

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY

(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
(NAAC Accredited with 'A' Grade)

CURRICULAM AND SYLLABUS POST- GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AS PER NEP 2020

MODEL-III

Effective from 2024-2025

Revised: 30th July 2026



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY
RONO HILLS, DOIMUKH-791112
ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA
2026

P. K. Singh
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ONE YEAR P.G. DIPLOMA in POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Programme Code: POL-1101)

ONE YEAR/TWO YEAR M.A in POLITICAL SCIENCE with RESEARCH

(Programme Code: POL-2101)

ONE YEAR/TWO YEAR M.A. in POLITICAL SCIENCE with COURSE WORK and RESEARCH

(Programme Code: POL-3101)

ONE YEAR/TWO YEAR M.A. in POLITICAL SCIENCE with COURSE WORK

(Programme Code: POL-4101)


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1.0 Preamble

The Post Graduate Programme in Political Science (PGPPOL) at the Department of Political Science, Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU), Rono Hills, is structured in alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It is designed to equip students with advanced critical knowledge and robust academic and professional acumen, enabling them to contribute meaningfully to societal progress.

Political Science, as an academic discipline, is deeply significant because it touches nearly every aspect of human activity. Through the study of its complex and nuanced dynamics, students gain insights into political processes and structures that shape society. This knowledge not only enhances their understanding of sociopolitical life but also empowers them to foster a more organized and harmonious social order. Recognized as the “master science” within the human sciences, Political Science helps unravel the intricacies of decision-making in society and supports the advancement of collective wellbeing.

The program emphasizes the development of critical thinking, ethical awareness, and real-world application. It aims to shape individuals who are not only intellectually sharp but also socially responsive. Practical training is embedded within the curriculum to prepare students for real-life situations and to help them navigate the complexities of an evolving society.

The PGPPOL includes core (major) and elective courses, internships or field trips, and tutorial sessions. Its carefully designed curriculum addresses the diverse challenges of contemporary society and follows a student-centered approach that enhances knowledge, skills, and employability. Students also receive training in research methodology and ethics, cultivating a strong foundation for scholarly inquiry and civic engagement.

Currently, under NEP2020 guidelines, the program spans two years for students who have completed a three-year bachelor's degree, with the second year dedicated primarily to research. Alternatively, students who have completed a four-year bachelor's degree with Honours or Honours with Research are eligible for a one-year master's program.

Credit Requirements and Eligibility for the Master's Programme

Sl. No.	Programme Name/Qualifications	Level	Credits	Credit Points
1	PG Diploma	6	40	240
2	1 Year PG after a 4 year UG	6.5	40	260
3	2 Year PG after a 3 year UG	6.5	40 + 40	260
4	2 Year PG after a 4 year UG such as B.E., B. Tech. etc.	7	40 + 40	280

1.1 Graduate Attributes of PG Programmes

Qualifications that signify completion of the postgraduate degree will be awarded to students who:

- Would demonstrate knowledge and understanding that is based upon opportunity for originality in developing and/or applying ideas, often within a research context;
- can apply their knowledge understanding, and problem-solving abilities in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to their field of study;

- iii) have the ability to integrate knowledge and handle complexity, and formulate judgments with incomplete or limited information, but that include reflecting on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgments;
- iv) can communicate their conclusions, and the knowledge and rationale underpinning these, to specialist and non-specialist audiences clearly and unambiguously;
- v) have the learning skills to allow them to continue to study in a manner that may be largely self-directed or autonomous.

1.2 Curricular Components at Entry Level for a Post Graduate Programme

1-year PG Diploma in Political Science:

- Students entering after 1 year of 2 year of PG with a min. credit earned equivalent to 40 will be awarded with PG Diploma in Political Science.

1-year Master of Arts in Political Science:

- Students entering 1-year Master of Arts in Political Science after a 4year UG programme can choose to do (i) only coursework or (ii) research or (iii) coursework and research.

2-year Master of Arts in Political Science:

- Students entering 2-year Master of Arts in Political Science after a 3 year UG programme can choose to do (i) only course work in the third and fourth semester or (ii) course work in the third semester and research in the fourth semester or (iii) only research in the third and fourth semester.

The programme is intended to sharpen the students' analytical abilities to optimally solve problems, the curriculum, in general, comprises advanced skills and real world experience and less of our search component.

1.3 Credit Distribution

a) For 1-year Master of Arts in Political Science

Department of Political Science shall follow Coursework + Research Model for 1-year Master of Arts in Political Science.

Curricular Components	One –Year Master of Arts in Political Science Programme			
	Minimum Credits			Total Credits
	Course Level	Coursework	Research thesis/project/Patent	
Course work + Research	500	20	20	40

b) For 2 Year Master of Arts in Political Science

Curricular Components		Two-Year Master of Arts in Political Science Programme			
		Minimum Credits			Total Credits
		Course Level	Coursework	Research Thesis/Project/Patent	
1 st Year (1 st & 2 nd Semester)		400 500	20 20		40
Students who exit at the end of 1 st year shall be awarded a Postgraduate Diploma in Political Science					
2 nd Year (3 rd & 4 th Semester)	Course Work and Research	500	20	20	40


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1.4 Exit Point

1. In case of M.A in Political Science (1 Year) programme, there shall be no exit point. All enrolled students

have to complete their post-graduation within 1 year duration/two semesters.

2. In case of M.A in Political Science (2 Year) programme, there shall only be one exit point for those who join two-year PG programme. However, students who exit at the end of 1st year shall be awarded a Postgraduate Diploma in Education and they shall have to complete their PG within duration of 4 years.

Course Levels

400499: Advanced courses which would include lecture courses with practicum, seminar based course, term papers, research methodology, advanced laboratory experiments/software training, research projects, hands on training, internship/apprenticeship projects at the undergraduate level or First Year Postgraduate theoretical and practical courses

500599: For students who have graduated with a 4 year bachelor's degree. It provides an opportunity for original study or investigation in the major or field of specialization, on an individual and more autonomous basis at the postgraduate level

1.5 Flexibility

- Flexibility is one of the defining features of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Pursuing an M.A. in Political Science under the NEP framework offers students considerable flexibility, including the opportunity to enrol in online programmes, pursue two postgraduate programmes simultaneously, and receive academic credit for relevant work experience. Furthermore, fully online postgraduate programmes enable learners to continue their studies alongside their existing professional and personal responsibilities. This makes obtaining a postgraduate degree more convenient, accessible, and inclusive for a diverse range of learners.
- Another significant opportunity available to students is the provision for pursuing two academic programmes simultaneously, subject to the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Students may:
 - Pursue two full-time academic programmes in the physical mode, provided that there is no overlap in the class schedules of the two programmes.
 - Pursue one full-time programme in the physical mode and another through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) or Online mode, or pursue up to two programmes simultaneously through the ODL/Online mode. However, degree or diploma programmes offered through ODL/Online mode must be undertaken only from Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) recognised by the UGC, the relevant Statutory Council, or the Government of India.
- Creditisation of relevant work experience is another important initiative introduced under the NEP framework to make higher education more holistic and learner-centric. The UGC's National Credit Framework (NCrF) provides for the assignment of academic credits based on knowledge, skills, and competencies acquired through relevant work experience after completing a recognised educational programme. If a learner acquires employment experience that is directly relevant to the postgraduate programme he or she intends to pursue, such experience may be assessed and recognised for the award of academic credits. Based on this assessment, Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) may adjust the duration or credit requirements of the programme in accordance with applicable regulations. Under the NCrF, the maximum weightage permissible under this category is Level 2, which allows a candidate or trained individual to earn credits equivalent to those obtained for the base qualification or skill, subject to the prescribed years of relevant work experience. The redemption of these credits shall be governed by the assessment bands and credit equivalence prescribed in the National Credit Framework (NCrF).

- The credits earned through recognised learning and experience may be redeemed in accordance with the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) Guidelines for admission or entry into higher education at multiple levels. The ABC facilitates both horizontal and vertical academic mobility by enabling learners to accumulate, transfer, and redeem credits, thereby providing multiple pathways and lateral entry opportunities across higher education programmes.
- The principles governing the calculation of credits acquired through experiential learning, including relevant work experience, professional competencies, and proficiency levels attained after the completion of an academic qualification or skill-based programme, are outlined in Table 1.5.1 below. These principles are based on the learner's demonstrated competencies and industry experience, as prescribed under the National Credit Framework (NCrF).

1.5.1 Credit Assignment for Relevant Experience/Proficiency

Experience cum Proficiency Levels	Description of the relevant Experiential learning including relevant experience and professional levels acquired and attaining proficiency levels	Weightage/multiplication Factor	No. of years of experience (Only indicative)
Trained/Qualification Attained	Someone who has completed the coursework/education/training and has been taught the skills and knowledge needed for a particular job or activity.	1	Less than or equal to 1 year
Proficient	Proficient would mean having the level of advancement in a particular profession, skill set, or knowledge.	1.33	More than 1 less than or Equal to 4
Expert	Expert means having high level of knowledge and experience in a trade or profession.	1.67	More than 4 less than or Equal to 7
Master	Master is someone having exceptional skill of knowledge of a subject/domain.	2	More than 7

1.6 Assessment Strategy

The NEP2020 emphasizes upon formative and continuous assessment rather than summative assessment. Therefore, the scheme of assessment will have components of the set two types of assessments. Assessments have to have correlations with the learning outcomes that are to be achieved by a student after completion of the course. Therefore, the mode and system of assessments have to be guided by the learning outcomes.

1.6.1 Course Evaluation/Assessment

The evaluation system in the form of marks distribution for each course in Post Graduate Programme in Political Science is depicted in the credit system.

1.7 Letter Grades and Grade Points

The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) is computed from the grades as a measure of the student's performance in a given semester. The SGPA is based on the grades of the current term, while the Cumulative GPA (CGPA) is based on the grades in all courses taken after joining the programme of study. The HEIs may also mention marks obtained in each course and a weighted average of marks based on

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marks obtained in all the semesters taken together for the benefit of students.

Letter Grade	Grade Point
O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
Ab (Absent)	0

1.7.1 Computation of SGPA and CGPA

UGC recommends the following procedure to compute the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

i. The SGPA is the ratio of the sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, i.e.

$$SGPA(S_i) = \sum(C_i \times G_i) / \sum C_i$$

where C_i is the number of credits of the i^{th} course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i^{th} course.

Example for Computation of SGPA is given below:

Semester	Course	Credit	Letter Grade	Grade Point	(Credit x Grade)
1	Course1	3	A	8	3 x 8 = 24
1	Course1	4	B+	7	4 x 7 = 28
1	Course1	3	B	6	3 x 6 = 18
1	Course1	3	O	10	3 x 10 = 30
1	Course1	3	C	5	3 x 5 = 15
1	Course1	4	B	6	4 x 6 = 24
		20			139
SGPA					139/20=6.95

ii. The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a Programme.

$$CGPA = \sum(S_i) / \sum C_i$$

where S_i is the SGPA of the semester and the total number of credits in that semester. Example for Computation of CGPA

Semester1	Semester 2	Semester 3	Semester 4
Credit 20	Credit 20	Credit 20	Credit 20
SGPA 6.9	SGPA 7.8	SGPA 5.6	SGPA 6.0
CGPA=(20x6.9+20x7.8+20x5.6+20x6.0)/80=6.6			

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The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

2.0 Nomenclature Used in the Syllabus as per NEP2020

- **Programme Educational Objective (PEO)**

PEOs are broad statements that describe the career and professional accomplishments that graduates of a Programme are expected to achieve within a few years of graduation.

- **Programme Outcome (PO)**

POs are specific statements that describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time they complete a Programme.

- **Programme Specific Outcome (PSO)**

PSOs are similar to POs but are more specific to a particular specialization or focus area within a Programme.

- **Course Outcome (CO)**

COs are statements that describe the specific learning objectives of individual courses within a Programme.

2.1 PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

The Master of Arts in Political Science programme aims to achieve the following educational objectives:

PEO1: Develop graduates with a sound understanding of political theories, institutions, constitutional values, governance, and ethical principles to promote responsible citizenship.

PEO2: Equip students with the knowledge and skills to appreciate human diversity, democratic values, social justice, gender equality, and active participation in community life.

PEO3: Develop research aptitude, analytical competence, and methodological skills for investigating political phenomena and contemporary political issues.

PEO4: Enhance students' critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, leadership, and decision-making abilities for academic, administrative, and professional careers.

PEO5: Promote environmental awareness, sustainable development, human rights, peace, and lifelong learning in accordance with national and global priorities.

2.2 PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

On successful completion of the M.A. Programme in Political Science, students will be able to:

PO1: Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of political theories, institutions, governance, public policy, and diverse approaches to Political Science.

PO2: Apply critical, analytical, ethical, and constitutional perspectives to interpret contemporary political issues and public affairs.

PO3: Integrate interdisciplinary knowledge and appropriate research methodologies to analyse political phenomena at local, national, and global levels.

PO4: Evaluate issues relating to environmental politics, sustainable development, public policy, and democratic governance while promoting responsible citizenship.

PO5: Uphold democratic values, human rights, peace, social justice, and professional ethics in academic, public, and community engagements.

2.3 PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

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

PSO1: Apply advanced theoretical knowledge and research methods to undertake independent research in Political Science and allied disciplines.

PSO2: Demonstrate competencies required for higher education, competitive examinations (UGC-

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NET/SET, UPSC, APSC/State PSCs), public administration, and policy-related careers.

PSO3: Apply critical thinking, analytical reasoning, communication, and problem-solving skills in addressing contemporary political and governance issues.

PSO4: Demonstrate leadership, management, policy analysis, and decision-making skills in governmental, non-governmental, and academic institutions.

PSO5: Analyse issues relating to human rights, environmental governance, international organizations, and sustainable development in national and global contexts.

2.4 Structure of the PG Diploma/One/Two Year Postgraduate Programme in Political Science

*1 credit for lecture = 15 hours in a semester

**1 credit for tutorial = 15 hours in a semester

***1 credit for practicum = 30 hours in a semester


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MODEL-I


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**Course Structure for One Year PG Diploma in Political Science
(Programme Code: POL-2101) /
One Year MA in Political Science with Research/
Two Years M.A. in Political Science with Research
(Programme Code: POL-2101)**

NCrf Credit Level	Semester	Core Papers (Core Course/Elective)	Course Level	Credit	Total Credit	Max. Marks			Credit Distrib ution	Contact Hours
		Course Name				Inter nal	Ended	Total	L:T:P	
6	Sem-I	POL-101-CC-5110: Understanding Gandhi	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5120: Feminism	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5130: International Law	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5140: Western Political Thought	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5110: Research Methodology/MOOCs	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Sem-II	POL-101-CC-5210: Human Right	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52010: Contemporary Political Thought	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52020: Theory of International Politics	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52030: Politics in Arunachal Pradesh	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5210: Research and Publication Ethics	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Exit option with Post Graduate Diploma in Political Science on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 40 credits or Entry to One Year M.A in Political Science with Research									
6. 5	Sem-III SemI-V	POL-101-RP-6110 Research Project	500	40	40			500	0:0:40	1200
	Total Credit (Aggregate)				80					
	M.A. in Political Science with Research on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 80 credits									


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SEMESTER – I


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5110

Paper Title: Understanding Gandhi

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of Gandhian thought, particularly Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

LO2: Examine Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his concepts of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

LO3: Analyse Gandhi's perspectives on religion, social reform, communal harmony, caste, gender, and contemporary political issues.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental principles of Gandhian philosophy, including Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

CO2: Analyse Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his ideas of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

CO3: Evaluate Gandhi's views on social justice, communal harmony, caste, untouchability, and women's empowerment.

CO4: Critically examine Gandhi's understanding of religion, secularism, religious pluralism, and the relationship between religion and politics.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Core of Gandhian Philosophy 1.1 Truth and Non-Violence 1.2 Satyagraha	15	CO1
2	Man, Machine development and Modern Human civilization 2.1 Gandhi's criticism of Modern Civilization 2.2 Gandhi on Nation and Nationalism 2.3 Swadesh and Swaraj	15	CO2
3	Issues in Indian Politics 3.1 Hindu- Muslim Relation 3.2 Untouchability and Caste Questions 3.3 Gandhi on Women	15	CO3
4	Gandhi on Religion 4.1 Gandhi's view on Religion and Politics 4.2 Religious Conversion	15	CO4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	1	–	2	2	1	2	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.00	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.75	1.75	1.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Chandra, B. (2004). Gandhiji, secularism and communalism. *Social Scientist*, 32(1/2), 3–29.
2. Coward, H. (2003). Gandhi, Ambedkar, and untouchability. In H. Coward (Ed.), *Indian critiques of Gandhi* (pp. 41–66). State University of New York Press.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (1939). *Hind Swaraj*. Navajivan Publishing House.
4. Heredia, R. C. (1999). Interpreting Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(24), 1497–1502.
5. Kishwar, M. (1985). Gandhi on women. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 20(41), 1753–1758.
6. Parel, A. J. (Ed.). (2002). Introduction. In *Gandhi, freedom, and self-rule* (pp. 1–20). Vistaar Publications.
7. Parel, A. J. (2008). Gandhi and the emergence of the modern Indian political canon. *The Review of Politics*, 70(1), 40–63.
8. Parekh, B. (1997). The critique of modernity. In *Gandhi: A brief insight* (pp. 63–74). Sterling Publishers.
9. Pathak, R. (2004). Environmental challenges and Gandhian solution. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65(3), 367–376.
10. Rao, P. (2009). Gandhi, untouchability and the postcolonial predicament: A note. *Social Scientist*, 37(1/2), 64–70.
11. Srinivas, M. N. (1995). Gandhi's religion. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(25), 1489–1491.
12. Tucker, W. (1931). Religious and political concepts of Gandhi. *Social Science*, 6(3), 294–298.
13. Veeravalli, A. (2011). Swaraj and sovereignty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(5), 65–69.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5120

Paper Title: FEMINISM

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concept of patriarchy, major feminist theories, and the historical development of feminist movements across the world.

LO2: Examine the evolution of feminism in India and analyse contemporary gender issues from social, political, economic, and cultural perspectives.

LO3: Develop a critical understanding of gender justice, women's rights, and public policies relating to equality, empowerment, and social inclusion.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept of patriarchy and critically compare the major schools of feminist thought, including Liberal, Marxist, and Radical feminism.

CO2: Analyse the origin, evolution, and major phases of the feminist movement globally and in India.

CO3: Evaluate contemporary gender issues in India, including family structures, gender relations, unpaid domestic work, and women's socio-economic status.

CO4: Critically examine various forms of violence and discrimination against women and assess the legal, constitutional, and policy measures for women's protection and empowerment.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Patriarchy 1.1. Meaning of Patriarchy 1.2. Theories of Feminism (Liberal, Marxist and Radical)	15	1
2	Feminism and Feminist movement 2.1. Origin and Phases of feminist movement 2.2. Feminist movement in India	15	2
3	Feminism in contemporary India. 3.1. Patrilineal and Matrilineal practices in Indian family 3.2. Gender relations in family 3.3. Computing women work at home	15	3
4	Violence and Discrimination against women 4.1. Sexual Harassment 4.2. Women Trafficking 4.3. Domestic Violence 4.4. Deserted Women	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmad, S., Nilofer, & Parveen, G. (2008). Women's political participation and changing pattern of leadership in rural areas of U.P. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(3), 661–672.
2. Bannerji, H. (2016). Patriarchy in the era of neoliberalism: The case of India. *Social Scientist*, 44(3/4), 3–27.
3. Chapman, J. (2014). Violence against women in democratic India: Let's talk misogyny. *Social Scientist*, 42(9/10), 49–61.
4. Devi, D., & Lakshmi, G. (2005). Political empowerment of women in Indian legislature: A study. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(1), 75–92.
5. Ferguson, S. (1999). The radical ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft. *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique*, 32(3), 427–450.
6. Freedman, J. (2019). *Feminism*. Rawat Publications.
7. Graham, G. (1994). Liberal vs. radical feminism revisited. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, 11(2), 155–170.
8. Hua, J. (2011). *Trafficking women's human rights*. University of Minnesota Press.
9. Kachuck, B. (1995). Feminist social theories: Theme and variations. *Sociological Bulletin*, 44(2), 169–193.
10. Kalpagam, U. (2000). The women's movement in India today: New agendas and old problems. *Feminist Studies*, 26(3), 645–660.
11. Khanna, M. (2009). Political participation of women in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(1), 55–64.
12. Kishwar, M. (1996). Women and politics: Beyond quotas. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(43), 2867–2874.
13. Matthews, J. (1986). Feminist history. *Labour History*, (50), 147–153.
14. Mazumdar, V. (1994). Women's studies and the women's movement in India: An overview. *Women's Studies Quarterly*, 22(3/4), 42–54.
15. Pearce, L. (1997). *Feminism and the politics of reading*. Arnold.
16. Sharma, G., & Das, R. (2008). Women in grassroots democracy in India: Non-governmental organisations and its possibilities. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(4), 815–823.
17. Sheba, T. (2004). Sexual harassment at the workplace: Emerging problems and debates. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(41), 4491–4494.
18. Sinopoli, R., & Hirschmann, N. J. (1991). Feminism and liberal theory. *The American Political Science Review*, 85(1), 221–233.
19. Srivastava, S. (2004). Sexual harassment of women at work place: Law and policy. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 39(3), 364–390.
20. Stimpson, C. R. (1989). *Where the meanings are: Feminism and cultural spaces*. Routledge.

M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5130

Paper Title: INTERNATIONAL LAW

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LO)

LO1: To introduce students to the meaning, nature, scope, and sources of International Law, including treaties, customs, and other sources.

LO2: To familiarise students with the theories and consequences of recognition of states and the concepts of nationality, including the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

LO3: To develop an understanding of major aspects of international intercourse, including extradition, asylum, and the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

LO4: To acquaint students with the structure, functions, and role of major international organisations and institutions.

Course Outcomes (CO)

After completing the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and major sources of International Law, including treaties and international customs.

CO2: Analyse the major theories and consequences of recognition of states and explain the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

CO3: Explain the concepts and conditions of extradition and asylum and discuss the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

CO4: Describe the structure, functions, and significance of the International Court of Justice, WTO dispute settlement mechanism, and International Labour Organization.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	International Law 1.1 Definition and Nature of International Law 1.2 Sources of International Law: Treaties, Customs and other sources.	15	1
2	Recognition and Nationality 2.1 Recognition of States: Theories and Consequences 2.2 Nationality: Modes of acquiring and losing Nationality	15	2
3	International Intercourse 3.1 Extraditions: Definition and Conditions 3.2 Asylum: Meaning and kinds of Asylum 3.3 Diplomatic Envoys: Functions, Immunities and Privileges	15	3
4	International Organizations 4.1 International Court of Justice 4.2 WTO: Dispute settlement mechanism 4.3 International Labour Organization	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas Buergenthal, Sean D. Murphy, *Public International Law in a Nutshell* (West Group, 4th Edition, 2006)
2. Malcolm Nathan Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 6th Edition 2008)
3. David Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law* (Sweet and Maxwell, 7th Edition 2010)
4. Malcolm Evans, *International Law* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
5. Michael Barton, *Modern Introduction to International Law* (Routledge, 7th Edition, 1997)
6. S.K. Verma, *An introduction to public international Law* (PHI, 1998)
7. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Asian States and the Development of International Law* Delhi, 1972
8. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice*, Bombay 1961.
9. Anand R.P., (ed) *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi, 1969.
10. Anand R.P., (ed) *New States and International Law* Delhi, 1972.
11. Anand R.P *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi. 1969.

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-5140

Paper Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution and major traditions of Western Political Thought from the Renaissance to the nineteenth century.

LO2: Examine the political ideas and philosophical contributions of major Western political thinkers, including Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx.

LO3: Develop the ability to critically analyse and apply classical political ideas to contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the major concepts, theories, and contributions of modern Western political thinkers from Machiavelli to Marx.

CO2: Critically analyse and compare the political philosophies of Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx in their historical and intellectual contexts.

CO3: Apply the principles and theoretical perspectives of Western Political Thought to analyse contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy issues.

CO4: Evaluate the continuing relevance and influence of modern Western political thought in shaping contemporary political theory, democratic values, and socio-political debates.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Twilight Political Thinkers 1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli 1.2 John Bodin	15	1
2	The Contractualist 2.1 Hobbes 2.2 Locke 2.3 J.J Rousseau	15	2
3	The Utilitarianism and Individualist: 3.1 J. Bentham 3.2 J.S Mill	15	3
4	Idealists and Socialists 4.1 F. Hegel 4.2 Karl Marx	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	3	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.25	–	1.75	2.75	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bentham, J. (1970). *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation* (J. H. Burns & H. L. A. Hart, Eds.). Athlone Press. (Original work published 1789)
2. Harding, N. (1977–1981). *Lenin's political thought* (Vols. 1–2). Macmillan.
3. Harrison, R. (1983). *Bentham*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Hegel, G. W. F. (1964). *Hegel's political writings* (Z. A. Pelczynski, Ed.; T. M. Knox, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
5. Kaufmann, W. (1970). *Hegel's political philosophy*. Atherton Press.
6. Lenin, V. I. (1964–1970). *Collected works* (Vols. 1–45). Progress Publishers.
7. Locke, J. (1970). *Two treatises of government*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Machiavelli, N. (1970). *The discourses* (L. J. Walker, Trans.). Penguin Books.
9. Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The prince* (G. Bull, Trans.). Penguin Books.
10. Marx, K. (1977). *Selected writings* (D. McLellan, Ed.). Oxford University Press.
11. McLellan, D. (1981). *The thought of Karl Marx* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
12. Mill, J. S. (1968). *Utilitarianism, liberty and representative government* (A. D. Lindsay, Ed.). J. M. Dent & Sons.
13. Rosen, F. (1983). *Jeremy Bentham and representative democracy: A study of the constitutional code*. Clarendon Press.
14. Rousseau, J.-J. (1978). *The social contract, with Geneva manuscript and political economy*. St. Martin's Press.
15. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A history of political theory* (4th ed.). Dryden Press.
16. Skinner, Q. (1978). *The foundations of modern political thought* (Vol. 1, *The Renaissance*). Cambridge University Press.
17. Skinner, Q. (1981). *Machiavelli*. Oxford University Press.
18. Warrender, H. (1957). *The political philosophy of Hobbes: His theory of obligation*. Clarendon Press.
19. Wayper, C. L. (2007). *Political thought*. Surjeet Publications.

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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5110

Paper Title: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/MOOC

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, principles, ethics, and scientific foundations of research in the social sciences.

LO2: Develop knowledge of research design, problem formulation, literature review, hypothesis formulation, variables, and academic writing.

LO3: Acquire practical skills in quantitative and qualitative research methods, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and report writing.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the nature, scope, ethics, and scientific methods of social science research and evaluate different sources of knowledge.

CO2: Design a research proposal by identifying research problems, reviewing literature, formulating hypotheses, defining variables, and applying appropriate referencing styles.

CO3: Apply appropriate quantitative and qualitative research methods, sampling techniques, and data collection tools for social science research.

CO4: Analyse and interpret research data using suitable techniques and prepare research reports or dissertations following accepted academic standards.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Scientific Enquiry in Social Sciences 1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and Ethics in Research 1.2 Meaning and Sources of Knowledge 1.3 Objectivity in Social Science Research and its Limitations	15	1
2	Research Design and Proposal 2.1 Selection and Formulation of a Research Problem 2.2 Literature Review 2.3 Variables and Hypothesis 2.4 Footnotes, References and Bibliography	15	2
3	Tools of Research (Quantitative and Qualitative) 3.1 Sampling and Survey Research 3.2 Techniques of Data Collection (Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview) 3.3 Case Studies and Ethnographic Studies	15	3
4	Data Analysis and Report Writing 4.1 Content Analysis 4.2 Interpretation of Data: Descriptive, Inferential and Correlational Analysis 4.3 Techniques of Report/Thesis Writing	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	3	3	2	1
CO3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.50	3.00	0.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Blackie, N. (2000). *Designing social research*. Polity Press.
2. Blalock, H. M., Jr. (1960). *Social statistics*. McGraw-Hill.
3. Bridge, S., O'Neill, K., & Cromie, S. (2008). *Understanding enterprise, entrepreneurship and small business* (if this is not the intended book, please verify). Vistaar Publications.
4. Chatterji, R. (1979). *Methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
5. Cohen, L. (1965). *Statistical methods in social science*. Asia Publishing House.
6. Galtung, J. (1970). *Theory and methods of social research*. Allen & Unwin.
7. Ghose, B. N. (1962). *Scientific method of social research*. Sterling Publishers.
8. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in social research*. McGraw-Hill.
9. Hyman, H. H. (1965). *Survey design and analysis: Principles, cases, and procedures*. Free Press.
10. Isaak, A. C. (1969). *Scope and methods of political science*. Dorsey Press.
11. Jain, G. L. (2003). *Research methodology: Methods, tools and techniques*. Mangal Deep Publications.
12. Johnson, J. B., & Joslyn, R. A. (1987). *Political science research methods* (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall of India.
13. Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques* (2nd ed.). New Age International.
14. Manheim, J. B., & Rich, R. C. (1981). *Empirical political analysis: Research methods in political science*. Prentice Hall.
15. Meban, E. J. (1979). *The theory and methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
16. Trigg, R. (2001). *Understanding social science*. Blackwell Publishers.
17. Vedung, E. (1982). *Political reasoning*. Sage Publications.
18. Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific social surveys and research*. Prentice Hall of India.


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SEMESTER – II


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5210

Paper Title: HUMAN RIGHTS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, evolution, principles, and legal framework of human rights at the national and international levels.

LO2: Examine contemporary human rights issues, violations, social movements, and the challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights.

LO3: Develop the ability to analyse the role of State institutions, civil society, media, and legal mechanisms in the protection, promotion, and realization of human rights.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts, evolution, and legal framework of human rights and analyse major forms of human rights violations.

CO2: Evaluate the role of social movements in advancing human rights, with special reference to environmental, women's, Dalit, and tribal movements in India.

CO3: Analyse the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, minorities, internally displaced persons, child labourers, and bonded labourers, within the framework of constitutional and international human rights.

CO4: Critically examine the role of civil society organizations, media, and human rights education in promoting awareness, accountability, and the protection of human rights.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Human Rights 1.1 Meaning and Development of Human Rights 1.2 Human Rights Violations by State Agencies, Police and Paramilitary Forces	15	1
2	Human Rights Movements in India 2.1 Environmental Movement (Human Rights Violations and Hydropower) 2.2 Women's Movement 2.3 Dalit and Tribal Movements in India	15	2
3	Rights of Special Classes 3.1 Persons with Disabilities 3.2 Rights of Minorities 3.3 Rights of Internally Displaced Persons 3.4 Child Labour and Bonded Labour	15	3
4	Human Rights Education 4.1 Role of Civil Society 4.2 Role of Media	15	4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.75	3.00	2.00	1.25	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	3.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Aggarwal, G. P., et al. (2013). *Human rights in changing times*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
2. Batra, T. S. (1992). *Human rights: A critique*.
3. Bhambri, C. P. (2000). *Indian politics*.
4. Brass, P. R. (1995). *The politics of India since independence*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Chandhoke, N. (1993). *State and civil society: Explorations in political theory*. Sage Publications.
6. Desai, A. R. (1986). *Violation of democratic rights in India*. Popular Prakashan.
7. Forsythe, D. P. (2006). Human rights and the military: Legal rules. *International Studies Review*, 8(3), 504–506.
8. Gready, P. (2003). The politics of human rights. *Third World Quarterly*, 24(4), 745–757.
9. Haragopal, G. (1996). *Political economy of human rights: Emerging dimensions*.
10. Haragopal, G., & Jagannatham, B. (2009). Terrorism and human rights: Indian experience with repressive laws. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(28), 76–85.
11. Hoffman, J., & Graham, P. (2006). Human rights. In *Introduction to political theory* (pp. 436–458). Pearson Education.
12. Keshot, A. (2009). Fundamental rights of Indian military personnel. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 51(1), 67–78.
13. Kohli, A. (1988). *Democracy and discontent: India's growing crisis of governability*. Cambridge University Press.
14. Kohli, A. (1990). *India's democracy: An analysis of changing state–society relations*. Princeton University Press.
15. Marwah, V. (1998). Human rights and the role of police. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 40(1/4), 138–142.
16. Mitchell, N. J., Howard, R. E., & Donnelly, J. (1987). Liberalism, human rights, and human dignity. *American Political Science Review*, 81(3), 921–927.
17. O'Byrne, D. J. (2007). Human rights. In *Human rights: An introduction* (pp. 164–197). Pearson Education.
18. SAHRDC. (2006). Introduction to human rights: Classification of human rights—An overview of the first, second, and third generational rights. In *Introducing human rights*. Oxford University Press.
19. Sen, A. (2004). Elements of a theory of human rights. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*, 32(4), 315–356.
20. Sen, S. (2014). Right to free speech and censorship: A jurisprudential analysis. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 56(2), 175–201.
21. Bhandare, M. (2005). Terrorism and the rule of law: An Indian perspective. *Peace Research*, 37(1), 31–35.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52010

Paper Title: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

LO1: To provide an introduction to and critical appraisal of major schools of thought dominating the contemporary debates in political philosophy.

LO2: To understand the philosophies associated with critical theory, liberalism, neo-Marxism and post structuralism and post modernism

LO3: To develop among the students' critical analysis of various philosophies

Course Outcomes

CO1: The students will able to develop critical understanding of contemporary political thinkers.

CO2: Students will develop the ability to critically analysis and evaluate political arguments and theories.

CO3: The students will be able to apply contemporary political theories to analyses current political events.

CO4: The students will be able to understand how theoretical frameworks influence real world politics.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Critical Theory Herbert Marcuse 1.1 Positivism 1.2 Capitalism 1.3 Society	15	1
2	Liberalism F.A. von Hayek 2.1 Liberty 2.2 Social Justice John Rawls 2.3 Theory of Justice 2.4 Democracy	15	2
3	Neo-Marxism Antonio Gramsci 3.1 Hegemony 3.2 Civil Society 3.3 Revolution	15	3
4	Post-structuralism and Postmodernism Michel Foucault 4.1 Discipline and Democracy 4.2 Power 4.3 Government and the Self	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	2	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	0.25	1.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Friedman, D. (1973). *The machinery of freedom: Guide to a radical capitalism*. Harper & Row.
2. Habermas, J. (1984). *The theory of communicative action* (Vol. 1, T. McCarthy, Trans.). Heinemann.
3. Hayek, F. A. (1960). *The constitution of liberty*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Held, D. (1980). *Introduction to critical theory: Horkheimer to Habermas*. Hutchinson.
5. Kołakowski, L. (1978). *Main currents of Marxism* (Vols. 2–3, P. S. Falla, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
6. Marcuse, H. (1941). *Reason and revolution: Hegel and the rise of social theory*. Oxford University Press.
7. Marcuse, H. (1968). *One-dimensional man: Studies in the ideology of advanced industrial society*. Routledge.
8. McLellan, D. (1974). *Marxism after Marx: An introduction* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
9. Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, state, and utopia*. Blackwell.
10. Parekh, B. (1982). *Contemporary political thinkers*. Martin Robertson.
11. Rawls, J. (1972). *A theory of justice*. Oxford University Press.

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M.A. Political Science**SEMESTER II****Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52020****Paper Title: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS****Credit: 4****Lecture: 3 Hours per week****Tutorial: 1 Hours per week****Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100****Learning Objectives**

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, concepts, scope, and major theoretical approaches to the study of International Politics.

LO2: Examine classical and contemporary approaches to international politics and their relevance in analysing global political developments.

LO3: Develop analytical skills to interpret international political processes, national interest, diplomacy, balance of power, and the behaviour of state and non-state actors.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, concepts, scope, and major debates in the discipline of International Politics and International Relations.

CO2: Compare and critically analyse the classical and scientific approaches to the study of international politics.

CO3: Apply different theoretical approaches to interpret contemporary international political developments, including the role of state and non-state actors.

CO4: Evaluate the concepts of national interest, national power, balance of power, and diplomacy in understanding international political behaviour and foreign policy.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Development of the Discipline 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope 1.2 Stages of Development 1.3 Concept of International Politics and International Relations	15	1
2	Classical Approaches 2.1 Idealist Approach 2.2 Realist Approach (Hans J. Morgenthau) 2.3 Neo-Realist Approach	15	2
3	Scientific Approaches 3.1 Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory 3.2 Decision-Making Approach 3.3 Game and Bargaining Theory	15	3
4	National Interest, National Power and Diplomacy 4.1 Concept and Determinants of National Interest and National Power 4.2 Balance of Power 4.3 Old and New Diplomacy	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	—	1	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	—	3	2	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.75	—	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, — = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Brown, C. (1992). *International relations theory: New normative approaches*. Harvester Wheatsheaf.
2. Burton, J. W. (1972). *International relations: A general theory*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Carr, E. H. (1939). *The twenty years' crisis, 1919–1939: An introduction to the study of international relations*. Macmillan.
4. Claude, I. L., Jr. (1962). *Power and international relations*. Random House.
5. Coplin, W. D. (1971). *Introduction to international politics*. Markham Publishing.
6. Deutsch, K. W. (1968). *The analysis of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
7. Frankel, J. (1973). *Contemporary international theory and the behaviour of states*. Oxford University Press.
8. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary theory in international relations*. Prentice Hall.
9. Knorr, K., & Rosenau, J. N. (Eds.). (1969). *Contending approaches to international politics*. Princeton University Press.
10. Kumar, M. (1995). *Theoretical aspects of international politics*. Shiv Lal Agarwala & Company.
11. Mansbach, R. W., & Vasquez, J. A. (1981). *In search of theory: A new paradigm for global politics*. Columbia University Press.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1985). *Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace* (6th ed.). Kalyani Publishers.
13. Olson, W. C., & Groom, A. J. R. (1991). *International relations then and now: Origins and trends in interpretation*. HarperCollins Academic.
14. Palmer, N. D., & Perkins, H. C. (1997). *International relations: The world community in transition*. AITBS Publishers.
15. Rosenau, J. N. (Ed.). (1987). *International politics and foreign policy* (Revised ed.). Free Press.
16. Said, A. A. (1969). *Theory of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
17. Smith, M., Smith, S., & White, B. (Eds.). (1981). *Perspectives on world politics*. Croom Helm.
18. Taylor, T. (Ed.). (1978). *Approaches and theory in international relations*. Longman.
19. Waltz, K. N. (1979). *Theory of international politics*. Addison-Wesley.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52030

Paper Title: POLITICS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, structure, and functioning of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO2: Examine the constitutional and administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh within the framework of the Indian Constitution and relevant legislative enactments.

LO3: Analyse the nature and determinants of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO4: Evaluate contemporary political issues relating to rural development, border area development, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the structure, functions, and contemporary relevance of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

CO2: Analyse the constitutional and administrative evolution of Arunachal Pradesh and assess its significance in the state's political development.

CO3: Evaluate the nature of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh using appropriate political science perspectives.

CO4: Critically examine major political issues and developmental challenges relating to rural and border areas, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Indigenous Political Institutions and Panchayati Raj 1.1 Role and Relevance of Indigenous Systems of Governance 1.2 Genesis and Growth of Panchayati Raj Institutions 1.3 Interface between Indigenous Systems of Governance and Panchayati Raj Institutions	15	CO1
2	Constitutional and Administrative Growth 2.1 Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945 2.2 North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954 2.3 The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986	15	CO2
3	State Politics of Arunachal Pradesh 3.1 Nature and Determinants 3.2 Party Politics 3.3 Autonomy Movement	15	CO3
4	Issues and Challenges 4.1 Rural and Border Area Development (MGNREGA, PMGSY and BADP) 4.2 Forest and Land Rights: Customary Laws and the Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Records) Act, 2000	15	CO4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.25	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Bath, N. (2016). *Party politics in Arunachal Pradesh*. Himalayan Publishing House.
2. Bose, M. L. (1979). *Historical and constitutional documents of North Eastern India (1824–1975)*. Omsons Publications.
3. Bose, M. L. (1997). *History of Arunachal Pradesh*. Concept Publishing Company.
4. Elwin, V. (1969). *A philosophy for NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Elwin, V. (1988). *Democracy in NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Hina, N. N. (2013). *The customary law of tribes of Arunachal Pradesh*. Authors Press.
7. Luthra, P. N. (1993). *Constitutional and administrative growth of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
8. Mahanta, B. (1983). *Administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh, 1875–1975*. Uppal Publishing House.
9. Pandey, B. B., Duarah, D. K., & Sarkar, N. (Eds.). (1999). *Tribal village councils of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
10. Talukdar, A. C. (1987). *Political transition at the grassroots in tribal India*. Omsons Publications.


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5210

Paper Title: RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of research, research integrity, academic ethics, and publication ethics.

LO2: Examine ethical standards, publication guidelines, scientific misconduct, and best practices in academic research and scholarly publishing.

LO3: Develop the ability to identify unethical research practices, apply ethical principles in research and publication, and promote responsible conduct in academic work.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts of research ethics, publication ethics, moral philosophy, and research integrity in academic research.

CO2: Apply ethical principles and publication guidelines to ensure responsible conduct of research and scholarly communication.

CO3: Analyse international standards, best practices, conflicts of interest, authorship issues, and publication ethics guidelines in academic publishing.

CO4: Identify and critically evaluate scientific misconduct, plagiarism, predatory journals, unethical publication practices, and appropriate mechanisms for preventing and addressing publication misconduct.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Ethics and Publication 1.1 Introduction to Philosophy: Definition, Nature, Scope, Concept and Branches 1.2 Ethics: Definition, Moral Philosophy, Nature of Moral Judgements and Reactions	15	CO1
2	Scientific Conduct 2.1 Ethics with Respect to Science and Research 2.2 Intellectual Honesty and Research Integrity 2.3 Scientific Misconduct: Falsification, Fabrication and Plagiarism (FFP) 2.4 Redundant Publications: Duplicate and Overlapping Publications, Salami Slicing 2.5 Selective Reporting and Misrepresentation of Data	15	CO2
3	Publication Ethics 3.1 Publication Ethics: Definition, Introduction and Importance 3.2 Best Practices, Standards-Setting Initiatives and Guidelines (COPE, WAME, etc.) 3.3 Conflicts of Interest	15	CO3
4	Publication Misconduct 4.1 Definition, Concept, Causes and Types of Publication Misconduct 4.2 Violation of Publication Ethics, Authorship and Contributorship 4.3 Identification of Publication Misconduct, Complaints and Appeals 4.4 Predatory Publishers and Journals	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	3.00	2.75	–	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.75	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179. <https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a>
2. Bird, A. (2006). *Philosophy of science*. Routledge.
3. Chaddah, P. (2018). *Ethics in competitive research: Do not get scooped; do not get plagiarized*. Notion Press.
4. MacIntyre, A. (1967). *A short history of ethics*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
5. National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, & Institute of Medicine. (2009). *On being a scientist: A guide to responsible conduct in research* (3rd ed.). National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/12192>
6. Resnik, D. B. (2011). *What is ethics in research & why is it important?* National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis>

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SEMESTER – III & IV

(RESEARCH)


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III & IV

Paper Code:

Paper Title: POL-101-RP-6110: RESEARCH PROJECT

Credit: 40

Contact Hours: 1200

Full Marks: 500

Introduction

The multidisciplinary, transdisciplinary and translational research culture is expected to be introduced at postgraduate level. Such research project undertaken will obviously enhance the research productivity, collaboration at national and international level in various industries, government as well as community based organizations and agencies. Students will carry out research project or dissertation under the guidance of a faculty member of the Department of Political Science. The research project/dissertation will be in the major discipline.

Learning Objectives

LO1: The post graduates would be able to demonstrate the ability to apply knowledge, understanding, and/or skills with an appropriate degree of independence relevant to the level of the qualification.

LO2: The post graduates should be able to demonstrate the capability to participate in community engaged services/ activities for promoting the wellbeing of society.

LO3: To enable the students to undertake research projects that are relevant and important.

LO4: To apply pre learnt concepts to design research problem with help of literature survey.

Course Outcomes

CO1: Students will do the ground work for research in terms of identifying a relevant research topic (relevance will be decided based on the subject). Identifying the queries and literature review.

CO2: Define well formulated specific objectives that help develop the overall research methodology,

CO3: To enable students to do sufficient groundwork in terms of preparing the outline of research plan which includes grants, infrastructural requirements and procurement of resources.

CO4: By the end of the semester the student is expected compile and communicate the Research Proposal with proper format and if possible have procured funding for the same.

Norms

1. The project work/dissertation will be on a topic in the disciplinary programme of study or an interdisciplinary topic.
2. The students are expected to complete the Research Project in the eighth semester. The research outcomes of their project work may be published in peer reviewed journals or may be presented in conferences /seminars or may be patented.
3. Students may be permitted to carry out a research project or dissertation in another department of RGU or another institution provided the required facilities are available.

Learning Assessment

Evaluation will be based on continuous assessment, in which sessional work and the terminal examination will contribute to the final grade. Sessional work will consist of class tests, mid semester examination(s), homework assignments, etc., as determined by the faculty in charge of the courses of study. Project work in Political Science discipline would generally be carried out under the supervision of an expert of the given external entity. The

curricular component of 'community engagement and service' will involve activities that would expose students to the socioeconomic issues in society so that the theoretical learning can be supplemented by actual life experiences to generate solutions to real life problems. The final semester will be devoted to seminar presentation, preparation, and submission of project report/dissertation.

Sl. No.	Semester	Tasks/Assignments for Research Project per Semester	Evaluation	Total Marks
1	III	1. Within 15 days of commencement of the Semester, all students will be allocated Supervisors as per the norms of RGU or as per availability of faculty with mutual consent. 2. Topics will be submitted by such students within 30 days of commencement of the Semester to the HoD office forwarded duly by each allocated Supervisor. 3. Three sessional tests will be carried out by each student under the Supervision of the respective Supervisor. Average of these 3 sessional exams will be submitted before end semester examination by each supervisor to HoD Office to prepare the necessary cut off list, as per RGU norms. 4. Sessional tests would be inclusive of overall progress made by the student during the said semester/journal maintenance/journal article submission to UGC/Scopus listed journals (review/empirical, as the case may be), power point presentation/assignment submission on a relevant topic/conference presentations/workshops attended/ other academic assignments provided by the allocated Supervisor. 5. End Semester Examination will comprise of submission of Synopsis (at least 10 days prior to due date of Viva-voce to the HoD office, template of synopsis will be provided by HoD Office) and presentation of the same during Viva-voce In front of the Departmental Research Council (comprising of HoD as Chairman, One Internal Member and One External Member duly nominated by HoD, and approved by CoE, RGU).	Internal=20 0 Marks	500
2	IV	1. After commencement of the 4th Semester, students are expected to collect data/sample from respective sites as proposed in the synopsis. However, they can also do the same in earlier semester, after approval from their respective Supervisor. 2. Sessional tests would be inclusive of overall progress made by the student during the said semester/journal maintenance/journal article submission to Peer Reviewed/UGC/Scopus listed journals (review/empirical, as the case may be), power point presentation/assignment submission on a relevant topic/conference presentations/workshops attended/ other academic assignments provided by the allocated Supervisor. Periodic assessment of data collection, analysis and report writing would be carried out by each allocated Supervisor.	End Sem=300 Marks	


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		3. End Semester Examination will comprise of submission of Project Work (at least 10 days prior to due date of Viva-voce to the HoD office) and power point presentation of the same during Viva-voce In front of the Departmental Research Council (comprising of HoD as Chairman, One Internal Member and One External Member, duly nominated by HoD and approved by CoE, RGU)		
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Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4
CO1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Average	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.25	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.


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MODEL-II


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Course Structure for PG Diploma in Political Science

(Programme Code: POL-1101)

One/Two Years M.A. in Political Science with Coursework & Research

(Programme Code: POL-3101)

NCrf Credit Level	Semester	Core Papers (Core Course/Elective/Course Work)	Course Level	Credit	Total Credits	Max. Marks			Credit Distribution	Contact Hours
		Course Name				Internal	End Sem	Total	L: T: P	
6	Sem-I	POL-101-CC-5110: Understanding Gandhi	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5120: Feminism	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5130: International Law	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5140: Western Political Thought	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5110: Research Methodology/MOOCs	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Sem-II	POL-101-CC-5210: Human Right	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52010: Contemporary Political Thought	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52020: Theory of International Politics	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52030: Politics in Arunachal Pradesh	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5210: Research and Publication Ethics	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		Total Credit (First Year)			40					
Exit Option with Post-Graduate Diploma in Political Science on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 40 credits or Entry to One Year M.A in Political Science with Coursework and Research										
6.5	Sem-III	POL-101-CW-61010: Modern Political Analysis – I (Coursework-1)	500	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61020: Dynamics of Indian Politics-I (Coursework-2)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61030: Modern Indian Political Thinkers (Coursework-3)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61040: Public Administration (Coursework-4)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61050: Foreign Policy of India (Coursework-5)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Sem-IV	POL-101-RP-6210: Research Project	500	4	20	60	240	300	0:0:20	600
			Total Credit (Aggregate)			80				
Post-Graduate Degree in Political Science with Coursework & Research on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 80 credits										

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SEMESTER – I


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5110

Paper Title: Understanding Gandhi

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of Gandhian thought, particularly Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

LO2: Examine Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his concepts of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

LO3: Analyse Gandhi's perspectives on religion, social reform, communal harmony, caste, gender, and contemporary political issues.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental principles of Gandhian philosophy, including Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

CO2: Analyse Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his ideas of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

CO3: Evaluate Gandhi's views on social justice, communal harmony, caste, untouchability, and women's empowerment.

CO4: Critically examine Gandhi's understanding of religion, secularism, religious pluralism, and the relationship between religion and politics.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Core of Gandhian Philosophy 1.1 Truth and Non-Violence 1.2 Satyagraha	15	CO1
2	Man, Machine development and Modern Human civilization 2.1 Gandhi's criticism of Modern Civilization 2.2 Gandhi on Nation and Nationalism 2.3 Swadesh and Swaraj	15	CO2
3	Issues in Indian Politics 3.1 Hindu- Muslim Relation 3.2 Untouchability and Caste Questions 3.3 Gandhi on Women	15	CO3
4	Gandhi on Religion 4.1 Gandhi's view on Religion and Politics 4.2 Religious Conversion	15	CO4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	1	–	2	2	1	2	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.00	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.75	1.75	1.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Chandra, B. (2004). Gandhiji, secularism and communalism. *Social Scientist*, 32(1/2), 3–29.
2. Coward, H. (2003). Gandhi, Ambedkar, and untouchability. In H. Coward (Ed.), *Indian critiques of Gandhi* (pp. 41–66). State University of New York Press.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (1939). *Hind Swaraj*. Navajivan Publishing House.
4. Heredia, R. C. (1999). Interpreting Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(24), 1497–1502.
5. Kishwar, M. (1985). Gandhi on women. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 20(41), 1753–1758.
6. Parel, A. J. (Ed.). (2002). Introduction. In *Gandhi, freedom, and self-rule* (pp. 1–20). Vistaar Publications.
7. Parel, A. J. (2008). Gandhi and the emergence of the modern Indian political canon. *The Review of Politics*, 70(1), 40–63.
8. Parekh, B. (1997). The critique of modernity. In *Gandhi: A brief insight* (pp. 63–74). Sterling Publishers.
9. Pathak, R. (2004). Environmental challenges and Gandhian solution. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65(3), 367–376.
10. Rao, P. (2009). Gandhi, untouchability and the postcolonial predicament: A note. *Social Scientist*, 37(1/2), 64–70.
11. Srinivas, M. N. (1995). Gandhi's religion. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(25), 1489–1491.
12. Tucker, W. (1931). Religious and political concepts of Gandhi. *Social Science*, 6(3), 294–298.
13. Veeravalli, A. (2011). Swaraj and sovereignty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(5), 65–69.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5120

Paper Title: FEMINISM

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concept of patriarchy, major feminist theories, and the historical development of feminist movements across the world.

LO2: Examine the evolution of feminism in India and analyse contemporary gender issues from social, political, economic, and cultural perspectives.

LO3: Develop a critical understanding of gender justice, women's rights, and public policies relating to equality, empowerment, and social inclusion.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept of patriarchy and critically compare the major schools of feminist thought, including Liberal, Marxist, and Radical feminism.

CO2: Analyse the origin, evolution, and major phases of the feminist movement globally and in India.

CO3: Evaluate contemporary gender issues in India, including family structures, gender relations, unpaid domestic work, and women's socio-economic status.

CO4: Critically examine various forms of violence and discrimination against women and assess the legal, constitutional, and policy measures for women's protection and empowerment.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Patriarchy 1.1. Meaning of Patriarchy 1.2. Theories of Feminism (Liberal, Marxist and Radical)	15	1
2	Feminism and Feminist movement 2.1. Origin and Phases of feminist movement 2.2. Feminist movement in India	15	2
3	Feminism in contemporary India. 3.1. Patrilineal and Matrilineal practices in Indian family 3.2. Gender relations in family 3.3. Computing women work at home	15	3
4	Violence and Discrimination against women 4.1. Sexual Harassment 4.2. Women Trafficking 4.3. Domestic Violence 4.4. Deserted Women	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmad, S., Nilofer, & Parveen, G. (2008). Women's political participation and changing pattern of leadership in rural areas of U.P. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(3), 661–672.
2. Bannerji, H. (2016). Patriarchy in the era of neoliberalism: The case of India. *Social Scientist*, 44(3/4), 3–27.
3. Chapman, J. (2014). Violence against women in democratic India: Let's talk misogyny. *Social Scientist*, 42(9/10), 49–61.
4. Devi, D., & Lakshmi, G. (2005). Political empowerment of women in Indian legislature: A study. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(1), 75–92.
5. Ferguson, S. (1999). The radical ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft. *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique*, 32(3), 427–450.
6. Freedman, J. (2019). *Feminism*. Rawat Publications.
7. Graham, G. (1994). Liberal vs. radical feminism revisited. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, 11(2), 155–170.
8. Hua, J. (2011). *Trafficking women's human rights*. University of Minnesota Press.
9. Kachuck, B. (1995). Feminist social theories: Theme and variations. *Sociological Bulletin*, 44(2), 169–193.
10. Kalpagam, U. (2000). The women's movement in India today: New agendas and old problems. *Feminist Studies*, 26(3), 645–660.
11. Khanna, M. (2009). Political participation of women in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(1), 55–64.
12. Kishwar, M. (1996). Women and politics: Beyond quotas. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(43), 2867–2874.
13. Matthews, J. (1986). Feminist history. *Labour History*, (50), 147–153.
14. Mazumdar, V. (1994). Women's studies and the women's movement in India: An overview. *Women's Studies Quarterly*, 22(3/4), 42–54.
15. Pearce, L. (1997). *Feminism and the politics of reading*. Arnold.
16. Sharma, G., & Das, R. (2008). Women in grassroots democracy in India: Non-governmental organisations and its possibilities. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(4), 815–823.
17. Sheba, T. (2004). Sexual harassment at the workplace: Emerging problems and debates. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(41), 4491–4494.
18. Sinopoli, R., & Hirschmann, N. J. (1991). Feminism and liberal theory. *The American Political Science Review*, 85(1), 221–233.
19. Srivastava, S. (2004). Sexual harassment of women at work place: Law and policy. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 39(3), 364–390.
20. Stimpson, C. R. (1989). *Where the meanings are: Feminism and cultural spaces*. Routledge.

M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5130

Paper Title: INTERNATIONAL LAW

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LO)

LO1: To introduce students to the meaning, nature, scope, and sources of International Law, including treaties, customs, and other sources.

LO2: To familiarise students with the theories and consequences of recognition of states and the concepts of nationality, including the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

LO3: To develop an understanding of major aspects of international intercourse, including extradition, asylum, and the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

LO4: To acquaint students with the structure, functions, and role of major international organisations and institutions.

Course Outcomes (CO)

After completing the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and major sources of International Law, including treaties and international customs.

CO2: Analyse the major theories and consequences of recognition of states and explain the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

CO3: Explain the concepts and conditions of extradition and asylum and discuss the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

CO4: Describe the structure, functions, and significance of the International Court of Justice, WTO dispute settlement mechanism, and International Labour Organization.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	International Law 1.1 Definition and Nature of International Law 1.2 Sources of International Law: Treaties, Customs and other sources.	15	1
2	Recognition and Nationality 2.1 Recognition of States: Theories and Consequences 2.2 Nationality: Modes of acquiring and losing Nationality	15	2
3	International Intercourse 3.1 Extraditions: Definition and Conditions 3.2 Asylum: Meaning and kinds of Asylum 3.3 Diplomatic Envoys: Functions, Immunities and Privileges	15	3
4	International Organizations 4.1 International Court of Justice 4.2 WTO: Dispute settlement mechanism 4.3 International Labour Organization	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas Buergenthal, Sean D. Murphy, *Public International Law in a Nutshell* (West Group, 4th Edition, 2006)
2. Malcolm Nathan Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 6th Edition 2008)
3. David Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law* (Sweet and Maxwell, 7th Edition 2010)
4. Malcolm Evans, *International Law* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
5. Michael Barton, *Modern Introduction to International Law* (Routledge, 7th Edition, 1997)
6. S.K. Verma, *An introduction to public international Law* (PHI, 1998)
7. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Asian States and the Development of International Law* Delhi, 1972
8. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice*, Bombay 1961.
9. Anand R.P., (ed) *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi, 1969.
10. Anand R.P., (ed) *New States and International Law* Delhi, 1972.
11. Anand R.P *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi. 1969.

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-5140

Paper Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution and major traditions of Western Political Thought from the Renaissance to the nineteenth century.

LO2: Examine the political ideas and philosophical contributions of major Western political thinkers, including Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx.

LO3: Develop the ability to critically analyse and apply classical political ideas to contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the major concepts, theories, and contributions of modern Western political thinkers from Machiavelli to Marx.

CO2: Critically analyse and compare the political philosophies of Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx in their historical and intellectual contexts.

CO3: Apply the principles and theoretical perspectives of Western Political Thought to analyse contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy issues.

CO4: Evaluate the continuing relevance and influence of modern Western political thought in shaping contemporary political theory, democratic values, and socio-political debates.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Twilight Political Thinkers 1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli 1.2 John Bodin	15	1
2	The Contractualist 2.1 Hobbes 2.2 Locke 2.3 J.J Rousseau	15	2
3	The Utilitarianism and Individualist: 3.1 J. Bentham 3.2 J.S Mill	15	3
4	Idealists and Socialists 4.1 F. Hegel 4.2 Karl Marx	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	3	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.25	–	1.75	2.75	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bentham, J. (1970). *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation* (J. H. Burns & H. L. A. Hart, Eds.). Athlone Press. (Original work published 1789)
2. Harding, N. (1977–1981). *Lenin's political thought* (Vols. 1–2). Macmillan.
3. Harrison, R. (1983). *Bentham*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Hegel, G. W. F. (1964). *Hegel's political writings* (Z. A. Pelczynski, Ed.; T. M. Knox, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
5. Kaufmann, W. (1970). *Hegel's political philosophy*. Atherton Press.
6. Lenin, V. I. (1964–1970). *Collected works* (Vols. 1–45). Progress Publishers.
7. Locke, J. (1970). *Two treatises of government*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Machiavelli, N. (1970). *The discourses* (L. J. Walker, Trans.). Penguin Books.
9. Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The prince* (G. Bull, Trans.). Penguin Books.
10. Marx, K. (1977). *Selected writings* (D. McLellan, Ed.). Oxford University Press.
11. McLellan, D. (1981). *The thought of Karl Marx* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
12. Mill, J. S. (1968). *Utilitarianism, liberty and representative government* (A. D. Lindsay, Ed.). J. M. Dent & Sons.
13. Rosen, F. (1983). *Jeremy Bentham and representative democracy: A study of the constitutional code*. Clarendon Press.
14. Rousseau, J.-J. (1978). *The social contract, with Geneva manuscript and political economy*. St. Martin's Press.
15. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A history of political theory* (4th ed.). Dryden Press.
16. Skinner, Q. (1978). *The foundations of modern political thought* (Vol. 1, *The Renaissance*). Cambridge University Press.
17. Skinner, Q. (1981). *Machiavelli*. Oxford University Press.
18. Warrender, H. (1957). *The political philosophy of Hobbes: His theory of obligation*. Clarendon Press.
19. Wayper, C. L. (2007). *Political thought*. Surjeet Publications.

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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5110

Paper Title: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/MOOC

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, principles, ethics, and scientific foundations of research in the social sciences.

LO2: Develop knowledge of research design, problem formulation, literature review, hypothesis formulation, variables, and academic writing.

LO3: Acquire practical skills in quantitative and qualitative research methods, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and report writing.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the nature, scope, ethics, and scientific methods of social science research and evaluate different sources of knowledge.

CO2: Design a research proposal by identifying research problems, reviewing literature, formulating hypotheses, defining variables, and applying appropriate referencing styles.

CO3: Apply appropriate quantitative and qualitative research methods, sampling techniques, and data collection tools for social science research.

CO4: Analyse and interpret research data using suitable techniques and prepare research reports or dissertations following accepted academic standards.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Scientific Enquiry in Social Sciences 1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and Ethics in Research 1.2 Meaning and Sources of Knowledge 1.3 Objectivity in Social Science Research and its Limitations	15	1
2	Research Design and Proposal 2.1 Selection and Formulation of a Research Problem 2.2 Literature Review 2.3 Variables and Hypothesis 2.4 Footnotes, References and Bibliography	15	2
3	Tools of Research (Quantitative and Qualitative) 3.1 Sampling and Survey Research 3.2 Techniques of Data Collection (Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview) 3.3 Case Studies and Ethnographic Studies	15	3
4	Data Analysis and Report Writing 4.1 Content Analysis 4.2 Interpretation of Data: Descriptive, Inferential and Correlational Analysis 4.3 Techniques of Report/Thesis Writing	15	4


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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	3	3	2	1
CO3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.50	3.00	0.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Blackie, N. (2000). *Designing social research*. Polity Press.
2. Blalock, H. M., Jr. (1960). *Social statistics*. McGraw-Hill.
3. Bridge, S., O'Neill, K., & Cromie, S. (2008). *Understanding enterprise, entrepreneurship and small business* (if this is not the intended book, please verify). Vistaar Publications.
4. Chatterji, R. (1979). *Methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
5. Cohen, L. (1965). *Statistical methods in social science*. Asia Publishing House.
6. Galtung, J. (1970). *Theory and methods of social research*. Allen & Unwin.
7. Ghose, B. N. (1962). *Scientific method of social research*. Sterling Publishers.
8. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in social research*. McGraw-Hill.
9. Hyman, H. H. (1965). *Survey design and analysis: Principles, cases, and procedures*. Free Press.
10. Isaak, A. C. (1969). *Scope and methods of political science*. Dorsey Press.
11. Jain, G. L. (2003). *Research methodology: Methods, tools and techniques*. Mangal Deep Publications.
12. Johnson, J. B., & Joslyn, R. A. (1987). *Political science research methods* (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall of India.
13. Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques* (2nd ed.). New Age International.
14. Manheim, J. B., & Rich, R. C. (1981). *Empirical political analysis: Research methods in political science*. Prentice Hall.
15. Meban, E. J. (1979). *The theory and methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
16. Trigg, R. (2001). *Understanding social science*. Blackwell Publishers.
17. Vedung, E. (1982). *Political reasoning*. Sage Publications.
18. Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific social surveys and research*. Prentice Hall of India.


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SEMESTER – II


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5210

Paper Title: HUMAN RIGHTS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, evolution, principles, and legal framework of human rights at the national and international levels.

LO2: Examine contemporary human rights issues, violations, social movements, and the challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights.

LO3: Develop the ability to analyse the role of State institutions, civil society, media, and legal mechanisms in the protection, promotion, and realization of human rights.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts, evolution, and legal framework of human rights and analyse major forms of human rights violations.

CO2: Evaluate the role of social movements in advancing human rights, with special reference to environmental, women's, Dalit, and tribal movements in India.

CO3: Analyse the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, minorities, internally displaced persons, child labourers, and bonded labourers, within the framework of constitutional and international human rights.

CO4: Critically examine the role of civil society organizations, media, and human rights education in promoting awareness, accountability, and the protection of human rights.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Human Rights 1.1 Meaning and Development of Human Rights 1.2 Human Rights Violations by State Agencies, Police and Paramilitary Forces	15	1
2	Human Rights Movements in India 2.1 Environmental Movement (Human Rights Violations and Hydropower) 2.2 Women's Movement 2.3 Dalit and Tribal Movements in India	15	2
3	Rights of Special Classes 3.1 Persons with Disabilities 3.2 Rights of Minorities 3.3 Rights of Internally Displaced Persons 3.4 Child Labour and Bonded Labour	15	3
4	Human Rights Education 4.1 Role of Civil Society 4.2 Role of Media	15	4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.75	3.00	2.00	1.25	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	3.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Aggarwal, G. P., et al. (2013). *Human rights in changing times*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
2. Batra, T. S. (1992). *Human rights: A critique*.
3. Bhambri, C. P. (2000). *Indian politics*.
4. Brass, P. R. (1995). *The politics of India since independence*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Chandhoke, N. (1993). *State and civil society: Explorations in political theory*. Sage Publications.
6. Desai, A. R. (1986). *Violation of democratic rights in India*. Popular Prakashan.
7. Forsythe, D. P. (2006). Human rights and the military: Legal rules. *International Studies Review*, 8(3), 504–506.
8. Gready, P. (2003). The politics of human rights. *Third World Quarterly*, 24(4), 745–757.
9. Haragopal, G. (1996). *Political economy of human rights: Emerging dimensions*.
10. Haragopal, G., & Jagannatham, B. (2009). Terrorism and human rights: Indian experience with repressive laws. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(28), 76–85.
11. Hoffman, J., & Graham, P. (2006). Human rights. In *Introduction to political theory* (pp. 436–458). Pearson Education.
12. Keshot, A. (2009). Fundamental rights of Indian military personnel. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 51(1), 67–78.
13. Kohli, A. (1988). *Democracy and discontent: India's growing crisis of governability*. Cambridge University Press.
14. Kohli, A. (1990). *India's democracy: An analysis of changing state–society relations*. Princeton University Press.
15. Marwah, V. (1998). Human rights and the role of police. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 40(1/4), 138–142.
16. Mitchell, N. J., Howard, R. E., & Donnelly, J. (1987). Liberalism, human rights, and human dignity. *American Political Science Review*, 81(3), 921–927.
17. O'Byrne, D. J. (2007). Human rights. In *Human rights: An introduction* (pp. 164–197). Pearson Education.
18. SAHRDC. (2006). Introduction to human rights: Classification of human rights—An overview of the first, second, and third generational rights. In *Introducing human rights*. Oxford University Press.
19. Sen, A. (2004). Elements of a theory of human rights. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*, 32(4), 315–356.
20. Sen, S. (2014). Right to free speech and censorship: A jurisprudential analysis. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 56(2), 175–201.
21. Bhandare, M. (2005). Terrorism and the rule of law: An Indian perspective. *Peace Research*, 37(1), 31–35.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52010

Paper Title: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

LO1: To provide an introduction to and critical appraisal of major schools of thought dominating the contemporary debates in political philosophy.

LO2: To understand the philosophies associated with critical theory, liberalism, neo-Marxism and post structuralism and post modernism

LO3: To develop among the students' critical analysis of various philosophies

Course Outcomes

CO1: The students will able to develop critical understanding of contemporary political thinkers.

CO2: Students will develop the ability to critically analysis and evaluate political arguments and theories.

CO3: The students will be able to apply contemporary political theories to analyses current political events.

CO4: The students will be able to understand how theoretical frameworks influence real world politics.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Critical Theory Herbert Marcuse 1.1 Positivism 1.2 Capitalism 1.3 Society	15	1
2	Liberalism F.A. von Hayek 2.1 Liberty 2.2 Social Justice John Rawls 2.3 Theory of Justice 2.4 Democracy	15	2
3	Neo-Marxism Antonio Gramsci 3.1 Hegemony 3.2 Civil Society 3.3 Revolution	15	3
4	Post-structuralism and Postmodernism Michel Foucault 4.1 Discipline and Democracy 4.2 Power 4.3 Government and the Self	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	2	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	0.25	1.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Friedman, D. (1973). *The machinery of freedom: Guide to a radical capitalism*. Harper & Row.
2. Habermas, J. (1984). *The theory of communicative action* (Vol. 1, T. McCarthy, Trans.). Heinemann.
3. Hayek, F. A. (1960). *The constitution of liberty*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Held, D. (1980). *Introduction to critical theory: Horkheimer to Habermas*. Hutchinson.
5. Kołakowski, L. (1978). *Main currents of Marxism* (Vols. 2–3, P. S. Falla, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
6. Marcuse, H. (1941). *Reason and revolution: Hegel and the rise of social theory*. Oxford University Press.
7. Marcuse, H. (1968). *One-dimensional man: Studies in the ideology of advanced industrial society*. Routledge.
8. McLellan, D. (1974). *Marxism after Marx: An introduction* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
9. Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, state, and utopia*. Blackwell.
10. Parekh, B. (1982). *Contemporary political thinkers*. Martin Robertson.
11. Rawls, J. (1972). *A theory of justice*. Oxford University Press.

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M.A. Political Science**SEMESTER II****Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52020****Paper Title: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS****Credit: 4****Lecture: 3 Hours per week****Tutorial: 1 Hours per week****Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100****Learning Objectives**

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, concepts, scope, and major theoretical approaches to the study of International Politics.

LO2: Examine classical and contemporary approaches to international politics and their relevance in analysing global political developments.

LO3: Develop analytical skills to interpret international political processes, national interest, diplomacy, balance of power, and the behaviour of state and non-state actors.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, concepts, scope, and major debates in the discipline of International Politics and International Relations.

CO2: Compare and critically analyse the classical and scientific approaches to the study of international politics.

CO3: Apply different theoretical approaches to interpret contemporary international political developments, including the role of state and non-state actors.

CO4: Evaluate the concepts of national interest, national power, balance of power, and diplomacy in understanding international political behaviour and foreign policy.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Development of the Discipline 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope 1.2 Stages of Development 1.3 Concept of International Politics and International Relations	15	1
2	Classical Approaches 2.1 Idealist Approach 2.2 Realist Approach (Hans J. Morgenthau) 2.3 Neo-Realist Approach	15	2
3	Scientific Approaches 3.1 Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory 3.2 Decision-Making Approach 3.3 Game and Bargaining Theory	15	3
4	National Interest, National Power and Diplomacy 4.1 Concept and Determinants of National Interest and National Power 4.2 Balance of Power 4.3 Old and New Diplomacy	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	—	1	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	—	3	2	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.75	—	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, — = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Brown, C. (1992). *International relations theory: New normative approaches*. Harvester Wheatsheaf.
2. Burton, J. W. (1972). *International relations: A general theory*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Carr, E. H. (1939). *The twenty years' crisis, 1919–1939: An introduction to the study of international relations*. Macmillan.
4. Claude, I. L., Jr. (1962). *Power and international relations*. Random House.
5. Coplin, W. D. (1971). *Introduction to international politics*. Markham Publishing.
6. Deutsch, K. W. (1968). *The analysis of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
7. Frankel, J. (1973). *Contemporary international theory and the behaviour of states*. Oxford University Press.
8. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary theory in international relations*. Prentice Hall.
9. Knorr, K., & Rosenau, J. N. (Eds.). (1969). *Contending approaches to international politics*. Princeton University Press.
10. Kumar, M. (1995). *Theoretical aspects of international politics*. Shiv Lal Agarwala & Company.
11. Mansbach, R. W., & Vasquez, J. A. (1981). *In search of theory: A new paradigm for global politics*. Columbia University Press.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1985). *Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace* (6th ed.). Kalyani Publishers.
13. Olson, W. C., & Groom, A. J. R. (1991). *International relations then and now: Origins and trends in interpretation*. HarperCollins Academic.
14. Palmer, N. D., & Perkins, H. C. (1997). *International relations: The world community in transition*. AITBS Publishers.
15. Rosenau, J. N. (Ed.). (1987). *International politics and foreign policy* (Revised ed.). Free Press.
16. Said, A. A. (1969). *Theory of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
17. Smith, M., Smith, S., & White, B. (Eds.). (1981). *Perspectives on world politics*. Croom Helm.
18. Taylor, T. (Ed.). (1978). *Approaches and theory in international relations*. Longman.
19. Waltz, K. N. (1979). *Theory of international politics*. Addison-Wesley.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52030

Paper Title: POLITICS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, structure, and functioning of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO2: Examine the constitutional and administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh within the framework of the Indian Constitution and relevant legislative enactments.

LO3: Analyse the nature and determinants of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO4: Evaluate contemporary political issues relating to rural development, border area development, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the structure, functions, and contemporary relevance of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

CO2: Analyse the constitutional and administrative evolution of Arunachal Pradesh and assess its significance in the state's political development.

CO3: Evaluate the nature of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh using appropriate political science perspectives.

CO4: Critically examine major political issues and developmental challenges relating to rural and border areas, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Indigenous Political Institutions and Panchayati Raj 1.1 Role and Relevance of Indigenous Systems of Governance 1.2 Genesis and Growth of Panchayati Raj Institutions 1.3 Interface between Indigenous Systems of Governance and Panchayati Raj Institutions	15	CO1
2	Constitutional and Administrative Growth 2.1 Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945 2.2 North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954 2.3 The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986	15	CO2
3	State Politics of Arunachal Pradesh 3.1 Nature and Determinants 3.2 Party Politics 3.3 Autonomy Movement	15	CO3
4	Issues and Challenges 4.1 Rural and Border Area Development (MGNREGA, PMGSY and BADP) 4.2 Forest and Land Rights: Customary Laws and the Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Records) Act, 2000	15	CO4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.25	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Bath, N. (2016). *Party politics in Arunachal Pradesh*. Himalayan Publishing House.
2. Bose, M. L. (1979). *Historical and constitutional documents of North Eastern India (1824–1975)*. Omsons Publications.
3. Bose, M. L. (1997). *History of Arunachal Pradesh*. Concept Publishing Company.
4. Elwin, V. (1969). *A philosophy for NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Elwin, V. (1988). *Democracy in NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Hina, N. N. (2013). *The customary law of tribes of Arunachal Pradesh*. Authors Press.
7. Luthra, P. N. (1993). *Constitutional and administrative growth of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
8. Mahanta, B. (1983). *Administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh, 1875–1975*. Uppal Publishing House.
9. Pandey, B. B., Duarah, D. K., & Sarkar, N. (Eds.). (1999). *Tribal village councils of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
10. Talukdar, A. C. (1987). *Political transition at the grassroots in tribal India*. Omsons Publications.


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5210

Paper Title: RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of research, research integrity, academic ethics, and publication ethics.

LO2: Examine ethical standards, publication guidelines, scientific misconduct, and best practices in academic research and scholarly publishing.

LO3: Develop the ability to identify unethical research practices, apply ethical principles in research and publication, and promote responsible conduct in academic work.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts of research ethics, publication ethics, moral philosophy, and research integrity in academic research.

CO2: Apply ethical principles and publication guidelines to ensure responsible conduct of research and scholarly communication.

CO3: Analyse international standards, best practices, conflicts of interest, authorship issues, and publication ethics guidelines in academic publishing.

CO4: Identify and critically evaluate scientific misconduct, plagiarism, predatory journals, unethical publication practices, and appropriate mechanisms for preventing and addressing publication misconduct.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Ethics and Publication 1.1 Introduction to Philosophy: Definition, Nature, Scope, Concept and Branches 1.2 Ethics: Definition, Moral Philosophy, Nature of Moral Judgements and Reactions	15	CO1
2	Scientific Conduct 2.1 Ethics with Respect to Science and Research 2.2 Intellectual Honesty and Research Integrity 2.3 Scientific Misconduct: Falsification, Fabrication and Plagiarism (FFP) 2.4 Redundant Publications: Duplicate and Overlapping Publications, Salami Slicing 2.5 Selective Reporting and Misrepresentation of Data	15	CO2
3	Publication Ethics 3.1 Publication Ethics: Definition, Introduction and Importance 3.2 Best Practices, Standards-Setting Initiatives and Guidelines (COPE, WAME, etc.) 3.3 Conflicts of Interest	15	CO3
4	Publication Misconduct 4.1 Definition, Concept, Causes and Types of Publication Misconduct 4.2 Violation of Publication Ethics, Authorship and Contributorship 4.3 Identification of Publication Misconduct, Complaints and Appeals 4.4 Predatory Publishers and Journals	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	3.00	2.75	–	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.75	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179. <https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a>
2. Bird, A. (2006). *Philosophy of science*. Routledge.
3. Chaddah, P. (2018). *Ethics in competitive research: Do not get scooped; do not get plagiarized*. Notion Press.
4. MacIntyre, A. (1967). *A short history of ethics*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
5. National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, & Institute of Medicine. (2009). *On being a scientist: A guide to responsible conduct in research* (3rd ed.). National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/12192>
6. Resnik, D. B. (2011). *What is ethics in research & why is it important?* National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis>

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SEMESTER – III

(COURSE WORK)


HEAD
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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61010

Paper Title: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS-I

(Coursework 1)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the key concepts, approaches, and theoretical foundations of Modern Political Analysis.

LO2: Examine the behavioural, post-behavioural, systems, and decision-making approaches to the study of politics.

LO3: Develop analytical and methodological skills for interpreting political systems, institutions, political processes, and public policy using scientific approaches.

LO4: Evaluate the significance of the scientific method, value-fact dichotomy, and analytical frameworks in contemporary political research.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts, theoretical foundations, and major approaches of Modern Political Analysis.

CO2: Analyse behavioural, post-behavioural, and systems approaches in explaining political systems, institutions, and political processes.

CO3: Apply analytical frameworks and theoretical models to interpret political behaviour, public policy, and political decision-making.

CO4: Evaluate the relevance of scientific methods, value-fact dichotomy, decision-making models, and game theory in contemporary political analysis.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Approaches to Political Analysis 1.1 Emergence of the Scientific Approach and the Value-Fact Dichotomy 1.2 Nature of Political Analysis and its Orientations: Normative, Empirical, and Semantic	15	CO1
2	Behaviouralism 2.1 Development and Decline of Behaviouralism 2.2 Post-Behaviouralism	15	CO2
3	Systems Theory and Approaches 3.1 David Easton's Systems Model 3.2 Gabriel A. Almond's Structural-Functional Model	15	CO3
4	Decision-Making Approach 4.1 Richard Snyder's Decision-Making Model 4.2 Game Theory	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	1	3	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	–	1.75	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	0.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B., Jr. (1972). *Comparative politics: A developmental approach*. Amerind Publishing Co.
2. Apter, D. E. (1965). *The politics of modernization*. University of Chicago Press.
3. Birch, A. H. (1993). *The concepts and theories of modern democracy*. Routledge.
4. Charlesworth, J. C. (Ed.). (1967). *Contemporary political analysis*. Free Press.
5. Dahl, R. A. (1961). *Modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
6. Dahl, R. A. (1969). The behavioral approach in political science. In A. Gould & S. M. Lipset (Eds.), *Contemporary political thought*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
7. Dahl, R. A., & Neubauer, D. E. (Eds.). (1968). *Readings in modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
8. Easton, D. (1965). *A framework for political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
9. Easton, D. (1965). *The political system: An inquiry into the state of political science* (Rev. ed.). Alfred A. Knopf.
10. Johari, J. C. (1994). *Contemporary political theory: New dimensions, basic concepts and major trends*. Sterling Publishers.
11. Miliband, R. (1969). *The state in capitalist society*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
12. Pantham, T. (1995). *Political theories and social reconstruction*. Sage Publications.
13. Verma, S. P. (1975). *Modern political theory*. Vikas Publishing House.
14. Young, R. (Ed.). (1958). *Approaches to the study of politics*. Northwestern University Press.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61020

Paper Title: Dynamics of Indian Politics-I

(Coursework 2)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophy, constitutional values, and evolving interpretation of the Indian Constitution.

LO2: Examine the structure, principles, and functioning of Indian federalism and Centre–State relations.

LO3: Analyse the powers, functions, and interrelationship of executive institutions at the Union and State levels.

LO4: Evaluate the role of the judiciary in democratic governance, with particular reference to judicial review, judicial activism, and access to justice through legal aid.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the philosophy, constitutional principles, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy, and assess their relevance in contemporary Indian democracy.

CO2: Analyse the nature and functioning of Indian federalism, Centre–State relations, and institutional mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation.

CO3: Evaluate the constitutional powers, functions, and accountability of the executive institutions at the Union and State levels in the governance process.

CO4: Critically examine the role of the judiciary in protecting constitutionalism, the rule of law, and democratic governance through judicial review, judicial activism, and legal aid.

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Indian Constitution 1.1 Philosophy and Ideals 1.2 Changing Notions of Fundamental Rights 1.3 Fundamental Duties 1.4 Directive Principles of State Policy	15	CO1
2	Working of Indian Federalism 2.1 Centre-State Relations 2.2 Inter-State Council	15	CO2
3	The Executive 3.1 Union and State Executive 3.2 Legislative, Financial and Administrative Powers and Functions	15	CO3
4	Judicial Process in India 4.1 Judicial Review 4.2 Judicial Activism 4.3 Legal Aid	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	3.00	2.50	–	2.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Austin, G. (1999). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bakshi, P. M. (2011). *The Constitution of India*. Universal Law Publishing.
3. Basu, D. D. (1994). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis Butterworths.
4. Gandhi, M. K. (2008). *India of my dreams*. Rajpal & Sons.
5. Jennings, I. (1953). *Some characteristics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
6. Jones, W. H. Morris. (1977). *Government and politics in India*. Macmillan.
7. Kansal, A. J. (1981). *Political aspects of national integration*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
8. Maheshwari, S. R. (1971). *The emergence of Indian nationalism: Competition and collaboration in the later nineteenth century*. Cambridge University Press.
9. Munshi, K. M. (1967). *Constitutional documents of India*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
10. Palmer, N. D. (1961). *The Indian political system*. Houghton Mifflin.
11. Pylee, M. V. (2007). *Constitutional government in India*. S. Chand & Company.
12. Wheare, K. C. (1951). *Modern constitutions*. Oxford University Press.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61030

Paper Title: Modern Indian Political Thinkers

(Coursework 3)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Examine the political and socio-religious ideas of early modern Indian thinkers and their contribution to the making of modern India.

LO2: Understand the philosophical foundations and political relevance of Gandhian thought in the context of Indian democracy and social transformation.

LO3: Analyse the contributions of socialist and social justice thinkers to the development of modern Indian political thought.

LO4: Critically evaluate diverse perspectives on religion, nationalism, secularism, and communalism in modern Indian political discourse.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, and Swami Vivekananda to the evolution of modern Indian political and social thought.

CO2: Analyse the core principles of Gandhian political philosophy, including human nature, non-violence, Satyagraha, and Sarvodaya, and assess their contemporary relevance.

CO3: Evaluate the political ideas of M.N. Roy, Ram Manohar Lohia, B.R. Ambedkar, and Jayaprakash Narayan in relation to socialism, democracy, and social justice.

CO4: Critically examine the political ideas of Savarkar, Hedgewar, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah on religion, nationalism, and communal politics in India.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Foundation of Modern Indian Thought 1.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy 1.2 Dayanand Saraswati 1.3 Swami Vivekananda	15	CO1
2	Gandhian Thought 2.1 Human Nature 2.2 Non-Violence 2.3 Satyagraha 2.4 Sarvodaya	15	CO2
3	Socialism and Social Justice 3.1 M.N. Roy 3.2 Ram Manohar Lohia	15	CO3

	3.3 B.R. Ambedkar 3.4 Jayaprakash Narayan		
4	Religion and Communal Politics in India 4.1 Political Ideas of V.D. Savarkar 4.2 K.B. Hedgewar 4.3 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 4.4 Muhammad Ali Jinnah	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	–	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	1
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	–	2.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Appadorai, A. (1973). *Documents on political thought in modern India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bali, D. R. (1993). *Modern political thought: From Ram Mohan Roy to Jayaprakash Narayan*. Sterling Publishers.
3. Ghose, S. (1980). *Leaders of modern India*. Allied Publishers.
4. Iyer, R. N. (1973). *The moral and political thought of Mahatma Gandhi*. Oxford University Press.
5. Jha, M. N. (1975). *Modern Indian political thought: From Ram Mohan Roy to the present day*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
6. Karunakaran, K. P. (1964). *Continuity and change in Indian politics: A study of the political philosophy of the Indian National Movement, 1885–1921*. People's Publishing House.
7. Majumdar, B. B. (1996). *History of Indian social and political ideas: From Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Dayanand Saraswati*. Firma KLM.
8. Prasad, R. A. (1974). *Socialist thought in modern India*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
9. Varma, V. P. (1961). *Modern Indian political thought*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61040

Paper Title: Public Administration

(Coursework 4)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, scope, nature, and major approaches to the study of Public Administration.

LO2: Examine classical and contemporary organizational theories and their relevance to administrative systems.

LO3: Analyse the concepts of development administration, bureaucracy, and sustainable development in the context of public governance.

LO4: Evaluate the processes of public policy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and the principles of good governance.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, scope, and major approaches to the study of Public Administration.

CO2: Analyse major organizational theories and their application to administrative structures and organizational behaviour.

CO3: Evaluate the role of bureaucracy and development administration in promoting inclusive governance and sustainable development.

CO4: Critically examine the processes of public policy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and the significance of good governance in democratic administration.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Development of the Discipline and Approaches to the Study 1.1 Stages of Development 1.2 Traditional Approach, Behavioural Approach, Structural-Functional Approach 1.3 Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing States	15	CO1
2	Theories of Organization 2.1 Classical Theory 2.2 Human Relations Theory 2.3 Scientific Management Theory 2.4 Bureaucratic Theory	15	CO2
3	Development Administration and Bureaucracy 3.1 Origin, Meaning, and Challenges of Development Administration 3.2 Bureaucracy and Development Administration 3.3 Sustainable Development	15	CO3

4	Public Policy and Governance 4.1 Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Public Policy 4.2 Policy Formulation 4.3 Policy Implementation and Evaluation 4.4 Good Governance	15	CO4
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Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	1	3	2	3	2	–
CO2	3	3	3	–	1	3	2	3	2	–
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	1
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	1.25	1.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	0.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

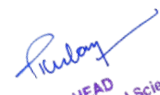
Suggested Readings

1. Anderson, J. E. (1984). *Public policymaking*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
2. Appleby, P. H. (1953). *Public administration in India: Report of a survey*. Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.
3. Arora, R. K. (1972). *Comparative public administration: An ecological approach*. Associated Publishing House.
4. Arora, R. K. (1979). *Perspectives in administrative theory*. Associated Publishing House.
5. Avasthi, A., & Maheshwari, S. R. (1996). *Public administration*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
6. Bhattacharya, M. (1991). *Public administration: Structure, process and behaviour*. The World Press.
7. Dror, Y. (1968). *Public policymaking reexamined*. Chandler Publishing Company.
8. Heady, F. (1984). *Public administration: A comparative perspective* (4th ed.). Marcel Dekker.
9. Henry, N. (1975). *Public administration and public affairs*. Prentice Hall.
10. Hersey, P., & Blanchard, K. H. (1974). *Management of organizational behavior: Utilizing human resources*. Prentice Hall of India.
11. Maheshwari, S. R. (1994). *Administrative theories*. Allied Publishers.
12. Marini, F. (Ed.). (1971). *Toward a new public administration: The Minnowbrook perspective*. Chandler Publishing Company.
13. Nigam, S. R. (1980). *Principles of public administration*. Kitab Mahal.
14. Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, L. G. (1984). *Modern public administration*. Harper & Row.
15. Prasad, R. D., Prasad, V. S., Satyanarayana, P., & Maheshwari, S. R. (1991). *Administrative thinkers*. Sterling Publishers.
16. Riggs, F. W. (1964). *Administration in developing countries: The theory of prismatic society*. Houghton Mifflin.
17. Sapru, R. K. (2004). *Public policy: Formulation, implementation and evaluation*. Sterling Publishers.
18. Self, P. (1972). *Administrative theories and politics*. George Allen & Unwin.
19. White, L. D. (1955). *Introduction to the study of public administration* (4th ed.). Macmillan.

Journals

20. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*.
21. *Public Administration Review*.

M.A. Political Science
SEMESTER III
Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61050
Paper Title: FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA
(Coursework 5)


HEAD
Deptt. of Political Science
Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

Credit: 4 Lecture: 3 Hours per week Tutorial: 1 Hours per week Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100
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Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the historical evolution, philosophical foundations, determinants, and objectives of India's foreign policy.

LO2: Examine India's bilateral relations with major powers and its engagement with regional and international organizations.

LO3: Analyse major contemporary issues influencing India's foreign policy, including security, economic, and environmental concerns.

LO4: Evaluate India's role in regional and global affairs and assess the changing dynamics of its foreign policy in the contemporary international system.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, philosophical foundations, determinants, and objectives of India's foreign policy.

CO2: Analyse India's foreign policy towards major powers and evaluate its strategic partnerships in the changing global order.

CO3: Assess India's engagement with regional and international organizations and examine its role in regional and global governance.

CO4: Critically evaluate major contemporary issues affecting India's foreign policy, including disarmament, cross-border terrorism, international economic regimes, and environmental challenges.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	The Making of Indian Foreign Policy 1.1 Philosophy of Indian Foreign Policy 1.2 Determinants (Internal Settings, Role of Personalities, and External Environment) 1.3 Goals and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy	15	CO1
2	India and Major Powers 2.1 United States of America (USA), Russia, China, and Japan	15	CO2
3	India and Regional Organizations 3.1 ASEAN, SAARC, European Union (EU), and BRICS	15	CO3
4	Major Contemporary Issues 4.1 Disarmament (NPT, CTBT, FMCT) 4.2 Cross-Border Terrorism 4.3 International Economic Regimes (WTO) 4.4 Environmental Issues	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	1.00	2.25	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	2.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Ayoob, M. (1975). *India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: Search for new relationships*.
2. Bandyopadhyaya, J. (1991). *The making of India's foreign policy*. Allied Publishers.
3. Barnds, W. J. (1968). *India, Pakistan and the great powers*.
4. Bhambri, C. P. (1987). *Foreign policy of India*. Sterling Publishers.
5. Brecher, M. (1968). *India and world affairs*.
6. Dutt, V. P. (1967). *India's foreign policy and the border dispute with China*.
7. Gopal, S. (1976). *Jawaharlal Nehru: A biography*.
8. Gupta, S. (1967). *Kashmir: A study in India–Pakistan relations*.
9. Harshe, R., & Seethi, K. M. (Eds.). (2005). *Engaging with the world: Critical reflections on India's foreign policy*. Orient Longman.
10. Kapur, H. (1994). *India's foreign policy, 1947–1992: Shadows and substance*. Sage Publications.
11. Khan, R. (1969). *Kashmir and the United Nations*.
12. Kumar, S. (Ed.). (1990). *Yearbook on India's foreign policy, 1985–1990*.
13. Mishra, K. P. (1972). *The role of the United Nations in the Indo-Pakistan conflict, 1971*.
14. Mishra, K. P. (1977). *Foreign policy of India*.
15. Nayar, B. R., & Paul, T. V. (2004). *India in the world order: Searching for major power status*. Foundation Books/Cambridge University Press.
16. Prasad, B. (1962). *Origins of Indian National Congress and world affairs, 1885–1947*.
17. Prasad, B. (1979). *India's foreign policy: Continuity and change*.
18. Rajan, M. S. (1970). *Non-alignment: India and the future*.
19. Rajan, M. S. (1975). *India's foreign relations during the Nehru era: Some studies*.
20. Rana, A. P. (1976). *Imperatives of non-alignment: A conceptual study of India's foreign policy strategy in the Nehru period*.
21. Rowland, J. (1967). *A history of Sino-Indian relations: Hostile coexistence*.
22. Thakkar, U., & Kulkarni, M. (Eds.). (1999). *India in world affairs: Towards the 21st century*. Himalaya Publishing House.

SEMESTER – IV

(RESEARCH PROJECT)

M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER IV

POL-101-RP-6210: RESEARCH PROJECT

Credit: 20

Contact Hours: 600

Full Marks: 300

Learning Objectives (LOs)

Upon completion of the Research Project, students will be able to:

LO1: Develop a comprehensive understanding of the research process, including problem identification, research design, data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report writing.

LO2: Apply appropriate qualitative, quantitative, or mixed research methods and ethical principles in conducting independent research in Political Science.

LO3: Develop analytical, critical thinking, academic writing, and scientific communication skills necessary for high-quality social science research.

LO4: Produce an original research dissertation that contributes to the understanding of contemporary political, administrative, or social issues.

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon successful completion of the Research Project, students will be able to:

CO1: Design and execute an independent research project by applying appropriate research methodologies and ethical standards.

CO2: Collect, analyse, interpret, and present qualitative and/or quantitative data using appropriate research techniques.

CO3: Demonstrate advanced analytical, academic writing, and problem-solving skills through the preparation of a research dissertation.

CO4: Critically evaluate political and social science issues and communicate research findings effectively through dissertation writing and viva-voce presentation.

Research Project

The Research Project shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines:

- The topic of the project work shall be selected within 15 days of the commencement of Semester IV and submitted to the Head of the Department (HoD). Allocation of the research supervisor shall be undertaken by the Departmental Council of the Department of Political Science (DCDP), comprising the HoD as Chairperson and other faculty members as members. The allocation of supervisors shall be made in accordance with the norms of Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) and the availability of faculty members, with due consideration to the mutual consent of both the student and the supervisor.
- The student shall submit a brief research proposal within the stipulated time. The preliminary stages of the dissertation, including identification of the research problem, review of literature, research design, and selection of appropriate research tools and techniques, should preferably be completed before the First Sessional Examination.
- Data collection, data analysis, and interpretation should preferably be completed before the Second Sessional Examination. The dissertation writing should preferably be completed before the Third Sessional Examination. The final evaluation shall be conducted during the End-Semester Examination through dissertation presentation and viva-voce.
- The research project may involve fieldwork, survey research, case study, content analysis, policy analysis, comparative study, ethnographic research, archival research, or any other recognized method of social science research appropriate to Political Science. Depending on the nature of the study, the dissertation may comprise a single comprehensive investigation or multiple related

studies.

- The dissertation shall be prepared in accordance with the latest edition of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA Style) and shall ordinarily contain not less than 60 pages, including references and appendices.

Scheme of Evaluation

- The Research Project shall carry 300 marks, comprising 240 marks for the End-Semester Examination and 60 marks for Continuous Internal Assessment (Sessional Evaluation).
- The 60 marks allotted for sessional assessment shall be evaluated by the concerned research supervisor based on the progress of the research work, seminar presentations, research proposal, literature review, and draft dissertation.
- The End-Semester Evaluation (240 marks) shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of:
 - Head of the Department (Chairperson)
 - One External Examiner
 - One Internal Examiner

The End-Semester Evaluation shall assess:

- Quality and originality of the dissertation
- Research methodology and data analysis
- Academic writing and presentation
- Findings and conclusions
- Performance in the viva-voce examination

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Average	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.75	2.25	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

MODEL-III


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Deptt. of Political Science
Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

Two Years M.A. in Political Science with Coursework (Programme Code: POL-4101)

(NCrf) Credit Level	Sem	Core Papers (Core Course/Elective)	Course Level	Credit	Total Credits	Max. Marks			Credit Distribution	Contact Hours
		Course Name				Internal	End Sem	Total	L: T: P	
6	Sem -I	POL-101-CC-5110: Understanding Gandhi	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5120: Feminism	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5130: International Law	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CC-5140: Western Political Thought	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5110: Research Methodology/MOOCs	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Sem -II	POL-101-CC-5210: Human Rights	400	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52010: Contemporary Political Thought	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52020: Theory of International Politics	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-DE-52030: Politics in Arunachal Pradesh	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-RC-5210: Research and Publication Ethics	400	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
Total Credit (First Year)					40					
Exit option with Post-Graduate Diploma in Political Science on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 40 credits or Entry to One Year M.A. in Political Science with Coursework										
6.5	Sem -III	POL-101-CW-61010: Modern Political Analysis – I (Coursework-1)	500	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61020: Dynamics of Indian Politics-I (Coursework-2)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61030: Modern Indian Political Thinkers (Coursework-3)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61040: Public Administration (Coursework-4)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-61050: Foreign Policy of India (Coursework-5)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Sem -IV	POL-101-CW-62010: Modern Political Analysis - II (Coursework 6)	500	4	20	20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-62020: Foreign Policy of Major Powers (Coursework 7)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-62030: Comparative Political System (Coursework 8)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	120
		POL-101-CW-62040: Dynamics of Indian Political System II (Coursework 9)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
		POL-101-CW-62050: Government and Politics in North-East India (Coursework 10)	500	4		20	80	100	3:1:0	60
	Total Credit (Aggregate)					80				
Post-Graduate Degree in Political Science with Coursework on completion of courses equal to a minimum of 80 credits										

SEMESTER – I


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Deptt. of Political Science
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Arunachal Pradesh

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5110

Paper Title: Understanding Gandhi

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of Gandhian thought, particularly Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

LO2: Examine Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his concepts of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

LO3: Analyse Gandhi's perspectives on religion, social reform, communal harmony, caste, gender, and contemporary political issues.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental principles of Gandhian philosophy, including Truth, Non-violence, and Satyagraha.

CO2: Analyse Gandhi's critique of modern civilization, industrialization, nationalism, and his ideas of Swaraj and Swadeshi.

CO3: Evaluate Gandhi's views on social justice, communal harmony, caste, untouchability, and women's empowerment.

CO4: Critically examine Gandhi's understanding of religion, secularism, religious pluralism, and the relationship between religion and politics.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Core of Gandhian Philosophy 1.1 Truth and Non-Violence 1.2 Satyagraha	15	CO1
2	Man, Machine development and Modern Human civilization 2.1 Gandhi's criticism of Modern Civilization 2.2 Gandhi on Nation and Nationalism 2.3 Swadesh and Swaraj	15	CO2
3	Issues in Indian Politics 3.1 Hindu- Muslim Relation 3.2 Untouchability and Caste Questions 3.3 Gandhi on Women	15	CO3
4	Gandhi on Religion 4.1 Gandhi's view on Religion and Politics 4.2 Religious Conversion	15	CO4


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Deptt. of Political Science
Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	1	–	2	2	1	2	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.00	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.75	1.75	1.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Chandra, B. (2004). Gandhiji, secularism and communalism. *Social Scientist*, 32(1/2), 3–29.
2. Coward, H. (2003). Gandhi, Ambedkar, and untouchability. In H. Coward (Ed.), *Indian critiques of Gandhi* (pp. 41–66). State University of New York Press.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (1939). *Hind Swaraj*. Navajivan Publishing House.
4. Heredia, R. C. (1999). Interpreting Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(24), 1497–1502.
5. Kishwar, M. (1985). Gandhi on women. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 20(41), 1753–1758.
6. Parel, A. J. (Ed.). (2002). Introduction. In *Gandhi, freedom, and self-rule* (pp. 1–20). Vistaar Publications.
7. Parel, A. J. (2008). Gandhi and the emergence of the modern Indian political canon. *The Review of Politics*, 70(1), 40–63.
8. Parekh, B. (1997). The critique of modernity. In *Gandhi: A brief insight* (pp. 63–74). Sterling Publishers.
9. Pathak, R. (2004). Environmental challenges and Gandhian solution. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65(3), 367–376.
10. Rao, P. (2009). Gandhi, untouchability and the postcolonial predicament: A note. *Social Scientist*, 37(1/2), 64–70.
11. Srinivas, M. N. (1995). Gandhi's religion. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(25), 1489–1491.
12. Tucker, W. (1931). Religious and political concepts of Gandhi. *Social Science*, 6(3), 294–298.
13. Veeravalli, A. (2011). Swaraj and sovereignty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(5), 65–69.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5120

Paper Title: FEMINISM

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concept of patriarchy, major feminist theories, and the historical development of feminist movements across the world.

LO2: Examine the evolution of feminism in India and analyse contemporary gender issues from social, political, economic, and cultural perspectives.

LO3: Develop a critical understanding of gender justice, women's rights, and public policies relating to equality, empowerment, and social inclusion.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept of patriarchy and critically compare the major schools of feminist thought, including Liberal, Marxist, and Radical feminism.

CO2: Analyse the origin, evolution, and major phases of the feminist movement globally and in India.

CO3: Evaluate contemporary gender issues in India, including family structures, gender relations, unpaid domestic work, and women's socio-economic status.

CO4: Critically examine various forms of violence and discrimination against women and assess the legal, constitutional, and policy measures for women's protection and empowerment.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Patriarchy 1.1. Meaning of Patriarchy 1.2. Theories of Feminism (Liberal, Marxist and Radical)	15	1
2	Feminism and Feminist movement 2.1. Origin and Phases of feminist movement 2.2. Feminist movement in India	15	2
3	Feminism in contemporary India. 3.1. Patrilineal and Matrilineal practices in Indian family 3.2. Gender relations in family 3.3. Computing women work at home	15	3
4	Violence and Discrimination against women 4.1. Sexual Harassment 4.2. Women Trafficking 4.3. Domestic Violence 4.4. Deserted Women	15	4


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Arunachal Pradesh

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmad, S., Nilofer, & Parveen, G. (2008). Women's political participation and changing pattern of leadership in rural areas of U.P. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(3), 661–672.
2. Bannerji, H. (2016). Patriarchy in the era of neoliberalism: The case of India. *Social Scientist*, 44(3/4), 3–27.
3. Chapman, J. (2014). Violence against women in democratic India: Let's talk misogyny. *Social Scientist*, 42(9/10), 49–61.
4. Devi, D., & Lakshmi, G. (2005). Political empowerment of women in Indian legislature: A study. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(1), 75–92.
5. Ferguson, S. (1999). The radical ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft. *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique*, 32(3), 427–450.
6. Freedman, J. (2019). *Feminism*. Rawat Publications.
7. Graham, G. (1994). Liberal vs. radical feminism revisited. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*, 11(2), 155–170.
8. Hua, J. (2011). *Trafficking women's human rights*. University of Minnesota Press.
9. Kachuck, B. (1995). Feminist social theories: Theme and variations. *Sociological Bulletin*, 44(2), 169–193.
10. Kalpagam, U. (2000). The women's movement in India today: New agendas and old problems. *Feminist Studies*, 26(3), 645–660.
11. Khanna, M. (2009). Political participation of women in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(1), 55–64.
12. Kishwar, M. (1996). Women and politics: Beyond quotas. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(43), 2867–2874.
13. Matthews, J. (1986). Feminist history. *Labour History*, (50), 147–153.
14. Mazumdar, V. (1994). Women's studies and the women's movement in India: An overview. *Women's Studies Quarterly*, 22(3/4), 42–54.
15. Pearce, L. (1997). *Feminism and the politics of reading*. Arnold.
16. Sharma, G., & Das, R. (2008). Women in grassroots democracy in India: Non-governmental organisations and its possibilities. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(4), 815–823.
17. Sheba, T. (2004). Sexual harassment at the workplace: Emerging problems and debates. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(41), 4491–4494.
18. Sinopoli, R., & Hirschmann, N. J. (1991). Feminism and liberal theory. *The American Political Science Review*, 85(1), 221–233.
19. Srivastava, S. (2004). Sexual harassment of women at work place: Law and policy. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 39(3), 364–390.
20. Stimpson, C. R. (1989). *Where the meanings are: Feminism and cultural spaces*. Routledge.

M.A. Political Science
SEMESTER I
Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5130
Paper Title: INTERNATIONAL LAW

Credit: 4 Lecture: 3 Hours per week Tutorial: 1 Hours per week Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LO)

LO1: To introduce students to the meaning, nature, scope, and sources of International Law, including treaties, customs, and other sources.

LO2: To familiarise students with the theories and consequences of recognition of states and the concepts of nationality, including the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

LO3: To develop an understanding of major aspects of international intercourse, including extradition, asylum, and the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

LO4: To acquaint students with the structure, functions, and role of major international organisations and institutions.

Course Outcomes (CO)

After completing the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and major sources of International Law, including treaties and international customs.

CO2: Analyse the major theories and consequences of recognition of states and explain the modes of acquiring and losing nationality.

CO3: Explain the concepts and conditions of extradition and asylum and discuss the functions, privileges, and immunities of diplomatic envoys.

CO4: Describe the structure, functions, and significance of the International Court of Justice, WTO dispute settlement mechanism, and International Labour Organization.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	International Law 1.1 Definition and Nature of International Law 1.2 Sources of International law: Treaties, Customs and other sources.	15	1
2	Recognition and Nationality 2.1 Recognition of States: Theories and Consequences 2.2 Nationality: Modes of acquiring and losing Nationality	15	2
3	International Intercourse 3.1 Extraditions: Definition and Conditions 3.2 Asylum: Meaning and kinds of Asylum 3.3 Diplomatic Envoys: Functions, Immunities and Privileges	15	3
4	International Organizations 4.1 International Court of Justice 4.2 WTO: Dispute settlement mechanism 4.3 International Labour Organization	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–
CO2	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.50	2.75	2.00	0.50	2.50	2.00	1.75	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Thomas Buergenthal, Sean D. Murphy, *Public International Law in a Nutshell* (West Group, 4th Edition, 2006)
2. Malcolm Nathan Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 6th Edition 2008)
3. David Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law* (Sweet and Maxwell, 7th Edition 2010)
4. Malcolm Evans, *International Law* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
5. Michael Barton, *Modern Introduction to International Law* (Routledge, 7th Edition, 1997)
6. S.K. Verma, *An introduction to public international Law* (PHI, 1998)
7. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Asian States and the Development of International Law* Delhi, 1972
8. Anand, R.P., (ed) *Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice*, Bombay 1961.
9. Anand R.P., (ed) *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi, 1969.
10. Anand R.P., (ed) *New States and International Law* Delhi, 1972.
11. Anand R.P. *Studies in International Adjudication*, Delhi. 1969.

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-5140

Paper Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution and major traditions of Western Political Thought from the Renaissance to the nineteenth century.

LO2: Examine the political ideas and philosophical contributions of major Western political thinkers, including Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx.

LO3: Develop the ability to critically analyse and apply classical political ideas to contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the major concepts, theories, and contributions of modern Western political thinkers from Machiavelli to Marx.

CO2: Critically analyse and compare the political philosophies of Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, Mill, Hegel, and Marx in their historical and intellectual contexts.

CO3: Apply the principles and theoretical perspectives of Western Political Thought to analyse contemporary political institutions, governance, democracy, and public policy issues.

CO4: Evaluate the continuing relevance and influence of modern Western political thought in shaping contemporary political theory, democratic values, and socio-political debates.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Twilight Political Thinkers 1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli 1.2 John Bodin	15	1
2	The Contractualist 2.1 Hobbes 2.2 Locke 2.3 J.J Rousseau	15	2
3	The Utilitarianism and Individualist: 3.1 J. Bentham 3.2 J.S Mill	15	3
4	Idealists and Socialists 4.1 F. Hegel 4.2 Karl Marx	15	4


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Deptt. of Political Science
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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	3	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.25	–	1.75	2.75	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bentham, J. (1970). *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation* (J. H. Burns & H. L. A. Hart, Eds.). Athlone Press. (Original work published 1789)
2. Harding, N. (1977–1981). *Lenin's political thought* (Vols. 1–2). Macmillan.
3. Harrison, R. (1983). *Bentham*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Hegel, G. W. F. (1964). *Hegel's political writings* (Z. A. Pelczynski, Ed.; T. M. Knox, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
5. Kaufmann, W. (1970). *Hegel's political philosophy*. Atherton Press.
6. Lenin, V. I. (1964–1970). *Collected works* (Vols. 1–45). Progress Publishers.
7. Locke, J. (1970). *Two treatises of government*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Machiavelli, N. (1970). *The discourses* (L. J. Walker, Trans.). Penguin Books.
9. Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The prince* (G. Bull, Trans.). Penguin Books.
10. Marx, K. (1977). *Selected writings* (D. McLellan, Ed.). Oxford University Press.
11. McLellan, D. (1981). *The thought of Karl Marx* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
12. Mill, J. S. (1968). *Utilitarianism, liberty and representative government* (A. D. Lindsay, Ed.). J. M. Dent & Sons.
13. Rosen, F. (1983). *Jeremy Bentham and representative democracy: A study of the constitutional code*. Clarendon Press.
14. Rousseau, J.-J. (1978). *The social contract, with Geneva manuscript and political economy*. St. Martin's Press.
15. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A history of political theory* (4th ed.). Dryden Press.
16. Skinner, Q. (1978). *The foundations of modern political thought* (Vol. 1, *The Renaissance*). Cambridge University Press.
17. Skinner, Q. (1981). *Machiavelli*. Oxford University Press.
18. Warrender, H. (1957). *The political philosophy of Hobbes: His theory of obligation*. Clarendon Press.
19. Wayper, C. L. (2007). *Political thought*. Surjeet Publications.

Prabhu
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Arunachal Pradesh

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5110

Paper Title: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/MOOC

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, principles, ethics, and scientific foundations of research in the social sciences.

LO2: Develop knowledge of research design, problem formulation, literature review, hypothesis formulation, variables, and academic writing.

LO3: Acquire practical skills in quantitative and qualitative research methods, data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and report writing.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the nature, scope, ethics, and scientific methods of social science research and evaluate different sources of knowledge.

CO2: Design a research proposal by identifying research problems, reviewing literature, formulating hypotheses, defining variables, and applying appropriate referencing styles.

CO3: Apply appropriate quantitative and qualitative research methods, sampling techniques, and data collection tools for social science research.

CO4: Analyse and interpret research data using suitable techniques and prepare research reports or dissertations following accepted academic standards.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Scientific Enquiry in Social Sciences 1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and Ethics in Research 1.2 Meaning and Sources of Knowledge 1.3 Objectivity in Social Science Research and its Limitations	15	1
2	Research Design and Proposal 2.1 Selection and Formulation of a Research Problem 2.2 Literature Review 2.3 Variables and Hypothesis 2.4 Footnotes, References and Bibliography	15	2
3	Tools of Research (Quantitative and Qualitative) 3.1 Sampling and Survey Research 3.2 Techniques of Data Collection (Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview) 3.3 Case Studies and Ethnographic Studies	15	3
4	Data Analysis and Report Writing 4.1 Content Analysis 4.2 Interpretation of Data: Descriptive, Inferential and Correlational Analysis 4.3 Techniques of Report/Thesis Writing	15	4


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Dept. of Political Science
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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	3	3	2	1
CO3	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.50	3.00	0.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.75	1.75	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Blackie, N. (2000). *Designing social research*. Polity Press.
2. Blalock, H. M., Jr. (1960). *Social statistics*. McGraw-Hill.
3. Bridge, S., O'Neill, K., & Cromie, S. (2008). *Understanding enterprise, entrepreneurship and small business* (if this is not the intended book, please verify). Vistaar Publications.
4. Chatterji, R. (1979). *Methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
5. Cohen, L. (1965). *Statistical methods in social science*. Asia Publishing House.
6. Galtung, J. (1970). *Theory and methods of social research*. Allen & Unwin.
7. Ghose, B. N. (1962). *Scientific method of social research*. Sterling Publishers.
8. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (1952). *Methods in social research*. McGraw-Hill.
9. Hyman, H. H. (1965). *Survey design and analysis: Principles, cases, and procedures*. Free Press.
10. Isaak, A. C. (1969). *Scope and methods of political science*. Dorsey Press.
11. Jain, G. L. (2003). *Research methodology: Methods, tools and techniques*. Mangal Deep Publications.
12. Johnson, J. B., & Joslyn, R. A. (1987). *Political science research methods* (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall of India.
13. Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques* (2nd ed.). New Age International.
14. Manheim, J. B., & Rich, R. C. (1981). *Empirical political analysis: Research methods in political science*. Prentice Hall.
15. Meban, E. J. (1979). *The theory and methods of political inquiry*. The World Press.
16. Trigg, R. (2001). *Understanding social science*. Blackwell Publishers.
17. Vedung, E. (1982). *Political reasoning*. Sage Publications.
18. Young, P. V. (1960). *Scientific social surveys and research*. Prentice Hall of India.


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SEMESTER – II


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Dept. of Political Science
Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-CC-5210

Paper Title: HUMAN RIGHTS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the concepts, evolution, principles, and legal framework of human rights at the national and international levels.

LO2: Examine contemporary human rights issues, violations, social movements, and the challenges to the protection and promotion of human rights.

LO3: Develop the ability to analyse the role of State institutions, civil society, media, and legal mechanisms in the protection, promotion, and realization of human rights.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts, evolution, and legal framework of human rights and analyse major forms of human rights violations.

CO2: Evaluate the role of social movements in advancing human rights, with special reference to environmental, women's, Dalit, and tribal movements in India.

CO3: Analyse the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, minorities, internally displaced persons, child labourers, and bonded labourers, within the framework of constitutional and international human rights.

CO4: Critically examine the role of civil society organizations, media, and human rights education in promoting awareness, accountability, and the protection of human rights.

Course Contents

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Human Rights 1.1 Meaning and Development of Human Rights 1.2 Human Rights Violations by State Agencies, Police and Paramilitary Forces	15	1
2	Human Rights Movements in India 2.1 Environmental Movement (Human Rights Violations and Hydropower) 2.2 Women's Movement 2.3 Dalit and Tribal Movements in India	15	2
3	Rights of Special Classes 3.1 Persons with Disabilities 3.2 Rights of Minorities 3.3 Rights of Internally Displaced Persons 3.4 Child Labour and Bonded Labour	15	3
4	Human Rights Education 4.1 Role of Civil Society 4.2 Role of Media	15	4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3
Average	2.75	3.00	2.00	1.25	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	3.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Aggarwal, G. P., et al. (2013). *Human rights in changing times*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
2. Batra, T. S. (1992). *Human rights: A critique*.
3. Bhambri, C. P. (2000). *Indian politics*.
4. Brass, P. R. (1995). *The politics of India since independence*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Chandhoke, N. (1993). *State and civil society: Explorations in political theory*. Sage Publications.
6. Desai, A. R. (1986). *Violation of democratic rights in India*. Popular Prakashan.
7. Forsythe, D. P. (2006). Human rights and the military: Legal rules. *International Studies Review*, 8(3), 504–506.
8. Gready, P. (2003). The politics of human rights. *Third World Quarterly*, 24(4), 745–757.
9. Haragopal, G. (1996). *Political economy of human rights: Emerging dimensions*.
10. Haragopal, G., & Jagannatham, B. (2009). Terrorism and human rights: Indian experience with repressive laws. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(28), 76–85.
11. Hoffman, J., & Graham, P. (2006). Human rights. In *Introduction to political theory* (pp. 436–458). Pearson Education.
12. Keshot, A. (2009). Fundamental rights of Indian military personnel. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 51(1), 67–78.
13. Kohli, A. (1988). *Democracy and discontent: India's growing crisis of governability*. Cambridge University Press.
14. Kohli, A. (1990). *India's democracy: An analysis of changing state–society relations*. Princeton University Press.
15. Marwah, V. (1998). Human rights and the role of police. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 40(1/4), 138–142.
16. Mitchell, N. J., Howard, R. E., & Donnelly, J. (1987). Liberalism, human rights, and human dignity. *American Political Science Review*, 81(3), 921–927.
17. O'Byrne, D. J. (2007). Human rights. In *Human rights: An introduction* (pp. 164–197). Pearson Education.
18. SAHRDC. (2006). Introduction to human rights: Classification of human rights—An overview of the first, second, and third generational rights. In *Introducing human rights*. Oxford University Press.
19. Sen, A. (2004). Elements of a theory of human rights. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*, 32(4), 315–356.
20. Sen, S. (2014). Right to free speech and censorship: A jurisprudential analysis. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 56(2), 175–201.
21. Bhandare, M. (2005). Terrorism and the rule of law: An Indian perspective. *Peace Research*, 37(1), 31–35.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52010

Paper Title: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

LO1: To provide an introduction to and critical appraisal of major schools of thought dominating the contemporary debates in political philosophy.

LO2: To understand the philosophies associated with critical theory, liberalism, neo-Marxism and post structuralism and post modernism

LO3: To develop among the students' critical analysis of various philosophies

Course Outcomes

CO1: The students will able to develop critical understanding of contemporary political thinkers.

CO2: Students will develop the ability to critically analysis and evaluate political arguments and theories.

CO3: The students will be able to apply contemporary political theories to analyses current political events.

CO4: The students will be able to understand how theoretical frameworks influence real world politics.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Critical Theory Herbert Marcuse 1.1 Positivism 1.2 Capitalism 1.3 Society	15	1
2	Liberalism F.A. von Hayek 2.1 Liberty 2.2 Social Justice John Rawls 2.3 Theory of Justice 2.4 Democracy	15	2
3	Neo-Marxism Antonio Gramsci 3.1 Hegemony 3.2 Civil Society 3.3 Revolution	15	3
4	Post-structuralism and Postmodernism Michel Foucault 4.1 Discipline and Democracy 4.2 Power 4.3 Government and the Self	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	1	2	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	0.25	1.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Friedman, D. (1973). *The machinery of freedom: Guide to a radical capitalism*. Harper & Row.
2. Habermas, J. (1984). *The theory of communicative action* (Vol. 1, T. McCarthy, Trans.). Heinemann.
3. Hayek, F. A. (1960). *The constitution of liberty*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
4. Held, D. (1980). *Introduction to critical theory: Horkheimer to Habermas*. Hutchinson.
5. Kołakowski, L. (1978). *Main currents of Marxism* (Vols. 2–3, P. S. Falla, Trans.). Oxford University Press.
6. Marcuse, H. (1941). *Reason and revolution: Hegel and the rise of social theory*. Oxford University Press.
7. Marcuse, H. (1968). *One-dimensional man: Studies in the ideology of advanced industrial society*. Routledge.
8. McLellan, D. (1974). *Marxism after Marx: An introduction* (2nd ed.). Macmillan.
9. Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, state, and utopia*. Blackwell.
10. Parekh, B. (1982). *Contemporary political thinkers*. Martin Robertson.
11. Rawls, J. (1972). *A theory of justice*. Oxford University Press.

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M.A. Political Science**SEMESTER II****Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52020****Paper Title: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS****Credit: 4****Lecture: 3 Hours per week****Tutorial: 1 Hours per week****Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100****Learning Objectives**

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, concepts, scope, and major theoretical approaches to the study of International Politics.

LO2: Examine classical and contemporary approaches to international politics and their relevance in analysing global political developments.

LO3: Develop analytical skills to interpret international political processes, national interest, diplomacy, balance of power, and the behaviour of state and non-state actors.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, concepts, scope, and major debates in the discipline of International Politics and International Relations.

CO2: Compare and critically analyse the classical and scientific approaches to the study of international politics.

CO3: Apply different theoretical approaches to interpret contemporary international political developments, including the role of state and non-state actors.

CO4: Evaluate the concepts of national interest, national power, balance of power, and diplomacy in understanding international political behaviour and foreign policy.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Development of the Discipline 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope 1.2 Stages of Development 1.3 Concept of International Politics and International Relations	15	1
2	Classical Approaches 2.1 Idealist Approach 2.2 Realist Approach (Hans J. Morgenthau) 2.3 Neo-Realist Approach	15	2
3	Scientific Approaches 3.1 Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory 3.2 Decision-Making Approach 3.3 Game and Bargaining Theory	15	3
4	National Interest, National Power and Diplomacy 4.1 Concept and Determinants of National Interest and National Power 4.2 Balance of Power 4.3 Old and New Diplomacy	15	4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	—	1	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	—	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	2	—	3	2	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.75	—	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, — = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Brown, C. (1992). *International relations theory: New normative approaches*. Harvester Wheatsheaf.
2. Burton, J. W. (1972). *International relations: A general theory*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Carr, E. H. (1939). *The twenty years' crisis, 1919–1939: An introduction to the study of international relations*. Macmillan.
4. Claude, I. L., Jr. (1962). *Power and international relations*. Random House.
5. Coplin, W. D. (1971). *Introduction to international politics*. Markham Publishing.
6. Deutsch, K. W. (1968). *The analysis of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
7. Frankel, J. (1973). *Contemporary international theory and the behaviour of states*. Oxford University Press.
8. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary theory in international relations*. Prentice Hall.
9. Knorr, K., & Rosenau, J. N. (Eds.). (1969). *Contending approaches to international politics*. Princeton University Press.
10. Kumar, M. (1995). *Theoretical aspects of international politics*. Shiv Lal Agarwala & Company.
11. Mansbach, R. W., & Vasquez, J. A. (1981). *In search of theory: A new paradigm for global politics*. Columbia University Press.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1985). *Politics among nations: The struggle for power and peace* (6th ed.). Kalyani Publishers.
13. Olson, W. C., & Groom, A. J. R. (1991). *International relations then and now: Origins and trends in interpretation*. HarperCollins Academic.
14. Palmer, N. D., & Perkins, H. C. (1997). *International relations: The world community in transition*. AITBS Publishers.
15. Rosenau, J. N. (Ed.). (1987). *International politics and foreign policy* (Revised ed.). Free Press.
16. Said, A. A. (1969). *Theory of international relations*. Prentice Hall.
17. Smith, M., Smith, S., & White, B. (Eds.). (1981). *Perspectives on world politics*. Croom Helm.
18. Taylor, T. (Ed.). (1978). *Approaches and theory in international relations*. Longman.
19. Waltz, K. N. (1979). *Theory of international politics*. Addison-Wesley.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-DE-52030

Paper Title: POLITICS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, structure, and functioning of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO2: Examine the constitutional and administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh within the framework of the Indian Constitution and relevant legislative enactments.

LO3: Analyse the nature and determinants of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh.

LO4: Evaluate contemporary political issues relating to rural development, border area development, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the structure, functions, and contemporary relevance of indigenous political institutions and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

CO2: Analyse the constitutional and administrative evolution of Arunachal Pradesh and assess its significance in the state's political development.

CO3: Evaluate the nature of state politics, party politics, and autonomy movements in Arunachal Pradesh using appropriate political science perspectives.

CO4: Critically examine major political issues and developmental challenges relating to rural and border areas, forest governance, land rights, and customary laws in Arunachal Pradesh.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Indigenous Political Institutions and Panchayati Raj 1.1 Role and Relevance of Indigenous Systems of Governance 1.2 Genesis and Growth of Panchayati Raj Institutions 1.3 Interface between Indigenous Systems of Governance and Panchayati Raj Institutions	15	CO1
2	Constitutional and Administrative Growth 2.1 Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945 2.2 North-East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954 2.3 The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986	15	CO2
3	State Politics of Arunachal Pradesh 3.1 Nature and Determinants 3.2 Party Politics 3.3 Autonomy Movement	15	CO3
4	Issues and Challenges 4.1 Rural and Border Area Development (MGNREGA, PMGSY and BADP) 4.2 Forest and Land Rights: Customary Laws and the Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Records) Act, 2000	15	CO4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.25	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Bath, N. (2016). *Party politics in Arunachal Pradesh*. Himalayan Publishing House.
2. Bose, M. L. (1979). *Historical and constitutional documents of North Eastern India (1824–1975)*. Omsons Publications.
3. Bose, M. L. (1997). *History of Arunachal Pradesh*. Concept Publishing Company.
4. Elwin, V. (1969). *A philosophy for NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Elwin, V. (1988). *Democracy in NEFA*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Hina, N. N. (2013). *The customary law of tribes of Arunachal Pradesh*. Authors Press.
7. Luthra, P. N. (1993). *Constitutional and administrative growth of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
8. Mahanta, B. (1983). *Administrative development of Arunachal Pradesh, 1875–1975*. Uppal Publishing House.
9. Pandey, B. B., Duarah, D. K., & Sarkar, N. (Eds.). (1999). *Tribal village councils of Arunachal Pradesh*. Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.
10. Talukdar, A. C. (1987). *Political transition at the grassroots in tribal India*. Omsons Publications.


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M.A Political Science

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: POL-101-RC-5210

Paper Title: RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophical foundations of research, research integrity, academic ethics, and publication ethics.

LO2: Examine ethical standards, publication guidelines, scientific misconduct, and best practices in academic research and scholarly publishing.

LO3: Develop the ability to identify unethical research practices, apply ethical principles in research and publication, and promote responsible conduct in academic work.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts of research ethics, publication ethics, moral philosophy, and research integrity in academic research.

CO2: Apply ethical principles and publication guidelines to ensure responsible conduct of research and scholarly communication.

CO3: Analyse international standards, best practices, conflicts of interest, authorship issues, and publication ethics guidelines in academic publishing.

CO4: Identify and critically evaluate scientific misconduct, plagiarism, predatory journals, unethical publication practices, and appropriate mechanisms for preventing and addressing publication misconduct.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Ethics and Publication 1.1 Introduction to Philosophy: Definition, Nature, Scope, Concept and Branches 1.2 Ethics: Definition, Moral Philosophy, Nature of Moral Judgements and Reactions	15	CO1
2	Scientific Conduct 2.1 Ethics with Respect to Science and Research 2.2 Intellectual Honesty and Research Integrity 2.3 Scientific Misconduct: Falsification, Fabrication and Plagiarism (FFP) 2.4 Redundant Publications: Duplicate and Overlapping Publications, Salami Slicing 2.5 Selective Reporting and Misrepresentation of Data	15	CO2
3	Publication Ethics 3.1 Publication Ethics: Definition, Introduction and Importance 3.2 Best Practices, Standards-Setting Initiatives and Guidelines (COPE, WAME, etc.) 3.3 Conflicts of Interest	15	CO3
4	Publication Misconduct 4.1 Definition, Concept, Causes and Types of Publication Misconduct 4.2 Violation of Publication Ethics, Authorship and Contributorship 4.3 Identification of Publication Misconduct, Complaints and Appeals 4.4 Predatory Publishers and Journals	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	3.00	2.75	–	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.75	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179. <https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a>
2. Bird, A. (2006). *Philosophy of science*. Routledge.
3. Chaddah, P. (2018). *Ethics in competitive research: Do not get scooped; do not get plagiarized*. Notion Press.
4. MacIntyre, A. (1967). *A short history of ethics*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
5. National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, & Institute of Medicine. (2009). *On being a scientist: A guide to responsible conduct in research* (3rd ed.). National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/12192>
6. Resnik, D. B. (2011). *What is ethics in research & why is it important?* National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis>


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SEMESTER – III

(COURSE WORK)


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61010

Paper Title: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS-I

(Coursework 1)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the key concepts, approaches, and theoretical foundations of Modern Political Analysis.

LO2: Examine the behavioural, post-behavioural, systems, and decision-making approaches to the study of politics.

LO3: Develop analytical and methodological skills for interpreting political systems, institutions, political processes, and public policy using scientific approaches.

LO4: Evaluate the significance of the scientific method, value-fact dichotomy, and analytical frameworks in contemporary political research.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts, theoretical foundations, and major approaches of Modern Political Analysis.

CO2: Analyse behavioural, post-behavioural, and systems approaches in explaining political systems, institutions, and political processes.

CO3: Apply analytical frameworks and theoretical models to interpret political behaviour, public policy, and political decision-making.

CO4: Evaluate the relevance of scientific methods, value-fact dichotomy, decision-making models, and game theory in contemporary political analysis.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Approaches to Political Analysis 1.1 Emergence of the Scientific Approach and the Value-Fact Dichotomy 1.2 Nature of Political Analysis and its Orientations: Normative, Empirical, and Semantic	15	CO1
2	Behaviouralism 2.1 Development and Decline of Behaviouralism 2.2 Post-Behaviouralism	15	CO2
3	Systems Theory and Approaches 3.1 David Easton's Systems Model 3.2 Gabriel A. Almond's Structural-Functional Model	15	CO3
4	Decision-Making Approach 4.1 Richard Snyder's Decision-Making Model 4.2 Game Theory	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	1	3	2	3	1	–
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	–	1.75	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	0.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B., Jr. (1972). *Comparative politics: A developmental approach*. Amerind Publishing Co.
2. Apter, D. E. (1965). *The politics of modernization*. University of Chicago Press.
3. Birch, A. H. (1993). *The concepts and theories of modern democracy*. Routledge.
4. Charlesworth, J. C. (Ed.). (1967). *Contemporary political analysis*. Free Press.
5. Dahl, R. A. (1961). *Modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
6. Dahl, R. A. (1969). The behavioral approach in political science. In A. Gould & S. M. Lipset (Eds.), *Contemporary political thought*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
7. Dahl, R. A., & Neubauer, D. E. (Eds.). (1968). *Readings in modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
8. Easton, D. (1965). *A framework for political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
9. Easton, D. (1965). *The political system: An inquiry into the state of political science* (Rev. ed.). Alfred A. Knopf.
10. Johari, J. C. (1994). *Contemporary political theory: New dimensions, basic concepts and major trends*. Sterling Publishers.
11. Miliband, R. (1969). *The state in capitalist society*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
12. Pantham, T. (1995). *Political theories and social reconstruction*. Sage Publications.
13. Verma, S. P. (1975). *Modern political theory*. Vikas Publishing House.
14. Young, R. (Ed.). (1958). *Approaches to the study of politics*. Northwestern University Press.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61020

Paper Title: Dynamics of Indian Politics-I

(Coursework 2)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the philosophy, constitutional values, and evolving interpretation of the Indian Constitution.

LO2: Examine the structure, principles, and functioning of Indian federalism and Centre–State relations.

LO3: Analyse the powers, functions, and interrelationship of executive institutions at the Union and State levels.

LO4: Evaluate the role of the judiciary in democratic governance, with particular reference to judicial review, judicial activism, and access to justice through legal aid.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the philosophy, constitutional principles, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy, and assess their relevance in contemporary Indian democracy.

CO2: Analyse the nature and functioning of Indian federalism, Centre–State relations, and institutional mechanisms for intergovernmental cooperation.

CO3: Evaluate the constitutional powers, functions, and accountability of the executive institutions at the Union and State levels in the governance process.

CO4: Critically examine the role of the judiciary in protecting constitutionalism, the rule of law, and democratic governance through judicial review, judicial activism, and legal aid.

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Indian Constitution 1.1 Philosophy and Ideals 1.2 Changing Notions of Fundamental Rights 1.3 Fundamental Duties 1.4 Directive Principles of State Policy	15	CO1
2	Working of Indian Federalism 2.1 Centre-State Relations 2.2 Inter-State Council	15	CO2
3	The Executive 3.1 Union and State Executive 3.2 Legislative, Financial and Administrative Powers and Functions	15	CO3
4	Judicial Process in India 4.1 Judicial Review 4.2 Judicial Activism 4.3 Legal Aid	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	2
Average	3.00	3.00	2.50	–	2.25	2.50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Austin, G. (1999). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bakshi, P. M. (2011). *The Constitution of India*. Universal Law Publishing.
3. Basu, D. D. (1994). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis Butterworths.
4. Gandhi, M. K. (2008). *India of my dreams*. Rajpal & Sons.
5. Jennings, I. (1953). *Some characteristics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
6. Jones, W. H. Morris. (1977). *Government and politics in India*. Macmillan.
7. Kansal, A. J. (1981). *Political aspects of national integration*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
8. Maheshwari, S. R. (1971). *The emergence of Indian nationalism: Competition and collaboration in the later nineteenth century*. Cambridge University Press.
9. Munshi, K. M. (1967). *Constitutional documents of India*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
10. Palmer, N. D. (1961). *The Indian political system*. Houghton Mifflin.
11. Pylee, M. V. (2007). *Constitutional government in India*. S. Chand & Company.
12. Wheare, K. C. (1951). *Modern constitutions*. Oxford University Press.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61030

Paper Title: Modern Indian Political Thinkers

(Coursework 3)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Examine the political and socio-religious ideas of early modern Indian thinkers and their contribution to the making of modern India.

LO2: Understand the philosophical foundations and political relevance of Gandhian thought in the context of Indian democracy and social transformation.

LO3: Analyse the contributions of socialist and social justice thinkers to the development of modern Indian political thought.

LO4: Critically evaluate diverse perspectives on religion, nationalism, secularism, and communalism in modern Indian political discourse.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, and Swami Vivekananda to the evolution of modern Indian political and social thought.

CO2: Analyse the core principles of Gandhian political philosophy, including human nature, non-violence, Satyagraha, and Sarvodaya, and assess their contemporary relevance.

CO3: Evaluate the political ideas of M.N. Roy, Ram Manohar Lohia, B.R. Ambedkar, and Jayaprakash Narayan in relation to socialism, democracy, and social justice.

CO4: Critically examine the political ideas of Savarkar, Hedgewar, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah on religion, nationalism, and communal politics in India.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Foundation of Modern Indian Thought 1.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy 1.2 Dayanand Saraswati 1.3 Swami Vivekananda	15	CO1
2	Gandhian Thought 2.1 Human Nature 2.2 Non-Violence 2.3 Satyagraha 2.4 Sarvodaya	15	CO2
3	Socialism and Social Justice 3.1 M.N. Roy 3.2 Ram Manohar Lohia	15	CO3

	3.3 B.R. Ambedkar 3.4 Jayaprakash Narayan		
4	Religion and Communal Politics in India 4.1 Political Ideas of V.D. Savarkar 4.2 K.B. Hedgewar 4.3 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 4.4 Muhammad Ali Jinnah	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	–	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	1
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	–	2.75	2.50	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Appadorai, A. (1973). *Documents on political thought in modern India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bali, D. R. (1993). *Modern political thought: From Ram Mohan Roy to Jayaprakash Narayan*. Sterling Publishers.
3. Ghose, S. (1980). *Leaders of modern India*. Allied Publishers.
4. Iyer, R. N. (1973). *The moral and political thought of Mahatma Gandhi*. Oxford University Press.
5. Jha, M. N. (1975). *Modern Indian political thought: From Ram Mohan Roy to the present day*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
6. Karunakaran, K. P. (1964). *Continuity and change in Indian politics: A study of the political philosophy of the Indian National Movement, 1885–1921*. People's Publishing House.
7. Majumdar, B. B. (1996). *History of Indian social and political ideas: From Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Dayanand Saraswati*. Firma KLM.
8. Prasad, R. A. (1974). *Socialist thought in modern India*. Meenakshi Prakashan.
9. Varma, V. P. (1961). *Modern Indian political thought*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61040

Paper Title: Public Administration

(Coursework 4)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the evolution, scope, nature, and major approaches to the study of Public Administration.

LO2: Examine classical and contemporary organizational theories and their relevance to administrative systems.

LO3: Analyse the concepts of development administration, bureaucracy, and sustainable development in the context of public governance.

LO4: Evaluate the processes of public policy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and the principles of good governance.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, scope, and major approaches to the study of Public Administration.

CO2: Analyse major organizational theories and their application to administrative structures and organizational behaviour.

CO3: Evaluate the role of bureaucracy and development administration in promoting inclusive governance and sustainable development.

CO4: Critically examine the processes of public policy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and the significance of good governance in democratic administration.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Development of the Discipline and Approaches to the Study 1.1 Stages of Development 1.2 Traditional Approach, Behavioural Approach, Structural-Functional Approach 1.3 Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing States	15	CO1
2	Theories of Organization 2.1 Classical Theory 2.2 Human Relations Theory 2.3 Scientific Management Theory 2.4 Bureaucratic Theory	15	CO2
3	Development Administration and Bureaucracy 3.1 Origin, Meaning, and Challenges of Development Administration 3.2 Bureaucracy and Development Administration 3.3 Sustainable Development	15	CO3

4	Public Policy and Governance 4.1 Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Public Policy 4.2 Policy Formulation 4.3 Policy Implementation and Evaluation 4.4 Good Governance	15	CO4
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Mapping of POs/PSOs with Cos

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	1	3	2	3	2	–
CO2	3	3	3	–	1	3	2	3	2	–
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	1
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	1.25	1.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	0.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

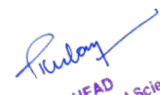
Suggested Readings

1. Anderson, J. E. (1984). *Public policymaking*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
2. Appleby, P. H. (1953). *Public administration in India: Report of a survey*. Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.
3. Arora, R. K. (1972). *Comparative public administration: An ecological approach*. Associated Publishing House.
4. Arora, R. K. (1979). *Perspectives in administrative theory*. Associated Publishing House.
5. Avasthi, A., & Maheshwari, S. R. (1996). *Public administration*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
6. Bhattacharya, M. (1991). *Public administration: Structure, process and behaviour*. The World Press.
7. Dror, Y. (1968). *Public policymaking reexamined*. Chandler Publishing Company.
8. Heady, F. (1984). *Public administration: A comparative perspective* (4th ed.). Marcel Dekker.
9. Henry, N. (1975). *Public administration and public affairs*. Prentice Hall.
10. Hersey, P., & Blanchard, K. H. (1974). *Management of organizational behavior: Utilizing human resources*. Prentice Hall of India.
11. Maheshwari, S. R. (1994). *Administrative theories*. Allied Publishers.
12. Marini, F. (Ed.). (1971). *Toward a new public administration: The Minnowbrook perspective*. Chandler Publishing Company.
13. Nigam, S. R. (1980). *Principles of public administration*. Kitab Mahal.
14. Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, L. G. (1984). *Modern public administration*. Harper & Row.
15. Prasad, R. D., Prasad, V. S., Satyanarayana, P., & Maheshwari, S. R. (1991). *Administrative thinkers*. Sterling Publishers.
16. Riggs, F. W. (1964). *Administration in developing countries: The theory of prismatic society*. Houghton Mifflin.
17. Sapru, R. K. (2004). *Public policy: Formulation, implementation and evaluation*. Sterling Publishers.
18. Self, P. (1972). *Administrative theories and politics*. George Allen & Unwin.
19. White, L. D. (1955). *Introduction to the study of public administration* (4th ed.). Macmillan.

Journals

20. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*.
21. *Public Administration Review*.

M.A. Political Science
SEMESTER III
Paper Code: POL-101-CW-61050
Paper Title: FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA
(Coursework 5)


HEAD
Deptt. of Political Science
Rajiv Gandhi University
Arunachal Pradesh

Credit: 4 Lecture: 3 Hours per week Tutorial: 1 Hours per week Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

After completing this course, students will be able to:

LO1: Understand the historical evolution, philosophical foundations, determinants, and objectives of India's foreign policy.

LO2: Examine India's bilateral relations with major powers and its engagement with regional and international organizations.

LO3: Analyse major contemporary issues influencing India's foreign policy, including security, economic, and environmental concerns.

LO4: Evaluate India's role in regional and global affairs and assess the changing dynamics of its foreign policy in the contemporary international system.

Course Outcomes (COs)

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Explain the evolution, philosophical foundations, determinants, and objectives of India's foreign policy.

CO2: Analyse India's foreign policy towards major powers and evaluate its strategic partnerships in the changing global order.

CO3: Assess India's engagement with regional and international organizations and examine its role in regional and global governance.

CO4: Critically evaluate major contemporary issues affecting India's foreign policy, including disarmament, cross-border terrorism, international economic regimes, and environmental challenges.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	The Making of Indian Foreign Policy 1.1 Philosophy of Indian Foreign Policy 1.2 Determinants (Internal Settings, Role of Personalities, and External Environment) 1.3 Goals and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy	15	CO1
2	India and Major Powers 2.1 United States of America (USA), Russia, China, and Japan	15	CO2
3	India and Regional Organizations 3.1 ASEAN, SAARC, European Union (EU), and BRICS	15	CO3
4	Major Contemporary Issues 4.1 Disarmament (NPT, CTBT, FMCT) 4.2 Cross-Border Terrorism 4.3 International Economic Regimes (WTO) 4.4 Environmental Issues	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	3	1	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	1.00	2.25	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	2.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Ayoob, M. (1975). *India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: Search for new relationships*.
2. Bandyopadhyaya, J. (1991). *The making of India's foreign policy*. Allied Publishers.
3. Barnds, W. J. (1968). *India, Pakistan and the great powers*.
4. Bhambri, C. P. (1987). *Foreign policy of India*. Sterling Publishers.
5. Brecher, M. (1968). *India and world affairs*.
6. Dutt, V. P. (1967). *India's foreign policy and the border dispute with China*.
7. Gopal, S. (1976). *Jawaharlal Nehru: A biography*.
8. Gupta, S. (1967). *Kashmir: A study in India–Pakistan relations*.
9. Harshe, R., & Seethi, K. M. (Eds.). (2005). *Engaging with the world: Critical reflections on India's foreign policy*. Orient Longman.
10. Kapur, H. (1994). *India's foreign policy, 1947–1992: Shadows and substance*. Sage Publications.
11. Khan, R. (1969). *Kashmir and the United Nations*.
12. Kumar, S. (Ed.). (1990). *Yearbook on India's foreign policy, 1985–1990*.
13. Mishra, K. P. (1972). *The role of the United Nations in the Indo-Pakistan conflict, 1971*.
14. Mishra, K. P. (1977). *Foreign policy of India*.
15. Nayar, B. R., & Paul, T. V. (2004). *India in the world order: Searching for major power status*. Foundation Books/Cambridge University Press.
16. Prasad, B. (1962). *Origins of Indian National Congress and world affairs, 1885–1947*.
17. Prasad, B. (1979). *India's foreign policy: Continuity and change*.
18. Rajan, M. S. (1970). *Non-alignment: India and the future*.
19. Rajan, M. S. (1975). *India's foreign relations during the Nehru era: Some studies*.
20. Rana, A. P. (1976). *Imperatives of non-alignment: A conceptual study of India's foreign policy strategy in the Nehru period*.
21. Rowland, J. (1967). *A history of Sino-Indian relations: Hostile coexistence*.
22. Thakkar, U., & Kulkarni, M. (Eds.). (1999). *India in world affairs: Towards the 21st century*. Himalaya Publishing House.

SEMESTER – IV

(Coursework)

M.A. Political Science
SEMESTER IV
Paper Code: POL-101-CW-62010
Paper Title: Modern Political Analysis- II
(Coursework 6)

Pratibha
 HEAD
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Credit: 4
Lecture: 3 Hours per week
Tutorial: 1 Hours per week
Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

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

- LO1:** Understand the major concepts, theories, and approaches of contemporary political analysis.
LO2: Examine the concepts of political culture, political socialization, political development, modernization, dependency, political violence, and social change.
LO3: Apply modern analytical frameworks to analyse political systems, institutions, and political behaviour.
LO4: Develop critical and analytical skills for interpreting contemporary political processes and governance.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

- CO1:** Explain the major concepts and theoretical approaches of modern political analysis, including political culture and political socialization.
CO2: Analyse the processes of political development, modernization, and dependency using contemporary analytical frameworks.
CO3: Critically evaluate political violence, political behaviour, and the functioning of political systems in different socio-political contexts.
CO4: Apply concepts of modern political analysis to examine contemporary political issues, governance, and processes of social change.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Political Culture & Political Socialisation 1.1 Political Culture - Meaning, Determinants & Typology. 1.2 Political Socialization -Meaning & Agents.	15	CO1
2	Political Development 2.1 Meaning and Determinants (Liberal Approach). 2.2 Political Modernisation - Concept & Approaches.	15	CO2
3	Dependency Model 3.1 Genesis, Application and Relevance. Political Violence 3.2 Origins, Causes, Factors and Forms.	15	CO3
4	Social Change 4.1 Concept. 4.2 Approaches (Evolutionary & Structural).	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	2	—	1	2	2	3	2	—
CO2	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
Average	3.00	2.75	2.50	1.00	1.50	2.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.00

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, — = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B. (1972). *Comparative politics: A developmental approach*. Amerind Publishing.
2. Apter, D. E. (1965). *The politics of modernization*. University of Chicago Press.
3. Birch, A. H. (1993). *The concepts and theories of modern democracy*. Routledge.
4. Charlesworth, J. C. (Ed.). (1967). *Contemporary political analysis*. Free Press-Macmillan.
5. Dahl, R. A. (1969). The behavioural approach in political science. In A. Gould & S. Thursby (Eds.), *Contemporary political thought*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
6. Dahl, R. A. (1997). *Modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall of India.
7. Dahl, R. A., & Neubauer, D. E. (Eds.). (1968). *Readings in modern political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
8. Easton, D. (1960). *The political system*. Alfred A. Knopf.
9. Easton, D. (Ed.). (1965). *A framework for political analysis*. Prentice Hall.
10. Johari, J. C. (1994). *Contemporary politics*. Sterling Publishers.
11. Miliband, R. (1969). *The state in capitalist society*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
12. Narain, I. (1989). *Development politics and social theory*. Sterling Publishers.
13. Pantham, T. (1992). *Political theories and social reconstruction*. Sage Publications.
14. Pantham, T. (1995). *Political theories and social reconstruction*. Sage Publications.
15. Pye, L. W. (1960). *Aspects of political development*. Little, Brown and Company.
16. Rudolph, L. I., & Rudolph, S. H. (1987). *The modernity of tradition: Political development in India*. Orient Longman.
17. Singh, Y. (1986). *Modernization of Indian tradition*. Rawat Publications.
18. Verma, S. P. (1975). *Modern political theory*. Vikas Publishing House.
19. Young, R. (Ed.). (1958). *Approaches to the study of politics*. Northwestern University Press.


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER IV

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-62020

Paper Title: Foreign Policy of Major Powers

(Coursework 7)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

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

LO1: Understand the historical evolution and strategic foundations of the foreign policies of major world powers.

LO2: Examine the determinants, objectives, and post-Cold War transformations in the foreign policies of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and China.

LO3: Analyse the role of major powers in shaping regional and global political, economic, and security dynamics.

LO4: Develop the ability to critically evaluate contemporary foreign policy issues and emerging trends in international relations.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the historical evolution and major determinants of the foreign policies of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and China.

CO2: Analyse the foreign policy objectives and strategic interests of major powers in the post-Cold War international system.

CO3: Critically evaluate the role of major powers in regional conflicts, global governance, diplomacy, and international security.

CO4: Apply theoretical and analytical perspectives to assess contemporary developments in the foreign policies of major powers and their implications for international politics.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Foreign Policy of the USA 1.1 Evolution of the U.S. Foreign Policy 1.2 Cold War Period 1.3 Post-Cold War Period	15	CO1
2	Foreign Policy of Russia 2.1 Historical Background and Period of Transition 2.2 Post-Cold War Period with particular reference to the USA, China and Central Asia	15	CO2
3	Foreign Policy of Great Britain 3.1 Basic Foundations (Cold War Years) 3.2 Post-Cold War Period with particular reference to the USA and the European Union	15	CO3
4	Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China 4.1 Historical Foundations (Cold War Years) 4.2 New World Order 4.3 China's Position in Asia	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	2	2	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	0.50	2.50	2.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. *Documents of the Communist Party of China (CPC)* (12th Congress onward).
2. Fischer, L. (1960). *The Soviets in world affairs*.
3. Fulbright, J. W. (1965). *Essays on American foreign policy in a changing world environment*. Rand McNally.
4. Fulbright, J. W. (1966). *The arrogance of power*. Random House.
5. Halliday, J., & McCormack, G. (1973). *Japanese imperialism today*.
6. Hellmann, D. C. (1969). *Japanese foreign policy and domestic policy*.
7. Kennan, G. F. (1954). *Realities of American foreign policy*. Princeton University Press.
8. Kesavan, K. V. (1972). *Japan's relations with Southeast Asia*.
9. Kissinger, H. A. (1979). *The White House years*. Little, Brown and Company.
10. Lenin, V. I. (1968). *On the foreign policy of the Soviet state* (Vol. 1).

Journal List

1. *Foreign Affairs*
2. *Foreign Policy Analysis*
3. *International Affairs*
4. *International Organization*
5. *International Security*
6. *International Studies Quarterly*
7. *International Studies Review*
8. *Journal of Contemporary China*
9. *The China Quarterly*
10. *Journal of Strategic Studies*
11. *Survival*
12. *The Washington Quarterly*
13. *Asian Survey*
14. *Pacific Affairs*
15. *Asian Perspective*
16. *Journal of Common Market Studies*
17. *Europe-Asia Studies*
18. *Journal of International Relations and Development*
19. *Global Policy*
20. *Review of International Studies*
21. *World Politics*
22. *International Political Science Review*
23. *Contemporary Politics*
24. *Strategic Analysis* (Manohar/IDSA)
25. *India Quarterly*
26. *International Studies* (Sage, India)
27. *Asian Affairs*
28. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*
29. *Problems of Post-Communism*
30. *Orbis*

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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER IV

**POL-101-CW-62030: Comparative Political System
(Coursework 8)**

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; **Full Marks:** 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

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

LO1: Understand the meaning, nature, scope, and major approaches to the study of Comparative Political Systems.

LO2: Examine the structure and functioning of political institutions in different political systems through a comparative perspective.

LO3: Analyse the role of the legislature, executive, judiciary, and federal institutions in selected countries.

LO4: Develop analytical and comparative skills to evaluate political institutions and governance models across nations.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the concepts, approaches, and methods used in the comparative study of political systems.

CO2: Compare the structure and functioning of political institutions, including the legislature and executive, in selected countries.

CO3: Critically evaluate the role of the judiciary and different models of constitutional governance in comparative perspective.

CO4: Analyse federal systems and assess their relevance for democratic governance and public administration in different political contexts.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Understanding Comparative Political Systems 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope 1.2 Methods of Comparison: Historical, Legal, Comparative and Behavioural 1.3 Importance of Studying Comparative Political Systems	15	CO1
2	Political Structures 2.1 Rule-Making Institutions (UK, USA, Japan) 2.2 Rule-Application Institutions (UK, USA, Switzerland, China)	15	CO2
3	Role of Judiciary 3.1 UK (Rule of Law) 3.2 USA (Judicial Review) 3.3 China (Committed Judiciary)	15	CO3
4	Federalism 4.1 USA 4.2 Switzerland 4.3 Canada	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	1	2	2	3	2	–
CO2	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	1
CO3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	1
Average	3.00	2.75	3.00	0.25	1.75	2.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	0.75

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Bickerton, J. P. (1995). *Canadian politics* (2nd ed.).
2. Coding, G. A. (1961). *The federal government of Switzerland*.
3. Derbyshire, J. D. (1989). *Political systems of the world*. Allied Publishers.
4. Derbyshire, I., & Bombwall, K. R. (1987). *Major contemporary constitutional systems*. Modern Publications.
5. Flanagan, S. C., & Richardson, B. M. (1984). *Politics in Japan*.
6. Ishida, T., & Krauss, E. S. (1989). *Democracy in Japan*. University of Pittsburgh Press.
7. Kohan, W. S., & Arthur, J. R. (1980). *The government and politics of German-speaking countries*.
8. Mason, R. E. (1978). *Communism and communist systems*. Prentice Hall.
9. Rand Dyck. (1996). *Provincial politics in Canada: Towards the end of the century*.
10. Randes, R. G. (1995). *The Canadian polity: A comparative introduction*.
11. Stagg, D. N. (1990). *Post-Confederation Canada: The structure of Canadian history since 1967*.
12. Pye, L. W. (1970). *The spirit of Chinese politics*. MIT Press.
13. Wang, J. C. F. (1991). *Contemporary Chinese politics: An introduction*. Prentice Hall.
14. Ward, R. E. (1968). *Political development in modern Japan*. Princeton University Press.
15. White, G. (Ed.). (1993). *From crisis to crisis: The Chinese state in the era of economic reform*.
16. White, W., Montiel, I., et al. (Eds.). (1994). *Introduction to Canadian politics and government*.
17. Whittington, M. S., & Van Loon, R. (1996). *Canadian government and politics: Institutions and processes*.

Journals for Comparative Political Systems

1. *Comparative Political Studies*
2. *Comparative Politics*
3. *Government and Opposition*
4. *Journal of Comparative Politics*
5. *World Politics*
6. *West European Politics*
7. *Party Politics*
8. *Electoral Studies*
9. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*
10. *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*
11. *International Political Science Review*
12. *European Political Science Review*
13. *Political Studies*
14. *Politics & Society*
15. *Governance*
16. *Journal of Democracy*
17. *Democratization*
18. *Political Research Quarterly*
19. *American Political Science Review*
20. *British Journal of Political Science*
21. *Journal of Legislative Studies*

22. *Asian Survey*
23. *The China Quarterly*
24. *Japanese Journal of Political Science*
25. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*
26. *International Journal of Public Administration*
27. *Representation*
28. *Parliamentary Affairs*
29. *Journal of Politics*
30. *Political Science Quarterly*

M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER IV

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-62040

Paper Title: Dynamics of Indian Politics-II

(Coursework 9)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

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

LO1: Examine the changing dynamics of the Indian political system, with particular emphasis on casteism, communalism, and regionalism.

LO2: Analyse major contemporary issues in Indian politics, including corruption, criminalization, environmental movements, and democratic governance.

LO3: Understand the functioning of the electoral system, the role of the Election Commission of India, and the need for electoral reforms.

LO4: Develop analytical skills to evaluate party politics, coalition governments, political defections, and emerging trends in Indian politics.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the changing nature of the Indian political system and assess the impact of casteism, communalism, and regionalism on democratic politics.

CO2: Critically evaluate major contemporary issues in Indian politics, including corruption, criminalization, and environmental movements.

CO3: Analyse the electoral system in India, the constitutional role of the Election Commission of India, and the significance of electoral reforms.

CO4: Assess the dynamics of party politics, coalition governments, political defections, and recent political developments in India.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Changes in the Political System 1.1 Casteism 1.2 Communalism 1.3 Regionalism	15	CO1
2	Issues in Indian Politics 2.1 Corruption and Criminalization 2.2 Environmental Movements (Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan)	15	CO2
3	Elections in India 3.1 Election Commission of India 3.2 Electoral Reforms	15	CO3
4	Party Politics 4.1 Party Alliances and Coalition Politics 4.2 Politics of Defection 4.3 Recent Trends	15	CO4

Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	3	2	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	2	–	3	3	2	3	3	1
Average	3.00	3.00	2.25	0.75	2.75	2.75	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.25

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandra, S., et al. (1976). *Regionalism and national integration*. Alekh Publishers.
2. Hardgrave, R. L., Jr. (1970). *Indian government and politics in a developing nation*. Harcourt Brace.
3. Hidayatullah, M. (1966). *Democracy in India and the judicial process*. Asian Publishing House.
4. Huntington, S. P. (1981). *American politics: The promise of disharmony*. Harvard University Press.
5. Kashyap, S. C. (1969). *Politics of defection: A study of state politics in India*. National Publishing House.
6. Palombara, J. L., & Weiner, M. (Eds.). (1966). *Political parties and political development*. Princeton University Press.
7. Parikh, H. G. (Ed.). (1983). *Constitutional systems in India: Continuity and change*. Vasundhara Publications.
8. Polsby, N. W. (1983). *Consequences of party reform*. Oxford University Press.
9. Sharma, P. K. (1974). *Federalism and political development*. Pragat Publications.
10. Siwach, J. R. (1984). *Crisis control mechanism in India*. Vishal Publications.
11. Weiner, M. (1962). *Politics of scarcity*. University of Chicago Press.
12. Weiner, M. (1980). *The Indian paradox: Essays in Indian politics*. Sage Publications.

Journals:

1. *Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)*
2. *India Review*
3. *India Quarterly*
4. *Studies in Indian Politics*
5. *Asian Survey*
6. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*
7. *Contemporary South Asia*
8. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*
9. *Journal of Asian Studies*
10. *Asian Journal of Political Science*
11. *International Journal of Indian Culture and Business Management*
12. *Journal of Public Affairs*
13. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*
14. *Indian Journal of Political Science*
15. *Social Change*
16. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*
17. *Governance*
18. *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*
19. *Election Law Journal*
20. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties*


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M.A. Political Science

SEMESTER IV

Paper Code: POL-101-CW-62050

Paper Title: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

(Coursework 10)

Credit: 4

Lecture: 3 Hours per week

Tutorial: 1 Hours per week

Contact Hours: 60; Full Marks: 100

Learning Objectives (LOs)

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

LO1: Examine the historical, constitutional, and political development of the North-Eastern states of India.

LO2: Understand the emergence of statehood movements, regional aspirations, and identity politics in North-East India.

LO3: Analyse the role of political parties, student movements, and electoral processes in shaping democratic politics in the region.

LO4: Evaluate contemporary issues relating to ethnicity, insurgency, refugee movements, and regional security in North-East India.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the constitutional and political evolution of North-East India with reference to important constitutional provisions and administrative developments.

CO2: Critically analyse movements for statehood, autonomy, and separatism, and assess their impact on regional politics and nation-building.

CO3: Evaluate the role of national and regional political parties, student organisations, and electoral politics in the democratic process of North-East India.

CO4: Assess the causes and implications of identity politics, ethnic conflicts, refugee issues, and insurgency, and examine their impact on peace, governance, and development in the region.

Course Content

Unit No.	Content	Contact Hours	CO
1	Political Development 1.1 Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 1.2 Sixth Schedule 1.3 North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971	15	CO1
2	Movements for New States 2.1 Naga Separatist Movement 2.2 Mizo Movement 2.3 Autonomous Hill State Movement of Meghalaya	15	CO2
3	Political Parties and Electoral Politics 3.1 National Political Parties (INC, BJP, Left Parties) 3.2 Regional Political Parties (AGP, MNF) 3.3 Student Movements (AASU, AMSU)	15	CO3
4	Identity Question and Problem of Insurgency 4.1 Refugee Issues 4.2 Bodoland Movement 4.3 Ethnic Issues and Insurgency	15	CO4

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Mapping of POs/PSOs with COs

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	3	2	3	–	2	2	2	3	2	1
CO2	3	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO3	3	2	3	–	2	3	3	3	3	1
CO4	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Average	3.00	2.50	2.75	0.50	2.50	2.75	2.25	3.00	2.50	1.50

The Mapping Level Contribution between COs-POs/PSOs are Categorized as: 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, – = No Correlation.

Suggested Readings

1. Baruah, S. (2007). *Durable disorder: Understanding the politics of Northeast India*. Oxford University Press.
2. Baruah, S. (2011). *Beyond counter-insurgency: Breaking the impasse in Northeast India*. Oxford University Press.
3. Bhaumik, S. (2009). *Troubled periphery: The crisis of India's Northeast*. Sage Publications.
4. Bhuyan, B. C. (Ed.). (1989). *Political development of the North East*. Omsons Publications.
5. Choube, S. K. (1974). *Hill politics in North East India*. Orient Longman.
6. Gassah, L. S. (1992). *Regional political parties in North East India*. Omsons Publications.
7. Gassah, L. S. (1997). *Autonomous district council*. Omsons Publications.
8. Horam, M. (1988). *Naga insurgency: The last thirty years*. Cosmo Publications.
9. Mackenzie, A. (1884/2001). *The North-East frontier of India*. Mittal Publications. (Reprint edition; verify edition used.)
10. Misra, U. (2000). *The periphery strikes back: Challenges to the nation-state in Assam and Northeast India*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study. (Please verify the publication year and publisher.)
11. Nag, S. (2002). *Contesting marginality: Ethnicity, insurgency and sub-nationalism in North-East India*. Manohar Publishers.
12. Pakem, B. (Ed.). (1989). *Ethnicity, nationality and cultural identity*. Omsons Publications.
13. Phukan, G., & Adil-Ul-Yasin. (1998). *Working of parliamentary democracy and electoral politics in North East India*. South Asian Publishers.
14. Phukan, G. (1996). *Politics of regionalism in North East India*. Spectrum Publications.
15. Rao, V. V., et al. (1986). *A century of government and politics in North East India* (Vol. 3). S. Chand & Company.
16. Rao, V. V. (1976). *A century of tribal politics in North East India*. S. Chand & Company.
17. Singh, K. S. (Ed.). (1972). *Tribal situation in India*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

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