MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

MA PROGRAMME

POLITICS (PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE)

OBE Scheme and Courses (2020-2022 Batch onwards)

School of International Relations and Politics
Mahatma Gandhi University
Kottayam-686560
KERALA

MA Programme Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

The MA programme in Public Policy and Governance has been designed to equip students to take up a wide range of positions including teaching and research in the frontier areas of Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The scope of public policy has expanded during the last five decades as a result of the intervention of the state in the realm of society and economy across many nations. The locus of public policy then shifted to the role of governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations of over decades. However, the global dynamics has changed considerably since the 1990s. Some even suggested that the nation-state's ability to determine effective national policy has withered with the growth of economic globalisation. The global stage rendered nations less potent as policy-making instruments. The principal task of public policy was then only to maintain the competitiveness of the nation, promote its export industries, and make its resources attractive to investors. Many nations operated under the auspices of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of key global institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The emergence of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) further stimulated thinking on new arenas of governance. Further, cultural animosities have collided with the sheer turbulence of globalisation. Terrorism and militarism have become primary global issues. Indeed, globalisation and the sheer pace of social change present a formidable demand on practitioners and students of public policy as the world entered the 21st century.

The MA programme has been envisaged to introduce students to the broad fields of theoretical as well as empirical questions encompassed by Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The students should identify, explain, and apply key concepts and terms underlying Public Policy and Governance, grasping public policy and Governance as unfolding dynamics in an interdisciplinary mode; the student should demonstrate a grasp of the global environment in both Public Policy and Governance. Students should address questions such as: What is public policy? How broad is its scope? How does public policy involve and impact us? Does the public policy making process work effectively? How is the public policy agenda set? Who and what have been ignored? What is power? Who has it and who does not? How is public policy formulated? What institutions and actors make policy? What are the limits of rational analysis? How is policy ultimately authorized? How is public policy implemented? How big and intrusive are government bureaucracies? How can the administration of programmes be improved? Who pays for public policy? What is the public policy budget? How are taxes raised and lowered and for whom? What was the recent tax reduction all about? What fiscal tools are used to steer national and global economies? How do we assess the effects of public policy? How is it working? How do we know? Who are the winners and the losers? In sum, the post graduate programme in Public Policy and Governance provides ample opportunities for academic as well as policy initiatives within an interdisciplinary mode.

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Scheme and Courses (2020 Regulation)

Semester I

Sl .No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 1.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 2.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 3.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 4	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 5	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester II

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 6.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 7.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 8.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 9	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 10	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester III

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 11.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 12	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 13	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 14	Open	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 15	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester IV

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 16	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 17	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 18	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Dissertation:19	Compulsory	40%	60%	6	Full Semester
Viva Voce: 20	Compulsory		100%	2	End Semester
Grand Total				**80**	**Four Semesters**

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (I Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 01	Introduction to Political Thought	C	4
2	SIR MP C 02	Post-War World	C	4
3	SIR MP C 03	Political Geography and Area Studies	C	4
4	SIR M C 04	State and Politics in India	C	4

ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
5	SIR MP E 21	Theories of Globalization	E	4
6	SIR MP E 22	Introduction to Indian Constitution	E	4
7	SIR MP E 23	State and Politics in Kerala	E	4
8	SIR MP E 24	Human Rights	E	4
9	SIR MP E 25	Gender and Politics	E	4

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (II Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 05	Political Theory	C	4
2	SIR MP C 06	Introduction to International Relations	C	4
3	SIR MP C 07	Foreign Policy of India	C	4
4	SIR MP C 08	Public Administration	C	4

ELECTIVES (Select one elective course)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
5	SIR MP E 26	West Asia and North Africa in World Politics	E	4
6	SIR MP E 27	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory	E	4
7	SIR MP E 28	Urbanisation Global Cities and Spatial Configurations	E	4
8	SIR MP E 29	Labour Migration, Citizenship and Governance	E	4

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (III Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 19	Public Policy : Theory and Method	C	4
2	SIR MP C 10	Comparative Politics	C	4
3	SIR MP C 11	Introduction to Research Methodology	C	4

ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
4	SIR MP E 31	Refugees in International Politics	E	4
5	SIR MP E 32	Politics of Climate Change	E	4
6	SIR MP E 33	Human Rights and International Relations	E	4
7	SIR MP E 34	Public Policy in India	E	4
8	SIR MP E 35	India's Defence Policy	E	4

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (IV Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 12	International Political Economy	C	4
2	SIR MP C 20	Public Policy Analysis	C	4

ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
3	SIR MP E 39	Modern German Political Philosophy	E	4
4	SIR MP E 40	Health Policy	E	4
5	SIR MP E 41	The Indian Diaspora		
6	SIR MP E 42	Human Rights in India	E	4
7	SIR MP E 43	Issues in International Relations	E	4
8	SIR MP E 44	Politics of Modernity in Kerala	E	4
9	SIR MP E 45	Local Governance and Public Policy in India	E	4
10	SIR MP E 46	Issues in Human Rights	E	4
11	SIR MP E 47	Media and International Relations	E	4
12	SIR MP E 48	Internship	E	4
13	SIR MP E 49	Dalit and Tribal Politics in India	E	4
14	SIR MP E 50	China and the Global System	E	4

COMPULSORY

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 14	Dissertation	C	6
2	SIR MP C 15	Viva Voce	C	2

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M.A Politics (PPG) - FIRST SEMESTER

CORE COURSES

PAPER – 1
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THOUGHT

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics (PPG)
Semester	**I**
Course Status	**Core**
Course Code	**SIR MP C 01**
Course Title	**Introduction to Political Thought**
Credits	**4**
Course Description	

Course Description
The course is a combination of moral and political philosophies. Both being normative components of philosophy the purpose of the course is to see how different philosophers, starting from Plato of ancient Greece, have organized their concepts to answer the questions of "What is morally right?", "How society should be structured in order to allow human flourishing?", and "What makes societal structures legitimate?"The course introduces different philosophical modes through which societal structures and human actions can be interpreted.

Course Objectives
1. Training students in reading the major writings in political philosophy
2. Introduction of the logic of arguments in different political and moral Philosophies
3. Schooling the students to formulate their own philosophical projects

Course Outcomes
1. Students will get know how to approach philosophical writings
2. Students will be equipped with philosophical knowledge of politics which they can use to analyse any social and political issue
3. Unlearning the fundamental concepts of political and moral life

Pedagogic Methods

Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions. Evaluation (Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination Course Content through 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 two internal tests (one in offline

and one in onlinemode)

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Content (Modules)

Module I : Ancient Greek Political Thought
Plato: Socratic Citizenship, Ideal State,Philosophers and Kings, Just City, Allegory of the Cave and the Divided Line
Aristotle: Concept of Nature, Theory of Justice, Mixed Regime and the Rule of Law, Teleological Moral Reasoning

Module II : Discovery of "New Continent" in Politics

Niccolò Machiavelli**:** New Modes and Orders, Realism, Modern Secular Nation State, Discovery of America

Module III : Social Contract

Thomas Hobbes**:** State of Nature, Social Contract ,Absolutism, Sovereign State
John Locke**:** Labour, Private Property, State of Nature, Constitutional Government
J.J. Rousseau**:** State of Nature, Civilization and Property, General Will, Social Contract
Module IV : Utilitarianism
Jeremy Bentham**:** Principles of Utility

J. S. Mill**:** Maximum Happiness Principle, On Liberty, Laissez Faire State,

Consequentialism

Module V : Marxism
Karl Marx**:** Theory of state and Revolution**,** Laws of Motion of Capital: Argument in

Capital Vol:1, Primitive Accumulation
Lenin**:** Theory of Imperialism, Wars and Revolution
Mao- Tse-Tung: Cultural Revolution, On Contradictions

Essential Readings List

Aristotle ;*Politics* (Translated by Benjamin Jowett) Batoche Books Kitchener 1999

Aristotle; *The Nichomachean Ethics* Penguin Books London 1976

Bentham, Jeremy   ; *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*Batoche Books Kitchener 2000

Elliott, Gregory; *Althusser: The Detour of Theory;* Historical Materialism Book Series Vol:13 Brill Publishers Boston 2006

Hobbes, Thomas: Leviathan, Penguin, London 1985

Locke, Lock; *Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration;* Yale University Press New Haven and London 2003

Machiavelli,Nicolo ;*The Prince;* Rowland Classics: electronic Series 1999

Marx, Karl; *Capital:A Critique of Political Economy*; Vol:1; Penguin Books in association with New Left Review 1976

McTaggar, John Ellis McTaggart; *Studies in the Hegelian Dialectic*; Batoche Books Kitchener 1999

Mill,John Stuart ; *On Liberty*; Batoche Books Kitchener 2001

Ollman, Bertell; *Dance of the Dialectic*; University of Illinois Press Urbana and Chicago 2003

Plato, Republic, Penguin, London 2007

Plato; *Five Great Dialogues* ; Lois Ropes Loomis (ed); Gramercy Books; New York1969

Poulantzas , Nicos; *Classes in Contemporary Capitalism;* NLB, 7 Carlisle Street, London WI 1975

Rousseau JJ; *The Social Contract and the First and Second Discourses*; Yale University Press New Haven and London 2002

Sir William Molesworth, Bart(ed); *The English Works of Thomas Hobbes*; C Richard Printers London 1975

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	**I**
Course Status	**Core**
Course Code	**SIR MP C 02**
Course Title	**Post war World**
Credits	**4**

Course Description

This course familiarizes the student with the major international developments of the post cold war period which begins in 1945 and ends in the early nineties. A brief background to the period in a nutshell is also envisaged.

Course Objectives

The course tries to discard traditional orientations as much as possible by looking at issues from different perspectives. Since most of the available literature is western oriented, the student is encouraged to search for differing approaches.

Course Outcomes

The course eventually provides the relevant information with regard to the different issues and events. It also forms the background for several other courses ranging from theory to area studies.

Pedagogic Methods

Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars, Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

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 Content (Modules)

1.Introduction/ Background

2.The Cold War – Origins of the Cold War-Containment-Marshall Plan-North Atlantic Treaty Organization-The German Problem-European Co-operation- Cuban Crisis.

3. Decolonisation in Asia and Africa- Colonialism-Impacts of the two world wars-Factors that contributed to decolonization-The challenges of decolonisation.

4. The Korean Crisis- The Background-The invasion of 1950- United States intervention-The Chinese intervention- Cease fire-The division of Korea.

5. War in Vietnam-The Background-Phases of the War-Geneva Conference- United States intervention- Vietnamese reactions- Escalation of the war- Implications for the neighbourhood- Peace.

6. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe-Background-Soviet domination of East Europe-Post Stalinist developments- Hungary-Poland-Albania-Brezhnev Doctrine.

7.United States and Latin America- Traditional United States interests-Cold War period- Guatemala- Cuba-Chile-Nicaragua-El Salvador-Grenada.

8. Détente- International Relations at the end of the nineteen sixties-Impetus for détente-Political settlement in Europe-Developments in the Third World- Arms Limitation Talks.

9. Disintegration of the Soviet Union- Failure of the Soviet mission- Communist Party- Economic performance-Agriculture-Industry-Defence spending- Cultural and religious policies- National question-External factors- Gorbachev.

List of Essential Readings

Applebaum, Anne (2012) *Iron Curtain: The Crushing of Eastern Europe, 1944-1956* (London: Penguin).

Bandyopadhyay,Sekhar (2012) *Decolonization in South Asia* (New Delhi: Orient Blackswan).

Bell, P.M.H. and Mark Gilbert (2016) *The World Since 1945: An International History* (London: Bloomsbury Academic).

Calvocoressi, Peter (2008) *World Politics since 1945* (London: Longman).

Cumings, Bruce (2011) *The Korean War: A History* (New York: Modern Library).

Gaddis, John Lewis (2006*) The Cold War: A New History* (New York: Penguin).

Grandin, Greg (2007) *Empire's Workshop: Latin America, the United States, and the Rise of the New Imperialism* (New York: Holt).

Hanhimäki ,Jussi M.(2013) *The Rise and Fall of Détente* (Dulles: Potomac).

Hargreaves, John D (2016) *Decolonization in Africa*(London: Routledge).

Hastings, Max (2019) *Vietnam: An Epic Tragedy, 1945-1975* (New York: Harper Perennial).

Herring, George c. (2013) *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975* (New York:McGraw Hill).

Jeffrey, Robin (1981) *Asia: The Winning of Independence* (London: Macmillan).

Kieninger, Stephan (2018) *The Diplomacy of Détente: Cooperative Security Policies from Helmut Schmidt to George Shultz* (New York: Routledge).

Lowe, Peter (2000) *The Korean War* (New York: St Martin's).

Mingst,Karen A. and Ivan M. Arreguín–Toft (2010) *Essentials of International Relations* (New York: Norton).

Otfinoski, Steven (2019)*A Step Into History: The Cold War*(New York: Scholastic Inc.).

Roskin, Michael G. (2019)*The Rebirth of East Europe*(London Pearson).

Sakwa, Richard (1999) *The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union* ((London: Routledge).

Sebestyen, Victor (2010) *Revolution 1989: The Fall of the Soviet Empire* (New York: Vintage).

Taffet, Jeffrey and Dustin Walcher (2017) *The United States and Latin America: A History with Documents*(London:Routledge).

PAPER – III
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STUDIES

Course Code	SIR MP C 03
Name of the Course	**Political Geography and Area Studies**
Course Type	Core
Course Credits	Four
Description	As a field that overlaps on the one hand with human geography and on the other with regional or area studies political geography has become an inevitable premise for global political understandings and constructive engagements. This course engages with the economic and geopolitical patterns at regional levels. Thus it addresses the many lacks in international relations levels of analysis that gets a lot general. Regional peculiarities, deep understandings of regional diversities through history, as well as fundamental geographical and historical background of states as institutional order, become important. Histories of statehood, questions of space and power in contemporary political geography, territoriality, the state, geopolitics gets focus in this course. Geopolitics was among the pioneering theoretical explanations of geographical factors in realms like war and peace.
Course Objectives	The course objective will be to draw on key sources of information that facilitates studying regional characteristics and thereby into comprehensive analysis of states and their relations. But the pedagogical trajectory proceeds through regional diversities and allows learners specializations in regions through tutorials and seminars.
Learning Outcomes	The specific **learning outcomes** of this core course are: • To learn the genealogy of nation-state systems as a dominant form of organizing territory and people • The know the distinct political orders in various regions and investigate particularities • To gain an overview of political and economic geography of the world as well as the political map • To have an analytical ability to unravel political and cultural trends in regions • To identify key data and publication sources and terms in political geography as well as basic statistical and political texts • To explain regional conflicts and state priorities in changing contexts of sovereignties • To enhance discussion, presentation and writing of relevant areas
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.
Evaluation	40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through Modules	**Module 1**: Significance of Geography and Regional Study What is Political Geography- Scope of the idea/ Levels of geographic studies: state, region and international/ Territory and Nation State: how is state organised, from territory to single functional unit/ homogeneity and coherence, viability of nationalism as an option/ Territory and the International: geographic divisions, religious and linguistic diversity mapped, relations between states, decolonization., globalisation and international relations after globalisation (regions coming back- Global urban processes)/ Territory and the Regional: diversity and multidisciplinary approaches, why no singular model in comparative studies/ regional peculiarities/ Sub regional levels

	Module 2: State Levels: Early forms History of first states and the ways they got organised/ State and forces against state/ Religion, property and law: Implications for state development and peculiarity/ why did sovereign states appear Reading/ Ideas: - Hobbes: Leviathan / Basic theory; social contract and the rule of absolute sovereign for the protection of commonwealth/ war of all against all and state of nature - Locke: Peaceful commonwealth/ role of natural law/ classical liberalism - Marx: Separation of the state and civil society/ Base and Superstructure/ role of bourgeoisie/ individual growth and state debt - Fukuyama: Origins of Political Order/ From tribal society to institutionalised state
	Module 3: Nation State and State Level in Political Geography Sovereign states to nation states/ Appearance of nation states through cases (reference work by learners)/ Theories of nationalism/ Issues in nation building/ Nationalism in context (cases)
	Module 4: International Level in Political Geography Nation building and European expansion/ the age of discoveries and nationalism/ problems in distant governance/ Independence/ west and the rest – (Role play workshops that compare national symbols like anthems or liberation songs)
	Module 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Levels New states that emerge with colonial collapse/ legacies of empires/ territorial states as against nation states/ Regionalism as hidden in bipolar worlds and globalisation and as emergent in the twenty first century/ Global Urban Nodes/ Sub-regional levels: Failed states, separatism and its reasons (with close tutorials and seminars on sub-regional tendencies like the Scottish, Catalonian, Uyghur or separatisms like in Kosovo, or Crimea)
Extended Reference	**Extended Reference**: - Acharya, Amitav (2007), "The Emerging Regional Architecture of World Politics", World Politics, 59, pp 629-652. - Agnew, J.A, K. Mitchell & G. Ó Tuathail (eds.). 2003. Power. In A companion to political geography, Malden: Blackwell Pub. - Alan Pred. Place as historically contingent process: Structuration and thetime-geography of becoming places.Annals of the Association of Amer-ican Geographers, 74(2):279–297, 1984. - Albert, Mathias and Paul Reuber (2007), "Introduction: The Production of Regions in the Emerging Global Order-Perspectives on 'Strategic Regionalization", Geopolitics, 12(4), pp 549-554. - Allan Pred. Structuration and place: On the becoming of sense of placeand structure of feeling.Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour,13(1):45–68, 1983. - Anderson, Benedict. 1991.Imagined Communities:Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism.London, UK: Verso. - Andrew Gelman.Red State, Blue State, Rich State, Poor State: Why AmericansVote the Way they Do. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2010. - Anthony C Gatrell.Distance and space: a geographical perspective. Contemporaryproblems in geography. Oxford University Press, New

York, 1983.

- Barkey, Karen and Mark von Hagen. 1997.AfterEmpire: Multiethnic Societies and Nation-Building:The Soviet Union and the Russian, Ottoman, andHabsburg Empires. Boulder, CO: Westview.
- Bassin, M. 2007. Civilisations and their discontents: Political geography and geopolitics in the Huntington thesis. Geopolitics, 12: 351-374.
- Brenner, N., and N. Theodore. 2005. Neoliberalism and the urban condition. City, 9(1): 101-107.
- C. Flint. Whither the individual, whither the context?Political Geography,15(2):147–151, 1996.
- Cara Wong.Boundaries of Obligation in American Politics: Geographic, Na-tional, and Racial Communities. Cambridge University Press, New York,2010.
- Clastres, Pierre. 1989. *Society against the State.* Trans. Robert Hurley and Abe Stein. New York: Zone Books.
- Clastres, Pierre. 1994. *Archaeology of Violence.* Trans. Jeanine Herman. New York: Semiotext(e).
- Deleuze, Gilles, and Félix Guattari. 1987. *A Thousand Plateaus.* Trans. Brian Massumi. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Fawn, Rick (2009), "'Regions' and their study: wherefrom, what for and whereto? Review of International Studies, 35, pp 5-34.
- Ferguson, Brian. 2013b. "The Prehistory of War and Peace in Europe and the Near East." Chapter 11 in Fry 2013b.
- Flint, C. 2003. Dying for a "P"? Some questions facing contemporary political geography. Political Geography, 22(6): 617–620.
- Foucault, Michel. 1997. *Society Must Be Defended.* Trans. David Macey. New York: Picador.
- Foucault, Michel. 2000. *Power: The Essential Works of Foucault.* Ed. James Faubion. New York: New Press.
- Foucault, Michel. 2008. *The Birth of Biopolitics.* Trans. Graham Burchell. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gary King. Why context should not count.Political Geography, 15:159–164,1996.
- Gellner, Ernest. 1983.Nations and Nationalism. Ithaca,NY: Cornell University Press.
- Glassner, Martin Ira and Chuck Fahrer (2004), Political Geography, John Wiley, New Jersey.
- Graeber, David. 2012. *Debt: The First 5,000 Years.* New York: Melville House.
- Harvey, David. 2001. Spaces of capital: towards a critical Geography. New York: Routledge.
- Harvey, David. 2005. A brief history of neoliberalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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PAPER – IV

STATE AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ Politics and HR, Politics PPG
Semester	First
Course Status	Core
Course Code	SIR MP C 04
Course Title	State and Politics in India

Course Description

This course has been designed to develop a critical understanding of the salient features of the state and politics in India. It discusses the nature and trends in Indian politics. One of the objectives of the course is to introduce the history and evolution of political processes and institutional dynamics in contemporary India. It will look at the salient features of the Indian constitution and institutional arrangement at the National and state level. Studying the process of interaction between politics and society-caste, tribe and religion in contemporary India will be a significant component of the course. The course also intends to enable students to develop a critical perspective on Indian politics and identify the major issues confronting around it.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:

- Introduce the salient features of Indian politics.
- Recognise the nature and trends in Indian politics.
- Introduce the history and evolution of political processes and institutional dynamics in contemporary India.
- Identify and reflect on the major issues confronting Indian politics.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Critically evaluate the social, political and economic variables for a proper understanding of the plurality and complexity of Indian society and polity.
- Develop a critical perspective on Indian politics.
- Conceptually grasp the institutional dynamics and political processes in contemporary India.
- Identify major challenges to Indian democracy.

Pedagogic Methods

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

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

- ✓ Internal Assessment: 60 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: Approaches to the Study of Politics in India and the Nature of Indian State

Nature of the Indian State- Approaches and views to the study of the Indian state- Perspectives of Indian Nationalism

Module II: History and Evolution of State and Political System in India

Legacies of the Colonial State- State formation and Reorganisation- changing nature of Indian Politics- Liberalisation and Economic Reforms

Module III: Indian Constitution and Institutional Functioning

Making of the Indian Constitution – Constitutional development and basic features of Indian constitution- Structure and Functions of Important institutions of Indian union- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary- centre-state relations.

Module IV: Party System and Power Structure in India

National and regional parties: Social and ideological bases; a transformation to a multiparty system and coalition politics, Identity Politics- caste/ class/ gender/ religion, regional aspirations, determinants of voting behaviour

Module V: Debates and Issues on State and Politics in India

Corruption; Naxalism; Regionalism; Communalism,; Secessionism/insurgency; Changing nature of Federalism; Citizenship; Democracy; Secularism; Nationalist legacies; Unity and Integrity; Development and Social Transformation.

Essential Readings

Agarwal, R.C. (2000). *Indian Political System*. S Chand and Company.

Austin, G. (1999). *Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.

Baxi, U., & B. Parekh. (1994). *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*. Sage.

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Parekh, Bhikhu. (2015). *Debating India: Essays on Indian Political Discourse Debating India: Essays on Indian Political Discourse*. Oxford University Press.

Kothari, Rajani. (1970) *Politics in India*. Orient Longman.

Additional Readings

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

Basu, Durga Das. (2013). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa.

Bhargava, Rajeev. (1993). *Secularism and Its critics Robert W. Stern. Changing India: Bourgeois Revolution on the Subcontinent*. Cambridge University Press.

Brass, P.R. (1974) *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*. Cambridge University Press.

Chandra, Bipin. (2009). *History of Modern India*. Orient Blackswan Pvt Ltd.

Chandra. Bipin et al (1989). *India's struggle for independence*. Penguin.

Chatterjee, P. (1993). *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*. Princeton University Press.

Chatterjee, Partha. (1993). *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*. Princeton University Press.

Chaube, S.K. (1973) *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*. PPH.

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Frankel, Francine., Hasan, Zoya., Bhargava, Rajeev., & Arora Balveer. (2000) *Transforming India*. Oxford University Press.

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J. Hasan, S.N. Jha & R. Khan. (1989). *The State, Political Process and Identity*. Sage.

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Paul, Brass R. (2010). *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal*. Routledge.

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ELECTIVE COURSES

PAPER – 1
THEORIES OF GLOBALISATION

Course Code	SIR MPE 21
Name of the Course	Theories of Globalisation
Course Type	Elective
Semester	One
Course Credits	Four
Description	In contemporary discourse globalisation is synonymous to free market policies or economic liberalization, multiculturalism or Americanization/ Westernization, international legal regime, information technology as well as imaginations of global integration (global village).
Course Objectives	This course seeks a grounded understanding of the term "globalization" as the **prime objective**, and considers this crucial to contemporary political and academic debate. It engages with such motifs the outcome seeks to move further pedagogically.
Learning Outcomes	Thus **the learning objective** is to understand globalization, as historically informed, politically-contested and replete with struggles. • Analytical capability to use time and space as recurring themes like in complex situations like 'annihilation' of space with speed or technology for instance. • Explanations of processes as distinct power laden cultural experiences as well. • Writings that can normatively rethink the taken for granted theories and political assumptions.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures, Tutorial groups, Interpretative exercises of historical documents, Presentations and Discussions as well as interdisciplinary workshops
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content	1. Globalisation: History of the Idea

through Modules	1.1 Mediations of Technology 1.2 Suggestions in Literature and Social Theory 1.3 Resonances in Political Theory
	2. Contemporary Social Theories of Globalisation 2.1 Cultural Dimension: Arjun Appadurai 2.2 Globalisation and Modernity: Anthony Giddens 2.3 Globalisation and Time: Manuel Castells 2.4 Time-Space Compression: David Harvey
	3. Multiculturalism and Cosmopolitanism as a Category of Globalisation 3.1 Multiculturalism or the Cultural Logic of Contemporary Capitalism 3.2 Debating the Global Liberal Cosmopolitanism
	4. Globalisation and Normative Challenges: Through Cases 4.1 Ecological Order 4.2 Post National Constellations 4.3 Global Cities 4.4 Neoliberal paradigms of Globalisation
Extended Reference	Appadurai, A., 1996, Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions Of Globalization, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Archibugi, Daniele, Held, David, and Koehler, Martin (eds.), 1998, Re-imagining Political Community: Studies in Cosmopolitan Democracy, Stanford: Stanford University Press. Beitz, Charles, 1999, Political Theory and International Relations, Princeton: Princeton University Press. Brown, Garrett W., and Held, David, 2010, The Cosmopolitanism Reader, Cambridge: Polity Press. Cabrera, Luis (ed.), 2011, Global Governance, Global Government: Institutional Visions for an Evolving World System, Albany: SUNY Press. Castells, Manuel, 1996, The Rise of Network Society, Oxford: Blackwell. Cerutti, Furio, 2007, Global Challenges for Leviathan: A Political Philosophy of Nuclear Weapons and Global Warming, Lanham, MD: Lexington Books. Giddens, Anthony, 1990, The Consequences of Modernity, Stanford: Stanford University Press. Eriksen, Thomas Hylland, 2001, Tyranny of the Moment: Fast and Slow Time in the Information Age, London: Pluto Press. Falk, Richard, 1999, Predatory Globalization, Cambridge: Polity Press. Habermas, Jürgen, 2001, The Postnational Constellation: Political Essays, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ——, 2012, The Crisis of the European Union, Cambridge: Polity Press. Harvey, David, 1989, The Condition of Postmodernity, Oxford: Blackwell. ——, 1996, Justice, Nature, & the Geography of Difference, Oxford: Blackwell. Heidegger, Martin, 1950, "The Thing," in Poetry, Language, Thought, New York: Harper & Row, 1971. Held, David, 1995, Democracy and the Global Order: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance, Stanford: Stanford University Press. Held, David, McGrew, Anthony, Goldblatt, David, and Perraton, Jonathan, 1999, Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture, Stanford: Stanford University Press. Kymlicka, Will, 1999, "Citizenship in an Era of Globalization: A Response to Held," in Ian Shapiro and Casiano Hacker-Cordon (eds.), Democracy's Edges, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Kern, Stephen, 1983, The Culture of Time and Space, 1880–1918, Cambridge,

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Marx, Karl, 1848, "Communist Manifesto," in Robert Tucker (ed.), The Marx-Engels Reader, New York: Norton, 1979.

Maus, Ingeborg, 2006, "From Nation-State to Global State or the Decline of Democracy," Constellations, 13: 465–84.

McLuhan, Marshall, 1964, Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man, New York: McGraw Hill.

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Miller, David, 2012, National Responsibility and Global Justice, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Miller, David, 2013, Justice for Earthlings: Essays in Political Philosophy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Modelski, George, 1972, Principles of World Politics, New York: Free Press.

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Nussbaum, Martha C., et al., 1996, For Love of Country: Debating the Limits of Patriotism, Boston: Beacon Press.

Pogge, Thomas, 2001, "Priorities of Global Justice," Metaphilosophy, 32: 6–24.

——, 2002, World Poverty and Human Rights: Cosmopolitan Responsibilities and Reforms, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Rawls, John, 1993, Political Liberalism, New York: Columbia University Press.

Robertson, R., 1992, Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture, London: Sage.

Rosa, Hartmut, 2013, Social Acceleration: A New Theory of Modernity, New York: Columbia University Press.

Ruggie, John Gerard, 1993, "Territoriality and Beyond: Problematizing Modernity in International Relations," International Organization, 47: 139–74.

Scheuerman, William E., 2004, Liberal Democracy and the Social Acceleration of Time, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

Schivelbusch, Wolfgang, 1978, "Railroad Space and Railroad Time," New German Critique, 14: 31–40.

Scholte, Jan Aart, 2000, Globalization: A Critical Introduction, New York: St. Martin's.

Stiglitz, Joseph E., 2018, Globalization and Its Discontents Revisited: Anti-Globalization in the Era of Trump, New York: Norton & Co.

Tomlinson, John, 1999, Globalization and Culture, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Virilio, Paul, 1977, Speed and Politics, New York: Semiotext[e], 1986.

Brock, Gillian, and Harry Brighouse (eds.), 2005, The Political Philosophy of Cosmopolitanism, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Brown, Garrett Wallace, 2009, Grounding Cosmopolitanism: From Kant to the Idea of a Cosmopolitan Constitution, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. 2004. World-systems analysis: An introduction. Duke University Press.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century. New York: Academic Press

Zizek, Slavoj. 1997. Multiculturalism, or, the Cultural Logic of Multinational Capitalism. New Left Review I/225, September-October.

Sassen, Saskia. 1998. Globalization and Its Discontents.New Press

PAPER – 11
INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	Semester I
Course Status	ELECTIVE
Course Code	**SIR MP E 22**
Course Title	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION
Course Credit	4

Course Objectives

The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the core ideas and values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and enable them to critically review the working of various institutions created under the Constitution. The course has been designed to cover the evolution and various stages in the development of Indian Constitution. The course also intended to achieve a critical understanding among the students about the nature of rights and duties of the citizens included in the constitution of India. Course also aims to develop greater appreciation on the values of liberty, equality and social justice.

Learning Outcomes

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students should:

- ➢ Have improved their understanding of the legacy of the National Movement and the constitutional development in the country;
- ➢ Be able to analyse and critically review the core values and the philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution;
- ➢ Have improved their understanding of the rights and duties of the Indian citizens and be able to critically review the violations of such rights in the Indian context;
- ➢ Be able to *develop and uphold the values of liberty, equality and social justice in all social relations* and interpret and suggest relevant policy measures to protect such core values and principles enshrined in the Indian constitution.

Pedagogic Methods

Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions. Evaluation (Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination Course Content through 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 External Examination: 60 marks

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Making of the Constitution:
- Making of India's Constitution- Colonial experiments

- Legacy of National Movement

- Constituent Assembly Debates and the Drafting Committee
- Major features of the Constitution

Module II: Philosophy/ Core values of the Constitution
- Preamble and Secularism
- Fundamental Rights and Duties
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Welfare State

Module III: Constitutional Developments in India
- Democracy and Social Justice
- National Integration
- Basic Structure Debate
- Emergency Provisions and Constitutional Amendments

Module IV: Institutions of Governance:
- Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees
- Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.
- Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Module V: Decentralization and Federalism in India:
- Nature of Indian Federalism- Strong Centre Framework
- Unitary Provisions and Adaptation- Inter- State- Council
- Local Government Institutions: Functioning and Reforms
- Recent Trends in Indian Federalism

Module VI: Regulatory and Governance Institutions:
- NITI Aayog ; Election Commission of India; National Human Rights Commission ; Central Information Commission, National Commission for Women; National Commission for Minorities; National Commission for Scheduled Castes; National Commission for Scheduled Tribes; Comptroller and Auditor General; Lok Pal and Lokayukta.

Reading List

Vanaik and R. Bharghava (eds) (2010). *Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives,* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan

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

Austin, Granville (2003).*The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.* New Delhi: Oxford,

Austin, Granville (2013).*Working of a Democratic Constitution: the Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Oxford.

B. Chakravarthy & K.P Pandey (2006). *Indian Government and Politics,* New Delhi: Sage.

Bajpai. Kanti and Pant V. Harsh (2013). *India's Foreign Policy: A Reader,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Basu, Durga Das (2005). *Introduction to the Constitution of India.* New Delhi: Printice Hall

Bhagwati, Jagdish and Panagariya, Aravind (2012). *India's Tryst with Destiny*. London: Collins Business.

Bhatia, Goutam (2018).*The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts.* New Delhi: HarperCollins India.

Brass, Paul R (1997).*The Politics of India Since Independence.* New Delhi: Cambridge.

Chakkravarthi, Bidut (2007).*Indian Politics and Society since Independence: Events, Processes and Ideology*. New Delhi: Routledge

De, Rohit.(2018). *A People's Constitution. The Everyday Life of Law in the Indian Republic*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

G. Austin (2004). *Working of a Democratic Constitution of India, New* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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Government of India, (2020). *The Constitution of India by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar* 2020 Edition Paperback – 1 January 2020

Govt. of India (2015). *The Constitution of India.* New Delhi: Ministry of law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Kashyap, Subash C (2009). *Parliament of India: Myths and Realitie*s, New Delhi: National Publishing House.

Kashyap, Subash C (2009).*Our Constitution*. New Delhi: NBT.

Khosla, Madhav (2012). *The Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: Penguin

Kumar, Raj (2011). *Ambedkar and Constitution,* New Delhi: Commonwealth Publication.

M. Laxmikanth (2016). *Indian Polity for Civil Services Examinations,* New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hills.

Mitra, Subrata K (2011).*Politics in India: Structure, Process and Policy.* New Delhi: Routledge

N. Chandhoke & Priyadarshini (eds) (2009). *Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

N.G Jayal and P.B. Maheta, (eds.) (2010). *Oxford Companion to Indian Politics,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Pal, S. (2014).*India'S Constitution –Origins And Evolution (Constituent Assembly Debates, Lok Sabha Debates On Constitutional Amendments And Supreme Court Judgments); Vol. 1.* New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.

Pandey J. N. (2019). *Constitutional Law of India,* Central Law Agency,

Singh, M.P & Saxena, R. (2008). Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns. New Delhi: PHI Learning.

PAPER – III
STATE AND POLITICS IN KERALA

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	One
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 23**
Course Title	STATE AND POLITICS IN KERALA
Course Teacher	

Course Description

The course aims to create an in-depth knowledge of modem Kerala, its history, polity and economy. It has been structured to provide a detailed account of the evolution of socio-political processes, social and political movements, governmental actions, etc. that led to the formation of present day Kerala. The course also gives a comprehensive analysis of Kerala economy, its contemporary challenges and the problems faced by some of the important sections of the state.

Course Objectives

1. To introduce the historical setting of emergence of state and politics in Kerala
2. Demonstration the role of various socio-political processes, social and political movements, and leaders in the making of modern Kerala
3. To give a comprehensive analysis of Kerala economy, its contemporary challenges

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course students should be able to:

1. Understand the evolution of state, society and politics in Kerala and the underlying socio- economic and political forces that shaped it;
2. Critically review the institutional development and the growth of democracy in Kerala;
3. Evaluate the role of political parties and new social movements in the socio- political development of Kerala;
4. Critically review the development discourse and its link with Kerala Model of Development;
5. Review the nature and dimensions of Kerala's decentralization experience and the role of citizen and SHGs in grass root development;

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

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: 50 marks

Course Contents (Modules)
MODULE-I: Evolution of State, Society and Politics in Kerala

Caste – Class structure in Colonial Kerala- Impact of Colonialism and Role of Missionaries- Social Reform Movements- Peasants and Working Class Movements- Evolution of Political Parties-Congress and Communist Parties- National Movement in Kerala (Major phases in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar).

MODULE-II: Post Independent Era- Legislature and Social Change
    Evolution of Legislature, Executive and Civil Service - Changing Role and Functions of Legislature in Kerala
MODULE-III: Political System and Political development in Kerala
    Party System and Electoral Politics- Coalition Politics- Trade Unionism-Interest and Pressure Groups; New Social Movement; Dalit, Women and Environmental Movements
MODULE-IV: Problems of Economic Development and Growth
    Land Reform; Land Rights in Contemporary Kerala- Agriculture, Industry and the Service Sector in Kerala- Kerala Model of Development
MODULE- V: Decentralization and Local Governance in Kerala
    Evolution of Local Self Government in Kerala- Decentralized Planning and Participatory Development- Self Help Groups- Kudumbasree and Women Empowerment

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Essential Reading List

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Core Readings

Chakraborty Achin (2005) "Kerala's Changing Development Narratives", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(6) February, pp. 541-547.

Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen (1996) *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Heller P. (1999) *The Labour of Development: Workers and the Transformation of Capitalism in Kerala, India*, Ithaca, Cornell University Press.

Biju, M.R (1997): *Politics of Democracy and Decentralisation in India: A Case Study of Kerala*, Delhi: Atlantic

Chander, N. Jose (ed.) (1986): *Dynamics of State Politics: Kerala*, New Delhi: Sterling.

Chander, Jose (1981): *Legislative Process in Kerala*, Trivandrum: KAPS.

Chandrika, C. S (2014): *Keralathile Sthree Charithrangal, Sthree Munnetangal*, Kottayam: D C Books.

Chentharassery, T.H.P (2014): *Ayyankali-Adhasthitharude Padathalavan*, Trivandrum: Mythri Books.

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PAPER – IV

HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Code	SIR MP E 24
Name of the Course	Human Rights
Course Type	Elective (MA Politics and IR & MA Politics(PPG)
Semester	I (First)
Course Credits	Four
Description	The course follows on basic queries as to what constitutes rights as well as the changing organisational order with a focus on international regime. There is a focus on normative and theoretical grounds of rights as well as the philosophy of human rights that addresses questions about the existence, content, nature, universality, or legal status of human rights.
Course Objectives	This basic course has as its prime **objective**, an entry into the concept of human rights, its evolution and political justification.
Learning Outcomes	• After this initial engagement a more **reflective outcome** in the course, through a module, seeks to contextualise human rights on different

	broad themes and thereby dwell upon a critique of the dominant discourses.
	• The learner gains a basic ability to explain the contexts of human rights issues in contemporaneity
	• The ability to conceptually place and interpret official documents of human rights
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Close readings of human rights documents/ media analysis/ presentations based on short research
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through Modules	**Conceptual and Theoretical Understanding of Human Rights** 1.1 Evolution of Human Rights 1.2 Principles and Theories of Human Rights 1.3 Political Justification of Human Rights **Which Rights are Human Rights?** 2.1 Civil and Political Rights 2.2 Social Rights 2.3 Rights of Women, Minorities, and Groups 2.4 Environmental Rights **Organisational Infrastructure for Human Rights** 3.3 International Relations, Democracy, and Human Rights 3.2 Organizations Related to Human Rights 3.3 Instruments of Human Rights and Covenants **Contextualizing Human Rights: Reading Cases** 4.1 Legal Regimes 4.2 Political Ecology of Human Rights 4.3 Political Economy of Human Rights 4.4 Gendering Rights
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Rawls, J., 1971, A Theory of Justice, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

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PAPER – V
GENDER AND POLITICS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	First
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 25**
Course Title	Gender and Politics
Course Credit	4

Course Description

The transition from Women's Studies to Gender studies registers a major disciplinary change in the field of social sciences, with substantive influence on reimagining methods of social enquiry. Studies in femininities and masculinities have made revolutionary changes through critiquing foundational systems of knowledge. Further, the dialogues at the transnational civil collectives have made a great influence in interpreting social issues from diverse points of views. Many such deliberations are part of studies in gender, and have made inroads even into the local official attempts for conventional programmes such as 'empowering women". Gender studies have also influenced critical views on patriarchal power locations and have problematised spaces including family, relationships, access and rights in civil spaces, fair representation at the level of policy making and the legal domain. It has also induced a rights based debate addressing the application of the concept of free equals, based on new scholarship on citizenship. Trans and queer peoples' rights agenda has also been highly mobile, inducing serious changes in the conception of humanity, a situation, usually conceived as male centric one. As an independent domain in political science, gender studies have reshaped perceptions on articulation of interests for demanding and attaining rights at all spheres of human activity. In the global politics, such inclusive processes have created tangible social achievements. This political development is attaining more acceptances in the discussions on equality, freedoms, recognition and identity. Critiques of nationalism, democracy, patriarchy etc., from the stand point of gender studies have infused a new dimension in academic and social fields of action. The course is preliminarily aimed to equip the students with critical personal and academic capabilities that could enable them to conduct independent enquiries on gender questions, both at the academic and popular realm. Open discussions on patriarchal culture, sexualities, heteronormativity, and its critics will form the major class room transactions. The course urges the students to think freely. Students are encouraged to participate in discussion pertaining to social and individual locations of gender questions. Students are required to participate in the discussions and interact with different personalities involved in gender justice movements.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:

➢ Familiarizing with the history of evolution of gender studies and its applications in the study of political science;

➢ To introduce the students to the contributions of discipline of gender studies and their affect on contemporary theories in political science;

➢ To introduce the students to people, organizations at different level, academic works, major social events regarding gender rights;

> ➢ To creates spaces inside and outside the class room to develop well informed, presentation and writing of relevant areas including legal aspects.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, student will be able to:
- ➢ Foster academic abilities for working on theoretical developments and dynamics of social processes related to advancements in gender studies;
- ➢ Understanding and critiquing the everyday life aspects from a gender lens;
- ➢ Understanding the global processes, analysis of legal processes in relevant local, national and international spheres;
- ➢ To develop a perspective on the global multilateral agenda of gender justice with focus on Transgender/querr peoples rights;
- ➢ To help attain analytical abilities in doing research on Gender studies

Pedagogic Methods:
Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria
- ✓ Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test.
- ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

I. Feminisms
Introduction to waves of Feminism
Civil and Political Rights (Mary Wollstonecraft)
Social Construction of Femininity (Simone de Beauvoir)
Radical trends(Mary Dal, Kate Millet)

II. Conceptualizing Gender:
Evolutions of the idea of Gender(locating trans from canon to modern law in India)
Gender and Social Construction: interrogating texts (visualculture & public sphere- Laura Mulvey)
Gender and Power- Social construction of powerlessness
Scope

III Gender and Politics
Gender and Citizenship- concept of graded citizenship with reference to transgenders
Caste, race and gender (Bell Hooks, Uma Chakravarti)
Gender and State (IPC sec. 377, Transgender policy in Kerala)
Gender rights movements in Kerala (history of queer movements)

IV. Gender and Class
Sex work as an identity (Nalini Jameela)
Feminization of Labour
Workplaces and gender(Transgender experiences at work- a case study of Kerala)

V. Gender and Sexualities
Critique of Heteronormativity: Locating cultural violence in Malayalam proverbs, folk traditions
Masculinities– Gender regimes (R W Connell)
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI)

Queer Identities-Discussion on Key terms

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Dworkin, Andrea,(1974): Women Hating, New York: Dutton.

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Evans,Mary et.al. (ed.) (2018): The Sage Handbook of Feminist Theory, New York: Oxford

Fuss, D (1991):Inside/out: Lesbian Theories Gay Theories, New York: Routledge.

Gardner, C. V. (2006). Historical Dictionary of Feminist Philosophy. USA: The Scarecrow Press.

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Jung,Carl (1989): Aspects of Masculine, London: Routledge

Jung, Carl (1969): On the Nature of Psyche, Princeton: Princeton University Press

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Benhabib, Syla, The Rights of Others : Aliens, Residents and Citizens, 2004

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Olesky, Dorota &Heran (ed.)(2011) The Limits of Gendered Citizenship, New York: Sage Publications

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- https://www.britannica.com/

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- 'Uyare' review: A poignant tale of courage and survival - The Week

  https://www.theweek.in/review/movies/2019/04/26/Uyare-review-A-poignant-tale-of-courage-and-survival.html

- 'Uyare' film review: Poignant, classy drama worth cheering for- The New Indian Express

  http://www.newindianexpress.com/entertainment/review/2019/apr/27/uyare-film-review-   poignant-classy-drama-worth-cheering-for-1969473.html

- 'Uyare' movie review: Despite minor quibbles, film soars high on Parvathy's wings - The Hindu

  https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/movies/uyare-movie-review-despite-minor-quibbles-film-soars-high-on-parvathys-wings/article26956855.ece

- Masculinity in Thomas Carlyle's "On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the Heroic in History"

  http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/carlyle/heroes/covert17.html

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- The Proppian Analysis for Fiction | Owlcation

> https://owlcation.com/humanities/The-Proppian-Analysis-for-Fiction

- The Heroic Journey – a Jungian Perspective - FrithLuton.com

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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

MA PROGRAMME

POLITICS (PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE)

OBE Scheme and Courses (2020-2022 Batch onwards)

School of International Relations and Politics
Mahatma Gandhi University
Kottayam-686560
KERALA

MA Programme Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

The MA programme in Public Policy and Governance has been designed to equip students to take up a wide range of positions including teaching and research in the frontier areas of Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The scope of public policy has expanded during the last five decades as a result of the intervention of the state in the realm of society and economy across many nations. The locus of public policy then shifted to the role of governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations of over decades. However, the global dynamics has changed considerably since the 1990s. Some even suggested that the nation-state's ability to determine effective national policy has withered with the growth of economic globalisation. The global stage rendered nations less potent as policy-making instruments. The principal task of public policy was then only to maintain the competitiveness of the nation, promote its export industries, and make its resources attractive to investors. Many nations operated under the auspices of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of key global institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The emergence of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) further stimulated thinking on new arenas of governance. Further, cultural animosities have collided with the sheer turbulence of globalisation. Terrorism and militarism have become primary global issues. Indeed, globalisation and the sheer pace of social change present a formidable demand on practitioners and students of public policy as the world entered the 21st century.

The MA programme has been envisaged to introduce students to the broad fields of theoretical as well as empirical questions encompassed by Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The students should identify, explain, and apply key concepts and terms underlying Public Policy and Governance, grasping public policy and Governance as unfolding dynamics in an interdisciplinary mode; the student should demonstrate a grasp of the global environment in both Public Policy and Governance. Students should address questions such as: What is public policy? How broad is its scope? How does public policy involve and impact us? Does the public policy making process work effectively? How is the public policy agenda set? Who and what have been ignored? What is power? Who has it and who does not? How is public policy formulated? What institutions and actors make policy? What are the limits of rational analysis? How is policy ultimately authorized? How is public policy implemented? How big and intrusive are government bureaucracies? How can the administration of programmes be improved? Who pays for public policy? What is the public policy budget? How are taxes raised and lowered and for whom? What was the recent tax reduction all about? What fiscal tools are used to steer national and global economies? How do we assess the effects of public policy? How is it working? How do we know? Who are the winners and the losers? In sum, the post graduate programme in Public Policy and Governance provides ample opportunities for academic as well as policy initiatives within an interdisciplinary mode.

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Scheme and Courses (2020 Regulation)

Semester I

Sl .No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 1.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 2.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 3.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 4	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 5	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester II

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 6.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 7.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 8.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 9	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 10	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester III

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 11.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 12	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 13	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 14	Open	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 15	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester IV

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 16	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 17	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 18	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Dissertation:19	Compulsory	40%	60%	6	Full Semester
Viva Voce: 20	Compulsory		100%	2	End Semester
Grand Total				**80**	**Four Semesters**

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (II Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 05	Political Theory	C	4
2	SIR MP C 06	Introduction to International Relations	C	4
3	SIR MP C 07	Foreign Policy of India	C	4
4	SIR MP C 08	Public Administration	C	4

ELECTIVES (Select one elective course)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
5	SIR MP E 26	West Asia and North Africa in World Politics	E	4
6	SIR MP E 27	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory	E	4
7	SIR MP E 28	Urbanisation Global Cities and Spatial Configurations	E	4
8	SIR MP E 29	Labour Migration, Citizenship and Governance	E	4

SECOND SEMESTER- 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 MP C 05	Political Theory	C	4	M.V.Bijulal
2	SIR MP C 06	Introduction to International Relations	C	4	C.Vinodan
3	SIR MP C 07	Foreign Policy of India	C	4	Lirar.P
4	SIR MP C 08	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 MP E 26	West Asia and North Africa in World Politics	E	4	Lirar. P
6	SIR MP E 27	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory	E	4	Abhirami
7	SIR MP E 28	Urbanisation Global Cities and Spatial Configurations	E	4	Mathew A.Varghese
8	SIR MP E 29	Labour Migration, Citizenship and Governance	E	4	M.V.Bijulal

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Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	TWO
Course Status	Core
Course Code	SIR MP C 05
Course Title	Political Theory

Course Description

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.

Course Objectives

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

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, Althuser)

III.   Major Traditions and Confronts of Political Theory

a)   Behaviouraslism and Post-Behaviourialism(David Easton, Mortan 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 Vasishtha 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 MP C 06
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

<div align="center">Course Contents</div>

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

<div align="center">Essential Reading List</div>

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 MP C 07
Course Title	Foreign Policy of India

Course Description

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.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:

- 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

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

- 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.

Cheriyan, J. (2017). From Non-Alignment to Stratagic Partnership. *Frontline*, September 1, 34(17), pp. 90-95.

Dixit J.N. (2009). *India's Foreign Policy and its Neibours*. 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.

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Name of the course	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Course type	CORE
Course credits	4
Course Code	SIR MP C 08
Course Description	**Course Description** 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.
Course Objectives	• 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	• Develop a better understanding of actual working of the pubic admonition 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 led 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	**Module-I: Public Administration: Meaning, Evolution and Scope** Public Administration: meaning, nature and scope, Public and Private Administration- Evolution of the discipline: Different stages and ongoing concerns - Public Administration and globalization **Module-II: Approaches to Public Administration** Traditional-Philosophical, Historical, Legal, Institutional **-** Modern-Marxist, Ecological, Behavioual, Developmental **-** Contemporary-Contingency, Rational Choice, Public Choice. **Module-III: Theories of Public Administration** 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 **Module-V: Comparative and Development Administration** Comparative Public Administration: Meaning, Importance and challenges - Administrative systems - UK – France – India – USA - Significance, Changing nature and challenges to Development Administration; Bureaucracy and development **Module-VI: Contemporary Discourses** 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.
Reading List	**Essential Readings:** AlakaDhameja (Ed), 2003. Contemporary Debates in Public

Administration, New Delhi,

Avasti R. and Maheswari S.R., (2009). Public Administration, Agra, LaxmiNarain Agarwal.

Basu, Rumki (2018), Public Administration, Concepts and Theories. New Delhi: Sterling,

Basu, Rumki. (2019), Public Administration in the 21st century: A Global South Perspective. New York and London: Routledge

Bhattacharya, Mohit (RPA), (2013) Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers

Bhattacharya, Mohit, (2016). New Horizons of Public Administration, Willford Press,

Buck Susan J. and Morgan Betty N.,(2005). Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Raymond W. Cox lll, Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut&Mohit Bhattacharya (2005), Public Administration: A Reader. New Delhi: OUP,

Chakravarty, Bidyut& Prakash Chand (2018), Public Administration in a Globalizing World. New Delhi: Sage.

Chandler J A (2017), Public policy and private interest: ideas, self-interest and ethics in public policy, Routledge

D. Ravindra Prasad, V. Sivalinga Prasad, (2010). Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers,

Dahiya, Sewa Singh and Ravindra Singh (2014), Comparative Public Administration. New Delhi, Sterling,.

Duncan Black (1969). "Lewis Carroll and the Theory of Games," American Economic Review, 59(2), pp. 206–210

Esping-Andersen, G. 1990 *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism.* Cambridge: Polity

Eva Poluha, Mona Rosendahl (2002). Contesting 'Good' Governance: Crosscultural Perspectives on Representation, Routledge

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

Miluwi, 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 PublicAdministration, Edward Elgar Publishing Press

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, AlbertC. (ed.), (1987). Classics of Public Administration, Chicago, Illinois: The DorseyPress

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

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

Additional Readings:

AmreshwarAvasthi and ShriramMaheshwari (2016), Public administration Agra Lakshmi Narain Agarwal

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

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Gulick, Luther &Urwick, L. (ed.) (1937). Papers on the Science of Administration, New York: Institute of Public Administration.

Henry Nicholas (2006), Public Administration and Public Affairs, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.

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 MP E 26
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 Organaisations – 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).

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

Dalacoura, Katerina. (2012). The 2011 Uprisings in the Arab Middle East: Political Change and Geopolitical Implications. *International Affairs*, 88 (1), 63–79.

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Kamrava, Mehran. (2005). *The Modern Middle East: A Political History since the First World War*. University of California Press.

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.

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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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@nyu.edu/01cce4403500501d8753b&dpi=3&config=jstor

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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.

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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.

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Gartenstein-Ross, Daveed. (2015, April). The Crisis in North Africa Implications for Europe and Options for EU Policymakers, Netherlands Institute of International Relations. https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/The%20crisis%20in%20North%20Afric a%2 0report%202015.pdf

Gause, F. Gregory. (1999). Systemic Approaches to Middle East International Relations. *International Studies Review*, 1 (1), Spring: 11-31.

Katerina Dalacoura. (2005, October). US Democracy Promotion in the Arab Middle East Since 11 September 2001: A Critique. *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944),* 81 (5), 963-979.

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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 MP E 27
Course Title	Contemporary Debates in Indian Political Theory

Course Description

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.

Course Objectives

- 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

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- Chatterjee, Partha, The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1991.

SYLLABUS

Course Code	SIR MP E 28
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	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. 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.
Learning Outcomes	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: • 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 pandemic, floods or other disasters • 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	**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 **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 **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 **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) **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
Extended Reference	- 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: Bauverlag. - 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.

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- Lefebvre, Henri. 2014. Critique of everyday life. London: Verso.
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Neoliberalism. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

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- Soja, Edward W. 1996. Postmodern geographies: journeys to Los Angeles and other real-and-imagined places. Cambridge: Blackwell.
- 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.

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	II
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	SIR MP E 29
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.

- 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 Intiatives in labour Migration since 1990s

- Theories of citizenship (Locke, Kant and SeylaBenhabib)

- 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

References

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Kapiszewski, Andrezej . (2006). Arab versus Asian Migrant Workers in the GCC Countries', Paper presented at United Nations Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and

Development in the Arab Region, Beirut, 15-17 May. http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM_Ittmig_Arab/P02_Kapiszewski.pdf (accessed on 12 December, 2012)

Mentz, George.(2009). The Political Economy Managed Migration Non-State Actors, Europeanization, and the Politics of Designing Migration Policies, Newyork:.Oxford University Press.

Ong, Aihwa. (2006). Neoliberalism as Exception: Mutations in Sovereignty and Citizenship, Durham: Duke University Press.

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Patterson, Orlando. (2005) Slavery and Social Death, Massachusetts: Harward University Press.

Ratha, Dilip and Zhimei Xu. (2008): Migration and Remittances Factbook. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Sajitha Beevi Karayil **(**2007) Does Migration Matter in Trade? A Study of India's Exports to the GCC Countries, South Asia Economic Journal; vol8; no.1.

The Sydney Herald (2011), Workers strike in UAE after labour riot, January 3.http://news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/workers-strike-in-uae-after-labour-riot-20110103-19dz9.html, accessed on April 4, 2013.

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Varghese, V.J.(2011). 'Outside and Inside the Nation:: Narratives and the making of a productive Citizen in Kerala' in Irudaya Rajan S (Ed) Migration, Identity and Conflict, India Migration Report, New Delhi: Rutledge .

Zachariah K.C, Kannan K.P. and Irudaya Rajan , S. (2002). (ed). Kerala's Gulf Connection: CDS Studies on International Labour Migration from Kerala State in India. , Centre for Development Studies.

Additional Readings

Haaretz (Israel) www.haaretzdaily.com

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

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

MA PROGRAMME

POLITICS (PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE)

OBE Scheme and Courses (2020-2022 Batch onwards)

School of International Relations and Politics
Mahatma Gandhi University
Kottayam-686560
KERALA

MA Programme Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

The MA programme in Public Policy and Governance has been designed to equip students to take up a wide range of positions including teaching and research in the frontier areas of Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The scope of public policy has expanded during the last five decades as a result of the intervention of the state in the realm of society and economy across many nations. The locus of public policy then shifted to the role of governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations of over decades. However, the global dynamics has changed considerably since the 1990s. Some even suggested that the nation-state's ability to determine effective national policy has withered with the growth of economic globalisation. The global stage rendered nations less potent as policy-making instruments. The principal task of public policy was then only to maintain the competitiveness of the nation, promote its export industries, and make its resources attractive to investors. Many nations operated under the auspices of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of key global institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The emergence of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) further stimulated thinking on new arenas of governance. Further, cultural animosities have collided with the sheer turbulence of globalisation. Terrorism and militarism have become primary global issues. Indeed, globalisation and the sheer pace of social change present a formidable demand on practitioners and students of public policy as the world entered the 21st century.

The MA programme has been envisaged to introduce students to the broad fields of theoretical as well as empirical questions encompassed by Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The students should identify, explain, and apply key concepts and terms underlying Public Policy and Governance, grasping public policy and Governance as unfolding dynamics in an interdisciplinary mode; the student should demonstrate a grasp of the global environment in both Public Policy and Governance. Students should address questions such as: What is public policy? How broad is its scope? How does public policy involve and impact us? Does the public policy making process work effectively? How is the public policy agenda set? Who and what have been ignored? What is power? Who has it and who does not? How is public policy formulated? What institutions and actors make policy? What are the limits of rational analysis? How is policy ultimately authorized? How is public policy implemented? How big and intrusive are government bureaucracies? How can the administration of programmes be improved? Who pays for public policy? What is the public policy budget? How are taxes raised and lowered and for whom? What was the recent tax reduction all about? What fiscal tools are used to steer national and global economies? How do we assess the effects of public policy? How is it working? How do we know? Who are the winners and the losers? In sum, the post graduate programme in Public Policy and Governance provides ample opportunities for academic as well as policy initiatives within an interdisciplinary mode.

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

Scheme and Courses (2020 Regulation)

Semester I

Sl .No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 1.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 2.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 3.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 4	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 5	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester II

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 6.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 7.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 8.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 9	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 10	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester III

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 11.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 12	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 13	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 14	Open	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 15	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester IV

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 16	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 17	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 18	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Dissertation:19	Compulsory	40%	60%	6	Full Semester
Viva Voce: 20	Compulsory		100%	2	End Semester
Grand Total				**80**	**Four Semesters**

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open (III Semester)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 19	Public Policy : Theory and Method	C	4
2	SIR MP C 10	Comparative Politics	C	4
3	SIR MP C 11	Introduction to Research Methodology	C	4

ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
4	SIR MP E 31	Refugees in International Politics	E	4
5	SIR MP E 32	Politics of Climate Change	E	4
6	SIR MP E 33	Human Rights and International Relations	E	4
7	SIR MP E 34	Public Policy in India	E	4
8	SIR MP E 35	India's Defence Policy	E	4

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Semester	Three
Course Status	Core
Course Code	**SIR MP C 19**
Course Title	**Public Policy: Theory and Method**
Credits	4

Course Description

Public policy making is not merely a technical function of government; rather it is a complex interactive process influenced by the diverse nature of socio-political and other environmental forces. Public policies in the developing countries possess certain peculiarities of their own by virtue of being influenced by an unstable socio-political environment, and face various problems and challenges. This course outline of concepts and models provide useful guidance and helps the students to undertake a comprehensive investigation for the suitable models to analyze our policy making process. Course intends to make the students to understand the theoretical structures within which public policy evolves. Methods of policy formulation and implementation and comparative analysis are the major highlight of the course.

Course Objectives

To introduce diverse traditions and School of thoughts in Public Policy and Governance;

To develop a critical insight of public policy theories to understand and analyse the nature of policy making and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and studied in distinct socio-economic-political and cultural settings;

To develop critical thinking and alternative perspectives in policy studies ;

   To improve the understanding of contemporary theory and practice in policy making.

Learning Outcomes

  On completion of this course, students should:

   Have improved their critical thinking and be able apply various theories and methods for studying public policy and governance;

   Be able to analyse and critically review the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream theories in policy studies;

   Have improved their understanding of the process of policy making and ethical aspects of policy making;

   Be able to interpret and suggest relevant policy measures in the realm of policy making 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 test
End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Course Content (Modules)

MODULE-I: Models of Public Policy –I

Vilfredo Pareto: Optimality and Improvement, John Rawls: A Theory of Justice, Almond Gabriel: Interest Aggregation and Articulation

MODULE-II: Models of Public Policy –II

Harold Lasswell : Policy Sciences, Yehezkel Dror : Mega Policy and Meta Policy
Charles Lindblom: Incrementalism

MODULE-III: Models of Public Policy –III

William Niskanen: Budget Maximizing Model, Elinor Ostrom : Institutional   Rational Choice, Amartya Sen : Development as Freedom

MODULE-IV: Concepts of Public Policy

Institutionalism, Process: Policy as a Political Activity, Public Choice, Strategic Planning

MODULE- V. State and Governance
Governance as Execution of Law, Democratic State and Democratic Administration, Neo-Liberalism and Rolling Back State, Local Governance (Urban and rural) decentralization, De-concentration and Devolution

Essential Reading List

Anderson J.E., (2006) Public Policy-Making: An Introduction, Boston,Houghton.

Ashford, Doug (ed.), (1992), History and Context in Comparative Public Policy, Ithaca, NY: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Bardach, Eugene (1977), The Implementation Game: What Happens After a Bill Becomes a Law, Cambridge, MA: MIT

Barker, Anthony, and B. Guy Peters (eds.), (1993), The Politics of Expert Advice: Creating, Using, and Manipulating Scientific Knowledge for Public Policy, Ithica, NY: University ofPittsburgh Press.

Barzelay, Michael (1992), Breaking Through Bureaucracy: A New Vision for Managing in Government, UCP, Berkeley, CA

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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	Three
Course Status	Core
Course Code	**SIR MP C 10**
Course Title	COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course Description

   The course is designed to offer key theoretical and methodological issues in comparative politics. It is intended to enhance our understanding of politics, state, government, capitalism, democracy, development, civil society, parties and interest groups, social movements from a comparative perspective. The course seeks to examine; the diversity of political systems in today's world; the historical development of a country's state; its political economy; its key political institutions; its mode and extent of representation and participation; its current and future dilemmas; its place in the world system and the key factors such as globalisation that influence the function of political systems today.

Course Objectives

1.Create a good understanding of the field of comparative politics, including big

   concepts, and theoretical approaches.

2.Understand the meaning of fundamental concepts in comparative political analysis

   including the state, nations, society, regimes and multi-level governance.

3.Improve their understanding of research in the field of comparative politics.

4.Acquire a deeper understanding and knowledge of the usefulness, possibilities and

    the limitations of pursuing research with a comparative perspective.

Learning Outcomes

1.Student will get know the diversity of theoretical approaches in comparative politics.

2.Student will be able to locate these theories in their historical background.

3.Will equip students to take part in comparative research .

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

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: 50 marks

Course Contents (Modules)

MODULE I

Introduction to Comparative Politics: Conceptual and Methodological Issues; Theories and Approaches.

MODULE II

Colonialism and decolonization: forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and decolonization; Nationalism: European and non-European.

MODULE III

Nature of State: Classes and Social Forces; Constitutionalism and Forms of Political System.

MODULE IV

Democratisation: democratic transition and consolidation; Formal/Informal Structures and Functions of Government: Legislature-Executive-Judiciary-Interest Groups-Non-Governmental Organisations

MODULE V

Political Participation, Party System and Electoral Process; Electoral Reforms and Experiences; Civil Society and New Social Movements; Human Rights, Gender and Political Violence; Ethnicity and Religion; Development and Underdevelopment: Impact of Globalisation.

(The key issues and categories of Comparative Politics need to be examined in the light of experiences from the Western and non-Western political systems – e.g. United States, Britain, France, India, Russia, and China)

Essential Reading List

ond, Gabriel(1996): *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*, New York: Harper Collins.

ond, Gabriel(2002): *Ventures in Political Science*, Colorado: Rienner.

ond G.A. Sidney Verba(1989): *The Civic Culture Revisited*, New Delhi: Sage.

ond, Gabriel A., Bingham Powell Jr.(1988): *Comparative Politics Today: A World View,* London: Scott, Foresman and Company.

usser L.(1971): *Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays,* London: New Left Books.

, Samir(1997): *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*, London: Zed Books.

Davis(1987): *Rethinking Development: Modernisation, Dependency and Postmodern Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.

ur, Kalim (ed.) (1984): *South Asia in Transition–Conflicts and Tensions*, New Delhi: Patriot.

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ny, Richard(1993): *Theories and Concepts of Politics*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.

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David(ed.)(1981): *Democracy at the Polls: Comparative Study of Competitive National Elections,* Washington, DC,: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy.

t, Peter(1983): *Politics, Power and Revolution: An Introduction to Comparative Politics,* Sussex: Wheatsheaf.

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William (ed.), *Looking to the Future: The Theory and Practice of Political Science* Vol.1 (Illinois: North Western University Press, 1991).

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John(1985): *Rethinking Modern Political Theory*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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S.E.(1970): *Comparative Government: An Introduction to the Study of Politics* Middlesex: Penguin.

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har, Heckscher (2010): *The Study of Comparative Government and Politics*, New York: Taylor & Francis.

e, Rod, Martin Harrop and Shaun Breslin(1982): *Comparative Government: An Introduction,* London: Macmillan.

Mahbub(1997): *Development in South Asia 1997,* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Stephen J.(2004): *Political Development and Democratic Theory: Rethinking Comparative Politics*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Ayesha(1995): *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical perspective*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

ava, Mehran(1996): *Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis* London: Routldge.

c, Lawrence, Richard G. Niemi, Pippa Norris(1996): *Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Global Perspective*, New Delhi: Sage.

Lichbach ,Mark Irving and Alan S. Z. (2009): Comparative Politics: Rationality, Culture and Structu New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

t, Arend(1989): *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Exploration* Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

en Hopgood(2000): "Reading the Small Print in Global Civil Society: The Inexorable Hegemony of the Liberal Self, " *Millennium*, Vol.29, No.1.

David(1998): *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Delhi: Worldview.

David (ed.)(1995): *Political Theory Today*, Oxford: Polity Press.

Mayer, Lawrence, D. Patterson and Frank Thames (eds.) (2009): *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington: CQ Press.

aughton, Neil(1996): *Success in Politics: A Comparative Study for Advanced Level,* London: John Murray.

an, Gurpreet (ed.)(1998): *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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nd R.(1977): *Marxism and Politics*, London: Oxford University Press.

Subrata(ed.)(1990): *The Post Colonial States in South Asia,* New York: Harvester Wheat sheaf.

ton, Kenneth & D. Jan Wran (2010): *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, New York: Cambridge Un Press.

ist, Olle(1999): *Politics and Development: A Critical Introduction*, London: Sage.

i, Amita and Jeyaratnam Wilson(2001): *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security*, Richmond, Surrey: Curzon.

n, Alfred(2001): *Arguing Comparative Politics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

e, Susan(1996): *The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

11

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	III
Course Status	CORE
Course Code	**SIR MP C 11**
Course Title	**Introduction to Research Methodology**
Course Credit	4

Course Description/ Objectives/Outcome

This course is designed with the aim of offering an interdisciplinary research perspective to the students. The course explores various research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) used in Social Sciences by drawing upon a range of philosophical, theoretical and empirical research questions that are current in the Social Sciences. The philosophical and theoretical aspects of the course will comprise an exploration of various theories, concepts and terms that are part of the research methodology. The empirical aspects will provide a broad understanding of various research methods and techniques, besides dealing with the practical realm of research. The specific outcome of the course is to help students complete a research proposal with academic rigor.

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

♦ develop the necessary methodological knowledge and skill in undertaking scientific social research;
Understandand Exemplify knowledge about basics of research methodology
Learn and Apply various research designs
Understand and Apply the sampling types and techniques
Understand and Apply tools and techniques of data collection
Understand and Apply statistical techniques in social science

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions, short internships etc..

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

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

20 Marks for internal test.

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS
ELECTIVES
SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics and PPG
Semester	Second
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 31**
Course Title	Refugees in International Politics

Course Description

The refugee crisis is one of the most complicated and human right issues in the world today. Most of the regions in the world are directly or indirectly a part of this massive human displacement tragedy. From Afghanistan, Myanmar and Syria to South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Venezuela, millions of people being driven from their mother country by various reasons are on the rise. This course explores the causes and consequences of forced migration across the globe and responses of the international community to this issue. It will focus particularly on forced migration linked to human rights violations, political instability, war and persecution. It would further provide a context for an analysis of the history, dynamics and current global scenario of refugee in international politics with particular emphasis given to the troubled regions in Asia and Africa since both these continents have been the major theatres of global refugee movement.

Course Objectives	The course enables the student to:
	- Examine the key actors, interests and norms that shapes the international refugee regime and international responses to other forms of displacement. - Identify the underlying features of contemporary refugee crises and how these features help to shape the discourses and negotiations in international politics.

	• Study the international laws and conventions governing the rights of refugees and to analyse how the local communities, national governments and international institutions respond to it.
Learning Outcomes	**At the end of the course the student will be able to:** ▪ Evaluate the current, policy-relevant research on international forced migration ▪ Critically examine the concepts, legal frameworks, literature and data on forced migration and refugees in specific ▪ Understand and analyze the fundamental norms underpinning the global refugee regime.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/ Group Discussions/Audio-Visual
Course Evaluation	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: Refugee Crises: Conceptual analysis & Contemporary Dimensions

Definition, history and overview, global scale, scope and significance of refugee studies, spatial mobility in social theory, international law and conventions for refugees

Module II: Refugee Crises: Case Studies

Causes, trends and status of refugees in Asia and Africa: Palestinian, Afghan, Rohingya, Libyan and Syrian refugees, Status of refugees in host states

Module III: Impact of Refugee Crises

Attitude of host states, Impact on society, politics and economy of host states, case studies: Europe and West Asia

Module IV: Response to Refugee Situations: Role of Humanitarian Actors

National, Regional and International Actors: UNHCR, UNRWA, Red Cross, Red Crescent, NGOs, achievements, failure and challenges.

Module V: Strategies of Negotiations and Solutions

Issue of citizenship and identity in a globalized world, questions of repatriation, rehabilitation

and resettlement, Urgent needs.

Essential Reading List

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Grahl-Madsen (1966). *The Status of Refugees in International Law*. A.W. Sijthoff. Leyden.

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United Nations Relief and Work Agency UNRWA (2007, January). *The United Nations and Palestine Refugees.*.

Weiner M. (1996). Bad Neighbors, Bad Neighborhoods: An Inquiry into the Causes of Refugee Flows. *International Security*, Summer, *21* (1), 5-42.

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

Course Code	**SIR MP E 32**
Name of the Course	**Politics of Climate Change**
Course Type	Elective
Semester	Three
Course Credits	Four
Description	Climate change for sure has emerged as the dominant motif in political discourse and defining issues of the twenty first century. It is an interdisciplinary ground, where the scientific understandings of climate in a significant way, by nineteenth century, enter into visible dialogues with contentious political processes.
Course Objectives	The **objective** of this course will be to equip the students to comprehend the ongoing discussions on climate, and ecology as integral part of emergent socio-political scenarios. There will be a focus on climatic 'knowledge generation process', portrayal of 'such issues', and the ways governmental, non-governmental as well as international institutions handle matters.
Learning Outcomes	- A **learning outcome** of this course is to have politically informed comprehension of the leading motifs in developmental discourse, as grounded in specific situations where climate often in the abstract, feature. - Possible theorizations through political ecology or geography are envisaged, through discussions of instances, events, scientific outputs, movies, stories or documentaries; that attempts to turn the 'abstract' to 'concrete'.
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	Module - I **Climate in Perspective:** Climate within Ecology as a political theme- Emergence of Climatic Issues and Knowledge –Industrialization and Resource extraction- Global Warming: Climate Change, Desertification and Problems of waste Disposal Module - II **Climate within Paradigms of Development:** [Through reading of documents and key texts] - Climate Change becomes a Problem: Early texts of *Svante Arrhenius* and *Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier* - Ecology into Public Discourse: *Silent Spring* and into 70s and 80s - Bruntland Report-Sustainable Development Goals - Review of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992 to Paris Summit 2015 and

	Follow ups
	• Pope Francis' encyclical *Laudato Si': On Care for Our Common Home.*
	Module - III **Contemporary Discourse and Institutional Context of Climate Change:** Normative Challenges of Global Warming- The Fetish of Carbon and Carbon Trade- Crony Capitalism and Land-Economizing of Environment- Politics of Conservation and Sustainable Development- Ecology of Affluence and Development [Through analysis of select-documents]
	Module – IV **Climate through Political ecology/geography:** Critique of Mitigation and Adaptation arguments. Cases of REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation+) and Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). • *Crutzen, P.J. & Stoermer, E.F.-* The Anthropocene: Discussion. • Discussion of the *Western Ghats Ecology Panel Report* in the context of climate.
Extended Reference	Arnold, David & Ramachandra Guha (eds.) (1996): *Nature, Culture & Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia,* Delhi: Oxford University Press. Baviskar, Amita(1996): *In the Belly of the River*, Delhi: Oxford University Press. Bill McKibben. (1989). *The End of Nature*. Anchor. Cahill, Damien Melinda Cooper, Martijn Konings, David Primrose. (2018). The SAGE Handbook of Neoliberalism. Sage Publications. Calvert, Peter and Susan Calvert(1999): The *South, The North and the Environment*, London: Pinter. Clark, Duncan and Grantham Research Institute. (2012). What's Redd and will it help tackle climate change?. The Guardian. [https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/dec/19/what-is-redd-climate-change-deforestation]. Crutzen, P.J. & Stoermer, E.F. (2000). "The 'Anthropocene'". *Global Change Newsletter. 41: 17–18.* Dobson, A (ed.) (1999): *Fairness and Futurity: Essays on Environmental Sustainability and Dimensions of Social Justice*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Dobson, A.(2000): *Green Political Thought*, London: Routledge. Dryzek, John S.(1997): *The Politics of the Earth: Environmental Discourses*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Gadgil, Madhav and Ramachandra Guha. (1992): *This Fissured Land: And Ecological History of India*, OUP.

Gorz, Andre. (1983): *Ecology as Politics*, Pluto Press.

Guha, Ramachandra & Alier, Juan Martinez (1997): *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays North & South*, London: Earthscan.

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Guha, Ramachandra(1992): *The Unquiet Woods*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Gupta, Joyeeta Nicolien van der Grijp, Onno Kuik. (2012). Climate Change, Forests and REDD: Lessons for Institutional Design. Routledge.

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

Knight, Sam. (2015). The incredible plan to make money grow on trees. The Guardian [https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/24/redd-papua-new-guinea-money-grow-on-trees].

McCully, Patrick(1996): *Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Damns*, London: Zed Books.

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Naomi Klein (2019). On Fire: The Burning Case for a Green New Deal, Allen Lane.

Oreskes, Naomi (December 2004). "The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change". Science. 306 (5702): 1686.

Oreskes, Naomi. (2020). Science on a Mission: How Military Funding Shaped What We Do and Don't Know about the Ocean, University of Chicago Press.

Perreault, Tom, Gavin Bridge , James McCarthy (Eds). (2015): *The Routledge Handbook of Political Ecology*, Routledge International Handbooks.

Rajalakshmi, T.K. (2016, June). Forest rights under siege. Frontline [https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/forest-rights-under-siege/article8701025.ece].

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

Robbins, Paul and Sarah A. Moore and John Hintz (Eds.): (2014). *Environment and Society: A Critical Introduction*, Wiley-Blackwell.

Saxena, K.B. (2019). Compensatory Afforestation Fund   Act and Rules:

Deforestation, Tribal Displacement and an Alibi for Legalised Land Grabbing. Social Change49(1) 23–40.

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

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

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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS
SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR / M.A Politics and HR / M.A. PPG
Semester	Three
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 33**
Course Title	**HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
Credits	4

<table>
<tr><td align="center">Course Description/ Objectives</td></tr>
<tr><td>The objective of this course is to critically review the evolution and role of human rights in the theory and practice of international relations and global politics. The idea of human rights has driven revolutions and progress for more than two hundred years. Its history encompasses the abolition of slavery and the introduction of women's rights as well as our failure to prevent the human rights violations around the world. It played a significant role in the founding of the United Nations and has found a new relevance in the last three decades with the emergence of non traditional challenges to human survival. These include climate change, outbreak of pandemics, disasters, displacement and forced migration, natural resource scarcity, terrorism and other transnational challenges. The course also aims to provide a basic introduction to international human rights, their conceptual and historical foundations, as well as the main international legal instruments and institutions aimed at protecting and promoting human rights worldwide. Throughout the course, case studies will be used to illustrate the range of human rights problems for a better understanding of the course.</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Learning Outcomes</td></tr>
<tr><td>The combination of theoretical approaches, legal analysis and an investigation into specific historical events, contemporary issues and case studies will enable students to acquire key skills in the application of human rights to their research and practice in a variety of areas. On completion of this course, students should:

Have improved their ability to think critically and express their thoughts clearly through their written assignments;</td></tr>
</table>

Be able to identify the human rights violations by state and non- state actors in the contemporary world and suggest measures for the protection and promotion of human rights;

Have improved their understanding of the different disciplinary approaches to the study of human rights;

Have improved their understanding of the role and limitations of the major human rights movements, legal instruments and enforcement mechanisms.

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 test

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

Module. 1- Evolution of Human Rights

The Idea of Human Rights – Western and Non- Western Perspectives

Philosophical traditions of human rights

Cultural Relativism and Human Rights Practices

Democracy and Human Rights

International Relations and human rights

Module. 2- United Nations and Human Rights

 International Bill of Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Human Rights Council (HRC)

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Module. 3 – Practices/Violations of Human Rights

Genocide

Apartheid

War as an instrument of Foreign Policy (Iraq, Afganistan)

Humanitarian Intervention

Right to Self- Determination

Module. 4 – Non- Traditional Challenges and Human Rights

 Climate Change and Disasters

 Pandemics and Right to Health

Terrorism and Transnational Crimes

 Global Migration and Refugees

Food and Water Security

Module. 5 . Realising Human Rights

 Role of NGOs and Civil Society

 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICEFRD

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

Essential Reading List

Laqueur, Walter and Rubin, Barry (Ed.)(1979): *Human Rights Reader* , New York: Meridian Publications.

Parekh, Sarena (2008): *Hanna Ardent and the Challenge of Modernity: A Phenomenology of Human Rights,* New York: Routledge.

Chandler, David (ed.) (2002): *Rethinking Human Rights: Critical Approaches to International Politics,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Fagan, Andrew (2009): *Human Rights: Confronting Myths and Misunderstandings*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Morgan, Rhiannon and Turner, Bryan s. (ed.) (2009): *Interpreting Human Rights: Social Science Perspectives,* London: Routledge.

Turner, Bryan S (2006): *Vulnerability and Human Rights*, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Oxford, Anne (2003): *Reading Humanitarian Intervention: Human Rights and the Use of Force in International Law,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Flaherty, Michael. O (ed.)(2007): T*he Human Rights Field Operation: Law, Theory and Practice*, Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Limited.

Dembour, Marie-Banedicte (2006): *Who Believe in Human Rights? Reflections on the European Convention;* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Perry, Michael J (2007): *Toward a theory of Human Rights: Religion, Law, Courts*; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wincent,R.J(1986): Human Rights and International Relations, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Nussbam,Martha (2010): Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach, Cambridge, Hardvard University Press.

Frost, Mervyn (2002): Constituting Human Rights: Global Civil Society and the Society of Democratic States, London, Routledge.

Kohen, Ari (2007): In Defence of Human Rights: A non-Religious Grounding in a Pluralistic World, London, Routledge.

Angle, Stephen .C (2004): Human Rights and Chinese Thought: A Cross Cultural Inquiry, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Flood, Patric James (1998): The Effectiveness of UN Human Rights Institutions, London, Praeger.

Pelaez, Ana Gonzalez (2005): Human Rights and World Trade: Hunger in International Society, London, Routledge.

Garcia, Saladin Meckled and Cali, Basak (2006): The Legalization of Human Rights: Multidisciplinary Perceptiveness on Human Rights and Human Rights Law, London, Routledge.

Evans, Tony (2005): The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective, London, Pluto Press.

Pollack, Kenneth.M (et.al.) (2011): The Arab Awakening: America and the Transformation of the Middle4 East, Washington. D.C, Brooking Institution Press.

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Turner, Bryan S (2006): *Vulnerability and Human Rights*, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Oxford, Anne (2003): *Reading Humanitarian Intervention: Human Rights and the Use of Force in International Law,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Flaherty, Michael. O (ed.)(2007): T*he Human Rights Field Operation: Law, Theory and Practice*, Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Limited.

Dembour, Marie-Banedicte (2006): *Who Believe in Human Rights? Reflections on the European Convention;*

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Perry, Michael J (2007): *Toward a theory of Human Rights: Religion, Law, Courts*; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wincent,R.J(1986): Human Rights and International Relations, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Nussbam,Martha (2010): Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach, Cambridge, Hardvard University Press.

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Pollack, Kenneth.M (et.al.) (2011): The Arab Awakening: America and the Transformation of the Middle4 East, Washington. D.C, Brooking Institution Press.

ARTICLES

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Longman, Timothy (2001): Church Politics and the Genocide in Rwanda, *Journal of Religion in Africa*, Vol.31, Fasc. 2, Religion and War in the 1990's (May 2001) pp: 163- 186

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Pagden, Anthony,(2003): Human Rights, Natural Rights, and Europe Imperial Legacy, Political Theory, Vol. 31, No.2, (Apr. 2003), pp. 171- 199.

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Johnson, James Turner, (1998): Human Rights and Violence in Contemporary Context, The Journal of Religious Ethics, Vol.26, No.2, (Fall, 1998), pp. 319-328.

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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	**III**
Course Status	**Elective**
Course Code	**SIR MP E 34**
Course Title	**Public Policy in India**
Credits	**4**

Course Description

Investigation into public policy in India by reading various policy drafts is the *telos* of this course. Policy documents will be reviewed to see how citizen body is disciplined. Students will be trained to read and evaluate various policy documents of the Indian republic. The course is more of a case study type.

Course Objectives

Training students in reading policy documents in the Indian republic

Presentation of ideological and moral positions of public policy in India

Comparison of India's public policies with other countries

Course Outcomes

Students attending Public Policy in India will be trained to:

Improve their ability to critically evaluate various policies adopted by the government from time to time;

Be able to suggest alternative policy suggestions for improving quality of life of the people.

Improve their understanding of the different disciplinary approaches to the study of Public Policy;

Improve their capability to interpret public policy with reference to social, economic, ecological and political complexities of India.

Pedagogic Methods

Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

Evaluation (Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination

Course Content through 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 two internal tests (one in offline and one in online mode)

End Semester External Examination: 50 marks

Course Content (Modules)

MODULE-I: Introduction

Origins of Public Policy India, Public Policy and Nation building, Actors and Process in Public Policy Making in India, Civil Society and Social Media, ICT and Good Governance

MODULE-II: Education Policy

Evolution of Education Policy, National Education Policy – 2020, Public Expenditure on Education in India, Right to Education Act, Corporatization of Education System

MODULE-III: Economic Policy

New Economic Policy of 1991, Liberalization and Growth of Indian Economy Mixed Economy to Globalization –Impact, Debate on Economic Growth Vs Economic Development, Poverty and Economic Policy

MODULE-IV: Social Policy

Social Welfare Programmes, National Livelihood Initiatives ,Social Justice and Inclusion, Women Reservation's Bill, Reservations in Corporate Sector

MODULE-V: Environmental Policy

Environment Protection Act, 1986, National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, Policy Statement for the Abatement of Pollution, 1992, National Environment Policy, 2006, Environmental Impact Assessment (Draft) 2020

Essential Readings List

Agarwal, J. C. (2009), Education policy in India, Neha Publishers & Distributors.

Anne O. Krueger , (2002), Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy (ed.), University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Bijoy Chandra Mohapatra (2013), Reservation Policy in India, Neha Publishers & Distributors.

Dev , Mahendra (2008), Inclusive Growth in India, Oxford Collected Essays.

Dube , Akhilesh (1997), Commercialization of education in India: Policy, law, and justice, A.P.H. Pub. Corp.

Esharenana E. Adomi, (2010), Frameworks for ICT Policy: Government, Social and Legal Issues, IGI Global Snippet.

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Kim J. Andreasson , (2011), Cybersecurity: Public Sector Threats and Responses, CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, Boca Raton.

P. T. Bauer, (2011), Indian Economic Policy and Development, Routlidge, New York.

Ram Ayodhya Singh (2012), Caste Based Reservation Policy and Human Development in India, Globus Press.

S. K. Modi (2013), Discrimination Caste System And Reservation Policy of Modern India, Neha Publishers & Distributors

Sen , Amartya (2000), Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny, Papers No.1. Asian Development Bank

Sharma Arvind (2005), Reservation and Affirmative Action: Models of Social Integration, Sage.

Siddheswar Prasad(1993), New Economic Policy: Reforms and Development, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

Thorat, Sukhadeo and Umakant (2004), Caste, Race and Discrimination –Discourses in International Context, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and Rawat Publishers, New Delhi and Jaipur.

Zeinab Karake-Shalhoub, Lubna Al Qasimi , (2010), Cyber Law and Cyber Security in Developing and Emerging Eonomies, Edward Elgar Publishing House, Cheltenham, UK.

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	III
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 35**
Course Title	**INDIA'S DEFENCE POLICY**
Credits	4

Course Description

This Course is designed to provide the student with an introduction to Defence and National Security studies. The Course introduces the core concepts and the contemporary debates in India's Defence and National Security policy. It focuses primarily upon concepts and perspectives which one may employ in understanding and describing the defence and national security policy of India in the globalised era. The primary objective is to provide the student with some ability to review and assess the major challenges and policy initiatives pertinent to the realm of India's defence and national security from a more critical perspective. India's strategic and security environment has changed markedly over the last decade due to transformation in the global security environment and nontraditional security challenges, 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 contemporary debates in security studies;

To identify the major issues and challenges in India's defence and national security strategy;

To develop critical thinking and alternative perspectives in security studies;

To critically review India's defence and security alliance with major powers;

To examine the economic and social dimensions of India's defence strategy.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should:

Have improved their critical thinking and understanding about the contemporary debates in security studies;

Be able to critically analyse and conceptualise the factors, processes and actors involved in India's defence and national security policy making, ;

Have improved their understanding of the nature of challenges confronting India at the global/regional and national level;

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 Evolution of India's Defence Policy:

➢   Traditional and Non- Traditional Security Challenges

➢   India and the Global Strategic and Security Environment.

➢   Evolution of India Strategic Culture and Defence Policy.

➢   Deterrence Strategy and India's Nuclear Policy

➢

MODULE-II: Maritime Dimensions of India's Defence Policy:

➢   Indian Ocean and India's Security

➢   India and South China Sea Dispute

➢   Indo- Pacific

➢   Rise of China and the BRI Project

MODULE-III: Indias Non- Traditional Security Challenges:

➢   Climate Change and   Energy Security

➢   Terrorism

➢   Pandemics and Disasters

➢   Internal Security Challenges- the Maoist insurgency in India

MODULE-IV: India's Defence Cooperation with Major Powers

➢   USA   Russia   France

MODULE-V: Economic and Social Dimensions of India's Defence Policy.

- ➢ India's defence Expenditure
- ➢ Defence Procurement
- ➢ Social Impact of defence policy
- ➢ Alternative Approaches to Security: Human Security

Essential Reading List

Adm. Arun Prakash (Retd) (2011): China's Maritime Challenge in the Indian Ocean, *Maritime Affairs: Journal of the National Maritime Foundation of India*, 7:1, 1-16.

Arjun, Subramaniam (2012): "Challenges of Protecting India From Terrorism", *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 24:396–414.

Baylis, John and Steve Smith (2001): *The Globalisation of World Politics,* Oxford University Press: New York.

Barry , Buzan (1983): *People, States,and Fear:The National Security Problem in International Relations*, Great Britain: John Spiers.

Bobbing, Ross and Gordon, Sandy(eds) (1992): *India's Strategic Future*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

C.Vinodan (2009): "Dilemmas of Energy Security in India: Issues in Indo-Indo-US nuclear Deal", *Indian Journal of Politics and International Relations,* vol 2 No 2,

C.Vinodan (2011): "Terrorism and Nuclear Security South Asia: The Case of Pakistan", *International Journal of South Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2.

C.Vinodan (2012): "Strategic Dimensions of China's South China Sea Policy: Implications for International Relations", *South Asian Journal of Diplomacy,* Vol. 3, No. 3.

C.Vinodan(2012): *Maritime Dimensions of Energy Security: China and South China Sea Dispute*,in Pavthran K.S(2013), Foreign Policy and Maritime Policy of India, New Delhi: New Century Publishers ,

C.Vinodan, Shibu M. George (2010): "Energy Security in India", *Social Science in Perspectives* , Vol 2, No 2.

Chunhao Lou (2012): US–India–China Relations in the Indian Ocean: A Chinese Perspective, *Strategic Analysis*, 36:4, 624-639.

Harsh V. Pant (2013): "India-Russia Ties and India's Strategic Culture: Dominance of a Realist Worldview", *India Review*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1–19

Hiroaki Nakanishi (2013): Rethinking India's Nuclear Policy: Credible Minimum Nuclear

Deterrence as a Dynamic Transformation of Nuclear Option Open, Working Paper No. 71, South Asia Institute Department of Political Science Heidelberg University.

Jivanta Schttli (2013): "Special issue: Power, politics and maritime governance in the Indian Ocean", *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*, 9:1, 1-5

Kanti P. Bajpai and Harsh V. Pant (2013): *India's National Security: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Malik V.P, Defence Planning in India, ORF, Security Studies Series.

Mohanan B (2013): *India's National Security*, New Delhi: New Century Publishers,

Norrin M. ripsman *and* T. V. Paul (2010): *Globalization and the National Security State*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Patrick M. Morgan (1977): *Deterrence Aconceptual Analysis*, US: SAGE Publications.

Patrick M. Morgan (2003): *Deterrence Now*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Pavthran K.S (2013): *Foreign Policy and Maritime Policy of India*, New Delhi: New Century Publishers.

Robert Powell, (1990): *Nuclear deterrence theory: The search for credibility*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

S. Kulshrestha (2012): Security in the Indian Ocean Region: Role of India by Rockin Th. Singh, *Strategic Analysis*, 36:3, 501-503

Sharma, R.C.(ed)(1991): *India's Borders*, New Delhi: Scholars' Publishing Forum.

Singh, Jaswant(1999): *Defending India*, Bangalore: Macmillan India Ltd.

SIPRI Year Books.

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

T.V. Paul , Patrick M . Morgan & James J . Wirtz (2009): *Complex Deterrence: Strategy in the Global Age*, London, The University of Chicago Press.

Toshi Yoshihara (2012): Chinese Views of India in the Indian Ocean: A Geopolitical Perspective, *Strategic Analysis*, 36:3, 489-500.

Tracey Skillington (2012): Climate change and the human rights challenge: Extending justice beyond the borders of the nation state, *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 16:8, 1196-1212

Walter C. Ladwig III (2012): A Neo-Nixon Doctrine for the Indian Ocean: Helping States Help Themselves, *Strategic Analysis*, 36:3, 384-399.

Yann-Huei Song (2010): The South China Sea Workshop Process and Taiwan's Participation, *Ocean Development & International Law*, 41:3, 253-269.

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

MA PROGRAMME
POLITICS (PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE)

OBE Scheme and Courses (2020-2022 Batch onwards)

School of International Relations and Politics
Mahatma Gandhi University
Kottayam-686560
KERALA

MA Programme Politics (Public Policy and Governance)

The MA programme in Public Policy and Governance has been designed to equip students to take up a wide range of positions including teaching and research in the frontier areas of Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The scope of public policy has expanded during the last five decades as a result of the intervention of the state in the realm of society and economy across many nations. The locus of public policy then shifted to the role of governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations of over decades. However, the global dynamics has changed considerably since the 1990s. Some even suggested that the nation-state's ability to determine effective national policy has withered with the growth of economic globalisation. The global stage rendered nations less potent as policy-making instruments. The principal task of public policy was then only to maintain the competitiveness of the nation, promote its export industries, and make its resources attractive to investors. Many nations operated under the auspices of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of key global institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The emergence of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) further stimulated thinking on new arenas of governance. Further, cultural animosities have collided with the sheer turbulence of globalisation. Terrorism and militarism have become primary global issues. Indeed, globalisation and the sheer pace of social change present a formidable demand on practitioners and students of public policy as the world entered the 21st century.

The MA programme has been envisaged to introduce students to the broad fields of theoretical as well as empirical questions encompassed by Political Science, Public Policy and International Relations. The students should identify, explain, and apply key concepts and terms underlying Public Policy and Governance, grasping public policy and Governance as unfolding dynamics in an interdisciplinary mode; the student should demonstrate a grasp of the global environment in both Public Policy and Governance. Students should address questions such as: What is public policy? How broad is its scope? How does public policy involve and impact us? Does the public policy making process work effectively? How is the public policy agenda set? Who and what have been ignored? What is power? Who has it and who does not? How is public policy formulated? What institutions and actors make policy? What are the limits of rational analysis? How is policy ultimately authorized? How is public policy implemented? How big and intrusive are government bureaucracies? How can the administration of programmes be improved? Who pays for public policy? What is the public policy budget? How are taxes raised and lowered and for whom? What was the recent tax reduction all about? What fiscal tools are used to steer national and global economies? How do we assess the effects of public policy? How is it working? How do we know? Who are the winners and the losers? In sum, the post graduate programme in Public Policy and Governance provides ample opportunities for academic as well as policy initiatives within an interdisciplinary mode.

MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Scheme and Courses (2020 Regulation)

Semester I

Sl .No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 1.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 2.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 3.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 4	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 5	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester II

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 6.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 7.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 8.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 9	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 10	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester III

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 11.	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 12	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 13	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 14	Open	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 15	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours

Semester IV

Sl. No.	Title	Internal	External	Total Credits	Teaching/seminar/tutorial (per week)
Course: 16	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 17	Core	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Course: 18	Elective	40%	60%	4	10 hours
Dissertation:19	Compulsory	40%	60%	6	Full Semester
Viva Voce: 20	Compulsory		100%	2	End Semester
Grand Total				**80**	**Four Semesters**

SYLLABUS
MA Politics (Public Policy and Governance)
Courses-Core/Elective/Open <u>(IV Semester)</u>

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 12	International Political Economy	C	4
2	SIR MP C 20	Public Policy Analysis	C	4

ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
3	SIR MP E 39	Modern German Political Philosophy	E	4
4	SIR MP E 40	Health Policy	E	4
5	SIR MP E 41	The Indian Diaspora		
6	SIR MP E 42	Human Rights in India	E	4
7	SIR MP E 43	Issues in International Relations	E	4
8	SIR MP E 44	Politics of Modernity in Kerala	E	4
9	SIR MP E 45	Local Governance and Public Policy in India	E	4
10	SIR MP E 46	Issues in Human Rights	E	4
11	SIR MP E 47	Media and International Relations	E	4
12	SIR MP E 48	Internship	E	4
13	SIR MP E 49	Dalit and Tribal Politics in India	E	4
14	SIR MP E 50	China and the Global System	E	4

COMPULSORY

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Status	Credits
1	SIR MP C 14	Dissertation	C	6
2	SIR MP C 15	Viva Voce	C	2

Course Code	SIR MP C 12
Name of the Course	**International Political Economy**
Course Type	Core
Semester	Four
Course Credits	Four
Description	This will be an introductory course on international political economy (IPE). The period in focus will be the international economic system mostly since the Second World War. Particular reference will be made to contemporary issues. The international issues could also have domestic explanations as well as manifestations. The global context will be brought in through a brief genealogy of current version of globalisation.
Course Objectives	The **course objective** here is to provide, basic political foundations and the premises of world economies. This will not be a technical course in economics. Rather it is a course meant for students coming from different backgrounds.
Learning Outcomes	An **intended learning outcome** is to provide explanatory frames that could eventually be deployed to problematise some of the paradigms of international studies. • The students will also be able to critically evaluate key theoretical propositions and paradigms. • They can craft a design of contemporary IPE systems • They can compare and contrast policies according to theoretical evaluations and political contextualization.
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	**Module 1**: Introduction to the study of International Political Economy What is distinct about International Political Economy- Modern Genealogy of the discipline- Economics and Social Sciences- Significant debates in the realm of IPE- Analytical approaches compared: liberalism, dependency, mercantilism (Main Reading: Oatley- Chapter One/ Underhill/ Van de Graaf- Introductory Chapter) **Module 2**: Post-War Institutional Context The emergent nation states and new institutional processes- Reduced role for private or non-state interests – The coming into being of the new state system: States dealing with issues that they had little familiarity with (e.g. trade and commerce) (Main Reading: Ikenberry/ Oatley-Chapter one, five and ten/ Gilpin- Chapters Six to Ten)

	Module 3: Changing Institutional Order The case of the postwar period, the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system of pegged exchange rates in the early 1970s- OPEC and Oil Cartels- the Uruguay Round and the WTO as an institution- IMF and the World Bank: New Frames of Development. (Main Reading: Gallagher/ Prashad/ Weaver/ Van de Graaf- Part 3.2)
	Module 4: Brief Genealogy of Globalisation Globalisation through history as movements of people- Globalisation as an outcome of capitalist processes-Neoliberal Globalisation: Post Modern/ post industrial context- Empire: New Sovereignty- Urbanisation (Main Readings: Harvey- Introduction and Chapter one/ Rennie Short- Chapter Four/ Oatley- Chapter fifteen/ Hardt and Negri-Part 1.1)
	Module 5: Contemporary Global Economy: Problematising International Premises through Pointers / Comparing policies and political actions during recessions, crisis, and challenges to global capitalism 1. Multinational Corporations 2. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank 3. World Trade Organisation (WTO) and trade policies 4. Corporate State 5. Urbanisation 6. Brexit and European Monetary Union 7. Special Economic Zones 8. Global Environmental Politics 9. Pandemics 10. War Economy 11. Financial Crisis
Extended Reference	Albrow, M. (1996). The Global Age, Cambridge: Polity Press. Anderson, P. (1998). The Origins of Postmodernity, London: Verso. Arrighi, Giovanni. (1994). The Long Twentieth Century: Money Power and the Origins of Our Times. London: Verso. Baylis, Smith &Owen (2008): Globalisation of World Politics: Introduction to International Relations, Oxford: Oxford University Press. David Held and Anthony McGrew (eds.). (2000). The Global Transformations Reader: an introduction to the globalization debate, Polity press. Fergusson, James and Akhil Gupta. (2002). "Spatialising States: Toward an Ethnography of Neoliberal Governmentality." American Ethnologist 29. No. 4: 981-1002. Gallagher, Kevin P. (2007), 'Understanding Developing Country Resistance to the Doha Round', Review of International Political Economy 15(1): 62-85. Gilpin, Robert (2010): Global Political Economy: Understanding The International Economic Order, Hyderabad : Orient BlackSwan .

Goldstein, J.L., D. Rivers, and M. Tomz. (2007), 'Institutions in International Relations: Understanding the Effects of the GATT and the WTO on World Trade'. International Organization, 61 no 1 p. 37-67.

Hardt, Michael and Antonio Negri. (2000). Empire. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Harvey, David. 2003. The New Imperialism. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Harvey, David. 2007. A Brief History of Neoliberalism. Oxford University Press.

Hocking, B. (2004): 'Changing the Terms of Trade Policy Making: from the "Club" to the "Multistakeholder" Model,' World Trade Review 3 (1), pp. 3-26

Ikenberry, John (1992), 'A World Economy Restored: Expert Consensus and the Anglo-American Postwar Settlement', International Organization 46:1, pp. 289-321.

Lenin, Vladimir I. (1939). Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism: A popular Outline. New York: International Publishers.

Noble, Gregory W. and John Ravelhill. (2000). The Asian Financial Crisis and the Architecture of Global Finance. Cambridge University Press.

Oatley, Thomas. (2016). International Political Economy: Interest and Institutions in the Global Economy. Pearson/Longman.

Ravenhill, John (Ed.). (2016). Global Political Economy. Oxford.

Short, John Rennie. (1996). The Urban Order: An Introduction to Urban Geography. Wiley-Blackwell.

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

Strange, Susan (1996): The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Underhill, Geoffrey R.D. (2000). "State, Market, and Global Political Economy: Genealogy of an (Inter-?) Discipline". International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-), Vol. 76, No.4, pp. 805-824.

Van de Graaf, Thijs, Benjamin K. Sovacool, Arunabha Ghosh, Florian Kern and Michael T. Klare (Eds.). (2016).The Palgrave Handbook of the International Political Economy of Energy. Palgrave MacMillan.

Weaver, Catherine. (2007). 'The World's Bank and the Bank's World', Global Governance 13:4 pp. 493-512.

Possible Journal References:

International Studies Quarterly/ Global Networks / European Journal of International Relations / American Political Science Review/ American Journal of Political Science / Journal of Politics / World Politics/ Comparative Political Studies / Review of International Political Economy

Mahatma Gandhi University
School of International Relations and Politics
SYLLABUS

Programme	**MA Politics, Public Policy and Governance**
Semester	**IV**
Course Status	**Core**
Course Code	**SIR MP C 20**
Course Title	**Public Policy Analysis**
Credits	**4**

Course Description

The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in response to the increasing complexity of the government activity. The advancements of technology, changes in the social organization structures, rapid growth of urbanization added to the complexities. The study of Public Policy aspires to provide an in-depth understanding of the ills prevailing in the society and aids to identify the solutions for them. Public policy is an important mechanism for moving a social system from the past to the future and helps to cope with the future. The main objective of this foundation course is to provide an opportunity to the student to learn the basic areas of public policy on the largest gamut of its canvas

Course Objectives

1. Analysis of policy documents
2. Presentation of the functioning of government by interpreting policy documents
3. Equipping the students to work with policy think tanks and consultancy services

Course Outcomes

1. Students will get know how to approach policy documents
2. Students will be equipped with theoretical knowledge of policy formulation
3. Training the students in working as team

Pedagogic Methods

Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions. Evaluation (Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination Course Content through 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 two internal tests (one in offline and one in onlinemode)

End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Content (Modules)

MODULE - I: Introduction

Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy, Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences, Public Policy and Public Administration

MODULE - II Approaches to Public Policy Analysis

Process Approach, Positivist Approach, Participatory Approach and Normative Approach

MODULE - III: Morals, Theories and Process of Public Policy Making

Utility of Policy, Theories and Models of Policy Making, Perspectives of Policy Making Process, Institutions of Policy Making

MODULE - IV: Policy Implementation and Evaluation

Concept of Policy Implementation, Techniques of Policy Implementation, Concept of Policy, Evaluation, Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation

MODULE - V: Globalization and Public Policy

Global Policy Process, Transnational Actors' Public Policy Making, Impact of Globalization on Policy Making

Essential Readings List

Anderson J.E., (2006) Public Policy-Making: An Introduction, Boston,Houghton

Bardach, Eugene (1977), The Implementation Game: What Happens After a Bill Becomes a Law, Cambridge, MA: MIT Bergerson, Peter J. (ed.), (1991), Teaching Public Policy: Theory, Research and Practice, Westport, RI: Greenwood Press

Birkland Thomas A., (2005), An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, And Models of Public Policy Making, Armonk; M.E. Sharpe

Brewer, Gary D., and Peter de Leon (1983), The Foundations of Policy Analysis, Homewood, IL.: The Dorsey Press. Dahl, Robert and Charles Lindblom, (1976), Politics, Economics and Welfare, New York, Harper.

Dror.Y, (1989), Public Policy making Reexamined, 2nd ed., San Francisco, Chandler.

Dye Thomas (2008), Understanding Public Policy, Singapore, Pearson Education

Hill Michael, (2005), The Public Policy Process, Harlow, UK; Pearson Education, 5th Edition.

Howlett, Michael, and M. Ramesh, (1995), Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems, OUP, Toronto.

Jay M. Shafritz (ed) (1998), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration, Westview Press

Jones, C.O., (1970), An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy, Belmont, Prentice -Hall.

Lerner, D. and H.D.Lasswell (eds.), (1951), The Policy Sciences, Stanford, Stanford University Press. Lindblom, C.E., and E.J., Woodhouse, (1993), The Policy making Process, 3rd ed., New Jersey., Prentice - Hall.

McCool, Daniel C. (ed.), (1995), Public Policy Theories, Models, and Concepts: An Anthology. NJ:

Nachmias, David, (1979), Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods, New York: St. Martin's Press.

Prentice-Hall. Moran Mitchel and Robert Goodin, (2006), The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, Oxford University Press, New York.

ELECTIVES

Course Code	SIR MP E 39
Name of the Course	**Modern German Political Philosophy**
Course Type	Elective
Course Credits	Four
Description	The conceived **philosophical orientation** of the course is that of an active exploration into themes of contemporary relevance. For this it focuses on five modern German Political philosophers works from the twentieth century: Carl Schmitt, Eric Fromm, Wilhelm Reich, Jurgen Habermas Walter Benjamin and Hannah Arendt. The modules have thematic foci that suggest the relevance of their work in the analysis of contemporary socio-political milieu.
Course Objectives	The course, through 'select excerpts', examines closely how recent German political theory has developed as a set of responses to problems of political life. There will be an exploratory/ analytic exercise for each module that brings about the **philosophical objective** of reflection, contextualization and development or extrapolation of the perspectives.
Learning Outcomes	- The **learning outcomes** include fostering dialogues with modern German philosophical texts with thematic foci. This includes ability to read and interpret original excerpts and the contexts of exponents. - With the interpretations of the twentieth century works commentaries may be made. - Use of Hermeneutic Strategies - The knowledge could be applied for independent reasoning on themes like sovereignty, fascism, public sphere, cities, capitalism and consumption. - There will be an intended outcome of differentiating historical circumstances and contexts, as well as drafting complex philosophical and interpretative texts.
Pedagogic Methods	Discussions and short interim papers/ Presentations that focus on interpretation and extrapolation of themes/ Suggestions through workshops/ tutorials
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through Modules	1. **Carl Schmitt: Sovereignty** 1.2 Limits of the Political (Critique of Liberalism) 1.3 State of Exception 2. **Eric Fromm and Wilhelm Reich: Fascism** 2.1 On Freedom and Totalitarianism 2.2 Mass Psychology of Fascism

	3. **Jurgen Habermas: Public Sphere** 3.1 Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere 3.2 Religion in the Public Sphere
	4. **Walter Benjamin: City, Capitalism and Consumption** 4.1 Arcades 4.2 Capitalism as Religion
	5. **Hannah Arendt: Totalitarianism and Bureaucracy** 5.1. Origins of Totalitarianism 5.2. Banality of Evil
Extended Reference	Agamben, Giorgio. 2005. State of Exception. Stanford University Press. Arendt, Hannah. 1951 (3rd ed. 1973). *The Origins of Totalitarianism.* New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Arendt, Hannah. 1965. *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil.* New York: Viking Press. Benjamin, Walter. 2002. The Arcades Project. (Trans) Howard Eiland Benjamin, Walter. 2008.The Work of Art in the Age of Its Technological Reproducibility, and Other Writings on Media. Edited by Michael W. Jennings, Brigid Doherty and Thomas Y. Levin. Harvard University Press. Bowie, Andrew. 2003. Introduction to German Philosophy: From Kant to Habermas.Polity. Calhoun, Craig, ed. 1993. Habermas and the Public Sphere. MIT Press Fromm, Erich. 1941. Escape from freedom. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Fromm, Erich. 1980. Beyond the Chains of Illusion: My Encounter with Marx & Freud. London: Sphere. Books Fromm, Erich. 2001. The Fear of Freedom. Routledge Classics. Habermas, Jurgen. 1989. The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere, T. Burger and F. Lawrence (trans). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Habermas, Jurgen. 2006. Religion in the public sphere. European Journal of Philosophy 14: 1–25, J. Gaines (trans.). Habermas, Jurgen; Sara Lennox; Frank Lennox. 1974. The Public Sphere: An Encyclopedia Article (1964).New German Critique, No. 3. (Autumn, 1974), pp. 49-55. Kevin McLaughlin. Harvard University Press. Reich, Wilhelm. 1946. The Mass Psychology of Fascism: Trans. by Theodore P. Wolfe. Orgone Institute Press, New York. Schmitt, Carl. 1988 (1926). The Crisis of Parliamentary Democracy. Ellen Kennedy, trans. MIT Press. Schmitt, Carl. 2007 (1932). The Concept of the Political. George D. Schwab, trans. University of Chicago Press. Schmitt, Carl. Political Theology. Four Chapters on the Concept of Sovereignty. 2005 (1922). trans. by G. Schwab, Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Thornhill, Chris. 2000.Political Theory in Modern Germany: An Introduction. Polity. Thornhill, Chris. 2007. German Political Philosophy: The metaphysics of law. Routledge.

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS
MA Fourth Semester (2019-21 batch)
SIR M IV E 1783: Health Policy
Syllabus

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	IV
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	SIR MP E 40
Course Title	Health Policy
Credits	4

Course Description

This course aims to develop a critical understanding of health policy and health security in the context of the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemics across the globe. The health care system across the world are confronting serious challenges and policy constraints in providing adequate access to medical services for all, the control of rising health care costs, and the quality of health care services and providing health security to all. The course reviews the evolution and constraints of the health policy of India. Issues of health governance, health insecurity, health financing, role of market and the role of India's pharmaceutical industry will be critically reviewed in this course.

Course Objectives

To introduce the basic concepts and significance of health and heath security;

To develop critical understanding on the constraints of public policy in addressing public health issues;

To identify the emerging challenges in the areas of health policy and health security;

To develop critical thinking and alternative perspectives in global health issues in IR, Human Rights and Public policy studies;

To understand the strength and weaknesses in India's public health system in the context of recent outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic and the growing menace of climate change;

To examine the increasing influence of public health policy in daily life.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should:

Have improved their critical thinking and understanding about the emerging challenges of public health issues in India;

Be able to equip with the conceptual tools necessary to efficaciously comprehend the major forces, processes and actors involved in health policy making and implementation;

Have improved their understanding of the nature of global health governance and its increasing influence in the daily life of the people;

Be able to interpret and suggest relevant policy measures in the realm of health policy, health diplomacy, health financing, inclusive health governance 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: 50 Marks -25 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 25 Marks for internal tests End Semester External Examination: 50 marks

Course Contents
Module 1: Introduction Defining the concept of health and health security Health and Human Security Pandemics and Public health Climate change and Health Security **Module 11: Public Health System in India** Evolution of India's Health System Health Financing Right to Health and Inclusive Health Governance- Patents and Access to Medicine Community Health Programme: Role of NGOs India's Health System : Challenges And Constraints **Module III: Health Policy Implementation: Case studies** National Health Policies of India (1983,2002 and 2017)- The National Rural Health Mission(NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) Health Insurance: Ayushman Bharat Yojana India's Public Health Response to HIV/AIDS Epidemic India's Public Health Response Covid 19 Pandemic **Module IV: Global Health Governance** Role of World Health Organisation (WHO) Global Health financing- The Global Fund, World Bank Health (Vaccine) Diplomacy- India, China, Russia and US IPR Regime and Health Security

Essential Reading List
Alan Ingram (2005) The New Geopolitics of Disease: Between Global Health and Balarajan Y, Selvaraj S, Subramanian SV. Health care and equity in India. *Lancet*. 2011;377(9764):505–515 Global Security, *Geopolitics*, 10:3, 522-545. Catherine Campbell, Social Capital, Social Movements and Global Public Health: Fighting for Health-Enabling Contexts in Marginalised Settings', *Social Science and Medicine*, Volume 257, July2020. Christian Enemark, Biosecurity and the Risk to Global Health, In Colin Mclnnes, Kelley Lee and Jeremy Youde (Ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Global Health Politics*, 2008. Connolly, John. "Governing Towards 'One Health': Establishing Knowledge Integration in Global Health Security Governance." *Global policy* vol. 8,4 (2017). Szlezák NA, Bloom BR, Jamison DT, Keusch GT, Michaud CM, Moon S, et al. (2010) *The Global Health System: Actors, Norms, and Expectations in Transition*. PLoS Med 7(1) WHO, 'Public Health: Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights', 2006. Bratati Banerjee (2017), D K Taneia, Health Policy & Programmes in India, Moorthi R S, (2001), Community Mental Health in India, Bangalore: NIMHANS Parks K & Parks J E, (2009), Textbook of Social and Preventive Medicine, Jabalpur: Bhanarasidas Diatha Krishna Sundar , Shashank Garg , Isha Garg (Eds), Public Health in India: Technology,

governance and service delivery Paperback – Import, 24 November 2017

Grépin, K.A., Pinkstaff, C.B., Shroff, Z.C. *et al.* Donor funding health policy and systems research in low- and middle-income countries: how much, from where and to whom. *Health Res Policy Sys* 15, 68 (2017).

Lawrence O. Gostin, Benjamin Mason Meier. (2019) Introducing Global Health Law. *The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics* 47:4, 788-793.

Levine RE. Power in global health agenda-setting: the role of private funding Comment on "Knowledge, moral claims and the exercise of power in global health". *Int J Health Policy Manag.* 2015;4(5):315-317.

James W. Holsinger (Editor), Eli Capiluto (Author), F. Douglas Scutchfield Contemporary Public Health: Principles, Practice, and Policy Paperback – Import, 27 July 2021

Jennifer Prah Ruger, The Changing Role of the World Bank in Global Health, *American Journal of Public Health*, January 2005.

Josh Michaud and Jennifer Kates, 'Global Health Diplomacy: Advancing Foreign Policy and Global Health Interests', *Global Health: Science and Practice*, March 2013, 1(1): 24-28.

K.Sujatha Rao (2017) DO WE CARE: India's Health System, Oxford University Press

Lee, K., Kamradt-Scott, A. The multiple meanings of global health governance: a call for conceptual clarity. *Global Health* 10, 28 (2014).

Narain, Jai Prakash. "Public Health Challenges in India: Seizing the Opportunities." *Indian journal of Community Medicine: Official Publication of Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine* vol. 41,2 (2016): 85-8.

Nossal, G. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization—a millennial challenge. *Nat Immunol* 1, 5-8, 2000.

Persaud, Albert et al. "Geopolitical determinants of health." *Industrial psychiatry journal* vol. 27,2 (2018)

Simon Rashton, Jeremy Youde, *Routledge Handbook of Global Health Security*, Routledge, 2017.

The Global Fund, https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/overview/

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ Politics and HR, Politics and PPG
Semester	Four
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 41**
Course Title	The Indian Diaspora

Course Description

Population movement is hardly a new phenomenon throughout the history of human beings. Human resource mobility is an essential feature in the era of globalisation which has integrated world markets, networks and technologies. They are contributing to the increasing movement of various groups of people for various purposes; labourers, students, professionals and families. Here the important phenomenon is that the migrants of today are the Diaspora of tomorrow - and those of yesteryears, that of today.   In Post-independence India, overseas Indians have served as a bridge of friendship and cooperation between India and host countries abroad. The Indian Diaspora is pretty much diversified in all aspects; geographically, politically, economically, socially, religiously and culturally, which account for around 30 million, spread in as many as 110 countries. These overseas Indians collectively act as an effective window for the world to India's heritage and its progress. So the common thread that binds them together is the idea of India and its intrinsic values.   The Diasporas are considered as "soft power" in the realm of foreign policy strategy and also as an agent of economic development of countries of origin besides their active role in the host countries. Since this branch of study is a multidisciplinary one, the course will draw on writings in geography, history, sociology, economics, IR, postcolonial and cultural studies.

Course Objectives

The course enables the student to:
- Attain knowledge of the transnational nature of the contemporary world and examine the factors led to national, territorial, and cultural reformulations of overseas Indians.
- Analyze the idea of 'Indianness' inscribed in the works of writers of the Indian diaspora and to know how migrants and diaspora communities are represented in literature and films.
- Understand the problems of Indian Diaspora and the policy of India towards them.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:
- Gain an insight into the complex, fragmented and traumatic history of Indian Diaspora.
- To explore diaspora literature and cinema deals with cultural imaginaries of identity, home and belonging.
- Develop different perspectives on the issues of the Indian Diaspora.

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: Diaspora: Definition and Types   Definition- Scholastic development- Related Concepts- Types of Diaspora- International Relations and Diaspora

Module II: The Indian Diaspora: History, Identity and Trends   Indian Migration from Pre Colonial Period to the Present: Causes, Nature and Pattern, Regional Identity- Major Indian Diaspora Communities- Recent Trends in Indian Diaspora

Module III: Regional and Country Profile of the Indian Diaspora- Indian Diaspora in the Africa- Europe- North America and West Asia: Social, Political and Economic Status- Status and Issues of Diaspora Communities

Module IV: The Indian Diaspora & Global Indian Culture- Indian Diaspora in Literature, Writers of Indian Diaspora, Indian Diaspora and Popular Culture, Bollywood, Food Culture - Indian Sport and Diaspora

Module V: India's Engagement with its Diaspora   Diaspora Relations and Organisational Structure- Impact of Indian Diaspora on Indian Economy- Issues of NRIs and PIOs- Dual Citizenship- Case Study of Kerala Diaspora

Essential Readings

Achebe, Chinua. (2000). *Home and Exile*. Oxford University Place.

Adams Jr, R.H. (2003, June). *International Migration, Remittances and the Brain Drain: A Study of 24 Labor- Exporting Countries*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3069.

Azhar, Muhammad (2016) Indian migrant workers in GCC countries. *Diaspora Studies*, 9 (2)

Brah, Avtar. (1996). *Cartographies of Diaspora: Contesting Identities*. Routledge.

Brah, Avtar. (2000). Thinking through the concept of Diaspora.in Bill Ashcroft, et al. (eds.) *The Post- Colonial Studies Reader*. Routledge.

Braziel, Jana Evans & Anita Mannur. (Eds.) (2003). *Theorizing Diaspora: A reader*. Blackwell Publishing.

Brown, Judith M. (2007). *Global South Asians: Introducing the Modern Diaspora*, Cambridge University Press.

Butler, Kim D. (2001). Defining Diaspora, Refining a Course. *Diaspora*,10 (2), 189- 219.

Chanda, Rupa. & Pralok Gupta (2018). Indian Migration to the Gulf: Overview of Trends and Policy Initiatives by India, in Philippe Fargues and Nasra M. Shah (eds.), *Migration to the Gulf: Policies in Sending and Receiving Countries*, Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM) Programme, Gulf Research Center Cambridge.

Cohen, R. (2008). *Global Diasporas: An Introduction*. Routledge.

Dubey, Ajay. (2003). *Indian Diaspora: Global Identity*. Kalinga Publications.

Faist, Thomas. (2000). *The Volume and Dynamics of International Migration and Transnational Social Spaces*. Oxford University Press.

Ghosh, Lipi & Ramkrishna, Chatterjee (eds). (2004). *Indian Diaspora in Asian and Pacific Regions: Culture, People, Interaction*. Rawat Publications.

Gunatilleke, Godfrey (Ed). (1986). *Migration of Asian workers to the Arab world, Tokyo*. United

Nations University.

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Jain, Prakash. (2007). *Indian Diaspora in West Asia: A Reader.* Lordson Publishers.

Jain, Ravindra K. (1993). *Indian Communities Abroad: Themes and Literature.* Manohar Publishers & Distributors.

Kerala State Planning Board. (2015). *Diaspora in Kerala Perspective Plan 2030*, Vol. 2, Diaspora and Migration Policy.

Kondapi, C. (1951). *Indians Ovrseas, 1838-1949.* Indian Council of World Affairs.

Kumar, P. (2007, April, 27). *International Migration and Development – A Case Study of India.* Draft Copy, Study commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

Kurian, George. & Srivsatava, Ram.P., (eds.) (1986). *Overseas Indians: A Study in Adaptation, NewDelhi.* Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd.

Lal, Brij V. (2007). *The Encyclopedia of the Indian Diaspora.* Oxford University Press.

Levi, ScottC. (2002). *The Indian Diaspora in Central Asia and its Trade, 1500- 1900.* Brill Academic Publishers.

Markowits, Claude. (2000). *The Global World of Indian Merchants (1750-1957).* OUP.

Mawdsley, Emma. & McCann, Gerard. (2011). *India in Africa: Changing Geographies of Power.* Pambazuka Press.

Ministry of External Affairs. (2001). *Report of the High-Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora: Executive Summary.* Indian Council of World Affairs. https://www.mea.gov.in/images/pdf/1-executive-summary.pdf

Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)., Government of India (GoI). (2020). *Annual Report 2019-20.* http://www.mea.gov.in/Uploads/PublicationDocs/32489_AR_Spread_2020_new.pdf

Mishra, Vijay. (2007). *The literature of the Indian Diaspora: Theorizing the Diasporic Imaginary.* Routledge.

Motwani, Jagat K. et al. (eds.). (1993). *Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.* Global Organization of People of Indian Origin.

Nayyar, Deepak. (1994). *Migration, Remittances and Capital Flows: The Indian Experience.* OUP

Oonk, G. (ed.). (2007). *Global Indian Diasporas: Exploring Trajectories of Migration and Theory.* Amsterdam University Press.

Premkumar, Siddharth. (2020, May, 25) The Gulf Boomerang: India's Biggest Reverse Migration from A World Devastated By COVID-19. *Outlook.*

Rajan, Irudaya S.& K.C. Zachariah. (2019, January). *Emigration and Remittances: New Evidences from the Kerala Migration Survey, 2018.* Centre for Development Studies, http://cds.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/WP483.pdf

Safran, William. (1991). Diasporas in Modern Societies: Myths of Homeland and Return. *Diaspora,* 1 (1), 83- 99.

Sahoo, Ajaya K.& Laxmi Narayan K. (2008). *Indian Diaspora Trends and Issues.* Serials Publications.

Thomas, A.M. (2012) Diaspora: Theory and History. *South Asian Journal of Diplomacy*, ISSN: 2229-3361, 89- 105.

Varadarajan, Latha. (2010). *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations, London.* Oxford

University Press.

Zachariah, K C & S Irudaya Rajan. (2016, February,6). Kerala Migration Study 2014. *Economic & Political Weekly (EPW),* Vol 6, 66-71.

Additional Readings

Basch, L.& N. Glick-Schiller, et al. (1994). *Nations Unbound: Transnational Projects, Postcolonial Predicaments and Deterritorialized Nation-States.* Gordon and Breach.

Biswas, Shampa. (2005, March). Globalization and the Nation Beyond: The Indian-American Diaspora and the Rethinking of Territory, Citizenship, and Democracy. *New Political Science,* 27 (1), 43- 67.

Das Gupta. & Pearson M.N (Eds). (1987). *India and the Indian Ocean 1500- 1800.* Oxford University Press.

Desai, Jigna. (2004). *Beyond Bollywood: The Cultural Politics of South Asian Diasporaic Film.* Routledge,

Kushner, Gilbert. (1973). *Immigrants from India in Israel; Planned Change in an Administered Community.* University of Arizona Press.

Lavie, S.& T. Swedenburg (Eds). (1996). *Displacement, Diaspora and Geographies of Identity, Durham.* Duke University Press.

Laxmi Narayan Kadekar, et al. (eds). (2009). *The Indian Diaspora: Historical and Contemporary Context.* Rawat Publications.

McPherson, K. (1993). *The Indian Ocean: A History of People and the Sea.* Oxford University Press.

Metcalf, Thomas R. (2007). *Imperial Connections: India and the Indian Ocean Arena, 1860- 1920.* Ranikhet, Permanent Black.

Ministry of External Affairs. (2001). *Non-Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin Division.*

Rushdie, Salman. (1992). *Imaginary Homelands: Essays and Criticism 1981-1991.* Granta.

Tinker, Hugh. (1977). *The Banyan Tree: Overseas Emigrants from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Oxford.* OUP

Primary Reading:

Salman Rushdie, Midnight's Children (1980)

Rohinton Mistry, Family Matters (2003)

Amitav Ghosh, Sea of Poppies (2008)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

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SYLLABUS

Course Code	**SIR MP E 42**
Name of the Course	Human Rights in India
Course Type	Elective
Semester	Four
Course Credits	Four
Description	The course aims to provide a critical insight on the origin and dimensions of rights as well as the changing meaning of Human rights in the Indian context. The course provides critical perspectives on the various institutional structures- national and international in the protection and promotion of human rights.
Course Objectives	This basic course has as its prime **objective**, an entry into the concept of human rights, its evolution, violations of human rights and safeguards in the Indian context.
Learning Outcomes	- After this initial engagement a more **reflective outcome** in the course, through a module, seeks to contextualise human rights on different broad themes and thereby dwell upon a critique of the dominant discourses. - The learner gains a basic ability to explain the contexts of human rights issues in the Indian context - The ability to conceptually place and criticallyinterpret various aspects of of human rights, its violations and need for protection and promotion.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Close readings of human rights documents/ media analysis/ presentations based on short research
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through Modules	**Conceptual and Theoretical Understanding of Human Rights** 1.1 Meaning and Evolution of Human Rights 1.2 Principles and Theories/Approaches of Human Rights- Western, Marxian and Third World 1.3 Different Generations of Human Rights **Human Rights and Indian Constitution** 2.1 Constitutional Provisions- Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policy 2.2 Civil and Political Rights 2.3 Social Rights- Right to Dignity 2.4 Rights of Women, Minorities, and Social groups 2.5 Environmental Rights 2.6 Cultural and Educational rights- Right to Education **Organizational Safeguards for Human Rights** 3.3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 3.2 Organizations Related to Human Rights-Human Rights Council

	3.3 Instruments of Human Rights and Covenants
	Human Rights Violations and Safeguards in the Indian context 4.1 Poverty, illiteracy, marginalization and social exclusion 4.2 Violence against women and children 4.3 Safeguards of Human Rights- role of Judiciary, PIL, NHRC 4.4 Human Rights Movements in India
Extended Reference	Beetham, D., 1995, "What Future for Economic and Social Rights?" Political Studies, 43: 41–60. Bell, D., 2013, "Climate Change and Human Rights." WIREs Climate Change, 4: 159–170. Bodansky, D., 2010, "Introduction: Climate Change and Human Rights: Unpacking the Issues," Georgia Journal of International & Comparative Law, 38: 511–524. Buchanan, A., 2013, The Heart of Human Rights, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Corradetti, C. (ed.), 2012, Philosophical Dimensions of Human Rights, New York: Springer. Donnelly, J., 2012, International Human Rights, 4th edition, Philadelphia: Westview Press. ––––, 2013, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, 3rd edition, Ithaca, NY and London: Cornell University Press. Dworkin, R., 2011, Justice for Hedgehogs, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. Glendon, M., 2001, A World Made New: Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, New York: Random House. Griffin, J., 2008, On Human Rights, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Holder, C. and Reidy, D., (eds.), 2013, Human Rights: The Hard Questions, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ignatieff, M., 2004, The Lesser Evil, Princeton: Princeton University Press. Lauren, P., 2003, The Evolution of International Human Rights, 2nd edition, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Nussbaum, M., 2000, Women and Human Development: The Capabilities Approach, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. Orend, B., 2002, Human Rights: Concept and Context, Peterborough, Ont.: Broadview Press. Pogge, T., 2002, World Poverty and Human Rights: Cosmopolitan Responsibilities and Reforms, Cambridge: Polity Press. Rawls, J., 1971, A Theory of Justice, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press Sen, A., 2004, "Elements of a Theory of Human Rights," Philosophy & Public Affairs, 32: 315–356. Talbott, W., 2010, Human Rights and Human Well-Being, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Tuck, W., 1979, Natural Rights Theories: Their Origin and Development, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Vanderheiden, S., 2008, Atmospheric Justice: A Political Theory of Climate Change, New York: Oxford University Press. Waldron, J., 2018, "Human Rights: A Critique of the Raz/Rawls Approach," in Etinson, A. (ed.), Human Rights: Moral or Political?, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Wenar, L., 2015, Blood Oil, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA HR/ MA PPG
Semester	IV
Course Status	ELECTIVE
Course Code	**SIR MP E 43**
Course Title	Issues in International Relations

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"><p align="center">Course Description</p>
What are the major issues happening across the world? Who are the actors involved in it? How can we solve these issues? The dynamics of interactions among people, nations and regions present global issues that affect the stability and security of international community and international order. This course primarily strives to address these questions and issues, while enhancing knowledge in the area of international affairs. Over the past few decades, globalisation has changed the international social, political and economic arena in different ways. In the current world order, different kinds of new actors participate than ever before to create and address a variety of issues. Many issues such as the problems linked to the sovereignty of the state, underdevelopment, human rights, global terrorism, environment protection, international migration, etc. go beyond state borders and are matters of international cooperation, dispute and response. The course is designed in a manner to encourage students to engage in debate on various aspects of such kind of issues around the world.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Objectives</td><td>The course enables the student to:

Analyse a variety of concepts and contemporary issues discussed in the international relations discipline.
Get aware of the relationship between states and the role of non-state actors in the development of International Relations.
Focus recent important international issues by way of case studies and theoretical approaches.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Learning Outcomes</td><td>At the end of the course the student will be able to:

Understand the key concepts, issues and themes of international relations.
</td></tr>
</table>

	▪ Get skills in applying different approaches, frameworks and perspectives to address, analyse, and understand the issues in contemporary international relations. ▪ Discuss and debate the role of national and international actors involved in global affairs in general and international issues in specific
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Tutorials/Assignments/ Group Discussions/Audio-Visual
Course Evaluation	Internal Assessment: 50 Marks -25 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 25 Marks for two internal tests (one in offline and one in online mode) End Semester External Examination: 50 marks

Course Contents

Module I: International Relations: An Introduction
History and scope of the discipline- rise of the modern state system- approaches to the study of IR- the Cold War and the rise of U.S. hegemony
Module II: Globalisation and Challenges to Developing Countries
Globalization and (under)development- population explosion- human rights issues- international migration and refugee crisis
Module III: International Relations of Environmental Issues
Sustainable development- the notion of collective goods- natural resource exploitation and scarcity- global warming and international climate regimes- disputes over resources- nuclear proliferation and international treaties
Module IV: Regional and Global Security Issues
Political instability in third world countries- energy security- cyber security- arms proliferation- Non State actors- terrorism and counter terrorism
Module V: India and Issues in Contemporary International Relations
Impact of global issues- relation with neighbouring countries- issue of immigration- Issues of Indian Diaspora- reform of the UNO

Essential Reading List

Baylis, John & Smith S (Eds) (2014).*The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.* OUP.

Betts, Alexander & Loescher G (Eds) (2011). *Refugees in International Relations.* Oxford University Press.

Brown C & Ainley K (2009). *Understanding International Relations* (4th ed). Palgrave

Bull, Hedley (1977). *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics.* Macmillan.

Buzan B. & Lawson G. (2015). *The Global Transformation: History, Modernity and the Making of International Relations: CUP.*

Castles, Stephen & Davidson A. (2005). *Citizenship and Migration: Globalization and Politics of Belonging.* Routledge

Castles, Stephen & Miller M. J. (2003). *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World* (Third Edition). MacMillan.

Christian, Reus -Smith & Snidal D (eds.) (2008). *Oxford Handbook of International Relations.*

Clark I. (1997). *Globalization and Fragmentation: International Relations in the Twentieth Century.* Oxford University Press.

Dinar, Shilom. (2009). Scarcity and Cooperation along International Rivers. *Global Environmental Politics, 9*(1), 109.

Fiddian-QasmiyehE. et al. (Eds) (2014). *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*. Oxford University Press.

Higgins, R. & Flory, M. (2003). *Terrorism and International Law*. Routledge.

Robert Art & Robert Jervis (eds) (2012). *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues* (11th ed). Pearson.

Samson, T. (2000). *Issues in International Relations*. Routledge.

TeryimaB, Ashaver (2013,Sep. -Oct.). Poverty, Inequality and Underdevelopment in Third World Countries: Bad State Policies or Bad Global Rules?.*IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, *15*(6), 33-38.

Vincent, R. J. (1995). *Human Rights and International Relations*. CUP.

Zolberg A. R. Et al (1989). *Escape from Violence: Conflict and the Refugee Crisis in the Developing World*. Oxford University Press.

Additional Reading List

Bajpai, Kanti & Mallavarapu S. (eds.) (2005). *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*. Orient Longman.

Baylis J, Smith S & Owen P (eds) (2013). *The Globalization of World Politics* (6th ed). OUP

Buzan B. (2004). *The United States and the Great Powers: World Politics in the Twenty-First Century*. Polity Press.

Chakrabarthy, Manik (1998). *Human Rights and Refugees: Problems, Laws and Practices*. Deep & Deep.

Elhance, A. P. (2000). *Hydro-politics: Groundsfor Despair, Reasons for Hope*. International Negotiation, *5*(2), 201- 222.

FriedmanJ. (ed.) (2003). *Globalization, the State, and Violence*. Altamira Press.

Lutz, James M. & Lutz B. J. (2004). *Global Terrorism*(Eds). Routledge.

Mann M. (2005). *The Dark Side of Democracy: Explaining Ethnic Cleansing*. Cambridge University Press.

Mearsheimer, J (2015,September-October). *What should be the purpose of American Power?*. The National Interest.

Mingst, K.A. & I.M. Arreguin-Toft (2011). *Essentials of International Relations*(5th edition). Norton and Company.

Morgentha, H. J (1948). *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. Alfred Knopf.

Rischard, J.F., (2002). *High Noon: 20 Global Problems, 20 Years to Solve Them*. Basic Books, New York

Slaw, M. (2013). *Genocide and International Relations, Charging Patterns in the Transitions of the Late Modern World*. Cambridge University Press.

Small M. & Singer J.D. (1982). Resort to Arms: International and Civil Wars, 1816-1980. Sage.

Steans, J. (2006). *Gender and International Relations*. Polity Press.

Stephen, M. G. (2004). *The Global Warming: Tragedy and the Dangerous Illusion of the Kyoto Protocol*. Ethics and International Affairs.

Szkariat, Monika & Katarzyra Mojska(Eds) (2016). *New Technologies as a factor of International Relations*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

V. K. Fouskas (2007). *The Politics of Conflict*. Routledge.

Vogler, J. & Mark I. (Eds) (1996). *The Environment and International Relations: Global Environmental Change Programme*. Routledge.

Walt, S. (1998). *International Relations:One World, Many Theories*. Foreign Policy, Spring.

Walt, S. (2015,Nov/Dec, 42-51). ISIS as a Revolutionary State. *Foreign Affairs*.

Welsh, J. M. (Eds) (2004). *Humanitarian Interventions and International Relations*. Oxford University Press.

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/MA Politics and HR/MA Politics PPG
Semester	IV
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 44**
Course Title	**POLITICS OF MODERNITY IN KERALA**
Course Credit	4

Course Description

This course is intended to see how entire Kerala society responded to colonial modernity and its challenges. It engages with the debates on modernity, by considering it as a process of epistemological – spatial/temporal/agential – coalescence constituting a transverse solidarity politics. The course develops a theory of knowledge that takes the experience of communities, people and their absorption of modernity with an attempt to answer the question "How modern are we"?

Course Objectives

1. To provide a theoretical understanding of colonial modernity in the context of social reform movements in Kerala.

2. Create an in depth understanding of the modernity debates on colonial Kerala.

3. Acquire a deeper understanding of the responses of Kerala society to colonial modernity and its challenges.

4. To create a critical perception regarding 'Kerala Modernity'

Learning Outcomes

1. Student will be trained to theorize colonial modernity and its process in the context of social reform movements in Kerala.
2. Student will be able to locate modernity debates on colonial Kerala.
3. Student will be equippedto understand the responses of Kerala society to colonial modernity and its challenges.

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions.

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test.End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents (Modules)

Module I: Colonial Modernity

Debates in the study of modernity: Theories of Modernity- Colonial Discourses- Universalism-

Colonialism in nature- White man's burden to civilize non-European people- A site of Colonial Modernity- The colonial elite and the discursive models- West and the touchstone of Cultural Phenomenon- Colonial Education and the Discourse of Modernity- Missionary Endeavors- The Colonial Medicine and Modernity- Language- Press as a discursive medium- Growth of periodicals in Kerala.

Module II: Process of Social Reform

Debates on European Renaissance- Critique on Bengal 'Renaissance' and Kerala 'Renaissance'- Modernity in Social Reform Discourse- The rise of a capitalist industrial economy- The growth of modern state institutions- Transformations in the nature of social power.

Module III: Subaltern Resistance

Upper Cloth Mutiny- Conversion- Temple Proclamation- Land Struggles- Malayali Memorial- Ezhava Memmorial- The emergence of a vibrant Islamic public sphere and the multiplicity of religious organizations- Kerala's Mujahid Reformism- Mujahid Roots and Influences – Caste Reform Movements – Religious Reform Movements- the decline of the caste system and development of communitization (*Samudaya valkaranam*)- Sree Narayan Guru, Poykayil Yohannan, Ayyankali,Vakkom Maulavi- Democratic movements.

Module IV: Critique on Kerala Modernity

Modernity and its discontents- Elimination of local cults and cultures- Cultural implication- Religiosity- Erasing the divide between nature and society- Secularization of a traditional order- Enlightenment notions of reason, secularism, universalism, civil society- Commodification and fetishization- Exploitation of human labor and human sensibility.

Essential Reading List
Reading List:

Abhimanue, C. (1990): *Ayyankali* (Mal.),Thiruvananthapuram: Department of Cultural Publication Kerala.

Achabe, Chinua (1958): *Things Fall Apart*, London: William Heinemann Ltd.

Amin, Samir (2009): *Eurocentrism: Modernity, Religion, and Democracy: A Critique of Eurocentrism and Culturalism*, New York: Monthly Review Press.

Arunima, G. (2003): *There Comes Papa: Colonialism and the Transformation of Matriliny in Kerala, Malabar, C. 1850-1940*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan.

A., Sreedhara Menon (1967): *Survey of Kerala History*,Thiruvananthapuram: Sahitya Pravarthaka Co-Operative Society Ltd.

A., Sreedhara Menon (1996): *Cultural Heritage of Kerala*, Kottayam: S Viswanathan Pvt.

Balakrishnan, P K. (2008): *Jathivyavasthithiyum Keralacharithravum* (Mal.), Kottaym: DC Books.

Bhaskaranunni, P. (2000): *Pathombatham Nootandile Keralam* (Mal.),Thrissur: Kerala Sahithya Academy.

Cesaire, Aime (1972): *Discourse on Colonialism*, New York: Monthly Review Press.

Chandramohan, P (2016):Developmental Modernity in Kerala*: Narayana Guru, S.N.D.P Yogam,and Social Reform*, New Delhi: Tulika Books.

Chakrabarty, Dipesh (1974): "The Colonial Context of the Bengal Renaissance: A Note on Early Railway- Thinking in Bengal." *Indian Economic & Social History Review* 11, January: 92-106.

Chakravarty, Dipesh (2002): *Habitations of Modernity: Essays in the Wake of Subaltern Studies*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Chatterjee, Partha (1997): *Our Modernity*, Dakar: SEPHIS/CDERSIA.

Chentharasseri, T. H. P. (1989): *Ayyankali* (Mal.),Thiruvananthapuram: Prabhath Book House.

Collins, Mrs Richard (2013): *Ghathakavadham* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Day, Francis (1990): *The Land of the Perumals or Cochin its Past and its Present*,New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.

Devika, J. (2005): "The Aesthetic Women: Re-forming Female Bodies and Minds Early Twentieth Century Keralam," *Modern Asian Studies* 37: 461-487.

Devika, J. (2007): *En-gendering Individuals: The Language of Reforming Early Twentieth Century Keralam*, Hydrabad: Orient Longman.

Devika, J. and Varghese, V. J. (2010): *To Survive or to Flourish? Minority Rights and Syrian Christian Community Assertions in 20th Century Travancore/Kerala*,Working Paper 427, Thiruvananthapuram: Centre forDevelopment Studies (CDS).

Dirks, Nicholas B. (2001): *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.

Dube,Saurabh (2001): *Untouchable Pasts: Religion, Identity, and Power Among a Central Indian Community, 1780-1950*, New Delhi: Sage.

Dube,Saurabh (2017): *Subjects of Modernity: Time-space, Disciplines, Margins*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Gilroy, Paul (2002): *There Aren't no Blacks in the Union Jack*, New York: Routledge.

George, K. M. (ed) (2002): *The Malayalis: The People, Their History and Culture*,New Delhi: Cosmo Publishers.

Gurukal, Rajan (1993-96): *Making of Modern Keralam, Report of the UGC Major Research Project*,Kottayam: School of Social Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University.

Iyer, L. A. Krishna (1970): *Social History of Kerala*,Madras: Book Centre Publication.

Jayakumar, Vijayalam (1999): *Narayana Guru: A Critical Study*, New Delhi: Print World.

Jeffrey, Robin (1974): "The Social Origins of Caste Association, 1875- 1905: The Founding of the SNDP Yogam," *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies* 4 (1): 39-59.

Jeffrey, Robin (1976): *The Decline of Nair Dominance: Society and Politics in Travancore, 1847–1908*, Delhi: Manohar.

Jeffrey, Robin (1976): "Temple Entry Movement in Travancore 1860- 1940," *Social Scientist* 4 (8) March: 3-27.

Jeffrey, Robin (1981): "Religious Symbolization of the Transition From Caste to Class: The Temple Entry Movement in Travancore, 1860- 1940," *Social Compass* 17: 269-291.

Ferguson, Harvie (1995): *Melancholy and the Critique of Modernity: Soren Kierkegaard's Religious Psychology*, London: Routledge.

Gladstone,John Wilson (2004): *Keralathile Protestant Christhumathavum Bhahujana Presthanangalum*, Thiruvananthapuram: Sidhi Publications.

Gladstone,John Wilson (1984): *Protestant Christianity and People's Movements in Kerala: A Study of Christian Mass Movements in Relation to neo-Hindu Socio-religious Movements in Kerala, 1850-1936*, Thiruvananthapuram: Seminary Publications.

Habermas, Jürgen (1987): *The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity: Twelve Lectures*. Trans. Lawrence F., Cambridge: Polity and Basil Blackwell.

Habermas, Jürgen (1996): *Modernity: An Unfinished Project*. In: d'Entreves MP and Benhabib S (eds) *Habermas and the Unfinished Project of Modernity: Critical Essays on the Philosophical Discourse of Modernity*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Hall, Stuart, and Gieben, Bram (eds) (1992): *Formations of Modernity*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Hunt, W. S. (1920): *The Anglican Church in Travancore and Cochin 1816- 1916*,Kottayam: Church Missionary Society Press.

Kesavan, C. (1990): *Jeevitha Samaram (Atobiography)*,Kottayam: Sahitya Pravarthaka Co-operative Society.

Kathanar, Palakunnel Mathayi Mariyam (2000): *Palakunnel Vallichante Nalagamam*,Changanassery: Palakunnel Mathayi Mariyam Kathanar Death Centenary Committee.

Kaviraj, Sudipta (2005): "An Outline of a Revisionist Theory of Modernity," *European Journal of Sociology* 46 (3): 497-526.

Kawashima, Kōji (1998): *Missionaries and the Hindu State: Travancore 1858–1936*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kooiman, Dick (1984): "The Gospel of Coffee: Mission, Education and Employment in 19th Century Travancore," *Economic and Political Weekly* 19 (35) September: 1535-1544.

Kooiman, Dick (1989): *Conversion and Social Equality in India: The London Missionary Society in South Travancore in the 19th Century*, New Delhi: Manohar.

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Kumar, Suresh (1994): *Political Evolution in Kerala Travancore 1859-1938*. New Delhi: Phoenix.

Kumaranasan, N (2012): *Mata Parivartana Rasavadam* (Mal.), http://malayalamebooks.org/.

Kunjambu, Potheri (2013): *Saraswati Vijayam* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Kusuman, K. K. (1973): *Slavery in Travancore*,Trivandrum: Kerala Historical Society.

Latour, Bruno (1993): *We Have Never Been Modern*. Trans. Catherine Porter, Cambridge: Harvard University Press

Mahadevan, Kanchana (2002): "Colonial Modernity: A Critique," *Indian Literature* 46, May-June: 193-211.

Mateer, Samuel (1883): *Native Life in Travancore*,London: W. H. ALLEN & CO.

Mecauly, Thomas, *Minutes on Indian Education,1835*, Henry Sharp (ed) (1965): New Delhi: National Archives of India.

Menon, Dilip M (1994): *Caste, nationalism and communism in south India: Malabar, 1900-1948*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Menon, Dilip M (1997): "Caste and colonial modernity: Reading Saraswativijayam," *Studies in History* 13: 291-312.

Menon, Dilip M (2002): *Saraswativijayam* (Book Review) New Delhi: Literary Trust. Translation of Potheri Kunhambu's novel of 1893 from Malayalam.

Menon, Dilip M (2002): "Religion and Colonial Modernity: Rethinking Belief and Identity," *Economic and Political Weekly*37(17) April-May: 1662-1667.

Menon, Dilip M (2010): "A Local Cosmopolitan: Kesari Balakrishna Pillai and the invention of Europe for Kerala", in Sugata Bose and Kris Manjapra (ed) *Cosmopolitan Thought Zones*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Menon, Kizhakkeppatt Ramankutty (2013): *Parangodi Parinayam* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Menon, O Chanthu (2013): *Indulekha* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Mohan, Sanal (2005): "Religion, Social Space and Identity: The Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha and the Making of Cultural Boundaries in the Twentieth Century Kerala," *Journal of South Asian Studies* 28 (1): 35-63.

Mohan, Sanal (2005): "Imagining Equality: Modernity and Social Transformation of Lower Castes in Colonial Kerala," Kottayam, Kerala: Thesis submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University.

Mohan, Sanal (2006): "Narrativizing Oppression and Suffering: Theorizing Slavery," *South Asia Research* 26 (1): 5-40.

Mohan, Sanal (2015): Modernity of Slavery*: Struggles against Caste Inequality in Colonial Kerala*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Nandy, *Ashis* (1989): *Science, Hegemony and Violence: A Requiem for Modernity*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Nedungadi, Appu (2013): *Kundalatha* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Nellimukal, Samuel (2004): *Keralatile Samuhyaparivartanam* (Mal.), Kottayam: DC Books.

Oommen, George (1996): "Dalit Conversion and Social Protest in Travancore 1854-1890," *Bangalore Theological Forum* 27 (3-4) September-December: 69-84.

Osella, Filippo and Osella, Caroline (2000): *Social Mobility in Kerala: Modernity and Identity in Conflict*, London: Pluto Press.

Osella, Filippo and Osella, Caroline (2008): "Islamism and Social Reform in Kerala, South India," *Modern Asian Studies* 42 (2/3) March: 317-346.

Pillai, C V Raman (2013): *Marthandavarma* (Mal.) Kottayam: DC Books.

Said W, Edward (1993): *Culture and Imperialism*, London: Vintage Publications.

Said W, Edward (2001): *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient*, New Delhi: Penguin Books India Pvt. Ltd.

Saradamani, K. (1980): *Emergence of a Slave Caste: Pulayas of Kerala*, New Delhi: People's Publishing House.

Spivak, Gayatry Chakravarty (1988): "Can Subaltern Speak," in Cary Nelson and Lawrence Grossberg (eds), *Marxism and the Interpretation of Culture*, London: Macmillan.

Spivak, Gayatri Chakravarty (1990): *The Post-colonial Critic: Interviews, Strategies, Dialogues* by Sarah Harasym (ed.): New York: Routledge.

Washbrook, David (2010): "Intimations of modernity in South Asia," *South Asian History and Culture* 1(1): 125-148.

Film Screening:

Panjali

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR / M.A Politics and HR / M.A. PPG
Semester	Four
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 45**
Course Title	**Local Self Governance and Public Policy in India**
Credits	4

Course Description/ Objectives

This is an introductory course which studies the basic aspects/elements of governing local society through a general description of its main institutions, actors and processes. The basic premises of the course are that every citizen should best gain the benefits and strength of true democracy. Continuing struggles for increased rights and freedom would make the public officials as well as leaders of institutions accountable of their actions. With the increasing awareness of what freedom is i.e. exercised of rights, effective governance has become the core issue in developing countries since the 1990s. Governance improvement using the rights-based approach particularly the principles of participation, accountability and transparency (PAT) would result to better delivery of social services. This attempt would enable to develop human rights with improved health, education and standards of living. Likewise, greater trust and confidence in the political and administrative leaders would have resolved for effective and efficient government service delivery in order to curb incidence of corruption. Poor governance definitely would threaten democratic stability and impede economic growth and social development. The course work shall comprise of a mix of lectures, group work, discussions, case studies and field visits etc…

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should:

Have improved their ability to critically evaluate the policy formulation process at the local level;

Have acquired a basic understanding of how complex social questions can be analyzed and suggest alternative policies for improving quality of life of the people at the local level;

Have improved their understanding of the different disciplinary approaches to the study of local governance and Public Policy;

Have improved their capacity to work together in small groups, leadership qualities, written and presentation skills.

Pedagogic Methods

Lectures, Seminars, Tutorials, flipped classrooms; Problem Based Learning (PBL);field trip and group projects.

Course Evaluation and Grading Criteria
Internal Assessment: 40 Marks -20 marks for Assignment/ Article Review/Seminar presentation; 20 Marks for internal test
End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents

SECTION I - Introduction and Course Plan

Meaning, Nature, Scope of Local Governance

Philosophy and Significance of Local Government

Evolution of Local Government

Theories of Decentralization

SECTION I1 – Structure of Local Government in India.

Evolution of Local Government in India

Structure of Rural Local Government (73rd Constitutional Amendments in India)

Structure of Urban Local Government(74th Constitutional Amendments in India)

Local Government Finance

SECTION III – Decentralization and Local Governance in Kerala

Evolution of the Kerala model

Citizen Participation in Local Governance-The Grama Sabha

The Peoples Plan Campaign in Kerala

Women Empowerment: The Kudumbasree Mission in Kerala.

SECTION IV –Changing Role of Local Governance

Impact of Globalisation on State system and governance

Environment and Climate Change

Disaster Management

Challenges of local governance

SECTION V- Local Governance and Public Policy- Case Studies

The Kerala Model of Development

Public Health Response to COVID 19

Education and Social Security (Kerala)

Tribal Development

Essential Reading List

Baviskar B.S and George Mathew ed., (2009): *Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance Field studies From Rural India,* SAGE: New Delhi.

Bissessar, A. M. (2004): *Globalization and Governance: Essays on the Challenges for Small States*, Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co.

Considine, Mark (2005): *Making Public Policy,* Polity Press: Cambridge.

Debroy, Bibek and P.D. Kaushik (2004): *Emerging Rural Development through Panchayats*, Academic Foundation: New Delhi.

Government of India (2008): *Report of the Steering Committee on Rapid Poverty Reduction and Local Area Development for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012*), Planning Commission: New Delhi.

Gurukkal, Rajan (2001): "When a Coalition of Conflicting Interests Decentralises: A Theoretical Critique of Decentralisation Politics in Kerala", *Social Scientist,* 29 (9/10), pp. 60-76.

Guy, B Peters (1998): *American Public Policy Promise and Performance*, East West Press Private Limited: New Delhi.

Held, D. ed., (2006): *Models of Democracy,* Polity: Cambridge.

Hill, Michael and Peter Hupe (2003): *Implementing Public Policy*, SAGE: New Delhi.

Ingram, Helen and Steven Rathgeb Smith ed., (1995): *Public Policy for Democracy*, Frank Bros and Co: Noida.

Isaac, T. M. Thomas (2001): Campaign for Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala Source: *Social Scientist,* 29, (9/10), pp. 8-47.

Jain L.C ed., (2007): *Decentralization and Local Governance*, Orient Longman: New Delhi.

Joseph T. M ed., (2007): *Local Governance in India, Ideas, Challenges and Strategies*, Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi.

Kohli, Atul (2009): *Democracy and Development in India from Socialism to Pro- Business*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Kumar, Girish (2006): *Local Democracy in India, Interpreting Decentralization,*SAGE: New Delhi.

Mehta, Aasha Kapur and Shepherd, Andrew (2006): *Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in India,* SAGE: New Delhi.

Menon, Sudha ed., (2008): *Decentralized local Governance Perspectives and Experiences*, The ICFAI University Press: Hyderabad.

Munshi, Surendra Abraham, Biju Paul eds., (2004): *Good Governance, Democratic Societies And Globalisation,* New Delhi: SAGE Publication.

Parayil, Govindan ed., (2000): *Kerala: The Development Experience; Reflections on Sustainability and Replicability*, London: Zed Books.

Ram, D. Sundar ed.,(2010): *Grassroots Palnning and Local Governance in India,* Kanishka Publishers: New Delhi.

Satyajit, Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma ed., (2007): *Decentralization Institutions and Politics in Rural India,* Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Singh, Ranbir and Surat Singh (2011): Local Democracy and Good Governance; Five Decade of Panchayati Raj, Deep and Deep Publications: New Delhi.

Tharakan, P. K. Michael and Vikas Rawal (2001): "Decentralisation and the People's Campaign in Kerala", Social Scientist, Vol. 29(9/10), pp.1-6.

Vaidynath, R. V. Ayyar (2009): *Public Policy Making in India*, Dorling Kindersley: Delhi.

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ MA Politics and HR/ MA Politics PPG
Semester	FOUR
Course Status	ELECTIVE
Course Code	**SIR MP E 46**
Course Title	**Issues in Human Rights**

Course Description

The course seeks to develop a critcal interest in Human Rights and to provide an in-depth understanding of the historical evolution, theory, major issues, movements, instruments and mechanisms, related to Human Rights. The main purpose of this course is to provide students with an opportunity to have an intellectual engagement with the socio-cultural and political dimensions of human Rights Issues. It is also attempted to provide students with opportunities for developing a human rights perspective in understanding and analysing social, political and cultural issues from a human rights perspective. Human rights investigation on everyday life scenarios is promoted as well.

Course Objectives

To develop thinking,   write research based analytical reports/presentations with suitable inputs from human rights instruments and processes.

To help learners to infuse critical human rights perspectives in the major areas of their masters degree programme.

To develop public speaking skills for critiquing discriminatory practices in everyday life and develop abilities to defend self and others from human rights violations

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

 Foster academic abilities applying leanings to analyse social processes related to the relevant field of learners.

Understanding and critiquing the everyday life aspects from an informed   human rights perspective.

Prepare public writing, petitions and advocacy materials for human rights protection.

To use constitutional and legal instruments for protection of social justice.

To help attain analytical abilities in integrating ethical and human rights components in the research undertaken by the students.

Pedagogic Methods
• Pedagogic Methods: Lectures, Seminars (Both traditional as well as group works and presentations based on home readings and small research), Tutorials, Role-Playing sessions. Evaluation (Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination Course Content through 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 two internal tests (one in offline and one in onlinemode)   ✓ End Semester External Examination: 60 marks

Course Contents
Course Content   **I.   Introduction to Human Rights**   • Meaning and nature of Human Rights   • Natural Rights and Human Rights   • Dignity Discourse in human rights   • Nation State and Human Rights   **II.   Theories of Human Rights**   • Liberal Theory of Human Rights   • Marxian Theory of Rights   **III.   Human Rights Instruments: A Critical Review**   • UDHR   • ICCPR   • ICESCR   • CEDAW   • ICERED   **IV.   Social, Political and Cultural issues in Human Rights**   • Caste Discrimination   • Gender Bias   • Labour Rights

V.	National and International Human Rights Mechanism
	• UN Human Rights Council
	• National and State Human Rights Commission in India
	• Human Rights Activism: NGOs and Civil Society Indian Constitution: A Human Rights Reading
	• Judiciary and Human Rights: Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigations

Essential Readings

References

Fenwick Helen Civil Liberties and Human Rights, , New York, Routledge Cavendish, 2008

Obrien Karen Climate Change, Ethics and Human Security, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2010

Ramcharan Beertland Contemporary Human Rights Ideas, G, New York, Routledge,2008

Mullarson Ren Human Rights Diplomacy, New York, Routledge, 1997

Santap Sanhari Mishra Human Rights an Introduction, , Hydrabad, The ictai University Press, 2007

Arjun Sen Gupta Reflections on The Right to Development, ,New Delhi,Sage Publications India Pvt.Ltd,2005

Aravind Sharma Hinduism and Human Rights A Conceptual Approach, ,New Delhi, Oxford University press, 2004

Beitz Charles R The Idea Of Human Rights, Oxford, Oxford University press, 2009

Baxi, Upendra *Human Rights In A Posthuman World: Critical Essays.* Oxford University Press (India), 2007.

Baxi, Upendra *The Future of Human Rights.* Oxford University Press, 2002.

Baxi, Upendra *The Rights of Subordinated Peoples*(Co-written with O. Mendelsohn). Oxford University Press, 1994.

Inconvenient Forum and Convenient Catastrophe: The Bhopal Case. Bombay: NM Tripathi, 1986.

Pollis & Peter Schwab Human Rights New Perspectives , Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000.

Author " (Shashi Nath Saraswathy), Right to Equality in the Indian constitution, Concept Publishers, New Delhi, 2002.

Andrew Vincent The Politics of Human rights (2010), Oxford University Press, New York.

S.K. Pachauri Women and Human Rights, S.B. Nangia, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1990.

R.S. Sharma and R.K. Sinha Perspectives in Human Rights Development, Durga Ganj, New Delhi, 1996.

Aftab Alam Human Rights in India Issues and Challenges, Smt. Poonam Goal for Raj Publication, Model Town, Delhi, 2000.

N.R. Sharma Human Rights in the World, Mrs. Shashi Jain, SMS Highway, Jaipur, 1999.

Debi Chattergi Human Rights Theory and Practice, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002.

Peter R. Bachr Human Rights Universality in Practice, 1999.

V.P. Singha Sehgul Human Rights in Indian Problems and Perspectives, Deep and Deep Publications, 2004.

Darren Jobirne, Human Rights and Introduction, Dorling Kindersley, South Asia, 2008.

Philipalston Labour Rights are Human Rights, Oxford Press, 2005.

Paras Diwan Human Rights and the Law Universal and India, Deep and Deep Publication, 1998.

Electronic Sources:

Select Articles, Reports, Powerpoint Presenations in Eformat (89 Folers) distributed as course materials.

Additional Readings

Haaretz (Israel) www.haaretzdaily.com

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

SYLLABUS

Programme	MA Politics and IR/ Politics and HR, Politics PPG
Semester	Four
Course Status	Elective
Course Code	**SIR MP E 47**
Course Title	Media and International Relations

Course Description
How are the international and new media reshaping global politics? To what extent they have succeeded in their attempt to influence the international community and policymakers? Is media that have global reach able to change the nature of international relations? As a fact of the modern world order, the evaluation of power is dependent on information, communication and mass media. As the dependency of the international system on media is regularly and rapidly increasing, international actors and the international community are making use of media as a power source, a way to get to know and to respond. Now international media have integrated its audiences to the processes of peace, conflict and diplomacy and such things related to international relations. Various governments have used and still using media platforms to set their agenda. At the same time, it is equally important to know that media efforts to attract global attention have brought some of the international crises and issues to the limelight. Its active engagement with state and society has also helped to influence and pressure policymakers. Now the concepts like 'the CNN Effect' and 'the Al-Jazeera Effect', etc. have great relevance in international affairs. In addition to this, social media also can influence global affairs. This course will discuss the role and relevance of media in international relations.

Course Objectives
The course enables the student to:

- Examine how political institutions and media interact to shape public thinking, debates and policies.
- Study the role of social media in international relations and policymaking.
- Engage with different theoretical and empirical approaches to the analysis of global mass

media and public opinion

Learning Outcomes

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

- Develop a critical evaluation of the effects of media framing and agenda-setting on international issues and foreign policymaking.

- Understand the conceptual, theoretical aspects of mass media and its role in international relations.

- Aware journalists' professional practices and responsibilities while covering news with global importance.

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: Media and Politics: Concepts and Theories

Mass communication- global media- theory of media politics- media and public opinion- ethical journalism- photojournalism- government regulations-political advertisement- discourses and communication- television debates

Module II: Roles of Media

Agenda building- public watchdog- political mobilization- regime legitimation- agenda setting agent

Module III: 'Media Effect' and International Relations

The CNN effect, The Al Jazeera effect, BBC documentaries- Comparison between global media coverage of First World and Third World countries

Module IV: Iconic Images and Global Issues

Global media's coverage of specific issues in India and the world- Debates of social responsibility v/s professional practice- the impact of iconic images on national and international politics

Module V: Social Media and World Politics
Social media as channels of global journalism- Arab Spring- Twitter Diplomacy- Politicians in Social Media: Trump, Modi and Tharoor

Essential Readings

Altheide, D L. (1985). *Media Power.* Sage.

Altschull, J.H. (1984). *Agents of Power: The Role of the News Media in Human Affairs.* Longman

Apel, Dora, 'Torture Culture: Lynching Photographs and the Images of Abu Ghraib', *Art Journal*, 64:2 (2005), pp. 88–100.

Brink, Cornelia, 'Secular Icons: Looking at Photographs from Nazi Concentration Camps', *History & Memory*, 12:1 (2000), pp. 135–50; Apel, 'Torture Culture', p. 91.

Carruthers, Susan. (2000). *Media at War: Communication and Conflict in the Twentieth Century.* Palgrave Macmillan.

Cohen, B. (1986). *The Press and Foreign Policy.* Princeton University Press.

De Jong, W. et al (2005). *Global Activism, Global Media.* Pluto Press.

Georgiou, M. & Zaborowski, R. (2017). *Media coverage of the "refugee crisis": A cross-European perspective.* Council of Europe.

Hallin, D.C. (1984). The Media, the War in Vietnam, and Political Support: A Critique of the Thesis of an Oppositional Media. *The Journal of Politics*, 46(1), 2-24.

Hammond, P. (2007). *Media, War and Postmodernity.* Routledge.

Harman, Sophie. (2019). *Seeing Politics: Film, Visual Method, and International Relations.* London: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Herman, E.S. & Chomsky, N. (2002). *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media.* Pantheon

Iyengar, S., &Kinder ,D.R. (1987). *News That Matters. Television and American Opinion.* University of Chicago Press.

Iyengar, S., & Simon, A. (1993). News Coverage of the Gulf Crisis and Public Opinion: A Study of Agenda-Setting, Priming, and Framing. *Communication Research*, 20(3), 365-383.

Kellner, D. (1992). *The Persian Gulf TV War.* Boulder, Westview Press.

King, E., & Wells, R. (2009). *Framing the Iraq War Endgame: War's Denouement in an Age of Terror.* Palgrave Macmillan.

Kuhn, R. (2007). *Politics and the Media in Britain.* Palgrave Macmillan.

Livingstone, S. (1997). *Clarifying the CNN Effect: An Examination of Media Effects According to Type of Military Intervention.* Research Paper R 18, Joan.

MacKuen, M., & S. Coombs. (1981). *More Than News: Media Power in Public Affairs.* Sage

Mermin, J. (1997). Television news and American intervention in Somalia: The myth of a mediadriven foreign policy. *Political science quarterly,* 112(3), 385-403.

Mermin, J. (1999). *Debating War and Peace: media coverage of U.S. intervention in the post-Vietnam era.* Princeton University Press.

Miller, D. (2003). *Tell Me Lies: Propaganda and Media Distortion in the Attack on Iraq (ed.).* Pluto Press.

Miller, D. (2007). *Media Pressure on Foreign Policy: The Evolving Theoretical Framework.* Palgrave Macmillan.

Mortensen, M., Allan, S., & Peters, C. (2017). The iconic image in a digital age: Editorial mediations over the Alan Kurdi photographs. *Nordicom Review,* 38(2), 71-86

Oates, Sarah. (2008). *Introduction to Media and Politics.* Sage.

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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLITICS

SYLLABUS

Course Code	SIR MP E 49
Name of the Course	Dalit and Tribal Politics in India
Course Type	Elective
Semester	Four
Course Credits	Four
Description	The course aims to provide a critical insight on the origin and dimensions of rights as well as the changing nature of Dalit and Tribal Politics in the Indian context. The course provides critical perspectives on the various institutional structures- national and international in the protection and promotion of the rights of various marginalised social groups in India. The purpose of this course is to analyse the historical development of various forms of Dalit politics in India. This course is mainly concerned with three interrelated levels of analysis and discussion. The evolution of Dalit politics: An intellectual history of political ideas. The Dalit political ideology, programmes, forms of mobilisation, organizational structures, electoral participations, voting pattern. The Dalit politics its links with mainstream political parties at national and regional level.
Course Objectives	One of the most fascinating aspect of contemporary Indian politics is that the emergence of many facets of Dalit politics. In, both academic and social discourses there is growing awareness about the need to examine the role of Dalit politics in shaping the public debate about the key aspects of Indian polity and the public policy agenda. This basic course has as its prime **objective**is to develop a critical understanding of the nature and changing dynamics of Dalit and Tribal politics in India.
Learning Outcomes	- Develop a critical understanding of the evolution and changing nature of Dalit and Tribal politics in India; - The learner gains a basic ability to explain the contexts of human rights issues of marginalized social groups in the Indian context; - The ability to conceptually place and criticallyinterpret various aspects of rights, its violations and need for protection and promotion; - Understand the intellectual history of Dalit political ideas.
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Close readings of human rights documents/ media analysis/ presentations based on short research
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination
Content through	**1. Conceptual and Theoretical Understanding Rights/Social inclusion** 1.1 Meaning and Evolution of Dalit Politics/ Rights

Modules	1.2 Historical Background - Pre Independence: colonialism and Dalit rights 1.3 Intellectual History of Dalit Political ides: Phule, Periar, Gandhi, Ambedkar-Post Independence Period
	2. Reservation Policy and Inclusive Development Indian Constitution 2.1 Constitutional Provisions- Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policy 2.2 Civil and Political Rights 2.3 Social Rights- Right to Dignity 2.4 Rights of various marginalised Social groups 2.5 Cultural and Educational rights- Right to Education
	3. Nature of Dalit Politics and major political parties 3.1 Left, Centre and Rightist Parties 3.2 Dalits and Electoral Politics 3.4 Ideology, leadership and Mobilisational strategies.
	4. Dalit and Tribal Rights: Violations and Safeguards in the Indian context 4.1 Poverty, illiteracy, marginalization and social exclusion 4.2 Violence against Dalits and Adivasis 4.3 Safeguards of Rights- role of Judiciary, NHRC, National Commission for SC and ST. 4.4 Role of Civil Society -Dalit and Tribal Movements in India
	5. **Dalit and Tribal Politics in Kerala**
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SYLLABUS

Course Code	**SIR MP E 50**
Name of the Course	**CHINA AND THE GLOBAL SYSTEM**
Course Type	Elective
Semester	Four
Course Credits	Four
Description	The course aims to provide a critical insight on the rise of China in contemporary global system. This course introduces unique angles of understanding the making of contemporary China and provides critical analysis of its politics, economy and strategy of engagements with rest of theworld. The course provides critical perspectives on the role of various institutional structures- national and international in the making of China's World View. The readings cover a wide selection of contemporary Chinese writings in these areas with emphasis on the interplays of history, politics and economics. This course pays close attention to the role of global finance, the mediating powers of technology and the emergence of critical regional consciousness in response to changing world politics.
Course Objectives	One of the most fascinating aspects of contemporary world politics is the unprecedented rise of China in world politics. This basic course has as its prime **objective** is to develop a critical understanding of the nature and changing dynamics of the emerging global system in the twenty first century. The course is aimed at developing critical reading skills and gain in-depth understanding of contemporary China and its engagements with the world beyond the Cold War rhetoric.
Learning Outcomes	- Develop a critical understanding of the evolution and changing nature of global system in the twenty first century - Develop critical understanding of the major theories and historical trajectory used to explain contemporary China's world view; - critically assess and engage in current debates about China's emerging role and attain a foundation for further, more advanced study or policy engagement withChina;
Pedagogic Methods	Lectures/ Close readings of human rights documents/ media analysis/ presentations based on short research
Evaluation	(Broadly): 40 percent continuous assessment/ 60 percent external examination

Content through Modules	**1. Rise of China and the debate on Asian Century** 1.1 Theoretical Explanations 1.2 Chinas Foreign policy and World view- Peaceful Rise and State power 1.3 Power Transition Theory and IR 1.4 Chinas perspectives on Asian Century
	2. China and Global powers 2.1 US- China relations 2.2 Russia- China relations 2.3 EU-China relations 2.4 India- China Relations 2.5 Japan – China relations
	3. Chinas engagement with the regions 3.1 OBOR 3.2 Neighbourhood policy – South Asia- East Asia and South East Asia 3.5 Territorial disputes: Maritime disputes :South China Sea Boundary dispute: India China border dispute
	4. Rise of China and Global Governance 4.1 United Nations- Financial governance- Health Govrnance-WHO 4.2 Environmental Governance and Climate Change Negotiations 4.3 BRICS- SCO 4.4 Global Commons
	5. **China and the Global South: China and Africa**
Extended Reference	H. Harrison *China (Inventing the Nation)* (Arnold, 2001) Excerpts from Yu Hua, *China in Ten Words* (London: Gerald Duckworth & Co Ltd, 2012). Rana Mitter, *A Bitter Revolution: China's Struggle with the Modern World* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004). Barry Naughton, *The Chinese Economy: Transitions and Growth*, (MIT, 2007) 1-11; 55-110; 375-423 Carl Riskin, *China's Political Economy: the Quest for Development since 1949* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 89-116. Gilboy, G. The Myth behind China's Miracle, in: Foreign Affairs (2004) :83 (4), 33–48. AsleToje (ed), *Will China's Rise be Peaceful? Security, Stability and Legitimacy,* (Oxford University Press, 2018), 22-33. Johan Lagerkvist, " Curtailing China's rise before the Real Take-Off?

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