (New Delhi: S. Chand and Company,1992). |
| K. Seshadri | Studies in Marxism and Political Science (New Delhi, 1977). |
| Kaushik Basu (ed.) | India's Emerging Economy: Performance and Prospects in the 1990s and beyond (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004). |
| Norman Froehlich | Modern Political Economy (Foundation of Modern Political)
Series-Prentice Hall of India PVT, New Delhi. |

- Pranab Bardhan The Political Economy of Development in India (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998).
- P.C. Joshi India's Economic Reforms: 1991-2001, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996).
- Robert, T. Hollis and E. Turner The Political Basis of Economic Development (Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York Affiliated East West Press Pvt.LTD, Defense Colony New Delhi-3,1970).
- S. Martin Lipset (ed.) Politics and Social Science (N Delhi: Wiley Eastern Pvt. Ltd, 1972).
- T.V. Satyamurthy, Industry and Agriculture in India since Independence (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER-(A)

PSE 019A Southeast Asian Studies III

Myanmar Studies

- Unit-I Land, People and history; Introduction to Imperialism and the Beginnings of Colonial Rule in Burma/Myanmar
- Unit-II Nationalism, Thakin Movement, Independence, Civilian Government
- Unit-III Military Rule, Burmese Way to Socialism, SLORC, SPDC; Democratic movement and transition, New Civilian Government: challenges
- Unit-IV Ethnic and Religious Conflicts, Insurgency; Role of Buddhism in Myanmar.
- Unit-V Myanmar's foreign policy: relations with India, China, Thailand and Japan; Engagement with regional groupings; Myanmar and Northeast India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of Myanmar's historical development, society, and politics. It enables learners to analyse the country's colonial legacy, nationalist movements, and political transformations after independence, including both military and civilian rule. Students will gain insight into ethnic and religious conflicts, the role of Buddhism, and Myanmar's foreign relations with neighbouring countries and regional organisations, placing special emphasis on its engagement with Northeast India.

COURSE OUTCOME: By the end of this course, students will be able to analyse Myanmar's political evolution from colonial rule to democracy, understand its ethnic and religious conflicts, and assess the role of Buddhism in its society. They will also be able to evaluate Myanmar's foreign relations and regional engagement, particularly its strategic linkages with India and Southeast Asia.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bixler, Norma, *Burma : A Profile* (New York, Washington and London : Praeger, 1971).
2. Brandon , John (ed.), *Burma / Myanmar in the Twenty First Century : Dynamic of Continuity and Change* (Bangkok : Thai Studies Section, Thammasat University, 1997).
3. Caroline Courtaud, *Myanmar: Burma in Style* (Myanmar Tourism Federation 2013).

4. Clements, Alan and Kean, Leslie, *Burma's Revolution of the Spirit : The Struggle for Democratic Freedom and Dignity* (New York : Aperture Foundation, 1994).
5. Donkers, Jan and Nijhuis, Minka (eds.), *Burma: Behind the Mask* (Amsterdam: Burma Centrum Nederland, 1996).
6. Donnison, F.S.V., *Burma* (New York: Praeger, 1970).
7. Dr. Maung Maung, *The 1988 Uprising in Burma* (New Haven: Yale University – Southeast Asian Studies, 1999).
8. Gravers, Mikael, *Nationalism as Political Paranoia in Burma: An Essay on the Historical Practice of Power* (Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, 1993).
9. Hippler, Jochen, *The Democratisation of Disempowerment: The Problem of Democracy in the Third World* (Amsterdam: Pluto Press and Transnational Institute, 1998).
10. Langpoklakpam Suraj, *Movement for Democracy in Myanmar* (New Delhi: Akansha Publishing, 2006).
11. Lintner, Bertil, *Burma in Revolt: Opium and Insurgency Since 1948* (Bangkok : White Lotus, 1994).
12. Lintner, Bertil, *Outrage : Burma's Struggle for Democracy* (Bangkok: White Lotus, 1990), 2nd Edition.
13. Lissak, Moshe, *Military Role in Modernization: Civil Military Relation in Thailand and Burma* (California and London : Sage Publications, 1976).
14. Marie Lall, *Understanding Reform in Myanmar* (London: C. Hurst and Company, 2016).
15. Martin Smith *Burma: Insurgency and Politics of Ethnicity* 2nd Edition(London: Zed Books, 1999)
16. Maung Maung Gyi, *Burmese Political Values : The Socio – Political Roots of Authoritarianism* (New York : Praeger, 1983).
17. Michael Gravers, *Myanmar/Burma: Where Now* (NIAS , 2016)
18. Monique Skidmore and Trevor Wilson (eds.) *Dictatorship, disorder and decline in Myanmar* (Canberra: ANU Press, 2007).
19. Pedersen, Morten B., Rudland, Emily and May, Ronald J. (eds.), *Burma Myanmar: Strong Regime Weak State* (Adelaide: Crawford House Publishing, 2000).
20. Pye, Lucian W., *Politics, Personality and Nation Building: Burma's Search for Identity* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1969).
21. Rajiv Bhatia *India-Myanmar Relations : Changing Contours* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2016).
22. Renaud Egretteau, *Metamorphosis: Studies in Social and Political Change in Myanmar* (Singapore: NUS, 2016).

23. Silverstein, Josef, *Burma: Military Rule and Politics of Stagnation* (Ithaca, New York : Cornell University Press, 1997).
24. Steinberg, David, I., *Myanmar/ Burma What Everyone Needs to Know*((New York: OUP, 2010).
25. Steinberg, David, I., *Crisis in Burma: Stasis and Change in a Political Economy in Turmoil* (Bangkok: Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1989).
26. Taylor, Robert H., *The State in Burma* (London: C Hurst & Company, 1987).
27. Thant Myint U *The Making of Modern Burma* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).
28. Thant Myint U *Where China meets India: Burma and the New Crossroads of Asia* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011).
29. Thant Myint U, *The Hidden History of Burma: Race, Capitalism, and the Crisis of Democracy in the 21st Century* (WW Norton, 2019).
30. Trager, Frank N., *Burma – From Kingdom to Republic: A Historical and Political Analysis* New York: Praeger, 1966).
31. Trevor Ling (ed), *Buddhist trends in Southeast Asia* (Singapore: ISES, 1993).
32. Tucker, Shelby, *Among Insurgents: Walking through Burma* (Bangkok: White Lotus Press, 2000).

OPTIONAL/ELECTIVE PAPER-(B)

PSE-019 Ideology and Politics in Modern India III

Politics in Manipur

- Unit-I: Political Background of Manipur: Administration in Ancient Manipur, Manipur under the British, Growth of Democratic Ideals and practices, Merger with the Indian Union
- Unit-II: Political Development in Manipur 1949 to 1972: Nature of the political Movements, Manipur as a full-fledged state in the Indian Union; Political Parties: National political parties and Regional political parties
- Unit-III: Electoral politics 1972-2002 : Electoral Behaviour, party alliances, role of National and regional political parties.
- Unit-IV: Formation of Governments, 1972-2002 : Coalition Governments—Working of Coalition Government, Role of the Opposition Governance and Society in Manipur; Anti-Defection and Government Pattern;
- Unit-V: Emerging Trends in State Politics, Democratic Decentralisation, role of Civil Societies, women in politics

COURSE OBJECTIVE: This course provides a comprehensive analysis of the political evolution of Manipur, tracing its journey from a princely state to a full-fledged state within the Indian Union. It examines the key historical events, political movements, and socio-political forces that have shaped its contemporary governance, electoral behaviour, and democratic institutions.

COURSE OUTCOME: Upon completion, students will be able to critically analyse the key historical and contemporary forces shaping Manipur's politics, from its pre-merger administration to its current status. This includes evaluating the impact of merger, the role of national and regional parties in electoral and coalition politics, and assessing emerging trends like democratic decentralisation and the influence of civil society.

Suggested Readings:

1. Brown, R. Statistical Account of Manipur, Sanskaren Prakashak, Delhi, 1975.
2. Dun, E.W Gazetteer of Manipur, Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1975.

3. Gokul Singh Defections politics in Manipur, 1963-77, Imphal, 1978.
4. Government of Manipur, Statistical Handbook of Manipur 2017.
5. Government of Manipur, Statistical Yearbook of Manipur 2016
6. Grimwood, E. St. C My Three Years in Manipur, Vivek Publishing Delhi, 1975.
7. Hobson, T.C The Meithei's, B.R. publishing corporation, Delhi, 1975.
8. J. Roy History of Manipur, Firma KLM Private Limited, Calcutta, 1999.
9. Johnstone, Sir, James My Experiences in Manipur and the Naga Hills, Vivek Publishing House Delhi, 1971
10. L. Ibongohal Singh Introduction of Manipur, Imphal.
11. L. Ibungohal & N. Khelechandra Singh Cheitharol Kumbaba
(Royal Chronicle), Imphal.
12. M. Horam The Rising Manipur,
13. N. Ibobi Singh Manipur Administration, Imphal.
14. N. Sanajaoba Singh (ed.) Manipur past and present, Vol. I and II,
Mittal Publishing House, New Delhi.
15. N. Tombi Singh Manipur, A Study, Imphal, 1976.
16. R.K. Jhalajit Singh A Short History of Manipur O.K. Store, Imphal
17. R.P. Singh Electoral Politics in Manipur 1972 Imphal.
18. S. Chhatradhar Manipuri Itihasda lrawat, Imphal

PSC-020 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/THEORY

- Unit-I : Research: meaning; Objectivity, Generality, Probability and Neutrality in Political Science research; Types of Research: Theoretical or empirical, Inductive or Deductive, Quantitative or qualitative, Normative or Positive,
- Unit-II : Research Design, Literature Review & Its importance ; Hypotheses and Variables
- Unit-III: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection - Observation, Questionnaire, Interviews
- Unit-IV: Sampling : Meaning, Significance, Types and Selection;
Field Survey method and Library Research
- Unit-V : Computer Application;
Research proposal, Thesis and Report Writing: Chapterisation, Bibliography, Footnotes, Reference styles, e-citations; ethical use of AI
Characteristics of a Good Report

COURSE OBJECTIVE: By the end of the course, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the purpose, principles, and processes of social science research. They will be able to design research projects, formulate hypotheses, and apply qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. The course also enables students to effectively use digital tools, conduct literature reviews, and write well-structured research reports with proper citation and referencing techniques. Finally, young researchers will become familiar with basic research etiquette and the concept of plagiarism in research.

COURSE OUTCOME: The course equips students with a clear understanding of the principles and methods of research in political science. It develops their ability to design research studies, formulate hypotheses, and apply both qualitative and quantitative techniques for data collection and analysis. Students also learn to use computer applications for research, conduct literature reviews, and prepare research proposals and reports following proper academic standards and citation styles.

Suggested Readings:

- CR Kothari, Research Methodology, (New Delhi: New Age International, 2007)
- Gopal Lal Jain, Research Methodology, Methods, Tools and Techniques, (Jaipur: Mangal Deep, 2004)

- Lisa Harrison, Political Research: An Introduction, (London: Routledge, 2004)
- Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners, (New Delhi Pearson Education, 2005.
- Robbins Donijo, Understanding Research Methods, (Michigan: CKC Press, 2009).
- Sanjay Narula, Research Methodology, (New Delhi, 2007).
- Santosh Gupta Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques,(New Delhi: Deep and Deep, , 2007.
- Vanit Nalwa The ABC of Research in Behavioural and Social Science (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd, 1992)
- W. Phillips Shively, The Craft of Political Research. 5th edition (NJ: Prentice-Hall: Upper Saddle River, 2002).