

SYLLABUS

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

Courses-Core/Elective (II Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits	Course Teacher
1	SIR M II C 1701	Political Theory	C	4	M.V.Bijulal
2	SIR M II C 1705	Introduction to International Relations	C	4	C.Vinodan
3	SIR M II C 1743	Foreign Policy of India	C	4	Lirar.P
4	SIR M II C 1708	Public Administration	C	4	Jabir T.K

ELECTIVES (Select one elective course)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits	Course Teacher
5	SIR M II E 1789	West Asia and North Africa in World Politics	E	4	Lirar. P
6	SIR M II E 1730	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory	E	4	Abhirami
7	SIR M II E 1831	Urbanisation Global Cities and Spatial Configurations	E	4	Mathew A.Varghese
8	SIR M II E 1820	Labour Migration, Citizenship and Governance	E	4	M.V.Bijulal

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	TWO
Course Status	Core
Course Code	SIR MII1701
Course Title	Political Theory
Course Description	
<p>Encouraging and assisting students to familiarise with various theories and concepts of political processes including micro political realities of everyday life is the main objective of this course. Political ideas across a broad time period are discussed in relation to various types of powers they co-existed with. The range of theories considered varies from classical ones to recent articulations. The courses also broadly address few key words which appear as crosscutting themes in all five units. These forms are Modernity, Power, Exclusion and Inclusion, Gender, Bareness, Social Capital, Legitimation, Citizenship, Public Sphere, and Public Action.</p>	
Course Objectives	
<p>Foster academic abilities for research on theoretical developments in Political Theory. Evolve critical understanding on the everyday life aspects from a theoretical perspective. Develop Understanding on the political processes in relevant local, national and international spheres</p>	

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, student will be able to:

Develop research presentations based on specific theoretical aspects to academic audiences

Apply theoretical acumen to problematise a given political situation.

Develop abilities to critically evaluate commonplace arguments and positions on political life using intellectual history of the discipline.

Develop abilities to critically read important texts in political science theory.

Pedagogic Methods

• Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Mock Sessions

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

- ✓ Evaluation 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -25 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 15 Marks for two internal tests (one in offline and one in online mode)
- ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Modules

I. Introduction to:

(a) **Intellectual History of Political Science**

(b) **History of Political Theory: Western and Non-Western Traditions**

II. Introduction to Political Theory

- Positivism (Hume, Comte, Durkheim)
- Historicism (Hegel, Marx and Engels, Frankfurt School)
- Structuralism (Levi-Strauss, Saussure, Althusser)

III. Major Traditions and Confronts of Political Theory

- a) Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism (David Easton, Morton Kaplan)
- b) System Theory and Structural-functionalism (David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Sidney Verba,)
- c) Modernisation and Political Development (Lucian Pye, David Apter, S. Huntington.)

- d) Political Culture and Political Socialisation: Gabriel Almond, S Verba- Civic Culture)
- e) Elite Theories (Pareto, Mosca, R. Michael, C. Wright Mills, Schumpeter)

IV. Power and Ideologies

- Theories of State and Civil Society: Max Weber, Frederich Engels, Gramsci
- Liberalism and Neoliberalism (Keynes, Hayek)
- Marxism, Neo-Marxism and Post- Marxism (Marx, Herbert Marcuse, Gramsci)
- Theories of Authoritarianism and Democracy: Hannah Arendt (Totalitarianism), Agamben (Homo Saucer)
- Feminist and Gender Theories: Second Sex Beauvoir , Performativity-Judith Butler)

V. Critique of Modernity and Development

- Modernity-- Colonial experiences (Ashis nandy- Intimate Enemy)
- Post Colonialism and Cultural Theory: Edward Said, Gayatri Spiwak,
- Post Positivist trends and Post-Modernism: Lyotard- Postmodern condition, Derrida (Deconstruction), Foucault (power)
- Political Perspectives of Ambedkar: (Annihilation of Caste, Graded Inequality) and Gandhi (Satyagraha), Bikhu Parekh.

Readings

Reading List

1. Leopold, David and Stears, Marc (2008): Political Theory: Methods and Approaches, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Pantham, Thomas and Kenneth, L. Deutsch (1986): Political Thought in Modern India, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Lal, Vinay (2009): The Political Hinduism The Religious Imagination in Public Spheres, Oxford University Press, New York.
4. Ray, Rabindra (1988): The Naxalites and their Ideology, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
5. Bevir, Mark; Hargis, Jill and Rushing, Sara (2007): Histories of Postmodernism, Routledge New York.
6. Sarkar, Sumit (2007): Beyond Nationalist Frames, Permanent Black Publishers, Delhi.
7. Salkever, Stephen (2009): Ancient Greek Political Thought, Cambridge University Press.
8. Grafton, Anthony and Jardine, Lisa (1986): From Humanism to the Humanities, Duckworth Publications, London.

9. Jameson, Frederic (1998): *The Cultural Turn Selected Writings on the Postmodernism 1983-1998*, Verso Publications, London.
10. Chatterjee, Partha (2010): *Empire and Nation*, Columbia University Press.
11. Boucher, David and Kelly, Paul (2003): *Political Thinkers from Socrates to the Present*, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press.
12. Nussbaum, Martha (2007): *The Clash Within Democracy*, Harvard University Press.
13. Vanaik, Achin (2013): *Political Science, Volume 3, Indian Political Thought*, Oxford University Press.
14. Taylor, E. Victor and Winquist, E. Charles (1998), *Postmodernism*, Routledge Publishers London.
15. Nandy, Ashis (2009): *The Writings of Ragni Kothari*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi.
16. O. Neil, Brenda and Gidengil, Elisabeth (2006): *Gender and Social Capital*, Routledge Publishers.
17. Jayal, Gopal Niraja and Mehta, Bhanu Pratap (2010): *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
18. Norris, Christopher and Roden, David (2003): *Derrida*, Sage Publications, London.
19. Foucault, Michel (2002): *The Order of Things*, Tavistock Publications.
20. Baxi, Upendra (2007): *Human Rights in Post-Human World*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
21. Biswal, Tapan (2015): *Governance and Citizenship*, Vinod Vasishta Books Pvt Ltd.
22. Macann, Christopher (1993): *Four Phenomenological Philosophers*, Routledge.
23. Belsey, Catherine (2002): *Poststructuralism A very short introduction*, Oxford University Press.
24. Cavalloro, Dani (1998): *The Body For Beginners*, Orient Longman.
25. Said, Edward W. (1992): *The Question of Palestine*, Vintage Publishers.
26. Gudavarthy, Ajay (2014): *Maoism, Democracy and Globalisation*, Sage Publications.
27. Roy, Arundhati (2013): *The Algebra of Infinite Justice*, Penguin Publishers.
28. Rosen, Michael and Wolff Jonathan (2006): *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Oxford University Press.
29. Passmore, Kevin (2006): *Fascism A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
30. Vincent, Andrew (1995): *Modern Political Ideologies*, Blackwell Publishers.
31. Hall, John A. (1998): *The State of the Nation*, Cambridge University Press.

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Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	Two
Course Status	Core
Course Code	SIR M II C 1705
Course Title	Introduction to International Relations
Credits	4

Course Description

This Course is designed to provide the student with an introduction to the study of International Relations. The Course introduces the core concepts and the contemporary debates in International Relations. It focuses primarily upon concepts and perspectives which one may employ in understanding and describing the behavior of nations. The primary objective is to provide the student with some ability to interpret and assess international events from a more critical perspective. The Global political arena has changed markedly over the last decade, and understanding some of the major factors behind these changes is a primary goal of this class. The course is analytical and policy oriented: students are expected to evaluate and make concrete suggestions and alternative proposal for contemporary situations.

Course Objectives

- To introduce the basic concepts and the contemporary debates in IR;
- To develop critical thinking and alternative perspectives in global issues and events in IR;
- To identify the sub fields within IR;
- To examine the increasing influence of IR in daily life.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should:

- Have improved their critical thinking and understanding about the nature of contemporary international relations;
- Be able to equip with the conceptual tools necessary to efficaciously comprehend the fundamental forces, processes and actors, militating within the international system;
- Have improved their understanding of the nature of global system and its increasing influence in the daily life of the people;
- Be able to interpret and suggest relevant policy measures in the realm of foreign policy, diplomacy, security challenges, economic diplomacy etc.. in complex policy environment and thereby develop a career in government and other reputed policy institutes in India and abroad.

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars, Tutorials, flipped classrooms; Problem Based Learning (PBL).

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal tests

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

MODULE-I: Introduction and Basic concepts of IR:

- a) Introduction: Why study IR – Development of IR as discipline – International System/International Society- Impact of Globalisation - Global South and IR
- b) Actors and processes in IR: States and Non-State Actors (IGO's, NGO's, MNC's and terrorist groups).
- c) Power: Definition and Exercising Power – Elements of National Power, Soft Power and Its relevance in the contemporary IR study.
- d) National Interest and Foreign Policy – Determinants of FP – Foreign Policy Making – India, USA and China
- e) Balance of Power – Bi-Polar/Unipolar/Multi-Polar and Non-Polarity- Soft balancing.

MODULE-II: Diplomacy, Foreign Policy and International Law

Foreign Policy of USA Foreign Policy of China

MODULE-III: Issues in Contemporary IR:

International Terrorism Nuclear Proliferation
Human Security Climate Change and Environmental Security
Energy Security Natural resource scarcity
Pandemic and Disaster Management

MODULE-IV : Regional and International Organizations:

UN Reform – EU -SAARC – BIMSTEC-SCO- BRICS-RCEP

MODULE-V : Global Power Shift and IR:

Power Transition Theory and the Rise of China
Trump Doctrine and the Decline of US led Liberal Order
India as an Emerging Power
Global Uncertainty and the Debate on Post COVID 19 World Order

Essential Reading List

- Andrew Gamble and Anthony Payne (1996): *Regionalism and World Order* (ed), Macmillan: London.
- Andrew F. Hart & Bruce D. Jones (2010-2011), *How Do Rising Powers Rise?*, *Survival*, vol. 52 no. 6, December –January, pp. 63–88.
- Baylis, John and Steve Smith (2011): *The Globalisation of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press .
- Barston, R.P. (1988): *Modern Diplomacy*, London: Longmans.
- Benjamin Rivlin (2005): *The UN Reform Conundrum*, *American Foreign Policy Interests*, 27: 365–384.
- Berridge, G.R. (1995): *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, Hemel Hempsted: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Buzan, Barry and Richard Little (2000): *International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Buzan. Barry and Ole Waever (2003): *Region and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Craig A. Snyder (ed) (2008): *Contemporary Security and Strategy*, Palgrave Macmillan: New York.
- Deutsch, Karl W. (1988): *The Analysis of International Relations*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Derek Mcdougal (2012): Responses to 'Rising China' in the East Asian Region: soft balancing with accommodation, *Journal of Contemporary China*, 21(73), January, 1–17.

Georg, Jim (1994): *Discourse of Global Politics: A Critical (Re) Introduction to International Relations*

Jacques E. C. Hymans (2009): India's Soft Power and Vulnerability, *India Review*, vol. 8, no. 3, July–September, pp. 234–265.

Joseph Y. S. Cheng (2011): The Shanghai Co-operation Organization: China's Initiative in Regional Institutional Building, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 41:4, 632-656.

Linklater, Andrew and Hidemi Suganami (2006): *The English School of International Relations: A Contemporary Reassessment*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mary Martin and Taylor Owen (2010): The Second Generation of Human Security: lessons from the UN and EU Experience, *International Affairs* 86: 1, 211-224.

Michael Sheehan (2010): *International Security: An Analytical Survey*, Viva Books: New Delhi.

Muthiah Alagappa (2009): *Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia The Long Shadow*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Nayar, Baaldev Raj and T.V. Paul (2004): *India in the World Order: Searching for Major Power Status*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi (2007): *International relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, Pearson: Delhi.

Paul, T.V. (2009): *The Tradition of Non-use of Nuclear Weapons*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Paul, T. V. (2005): Soft Balancing in the Age of U.S. Primacy, *International Security*, Volume 30, Number 1, Summer 2005 pp. 46-71

Pravin N. Sheth (2005): *Global Terrorism: Melting Border, Hardened Walls*, Rawat Publications: New Delhi.

Richard Rosecrance (2006): Power and International Relations: The Rise of China and Its Effects, *International Studies Perspectives* 7, 31–35.

Seethi K.M.(2009): Perils of Nuclear Renaissance, *Indian Journal of Politics and International Relations*, vol. 1, July-December

Spruyt, Hendrik (2009): *The Sovereign State and Its Competitors: An Analysis of Systems Change*, Princeton University Press.

Stern, Geoffrey (2000): *The Structure of International Society*, London: Pinter Publishers.

Stuart A. Bremer and Barry B. Hughes (1990): *Disarmament and Development: A Design for the Future?* Engle Wood Cliffs: New Jersey.

Tanja A. Börzel and Thomas Risse (2010): Governance without a state: Can it work? *Regulation & Governance*, 4, 113–134.

Thomas Wilkins (2010): The new 'Pacific Century' and the rise of China: an international relations perspective, *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 64:4, 381-405

Vinodan.C. (2009): Dilemmas of Energy Security in India: Issues in Indo- US Nuclear Deal, *Indian Journal of Politics and International Relations*, vol. 2, July-December.

Vinodan.C. (2010): Energy, Environment and Security in South Asia, *International Journal of South Asian Studies*, vol.3, no.1, pp 1-12

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SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ Politics PPG
Semester	Second
Course Status	Core
Course Code	Sir M II C 1743
Course Title	Foreign Policy of India
Course Description	
<p>How do countries formulate their foreign policy and implement it? What are the factors influences in the foreign policy-making of India? Does the change in leadership and government make a difference in the successful foreign policy of India? India’s rise to the status as a regional power in South Asia makes understanding the determinants and core of its foreign policy. The foreign policy of a country includes “all of the policies it develops to pursue its national interests as it interacts with other countries”. This course examines the major concepts, theories and aspects in the study of the foreign policy of India. It looks at the process of foreign policy-making, domestic, regional and international factors that influence India’s foreign policy. The course also discusses the traditions, evolution, and changes in India’s international relations.</p>	
Course Objectives	
<p>The course enables the student to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examine the fundamentals of foreign policy-making in India ▪ Encourage the students to critically analyse various issues confronting foreign policy of India. ▪ Assess the continuity and changes in India’s external relation. ▪ Examine the traditional and new issues affecting the foreign policy-making of India. 	
Learning Outcomes	
<p>Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the factors determining India’s foreign policy • Understand India’s engagement with its neighbours and superpowers • Assess and analyse the nature and implications of India’s relation with international institutions, different regions and nations • Evaluate India’s response to emerging and existing issues in international relations 	
Pedagogic Methods	

Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/Group Discussions/Audio-Visual

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

- ✓ Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for two internal tests (one in offline and one in online mode)
- ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Module I: Diplomacy and Foreign Policy: Conceptual and Historical Background

Definition- Nature- Evolution of the concepts- Scope - Types of Diplomacy

Module II: Foreign policy of India: An Overview

Legacies- Strategic Thinkers- Determinants- Principles- Structure and Process- Phases of Indian Foreign Policy

Module III: India's engagement with Superpowers and International Institutions

USA- Russia- China- EU- UN- SAARC- ASEAN- G-77- G- 20- BRICS- BIMSTEC

Module IV: India and its Neighbours

Policy towards Immediate and Extended Neighbours- Defence- Energy Security- Trade

Module V: India and major International Issues

UNSC Reform- Terrorism- Maritime Security- International Migration- Palestine Problem- Environmental Governance- Military Intervention- Nuclear Issue

Essential Readings

Essential Readings

- Alam A., Mohammad (2015). *Contours of India's Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
- Annapurna, Nautiyal (1996). *India and the New World order*. South Asian Publishers.
- Appadorai A.(1985). *India's Foreign Policy and Relations*. South Asian Publishers.
- Bajpai, Kanti & Pant, Harsh V (2015). *India's Foreign Policy A Reader*. Oxford University Press.
- Bandopadhyaya, Jayantanuja (2003). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. Allied Publishers.
- Cheriyam, J. (2017). From Non-Alignment to Strategic Partnership. *Frontline*, September 1, 34(17), pp. 90-95.
- Dixit J.N. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours*. Gyan Publications.
- Dutt, V. P. (2015). *India's Foreign Policy Since Independence*. New Delhi: National Book Trust of India.
- Ganguly, Sumit (2010). *India's Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect*. OUP.
- Gupta, K.R. & Shukla, V.(2009). *Foreign Policy of India*. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors.
- Harshe, Rajen & K.M.Seethi (eds.) (2005, 25-40). *Engaging With the World: Critical*

Reflections on India's Foreign Policy. Orient Longman.

Helmsath, Charles and Mansingh, Surjit (1971). *A Diplomatic History of Modern India*. Allied.

Jain, B. M. (2008). *Global Power: India's Foreign Policy 1947-2006*. Lexington Books.

Jayapalan, N. (2001). *Foreign policy of India*. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors.

Jha, Nalini Kant (2003). *South Asia in 21st Century: India, Her Neighbours and the Great Powers*. South Asian Publishers.

Kamat P. M (1999). *Emerging International Order and Foreign Policy Options for India*. Indian Academy of Social Sciences.

Kapur, Harish (1994). *India's Foreign Policy – Shadows and Substance*. Sage.

Khanna V.N.(2010). *The Foreign Policy of India*. Vikas Publishing House.

Kirk, J. A. (2016). The Evolution of India's Nuclear Policies. In S. Ganguly, *India's Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect* (Eleventh ed., pp. 275-300). New Delhi: Oxford.

Sikri, Rajiv (2009). *Challenge and Strategy; Rethinking India's foreign policy*. Sage.

Sinha, A. and M. Mohta (eds) (2003). *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*. Academic Foundation.

Sood, R. (2018). India and the US.-it's complicated. *The Hindu*. September 01.

Thakker, A. (2018). India at the United Nations: An Analysis of Indian Multilateral Strategies on International Security and Development. *ORF*.

Yadav R.S. & Suresh. D. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy: Contemporary Trends*. Shipra Publications.

Additional Readings

Chandra, Bipan (2000). *India After Independence 1947-2000*. Penguin.

Cohen S. P. (2002). India Emerging Power. In Wilson, Jeyaratnam and Dalton, Dennis (Eds). *The States of South Asia*, Oxford University Press.

Krishna, Sankaran (1999). *Postcolonial Insecurities: India, Sri Lanka, and the Question of Nationhood*. University of Minnesota Press.

Kukreja, Veena (1991). *Civil-Military Relations in South Asia: Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India*. Sage Publications

Muni S.D. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy: The Democracy Dimension*. Cambridge University.

Muni, S. D. and Muni, Anuradha (1984) *Regional Cooperation in South Asia* (National).

Muni, S.D. & Pant, Girijesh (2005). *India's Search for Energy Security: Prospects for Cooperation with Extended Neighbourhood*. Rupa & Co. in association with Observer Research Foundation.

Rajan, Sreeranga M. (1993). *Studies on India's Foreign Policy*. ABC Pub. House.

Ramakrishnan, A.K. (2008, 25-30). Neoliberal Globalist Transformations in India's Foreign Policy: Implications for West Asia and North Africa. In Anwar Alam (ed.) *India and West Asia in the Era of Globalisation* New Century Publications.

Robinson, Francis, (ed.), (1989). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives*. Cambridge University Press.

Schaffer, Teresita (2010). *India's Relations with the United States in the 21st Century*. Foreign Policy Making Institute.

Scott, David (ed.) (2011). *Hand Book of India's International Relations*. Routledge.

Sharan, Sarojini, Vivekananda, Franklin (1991). *Asia the 21st Critical Century: The Question of Subnationalism in South Asia : Case Studies from Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh*. Bethany Books.

Shastri, Amita and Wilson, Jeyaratnam (Eds). (2001). The Post-Colonial States of South Asia Democracy, In *Development and Identity*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Name of the course	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Course type	CORE
Course credits	4
Course Code	SIR M II C 1708
Course Description	<p>Course Description</p> <p>The subject of public administration is an inherent part of Political Science and International Relations. Studying the fundamentals of public administration helps the students to improve their understanding of the state and its style of governance. The Course aims at discussing the basic principles and theories of public administration. Besides, this course enlightens the students on the distinction between public and private administration, trends in structural and accountability facets in the era of globalization.</p>
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To Understand and observe the evolution and ongoing debates to the discipline of Public Administration. ● To Identify and analyse different approaches to the study of Public Administration. ● To Introduce and evaluate various theories of Public Administration. ● To Survey and discuss the paradigm shift in the field of public administration. ● To Compare and estimate the changing nature and challenges to the study of Comparative and Development Administration. ● To Develop an understanding about the Contemporary discourses in public administration

Learning outcomes of the course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a better understanding of actual working of the public administration along with its theoretical underpinnings and practices. • Demonstrate analytical prowess to grasp the issues and concerns of administration and public. • Develop skills and aptitude to lead and manage the public and non-profit organization. • Discuss, debate and communicate effectively on any issues concerning administration politics and society. • Be able to contribute/develop/formulate a public policy response to social or economic problems.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/Group Discussions/Audio-Visual
Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria	Internal Assessment: 50 Marks -25 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 25 Marks for internal tests End Semester External Examination: 50 marks
Course contents	<p>Module-I: Public Administration: Meaning, Evolution and Scope</p> <p>Public Administration: meaning, nature and scope, Public and Private Administration- Evolution of the discipline: Different stages and ongoing concerns - Public Administration and globalization</p> <p>Module-II: Approaches to Public Administration</p> <p>Traditional-Philosophical, Historical, Legal, Institutional - Modern- Marxist, Ecological, Behavioural, Developmental - Contemporary-Contingency, Rational Choice, Public Choice.</p> <p>Module-III: Theories of Public Administration</p> <p>Classical and Neo-classical Theories - Scientific Management Theory- F. W. Taylor, Administrative Theory-Henry Fayol, Bureaucratic Theory - Max Weber, Human Relations Theory - Elton Mayo, Behavioural - Chester Bernard, Decision Making Theory- Herbert Simon. Modern Theories – Systems theory-Norbert Wiener, Structural functional and Ecological Theory- F W Riggs, Motivation Theory -Abraham Maslow. NewPublic Administration-New Public Management -New Public Service. Theories of leadership and motivation. Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Information Management in the organization Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker</p> <p>Module-V: Comparative and Development Administration</p> <p>Comparative Public Administration: Meaning, Importance and challenges - Administrative systems - UK – France – India – USA - Significance, Changing nature and challenges to Development Administration; Bureaucracy and development</p>

	<p>Module-VI: Contemporary Discourses</p> <p>Governance - Good governance- E-Governance - Peoples' Participation in Governance- Social Auditing-Citizen's Charter - State, Market and Civil Society in Governance - Social media and active citizenry, changing political environment, interest groups.</p>
<p>Reading List</p>	<p>Essential Readings:</p> <p>AlakaDhameja (Ed), 2003. Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, New Delhi,</p> <p>Avasti R. and Maheswari S.R., (2009). Public Administration, Agra, LaxmiNarain Agarwal.</p> <p>Basu, Rumki (2018), Public Administration, Concepts and Theories. New Delhi: Sterling,</p> <p>Basu, Rumki. (2019), Public Administration in the 21st century: A Global South Perspective. New York and London: Routledge</p> <p>Bhattacharya, Mohit (RPA), (2013) Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers</p> <p>Bhattacharya, Mohit, (2016). New Horizons of Public Administration, Willford Press,</p> <p>Buck Susan J. and Morgan Betty N.,(2005). Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Raymond W. Cox III, Pearson Education, New Delhi.</p> <p>Chakrabarty, Bidyut&Mohit Bhattacharya (2005), Public Administration: A Reader. New Delhi: OUP,</p> <p>Chakravarty, Bidyut& Prakash Chand (2018), Public Administration in a Globalizing World. New Delhi: Sage.</p> <p>Chandler J A (2017), Public policy and private interest: ideas, self-interest and ethics in public policy, Routledge</p> <p>D. Ravindra Prasad, V. Sivalinga Prasad, (2010). Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers,</p> <p>Dahiya, Sewa Singh and Ravindra Singh (2014), Comparative Public Administration. New Delhi, Sterling.,</p> <p>Duncan Black (1969). "Lewis Carroll and the Theory of Games," American Economic Review, 59(2), pp. 206–210</p> <p>Esping-Andersen, G. 1990 <i>The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism</i>. Cambridge: Polity</p> <p>Eva Poluha, Mona Rosendahl (2002). Contesting 'Good' Governance: Crosscultural Perspectives on Representation, Routledge</p>

Fox, Charles J; Miller, Hugh T. (1995), Post modern public administration: Toward discourse London Sage Publications

Goel, S.L. (2003). Advanced Public Administration, Deep & Deep Publications.

Henry, Nicholas. (2004). Public Administration and Public Affairs, New Delhi; Prentice- Hall of India

Iversen, T. and Cusack, T. 2000. 'The causes of welfare state expansion'. *World Politics*,

Kathleen McLaughlin, Stephen P Osborne, Ewan Ferlie, (2002). New Public Management: Current Trends and Future Prospects, Routledge, London and New York,

Maheshwari S.R., (2003). *Administrative Theory: An Introduction*, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi

Miluwu, Joshua O., (2014) Public Administration: Theory and practice, Delhi Mangalam publications

Monkelbaan, Joachim (2019), Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals : Exploring an integrative framework of theories, tools, and competencies, Springer

Ongaro, Edoardo (2017), Philosophy and Public Administration,

P. K. Saini, (2008). Financial Administration in India: Changing Contours And Emerging Challenges, Deep and Deep Publications Private Limited, New Delhi

Sapru, R.K. (2014), Development Administration, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2014

Shafritz Jay M. and Hyde, Albert C. (ed.), (1987). Classics of Public Administration, Chicago, Illinois: The Dorsey Press

Shafritz, Jay M. (2017), Introducing public administration / New York Routledge

Sharma M.P. and Saldana B. L., (2001), Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Allahabad, KitabMahal

Sharma, M P and Sadana, B L. (2015), Public Administration in Theory and Practice Allahabad : KitabMahal,

Shrivastava, Vidya Bhushan (2016), Theory and Practice in public administration, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers

Tom Christensen, Per Lægreid , (2001), New Public Management: The Transformation of Ideas and Practice, Ashgate, the University of Michigan

Additional Readings:

Amreshwar Avasthi and Shriram Maheshwari (2016), Public Administration Agra Lakshmi Narain Agarwal

Arora, R.K. and Sharma, S. (eds.), (1992). Comparative and Development Administration, Ideas and Action, Jaipur: Arihat.

Arora, Ramesh and Goyal, (1989). Indian Public Administration, Institutions and Issues, New Delhi: Wishwa Publications.

Bava, Noorjahan. (2010). Public Administration in the 21st Century, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

Bhagwan, Vishnuo & Bhushan, Vidya. (2005). Public Administration, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co. Ltd.

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ELECTIVES (Select one elective course)

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	Second
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	SIR M I E SIR M I E 1793
Course Title	West Asia and North Africa in World Politics

Course Description

The region that encompasses Western Asia and Northern Africa (WANA) is one of the most dynamic and volatile zones in the world plagued by external interventions, internal conflicts and regional Wars. The affluence by natural resources like oil, instability due to authoritarian regimes and diversity of population make the region a great potential and relevance to study. Historically the WANA region has been shaped by the power struggle between external actors or outside powers. This was the situation during the period of colonialism, two World Wars and the Cold War. The competition between superpowers defines the fate of the region even in the postCold War era. Nowadays, international media has been giving heavy coverage to various issues related to the region. It needs to answer so many questions to have a clear picture of the dynamic region. How do events in the WANA region affect the global political economy? Why are there so many Wars in the region? Why do global powers interest to intervene on the regional issues? This course will address these questions by analysing various stages of international relations of WANA from World War I to the present Great Power policies.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:

- Familiarize with the unique history and geopolitics of WANA
- Understand the role of international institutions and super powers in shaping the modern WANA
- Learn to engage critically with the academic works and media reporting on the region

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Identify historical and contemporary factors influencing politics and international relations of West Asia and North Africa
- Gain insights on the roles of religion, nationalist movements and external actors in defining and designing the region

- Analyse the local, regional, and global issues shaping the geopolitics of WANA

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/Group Discussions/Audio-Visual

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

- ✓ Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for two internal tests (one in offline and one in online mode)
- ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Module I- West Asia and North Africa (WANA): An Introduction

Significance of Area Studies in international relations- Geostrategic Location- Historical Importance- Religious Holiness- Demography- Economic Status- Political System

Module II- WANA during World Wars

Collapse of Ottoman Empire- Mandatory System- political Islam and Arab Nationalism- Formation of New States

Module III: Regional Issues in World Politics

Palestine Problem - Nuclear Issue- Arab Spring- Refugee Crises- Extremism- Kurdish Issue

Module IV: Relationship between Regional Powers and Global powers

Foreign Intervention, Regional and International Relations of Egypt, Libya, KSA, Iran and Turkey- Policy of the U.S., European Union, China and India towards WANA

Module V: Dynamics of Regional Power Order

Failed States – Regional Organisations – Regional Rivalry- Militant groups

Essential Readings

Anderson, Lisa. (2004). Scholarship, Policy, Debate and Conflict: Why We Study the Middle East and Why It Matters. *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin*, 38 (1).

Ayubi, Nazih. (1995). *Over-stating the Arab State: Politics and Society in the Middle East*. I.B. Tauris.

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Cleveland, William L. (2004). *A History of the Modern Middle East* (3rd ed.). Westview Press.

Culcasi, Karen. (2010, October). Constructing and Naturalizing the Middle East. *Geographical Review*, 100 (4), 583-597.

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Del Sarto, Raffaella. (2017). Contentious Borders in the Middle East and North Africa: Context and Concepts. *International Affairs*, 93 (4), 767–787.
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Hinnebusch, Raymond. (2015). *The International Politics of the Middle East (2nd ed)*, Manchester University Press.

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Mamdani, Mahmood. (2004). *Good Muslim, bad Muslim: America, the Cold War, and the Roots of Terror*. Pantheon Books.

Mearsheimer, John J., & Steven M. Walt. (2006). The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy. *Middle East Policy*, 13(3), 29-87.

Morris, Benny. (2001). *Righteous Victims: A History of the Zionist-Arab Conflict, 1881- 2001*. Vintage Books.

Owen, Roger. (2000). *State Power and Politics in Making of the Modern Middle East*. Routledge.

Pappe, Ilan. (2005). *The Israel/Palestine Question*. Routledge

Rubin, Barry. (2002). *The Tragedy of the Middle East*. Cambridge University Press.

Said, Edward. (1992). *The Question of Palestine (2nd Edition)*. Vintage Books.

Sharabi, Hisham. (1988). *Neopatriarchy: A Theory of Distorted Change in Arab Society*. Oxford University Press.

Tessler, Mark. (2002, April). Islam and Democracy in the Middle East: The Impact of Religious Orientations on Attitudes toward Democracy in Four Arab Countries. *Comparative Politics*, 34 (3). <http://polisci.lsa.umich.edu/documents/islamAndDemocracy.pdf>

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Additional Readings

Bates, Robert. (1997). Area Studies and the Discipline: A Useful Controversy? *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 30 (2), 166-169. <http://www.jstor.org/view/10490965/ap020039/02a00030/0?frame=noframe&userID=807a4f2f@nyu.edu/01cce4403500501d8753b&dpi=3&config=jstor>

Bilgin, Pinar. (2006). What Future for Middle Eastern Studies? *Futures*, 38, 575–585.

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Facon, Isabelle. (2017, July). Russia’s Quest for Influence in North Africa and the Middle East.

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J. Peter, Pham. (2009 May/June). China's Surge in the Middle East and Its Implications for U.S. Interests. *American Foreign Policy Interests* 31, No. 3, 177-193.

Ogbogu, Jennifer. (2015, August). Impact of Middle East Terrorism on North Africa. *Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses*, 7 (7), 11-17.

Said, Edward. (1978). *Orientalism*. Vintage Books.

Said, Edward. (2001). *The End of the Peace Process: Oslo and After*. Vintage Books.

Sayegh, Fayez. (1959). Arab Nationalism and Soviet-American Relations. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 324, 103-110.

Shlomo, Ben-Ami. (2007). *Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy (2nd edition)*, Oxford University Press.

Sørli, Mirjam E. et al. (2005, February). Why Is There So Much Conflict in the Middle East? *Conflict Resolution*, 49 (1), 141-165.

Stivachtis, Yannis A. (2018). *Conflict and Diplomacy in the Middle East: External Actors and Regional Rivalries*. Bristol: E-International Relations.

Woodhouse, C. M. (2009, January). Britain and the Middle East. *Pakistan Horizon*, 62 (1), 81-106.

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Bromley, Smark. (2018). *Arms Transfer and SALW Controls in the Middle East and North Africa: Mapping Capacity-Building Effort*. SIPRI Background Paper. https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/bp_1811_att_mena_1.pdf

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Kumaraswamy, P.R. (2006, March). Who Am I? The Identity Crisis in the Middle East. *Middle East Review of International Affairs* 10, No.1, 63-73.

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Middle Eastern Press (All in English):

Al-Jazeera (Regional), <http://english.aljazeera.net>

Al-Ahram Weekly (Egypt), <http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/index.htm>

Jordan Times (Jordan), <http://www.jordantimes.com/>

Daily Star (Lebanon), www.dailystar.com.lb

Now Lebanon (Lebanon), <http://www.nowlebanon.com/Default.aspx> Iran Daily (Iran), www.iran-daily.com

Tehran Times (Iran) <http://www.tehrantimes.com>

The Turkish Daily News (Turkey), www.turkishdailynews.com

Gulf News (UAE), <http://www.gulfnews.com> Arab News (Saudi Arabia), www.arabnews.com

Azzaman (The Times) (Iraq), <http://www.azzaman.com/english/>

Middle East Times (Egypt), www.metimes.com

Haaretz (Israel) www.haaretzdaily.com

The Jerusalem Post (Israel), www.jpost.com

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS
SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	TWO
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	SIR M II E 1730
Course Title	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory
Course Description	
<p>This course introduces students to the conflicting ideas of what India is at present, and where it might be heading in future. The course aims to keep the students familiarise with the perspectives and arguments of Indian thinkers and scholars about the classical and contemporary ideas and issues pertaining to Nationalism, Development, State, Identity, Secularism and the like. Therefore, the focus is on the various related discourses of cultural, social, political, and economic those are the sites of intense debate.</p>	
Course Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To equip students to understand and apply concepts and ideas in the field of politics to the specific Indian context;● To make students familiar with the contemporary debates about the concepts of state, nationalism, secularism and the like;● To inculcate interests in reading and analysing Indian politics and to develop research capabilities;	

**Learning Outcomes Upon
completion of the course, student will be able to:**

- Ability to connect concepts in politics with the political processes in India
- Developing sensitivity to diverse social backgrounds and capability to appreciate different perspectives
- Analysing political problems, conflicts and tensions in all their complexities

Pedagogic Methods

- Lectures, Online/Offline Discussions

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

- ✓ Evaluation 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Group Discussion/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test (online/offline mode)
- ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Modules

I. Nationalism

- (i) Rabindranath Tagore
- (ii) Partha Chatterjee
- (iii) Ashish Nandy

II. State and Development

- (i) Atul Kohli
- (ii) Rudolph and Rudolph
- (iii) Amartya Sen
- (iv) P. Sainath

III. Secularism

- (i) Rajeev Bhargava
- (ii) Akeel Bilgrami
- (iii) Bikhu Parekh
- (iv) TN Madan

IV. On Gender

- (i) Tanika Sarkar
- (ii) Nivedita Menon

V. Caste Question

(i)BR Ambedkar

(ii)Jyotirao Phule

(iii)Gopal Guru

Readings

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- Bose, Sugata, Jalal, Ayesha (ed.), Nationalism, Democracy & Development, OUP, New Delhi, 1997
- Jayal, Niraja Gopal, Mehta, Pratap Bhanu (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2010
- Kohli, Atul, Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro-Business, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010
- Bilgrami, Akeel, Secularism, Identity, and Enchantment, The Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2015
- Guru, Gopal (ed.), Humiliation: Claims and Context, OUP, New Delhi, 2011
- Sainath, P, Everybody Loves a Good Drought, Penguin Books, 1996
- Pranab Bardhan, Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1984
- Rudolph, Lloyd R. and Rudolph, Susanne, The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1984.
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- Khilnani, Sunil, The Idea of India, Hamish Hamilton, London, 1997.
- Sarkar, Tanika, Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation: Community, Religion and Cultural Nationalism, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2001.
- Omvedt, Gail, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India, Sage, New Delhi, 1991.
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- Swati Ganguly and Abhijit Sen (eds.) Rabindranath Tagore and the Nation : Essays in Politics, Society and Culture, Punascha in association with Viswabharati, Kolkata, 2011.
- Pantham, Thomas, 'The Indian Nation-State,' in Veena Das (ed.), Handbook of Indian Sociology, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2004, pp. 426-450. Also in Veena Das (ed.) Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2003.
- Chatterjee, Partha, The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1991.
- Jayal, N.G. (ed.), Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2001.

- Irfan Habib Indian Nationalism: Essential writings Delhi, Aleph Book Company, 2017
- Thomas Pantham, Political Theories and Social Reconstruction: A Critical Survey of the Literature on India, New Delhi, Sage, 1995

Course Code	SIR M II E 1831
Name of the Course	Urbanisation Global Cities and Spatial Configurations
Course Type	Elective
Semester	Two
Course Credits	Four
Description	This introductory course to urbanisation processes pays attention to the genealogy of Cities, character of Urban Spaces, possibilities and limits of cities as global and local ethnographic sites, the past, present and future of Urban Spaces/cities, cities in relation to other cities (inter-urban processes), as well as the relationships with political, economic, social and historical materialisations; be they nation-states or a global configurations.
Course Objectives	<p>The objective of the course is to have a social scientific and ethnographic engagement with themes like the relationship between the rural and urban, political economy and inequality, urban life and its cultural and social dynamics, space and place, race and exclusion, and cities and citizenship.</p> <p>This course on urban processes can be qualitatively enhanced when working in conjunction with a functional urban lab as well as interdisciplinary political ecology programmes. There will be hands on engagements through seminar programmes, tutorials, films, as well as possible field extensions global cities, post- 90s cities, and southern cities, etc. there could be documentation of processes that take place in city spaces like protest; exclusions, development and reforms, migrations, environment and disaster, labour; and analysis of places of racial, ethnic, class and gender division. Multimodal pedagogic engagements with specific frames like urban ecology, urban geography, urban planning, political ecology and urban spatiality can also come in by ways of workshops and inter-institutional collaborations.</p>
Learning Outcomes	<p>Key learning outcomes come through ethnographic engagements with specific city processes and cases as well as broader social scientific analysis of literature. Cities will be understood as complex spaces that create, sustain, and transgress various forms of social and cultural distinction. There are also the broader historic, social, economic, and political phenomena that the city and its spatial organization reveal. Modules encourage participant-observation and the translation of this experience into ethnographic written vignettes. The learner gains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic fluency in some of the central debates in urban studies and possibilities of ethnographic methods in city constructions ● Evaluation and thereby analytical leads into global urban turns, plans, and transformations ● Apply understanding to analysis and interpretation of specific urban phenomena ● Unpacking urban processes during contingent contexts like the

	<p>pandemic, floods or other disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptualisation of society, culture, and history through an exploration of Cities as a site of ethnographic inquiry.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials.
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through Modules	<p>Module 1: Introduction to Urban Studies Cities through History / Understanding and Representing the Modern City/ Ecological Perspectives (Chicago School, Social Spatial, Natural and Built Environment)/ Urban Ethnographic tradition</p>
	<p>Module 2: Urban Political Economy Cities, Industrialization and Socio-Spatial Change/ Capitalism and Urban Dynamics/ Elites Political Power and Urban Dynamics/ Informalities and mobilities in the cities</p>
	<p>Module 3: Socio Cultural Processes and Globalisation Class, Race, Ethnicity, Gender and Culture in the Cities/ Social Networks, public spaces and the city/ Global cities/ Planetary Urbanisation/ Postmodern geographies of cities</p>
	<p>Module 4: Introduction to Spatial Paradigms Urban as a multi-scalar process of socio-spatial transformation (Henri Lefebvre)/ Everydayness (Michel deCerteau/ Henri Lefebvre)/ Post-metropolis (Edward Soja)/ Neoliberalism and the city (Neil Brenner/ David Harvey)</p>
	<p>Module 5: Unpacking ‘Smart Cities’ and City-Plans Idea of smartness/ Algorithmic governance/ City during disasters or pandemics: Designs and Plans/ The jargon of ‘resilience’/ Urban processes during climate change and pandemics</p>
Extended Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borja, Jordi and Castells, Manuel. 1997. Local and global: the management of cities in the information age. Oxon: Earthscan. • Brenner, Neil (Ed.). 2015. Critique of urbanization: selected essays. Berlin: Bouverlag. • Brenner, Neil and Schmid, Christian. 2015. Towards a new epistemology of the urban? City, v. 19, n. 2-3, p. 151-182. • Burgess, Ernest W., and Robert E. Park. 1984. The City. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press. • Castells, Manuel. 2002. The Castells Reader on Cities and Social Theory. Edited by Ida Susser. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Limited. • Certeau, Michel de. 1984. The Practice of Everyday Life. Berkeley: University of California Press. • Dawson, Ashley. 2019. Extreme Cities: The Peril and Promise of Urban Life in the Age of Climate Change. London, UK: Verso. • Elden, Stuart. 2001. Understanding Henri Lefebvre theory and the possible. New York: Continuum. • Fainstein, Susan, and Scott Campbell. 2002. Readings in Urban Theory. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Limited. • Gotham, Kevin F. 2009. Creating liquidity out of spatial fixity: the secondary circuit of capital and the subprime mortgage crisis. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, v. 3, n. 2, p. 355-371.

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- Harvey, David. 2014. Cities or urbanization? In Brenner, Neil (Ed.). *Implosions/explosions: towards a study of planetary urbanization*. Berlin: Verlag GmbH: 52-66.
- King, Anthony D. 1991. *Global Cities: Post-imperialism and the Internationalization of London*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Lefebvre, Henri. 1971. *Everyday life in the modern world*. New York: Harper & Row.
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- Lefebvre, Henri. 2001. Comments on a new state form. *Antipode*, v. 33, n. 5, p. 769-782.
- Lefebvre, Henri. 2003. *The urban revolution*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
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- Logan, John and Molotch, Harvey. 1987. *Urban fortunes: the political and economy of place*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
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- Merrifield, Andy. 2002. *Metromarxism: A Marxist Tale of the City*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Merrifield, Andy. 2013. The urban question under planetary urbanization. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, v. 37, n. 3, p. 909-922.
- Mollenkopf, John Hull. 1983. *The Contested City*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sassen, Saskia. 2001. *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sassen, Saskia. 2002. Locating cities on global circuits. *Environment & Urbanization*, v. 4, n. 1, p. 13-30.
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- Soja, Edward W. 1989. *Postmodern geographies: the reassertion of space in critical social theory*. London: Verso.
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	<p>Angeles and other real-and-imagined places. Cambridge: Blackwell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soja, Edward W. 2000. Postmetropolis: critical studies of cities and regions. Oxford: Blackwell. • Sugrue, Thomas J. 2005. The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. • Whyte, William Foote. 1993. Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. Chicago, IL: University Of Chicago Press.
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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	II
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	SIR M II E 1820
Course Title	Labour Migration, Citizenship and Governance
Course Credit	4

Course Description

Most people in present day world are deeply connected at individual levels to migration. Migration is part of personal histories, family and national economies. While the purpose of migrations differs, the dynamics of human movement mainly in the form of economic migration has emerged an innovative category in the field of inter-disciplinary social science scholarship. Human political identities became central aspects of discourses related to all types of migrations, and the issue of human rights guarantees for migrants, especially from political establishments is a question that has been dealt in different ways. This course focuses on social history of migration, analysis of migrant and state policies, political analysis of citizenship factors, comparative analysis of policies and laws in different spaces and historical periods. This course situates the social, economic and cultural dimensions of values accorded to persons in the processes of migrations. It explores Intra and Tans-disciplinary approaches for the promotion of inclusive social and political processes. However, policy oriented academic training on governance is another key aspect of the course. Strengthening the governance of migration mostly on aspects of regulation, skill development and legalization have been on the advent since last two centuries. Across the world, migration policies of the recent times indicate widening resistance towards free, right based and safe migration wherein the concept of citizenship becomes important. The international migration governance dialogues and processes since last two decades till the Global Compact on Migration and other such civil-institutional initiatives relating to migrant/refugee rights are also considered for the course in a detailed manner.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:

- Understand the role Global and multilateral rights initiatives which influence policies of migration at different political spaces.

- To encourage direct contact with scholars/experts/media persons/activists and labour rights activists field of studies Learn to engage critically with issues in governance.
- is to develop capacities for further research in the key areas like migration governance, ideas of citizenship

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, student will be able to:

To help identify the important landmarks in transnational/Global Migration rights Initiatives.

to attain theoretical clarity regarding the infusion of the concept of citizenship into studies on migration governance

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/Group Discussions/Audio-Visual Short Internships and mentoring linkages with NGOs, Journalists, and Research Organizations.

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test.

End Semester Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Module 1:

Thematic co-relation between international labour migration, citizenship and governance.
Evolution of the rights, migration governances of select countries
Forced and involuntary migration, indentured labour
The concept of contemporary slavery

Module 2:

Emerging issues in migration and citizenship (legal aspects of migration)
Multilateral and Global Initiatives in labour Migration since 1990s

Theories of citizenship (Locke, Kant and Seyla Benhabib)

Migrants residency rights (liberative and restrictive)

Feminization of labour

Module 3:

Migrant Community and Diaspora: Thematic Differentiations.
Cultural and social dimensions of Migration.
Migrant governance: Different Models.

Module 4:

ILO and migrant rights discourses (ILO)
Rights Based Approaches to migration governance
Global Compact for Migration
Migration and development debates: Regional Agenda and Tripartite Engagements.

Module 5:

Documentation, Welfare and Rights Protection
Comparative analyses of Select countries; India, Belgium, Sweden and Germany.

Essential Readings

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Additional Readings

Haaretz (Israel) www.haaretzdaily.com

The Jerusalem Post (Israel), www.jpost.com

