MATA TRIPURA SUNDARI OPEN UNIVERSITY, TRIPURA

Registrar
Mata Tripura Sundari Open University
Gomati-Tripura

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
MASTER OF ARTS (POLITICAL SCIENCE)
2025-26

Introduction

Master of Arts in Political Science is designed to help students develop strong analytical skills and grounding in diverse critical and theoretical approaches. The programme helps students develop specialization in the particular area of Political studies. The course aims at generating qualified, competent and articulate human resource capable of contributing to relevant domains of knowledge.

An important objective of the Masters programme is to introduce students to advanced study and scholarly activity in order to provide an avenue towards a PhD for those who wish eventually to seek a career in the academia. In addition, the course is designed to provide a reasonably complete higher education in literary studies for those who do not intend to proceed to a further degree in the field but who may branch into other areas as diverse as publishing, editing, journalism, administration, management, communications, or teaching.

A. Programme's Mission and Objectives

Mission:

- To be the enablers of a confluence of academic rigor and professional practicality.
- To train students to be skilled professionals, with the hunger and ability to become leaders.
- To hone not just the intellect of our students, but also their character and personality.
- To bring global best practices to our students through wide spread use of technology.
- To empower our faculty to constantly develop new skills and excel professionally.
- To provide the best campus environment to students and faculty with all facilities to nurture their interests

Objectives:

The MA Political Science program at Mata Tripura Sundari Open University (MTSOU) emphasizes the development of critical thinking and decision-making skills, empowering learners to systematically identify, analyze, and address complex problems—evaluating feasible alternatives to arrive at effective solutions. Beyond theoretical rigor, the program nurtures students' intellectual curiosity and equips them with specialized knowledge in political science, fostering practical competencies in literary criticism, theory, and real-world application.

B. Relevance of the Program with HEI's Mission and Goals
   The vision and mission of Mata Tripura Sundari Open University, Tripura are:

Vision:

To be an institution where the most formative years of young minds are spent in the guided pursuit of excellence while developing a spirit of inquisitive questioning, an ability to excel in the pressure of a fast-changing professional world and desire to grow into a personality than a person in an environment that fosters strong moral and ethical values, teamwork, community service and environment consciousness.

Mission:

- To be the enablers of the confluence of academic rigor and professional practicality.
- To bring global best practices to students through widespread use of technology.
- To empower our faculty to constantly develop new skills and excel professionally.
- To provide the best campus environment to the students and faculty with all facilities to nurture their interest.

The M.A. Political Science program at the University is committed to fulfilling its vision and mission by prioritizing student-centric solutions. Emphasizing multidisciplinary and allied research, the program fosters a dynamic and engaging learning environment.

Through its Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode, the University aims to make education accessible to qualified individuals who are unable to pursue regular courses due to professional or personal constraints. Many aspiring learners face challenges in attending traditional classes because of work commitments or other responsibilities. The ODL-based M.A. Political Science program provides a flexible and inclusive opportunity for such learners to enhance their knowledge and upgrade their skills.

The program aims to provide alternative path to wider potential learners who are in need of refresher courses to update their skills.

C. Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners

Distance Education at Mata Tripura Sundari Open University shall target the working professional's executives as well as those who cannot attend a full-time program due to prior occupation or other assignments. The candidates desirous of taking admission in M.A. Political Science program, shall have to meet the eligibility norms as follows-

> *1. To obtain admission in* M.A. Political Science *program offered through ODL mode, the learner must have completed graduation in any discipline.*

The M.A. Political Science program offered by Mata Tripura Sundari Open University caters the needs of diverse groups of undergraduate learners from all disciplines located in diverse regions and social structures such as learners from a low level of disposable income, rural dwellers, women and minorities who have little access to formal institutions of higher learning.

D. Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted to acquire specific skills and competence

The University has identified the following program outcomes and program specific outcomes as acquisition of specific skills and competence for M.A. Political Science Program.

1. **Programme Outcomes (PO's)**

   PO1: Understand the basic literary concepts, theories and principles.

   PO2: Write and deliver oral, written and digital presentations on issues of Polity.

   PO3: Use digital mode and resources to research stylistic innovations pertaining to Political Science.

   PO4: Demonstrate critical thinking on key current issues.

   PO5: Discuss and research on key Political theories and concepts as relevant to present world and society.

2. **Programme Specific Outcomes**

   PSO1: Succeed in obtaining employment appropriate to their interests, education and become a valuable academician.

   PSO2: Continue to develop professionally through lifelong learning, higher education and accept the challenges in research and other creative pursuits in their areas of specialization.

PSO3: Disseminate the subject knowledge to coming generations effectively so as students can further develops them through self-study and create a sense of ethical responsibilities among students.

The University has developed the MA Political Science programme to maintain the quality of education and train students in order to face competition at the National/International levels.

E. Instructional Design

The program is divided into four semesters and minimum credit requirement is 80 to get MA degree from Mata Tripura Sundari Open University. Minimum time period for acquiring M.A degree will be two years and maximum time (extended) period is 4 years.

MOOCS

The University shall give flexibility in opting for MOOC (Massive Online Open Courses) by the students pertaining to the prescribed curriculum and also the credits earned in the MOOC courses may be dealt as part of the evaluation scheme as per UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programme) Regulations, 2020.

Syllabi and Course Materials

Syllabi, PPR and self-learning materials are developed mostly by experienced faculty members of Mata Tripura Sundari Open University in consultation with contents experts and the same will be forwarded to CIQA and BoS/Academic Council for further suggestions and approval.

Evaluation Scheme

S.NO.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Continuous Assessment Marks	Term End Exam Marks	Grand Total
		Semester-I				
				Max. Marks	Max. Marks	
1.	PLM-6111	Western Political Thought	4	30	70	100
2.	PLM-6112	Politics in India	4	30	70	100
3.	PLM-6113	Indian Political System	4	30	70	100
4.	PLM-6114	Urban Politics in The Age of Globalisation	4	30	70	100
5.	PLM-6115	Contemporary Political Theory	4	30	70	100
	TOTAL		**20**	**150**	**350**	**500**

S.NO.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Continuous Assessment Marks	Term End Exam Marks	Grand Total
		Semester-II				
				Max. Marks	Max. Marks	
1.	PLM-6211	Modern Western Political Thought	4	30	70	100
2.	PLM-6212	Comparative Political Analysis	4	30	70	100
3.	PLM-6213	International Politics	4	30	70	100
4.	PLM-6214	Indian Government and Politics	4	30	70	100
5.	PLM-6215	Governance and Public Policy in India	4	30	70	100
	TOTAL		**20**	**150**	**350**	**500**

**Semester-III**						
S.NO.	**Course Code**	**Course Name**	**Credits**	**Continuous Assessment Marks**	**Term End Exam Marks**	**Grand Total**
				Max. Marks	**Max. Marks**	
1.	PLM-7111	Democracy in India	4	30	70	100
2.	PLM-7112	Indian Political Thought	4	30	70	100
3.	PLM-7113	Contemporary Debates in Political Theory	4	30	70	100
4.	PLM-7114	Research Methodology	4	30	70	100
5.	PLM-7115 Or PLM-7116 (Elective Course)	Political Sociology: Issues and Concepts Or Gandhi and Peace Studies	4	30	70	100
\multicolumn{3}{c}{**TOTAL**}	**20**	**150**	**350**	**500**

**Semester-IV**						
S.NO.	**Course Code**	**Course Name**	**Credits**	**Continuous Assessment Marks**	**Term End Exam Marks**	**Grand Total**
				Max. Marks	**Max. Marks**	
1.	PLM-7211	Contemporary Issues in Global Politics	4	30	70	100
2.	PLM-7212	Public Administration	4	30	70	100
3.	PLM-7213	Gender and Politics	4	30	70	100
4.	PLM-7214 Or PLM-7215 (Elective Course)	Human Rights in India Or Security Studies	4	30	70	100
5.	PLM-7291	Dissertation	4	30	70	100
\multicolumn{3}{c}{**TOTAL**}	**20**	**150**	**350**	**500**

<div align="center">**Syllabus**
Semester-I</div>

Course Name: Western Political Thought
Course Code: PLM-6111   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- By the course readings, class discussions the students will improve their understanding of western political thought in general as well as the theoretical approaches used in analyzing political thoughts at global levels in particular.

Course Outcomes:

- The students will get aware from different major political thoughts of the world.
- By this course student will understand the views of western political thinkers, socialist thinkers and contemporary political thinkers

Block I: Classical Western Thinkers
Unit 1: Significance and Features of Western Political Thought
Unit 2: Socrates
Unit 3: Plato
Unit 4: Aristotle

Block II: Medieval Western Thinkers
Unit 5: Features of Medieval Political Thought
Unit 6: St. Augustine
Unit 7: St. Thomas Acquinas
Unit 8: Marsilius of Padua
Unit 9: Niccolo Machiavelli

Block III: Social Contract and Utilitarian Thinkers
Unit 10: Thomas Hobbes
Unit 11: John Locke
Unit 12: Jean Jacques Rousseau
Unit 13: Jeremy Bentham
Unit 14: John Stuart Mill

Block IV: Modern Thinkers
Unit 15: Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
Unit 16: Alexis de Tocqueville
Unit 17: Montesquieu
Unit 18: Immanuel Kant
Unit 19: Edmund Burke
Unit 20: Karl Marx

Text and Reference Books:

1. A.R. Murray, An Introduction to Political Philosophy (Routledge & Kegan, 2010).
2. Abdul Quayum, Siasiphalsapha, (Nisab, 2009).
3. Antony Black, The History of Islamic Political Thought (Edinberg, 2011).
4. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, (Philosophical Library, 1987).
5. G.H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory (Oxford & I.B.H., 1971).
6. Hashim Qidwai, Europe Ke Azeem SiyasiMufakkareen (Taraqqi Urdu Board).
7. Jonathan Wolff, An Introduction to Political Philosophy (Oxford, 200

Course Name: Politics in India

Course Code: PLM-6112   **Credits: 4**
Course Objectives:

By the course readings, class discussions the students will improve their understanding of politics in India as the theoretical approaches used in analyzing political culture at national levels.

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, student will be able to:
- Understand about Political Culture and study of politics in India
- Acquaint Peasant movement and election in India as well as Gender Politics
- Learn about Political Parties and Systems, Agrarian and land reforms
- Aware about pattern of communal politics, Dalit and Backward Classes politics

Block I: Introduction
Unit 1: Development of the Study of State Politics in India
Unit 2: Modern State in India.
Unit 3: The Political culture in India.
Unit 4: The Social Character of the India State.
Unit 5: Frameworks for Analysis

Block II: Development of State Politics
Unit 6: Nature of Indian Diversities and Nationalist Response
Unit 7: States in the Constitutional Scheme
Unit 8: Development of State System
Unit 9: State Politics in state: Theoretical Framework
Unit 10: Elections and Electoral Politics

Block III: Party System and Politics in India
Unit 11: Political Parties and Party Systems
Unit 12: Developmental Issues and Regional Disparities
Unit 13: Election in India, Gender Politics in India
Unit 14: Caste, Religion and Language Politics in India
Unit 15: Politics and Democratic Decentralization in India

Block IV: Movements and Development Politics in India
Unit 16: Patterns of Dissent and Protest in States
Unit 17: State Autonomy Movements
Unit 18: Peasant Movement and Development Politics in India
Unit 19: Agrarian Transformation and Land Reforms
Unit 20: Industry and Labour

Text and Reference Books:
1. Dipankar Sinha, Kaberi Chakraberti, S.D. Gupta, Democratic Governance in India: Relections and Refraction, Kalpaz Publication, 2023.
2. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India
3. Zoya Hasan, Political Parties in India
4. Oxford Champion to Politics in Indi

<center>**Course Name: Indian Political System**</center>

Course Code: PLM-6113   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

By the course readings, class discussions the students will improve their understanding of politics in general as well as the theoretical approaches used in analyzing political systems at national levels.

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, student will be able to:
- Understand about constitutional Development in India.
- Institutions of governance in India.
- Learn about leadership and decision-making process in India.
- Aware about working of Administration in India

Block I: Democratic Culture in Indian Politics
Unit 1: Social Infra- structures of the Indian Polity: Background
Unit 2: Role of Caste, Tribe in India
Unit 3: Religion and Language in Indian Politics
Unit 4: Political Culture: Themes, Emerging Trends.
Unit 5: Democratic Upsurge: Coalition Politics

Block II: Role of Political Parties and Federal Politics
Unit 6: The Process of Interest Aggregation and Role of Political Parties:Major National Parties such as Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party,
Unit 7: Role of Communist Party of India, Samajwadi Party
Unit 8: Role of Regional Political Parties.
Unit 9: Federal Politics in India
Unit 10: Major Issues and Problems: Prospect

Block III: Democratic Pillars
Unit 11: Role' of the Executive: Role of the President, Role of the Prime Minster
Unit 12: Role of the Legislature: Role of the Indian Parliament
Unit 13: Role of the Supreme Court in India
Unit 14: Role of State Executive: Role of Governor, Role of the Chief Minister
Unit 15: Role of High court in India

Block IV: Elections and Electoral Process
Unit 16: The Electoral process: Voting Behaviour,
Unit 17: Need for Electoral Reforms
Unit 18: State-building: Historical Background
Unit 19: Role of Election Commissioner in India
Unit 20: Role of State Election Commissioner.

Text and Reference Books:
1. Norman D. Palmer, The Indian Political System
2. W.B. Morries Jones, Government and Politics in India
3. Myron Weiner and A. Varshney, Party Politics in India
4. Robert Hardgrave, Government and Politics in a Developing Society: India
5. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India.

Course Name: Urban Politics in the Age of Globalization
Course Code: PLM-6114   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

By the course readings, class discussions the students will improve their understanding of urban politics in general as well as the theoretical approaches used in analyzing in the age of Globalization at global levels particularly.

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, student will be able to:
- Understand about meaning and nature of Urban Politics in India
- Acquaint the Changing Urban Political economy and Urbanization
- Learn about Politics of urban Infrastructure and investment
- Aware about Politics of social Change

Block I: Introduction
Unit 1: Introduction to Urban Politics: Meaning and Nature in India
Unit 2: Theoretical Understanding of Urban Politics: Pluralist
Unit 3: Theoretical Understanding of Urban Politics: Regime and Public Choice
Unit 4: Understanding Globalisation, Urbanisation, Glocalization and Glurbanisation
Unit 5: Changing Urban Political Economy: Introduction

Block II: Politics of Urban Management
Unit 6: Urban Poverty and the Informal Sector
Unit 7: Politics of Urban Infrastructure and Investment, Urban Politics and Governance
Unit 8: Education, Health and Housing
Unit 9: Politics and the Production of Urban Space
Unit 10: Politics of Labour Market, Politics of Urban Sprawl

Block III: Urban Politics in the Changing World
Unit 11: Politics of Social and Cultural Change
Unit 12: Globalization and the New Urban Governance: Theoretical Foundations
Unit 13: New Urban Paradigm, Towards an Inclusive Urban Democracy
Unit 14: Urban Commons and the Shared Urban Resources
Unit 15: Access, Entitlements and Urban Enfranchisement

Block IV: Case Studies
Unit 16: Socio-Economic Change and Urban Politics: Three North American Case Studies
Unit 17: Urban Transit and Transportation, 19 COVID-19 and Urban Politics
Unit 18: Race and Urban Politics in the United States and Canada
Unit 19: Public Space and Private Space in Cities
Unit 20: Space and Political Cleavages in the Urban Landscape

Text and Reference Books:

1. Susan S. Fainstein, Scott Campbell (Eds.), *Readings in Urban Theory*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, 2002
2. Gyan Prakash, *The Urban Turn: Cities of Everyday Life,* Delhi, Sarai Reader, 2001
3. Mohan Sudha, *Urban Development and New localism*, Rawat Publishers, Mumbai, New Delhi and Jaipur, July 2005.
4. Solomon Benjamin, *Occupancy Urbanism: Radicalizing Politics and Economy beyond Policy and Programs,* International Journal of Urban andRegional Research, Volume 32, No.3, 719.29, September, 2008
5. John Harriss, Kristian Stokke, Olle Tornquist, *Politicizing Democracy,* Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2004

<div align="center">**Course Name: Contemporary Political Theory**</div>

Course Code: PLM-6115   **Credits-4**

Learning Objectives:

- To familiarize students with the basic normative concepts in political theory
- To acquaint students with critical contemporary debates in political theory
- To provide students with new insights into the contemporary global challenges

Expected Outcomes:

Students will be able to:
- Explore and understand new dimensions and debates in contemporary political theory
- Enrich their understandings on contemporary debates

Block I: Introduction to Political Theory
Unit 1: Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Normativism, Positivism, Behaviouralism, and Post-Behaviouralism
Unit 2: Debate on the Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory
Unit 3: Role of Ideology; End of Ideology Debate
Unit 4: Concept of Power and Hegemony
Unit 5: Theories of State: Liberal, Neo-Liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post- Colonial and feminist.

Block II: Political Concepts
Unit 6: Liberty
Unit 7: Equality
Unit 8: Justice
Unit 9: Rights

Block III: Political Ideologies
Unit 10: Liberalism
Unit 11: Socialism
Unit 12: Marxism
Unit 13: Neo-Liberalism and Neo-Marxism
Unit 14: Conservatism

Block IV: Contemporary Theories
Unit 15: Feminism
Unit 16: Anarchism
Unit 17: Modernism
Unit 18: Post-Modernism
Unit 19: Democracy: Meaning, Nature, and Models

Text and Reference Books:

1. Heywood, Andrew. Key concepts in politics. London: Macmillan Education, 2000.
2. Heywood, Andrew Political Ideologies: An Introduction. 6th edition. Palgrave, 2017.
3. Heywood, Andrew Political Theory: An Introduction, 4th edition. Palgrave, 2015
4. Walzer, M, 1983, Spheres of Justice, New York: Basic Books.
5. Nozick, Robert (1974). Anarchy, State and Utopia. New York: Basic Books.
6. Kymlicka, Will. Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 2002.
7. Sandel, Michael (1998) Liberalism and the Limits of Justice, Cambridge University Press,
8. Bellamy, Richard (ed.). Theories and Concepts of Politics: An Introduction. Manchester University Press, 1993

Course Name: Modern Western Political Thought

Course Code: PLM-6211   **Credit: 4**

Course Objectives:

By the course readings, class discussions the students will improve their understanding of political thought in general as well as the theoretical approaches used in analyzing modern political thoughts at global levels.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to:
• Understand the diverse intellectual political traditions in the west.
• Aware about conceptual debate of fundamental political ideas in the west.
• Critically analyze the political philosophy of western political thinkers.

Block I: Utilitarian Thinkers
Unit 1: Political Thought of Jeremy Bentham: The Concept of Utilitarianism, Theory of State and Government
Unit 2: A Critical Estimate of Bentham's Political Thought, Restatement of Benthamite Utilitarianism
Unit 3: Political Thought of John Stuart Mill: Theory of State, Concept of Representative Government, Concept of Liberty
Unit 4: Bentham and Mill: A Comparison

Block II: Political Ideas of Hegel, Rawls and Green
Unit 5: Political Thought of G.W.F Hegel-Theory of State,
Unit 6: Relationship between the State and the Individual,
Unit 7: A Critical Estimate of Hegel's Political Thought& Green's Political Thought
Unit 8: Political Thought of T.H, Green: Theory of State, Relationship between the State and the Individual
Unit 9: Political Thought of John Rawls

Block III: Communist Ideas
Unit 10: Political Thought of Karl Marx: Concepts of Economic Determinism, Dialectical Materialism, Surplus Value and Class struggle
Unit 11: Dictatorship of the Proletariat, the Communist Society
Unit 12: A Critical Estimate of Marx's Political Thought
Unit 13: Political Thought of Lenin: Theory of the Communist State, A Critical Estimate of Lenin's Political Thought
Unit 14: Mao Zedong
Unit 15: Gramsci

Block IV: Political Ideas of Laski, Hannah Ardent and Wollstonecraft
Unit 16: Political Thought of Harold J. Laski, Concept of State by Laski
Unit 17: Relationship between the State and the Individual,
Unit 18: A Critical Estimate of Laski's Political Thought
Unit 19: Hannah Ardent
Unit 20: Marry Wollstonecraft

Text and Reference Books:

1. A.R. Murray, An Introduction to Political Philosophy (Routledge & Kegan, 2010).
2. Abdul Quayum, Siasiphalsapha, (Nisab, 2009).
3. Antony Black, The History of Islamic Political Thought (Edinberg, 2011).
4. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, (Philosophical Library, 1987).
5. G.H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory (Oxford & I.B.H., 1971).
6. Hashim Qidwai, Europe Ke Azeem SiyasiMufakkareen (Taraqqi Urdu Board).
7. Jonathan Wolff, An Introduction to Political Philosophy (Oxford, 200)
8. Mukherjee, S. and Ramaswamy, S. 2012: A History of Political
9. Nelson, Brian R. *Western Political Thought*. Prentice Hall, 1982.
10. Jha, Shefali. *Western Political Thought: From the Ancient Greeks to Modern Times, 2nd Edition by Pearson*.

<div align="center">**Course Name: Comparative Political Analysis**</div>

Course Code: PLM-6212   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the political institutions and processes of the various countries in a comparative context.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be able to:
• Gain useful knowledge about the institutions, processes, policies, and the process of political participation in a comparative perspective.
• Understand the political consequences of economic well-being by comparing the political institutions and practices of wealthy and poor countries.

Block I: Understanding Comparative Politics
Unit 1: Comparative Politics: Nature, Significance and Evolution
Unit 2: Comparative Approaches and Methods: Systems, Structural-Functional, Public Policy
Unit 3: Comparative Approaches: Political Economy, Dependency and World Systems
Unit 4: Theories of State
Unit 5: State-Civil Society Relations: Evolving Patterns

Block II: State in the study of Comparative Politics
Unit 6: Globalization and State
Unit 7: Regional Integration and State
Unit 8: International Organizations and State
Unit 9: Transnational/Multinational Corporations and State
Unit 10: State in Developing Societies: Asian, African and Latin American Experiences

Block III: Nationalism
Unit 11: Nationalism: Approaches
Unit 12: Forms of Nationalism
Unit 13: Anti-Colonial Movements
Unit 14: Nationality and Self-Determination
Unit 15: State Building and Constitutionalism

Block IV: Patterns of Political Participation and Representation
Unit 16: Federalism: Patterns and Trends
Unit 17: Parties and Party Systems
Unit 18: Interest Groups, Pressure Groups and Lobbying
Unit 19: Poverty and Human Development
Unit 20: Decentralization and Participation

Text and Reference Books:

1. G. Almond et.al, Comparative Politics Today: A World View (Haper Collins, 2000).
2. J. Blond, An Introduction to Comparative Government (Weidens& Nicholson, 1980).
3. H. Finer, Theory and Practice of Modern Government (Methune, 1969).
4. V.N. Khanna, Comparative Study of the Government and Politics (R.C. Chand, 2004).
5. Debryshree, Politics in China (Chambers, 1991).
6. Heywood, Parties and Party System in Politics (Palgrave, 2002).
7. M. Kamrava, Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework of Analysis (Routledge, 2003)

<p style="text-align:center">Course Name: International Politics</p>

Course Code: PLM-6213   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

The object of this course is to provide students the background and conceptual tools they need to understand contemporary international Politics/ relations.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:
• Understand a wide range of issues involved in the study of international relations including the workings of the state system, the causes of international conflict and violence, and international economic relations.
• Explain global politics using an historical approach which allows students to understand continuity as well as change
• Develop critical and independent thought on the contemporary trends of international politics.

Block I: Approaches and Theories of International Politics
Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Significance of International Politics
Unit 2: Approaches and Methods of International Politics
Unit 3: Differences between International Politics and International Relations
Unit 4: Idealist Theory, Realist and Neo-realist Theories
Unit 5: Marxist and Neo-Marxist Theories

Block II: Understanding International Relations
Unit 6: Functionalist and Systems Theories
Unit 7: Feminism Theory
Unit 8: Key Concepts in International Relations: National Interest, Security
Unit 9: Power, Balance of Power and Deterrence,
Unit 10: Dynamics of International Politics: Cold War and New Cold War.

Block III: Security Issues and Concepts
Unit 11: Strategic and Ideological Bipolarity, Un-polarity and Multi-Polarity
Unit 12: Collective Security and Economic, Imperatives American Hegemony
Unit 13: Non-Aligned Movement: Background
Unit 14: Resurgence of Asia, Regional Co-operation SARRC and ASEAN,
Unit 15: Peace and conflict-resolution: collective security, peacekeeping, enforcement of peace.

Block IV: Issues of National Concern
Unit 16: Issue of Terrorism
Unit 17: National Interest
Unit 18: National Power
Unit 19: Emerging world order
Unit 20: Emerging International Issues. Arms Race and Nuclear Issue

Text and Reference Books:

1. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, The Globalisation of World Politics (Oxford, 2011).
2. Keith L. Shimko, International Relations, 4 th Edition (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2012).
3. Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse, International Relations, 11th Ed. (Pearson, 2016).
4. Joseph S. Nye, Understanding International Conflicts, 6th Ed., (Longman, 2007).
5. Richard W. Mansbach and Kirsten L. Rafferty, Introduction to Global Politics, 2nd Ed (Routledge, 2011)

Course Name: Indian Government and Politics
Course Code: PLM-6214   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

The object of this course is to provide students a meaningful overview of the Indian Political system in its historical and contemporary setting.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be able to:
• Learn the basic frame work of Indian Constitution.
• Describe and think critically about the institutional features of Indian politics.
• Explain Indian politics using historical approach.
• Make informed judgments about current political controversies.

Block I: Development of Politics in India Post-Independence
Unit 1: State in Post-Independent India, Welfare State
Unit 2: Nehruvian Era, Populist Era, Emergency and Deinstitutionalisation
Unit 3: Nature of State under Globalisation and Liberalisation
Unit 4: Debates on Models of Development
Unit 5: Indian Party System, Electoral Politics

Block II: Electoral Politics
Unit 6: Electoral Process and Electoral Behaviour
Unit 7: National and Regional Political Parties: Ideology and Social Bases
Unit 8: From Single Party Dominance to Coalition Politics
Unit 9: Class: The changing Class relations, Gender Issues
Unit 10: Caste: Caste and Politics- Upper castes, Dalits and OBCs

Block III: Vote Bank Politics
Unit 11: Politics of Women and Adivasi's
Unit 12: Inequality: Caste and Class
Unit 13: Demands for Recognition and Autonomy
Unit 14: Religious Communities and Secular Politics
Unit 15: Politics of Language and Regionalism

Block IV: Diversity and Political participation
Unit 16: Ethnic Politics: Demands for greater autonomy and secession.
Unit 17: Diversity and Pluralism
Unit 18: Political Economy of Development, Workers and Peasants Movements
Unit 19: Political Parties and Participation
Unit 20: Devolution of Powers and Local Self-Government

Text and Reference Books:

1. Granville Austin Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience (Oxford, 1999).
2. K.K. Ghai, Indian Government and Politics (Sage, 2016)
3. D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, 2015)
4. M.V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India (Viksh, 2009)
5. B.L. Fadia, Indian Government and Politics (Sahitya Bhawan, 2016)
6. Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehra, Eds., The Oxford Companion to Politics in India (Oxford, 2011)

Course Name: Governance and Public Policy in India

Course code: PLM-6215   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students with to the interface between public policy and administration in India
- To provide students with a non-western perspective on issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration and social welfare.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to:
- Comprehend the basic concepts and understanding of public policy and administration in India.
- Develop a non-western perspective on the subject.

Block I: Governance, State, and Civil Society
Unit-1 Governance
Unit-2 Good Governance
Unit-3 Role of State
Unit-4 Civil Society and individuals
Unit- 5 Institutional Mechanisms for Good Governance: Right to Information, Protection Act,

Block II: Grievance Redressal and Grassroots Governance
Unit-6 Consumer, Citizens, Charter
Unit-7 Grievance Redressal System, Ombudsman
Unit-8 Lokpal, Lokayukta
Unit-9 Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their Functioning
Unit-10 Planning and Development: Decentralised Planning,

Block III: Public Policy and Development
Unit-11 Planning for Development, Sustainable Development
Unit-12 Participatory Development, e-Governance; NITI Aayog
Unit-13 Public Policy as an instrument of socio-economic development
Unit-14 public policies with special reference to Housing, Health,
Unit-15 Drinking Water, Food Security, MGNREGA
Unit-16 NHRM, RTE, NEP 2020

Block IV: Evaluation and Audit Mechanism
Unit-17 Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy
Unit-18 Mechanisms of making governance process accountable
Unit-19 Jansunwai
Unit-20 Social Audit.

Text Reference Books:

1. Ashok Agarwal (Ed.), Goverance - Case Studies, University Press India Pvt. Limited, Hyderabad, 2007.
2. B Srinivas Raj, E-Governanace Techniques – Indian and Global Experiences, New Century Publications,
New Delhi, 2008.
3. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potentital – Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, Sage,
New Delhi, 2009.
4. Ayyar, R.V. Vaidnatha. A Public Policy Making in India. New Delhi: Pearson, 2012.
5. Birkland Thomas A. An Introduction to the Policy Process. M.E. Sharpe, 2011
6. RP Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Center for Public Policy, 2006.
7. Y.Parthasaradhi et.al., E-governance and Indian Society, Kanishka, New Delhi, 2009. 8.B.C.Smith and D.C
.Pitt Computer Revolution and Public Administration, Palgrave, 2007
9. Prabir Kumar De, Public Policy and Systems, Pearson Education India, New Delhi, 2012.
10. RK Sapru, Public Policy – Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited.,
New Delhi, 2010.
11. RV Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Public Policy Making in India, Pearson Education India, New Delhi, 2009.

Course Name: Democracy in India
Course Code: PLM-7111   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- To Identify the need to accommodate social and cultural diversity in a democracy
- To Understand how a democracy promotes acceptance of diversity.
- To Appreciate that democracy forms a legal basis for equality and dignity of all citizens.

Course Outcomes:

The expected outcomes of democracy are as follows:
- A government that is chosen and accountable to the people is called democratic government.
- A government that is responsive to the needs of the people.
- Economic growth and development reducing all forms of inequality and end of poverty.

Block I: Constitution
Unit 1: Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic Change, Constitutional amendments.
Unit 2: Making of the Indian Constitution, salient features, Preamble
Unit 3: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties
Unit 4: The resilience of democracy in India: voter turnout, decentralisation, new institutions of democratic accountability
Unit 5: Federalism in Indian Constitution, Federal structure

Block II: Center-State Relations and Identity Politics
Unit 6: Re-organisation of the states
Unit 7: Emerging trends in centre-state relations.
Unit 8: Understanding identity politics: caste, race, religion, gender
Unit 9: Critique of identity politics: Liberal, Marxists, Poststructuralists

Block III: Constitutional Machinery
Unit 10: Parliamentary Institutions: Background, Role and significance of the Parliament
Unit 11: Union Executives: President
Unit 12: Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
Unit 13: Judicial independence and judicial activism, debate between Judiciary and Parliament.
Unit 14: State and Local Governments: Background, Governor
Unit 15: Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers

Block IV: Local Governance and Democratic Concerns
Unit 16: Panchayati raj and the Seventy-third Constitutional amendment
Unit 17: Municipal government and the Seventy-fourth Constitutional amendment
Unit 18: Democracy and Plurality in India, Repression: state and non-state actors
Unit 19: Challenges: issues of exclusion, discrimination, and criminalisation
Unit 20: Democracy and Democratic Concerns: Liberal democracy; Egalitarian Thrust

Text and Reference Books:

1. Gutman, Amy, and Thompson, Dennis, Why Deliberative Democracy? Princeton
University Press, Princeton, 2004.
2. Held, David, Models of Democracy, Third Edition, Polity Press, London, 2006.
3. Young, Iris Marion, Inclusion and Democracy, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2002.
4. Kohli, Atul (ed), 2001, (2004 reprint), The Success of India.s Democracy. Cambridge
University press, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
5. Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.), 2002, Caste and Democratic politics in India, Permanent Black, Delhi.
6. Vora, R. And Palshikar, S. (eds), 2004, Indian Democracy: Meaning and Practices. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Course Name: Indian Political Thought
Course Code: PLM-7112   **Credit: 4**

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a clear insight into the sources of modern Indian political philosophy and their relevance in contemporary times.
2. To help students learn more about the intellectual traditions that shaped our understanding of nationalism, national movements and colonialism.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to:
1. Comprehend the meaning and nature of modern Indian political thought.
2. Get a detailed insight into the intellectual history of colonial and modern India.
3. Understand the basic ideas and philosophy of modern Indian political thinkers.

Block I: Ancient Indian Thinkers
Unit 1: Manu
Unit 2: Rajadharma of Manu
Unit 3: Kautilya
Unit 4: Mandal theory of Kautilya

Block II: Nationalists
Unit 5: Swami Vivekananda
Unit 6: Sri Aurobindo
Unit 7: M.K Gandhi
Unit 8: Methods of resistance under Gandhian thought
Unit 9: Gandhi and constructive programme

Block III: Social Reformists
Unit 10: J.P. Narayan
Unit 11: Movement to restore Democracy
Unit 12: B.R. Ambedkar
Unit 13: Annihilation of Castes
Unit 14: Women Empowerment

Block IV: Modern Thinkers
Unit 15: Socialist Thought
Unit 16: Ram Manohar Lohia
Unit 17: Jwaharlal Nehru
Unit 18: Deendayal Upadhyaya
Unit 19: V.D Savarkar

Text and Reference Books:

1. Rajiv Malhotra (2013) Being Different: An Indian Challenge to Western Universalism (New Delhi: Harper Collins)
2. Ramachandra Guha (2012) Makers of Modern India (New Delhi: Penguin Books)
3. Gurcharan Das (2012) The Difficulty of Being Good: On the Subtle Art of Dharma (New Delhi: Penguin Books)
4. Akash Singh Rathore and Ajay Verma, eds., B.R.Ambedkar, Oxford University Press

Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph (2009) Postmodern Gandhi and Other Essays, Oxford University Press

5. Judith Brown (2004) Nehru: A Political Life, Oxford University Press

6. B.R.Nanda (2004) In Search of Gandhi: Essays and Reflections, Oxford University

7. Varma V.P, (2012) Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra, Lakshmi Narain, Agarwal,

8. Mehta R.,(2006) Foundations of Indian Political Thought: From Manu to the Present Day, New Delhi, Manohar Publishers.

9. Valerian, Rodrigues (2003) Readings in Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, New Delhi, Oxford.

10. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth Deutsch(ed) Political Thought in Modern India, Sage, 1986

11. B.N. Ray, Tradition and Innovation in Indian Political Thought, Delhi 1998

12. U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Indian Political Ideas , OUP, 1996

Course Name: Contemporary Debates in Political theory

Course Code: PLM-7113   **Credit:4**

Course Objectives:

The object of this course is to provide students an overview of Contemporary Debates in Political Theory and role in global theories adopted in order to help them make sense of major trends that are shaping our world.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be able to:
• Learn about genesis, scope of liberal political theory
• Understand about Debates on rights, liberty vs. equality, justice
• Aware about Democracy, welfare state, modern and contemporary approaches of Political Theory
• Understand the civil society, civil culture and stability of the polity

Block I: Understanding Political Theory
Unit 1: Genesis, Nature, and Scope of Contemporary/Liberal Political Theory
Unit 2: The Post-behavioural Movement and the Credo of Relevance and Action.
Unit 3: Debates on Approaches to Political
Unit 4: Theory Traditional Vs Modern and Contemporary Approaches
Unit 5: Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory- Contemporary Concerns and Trends

Block II: Debates on Rights and Freedom
Unit 6: Debates on Rights- The Concept, Theories of Rights
Unit 7: Types of Rights: Civil Rights, Legal Rights and Human Rights
Unit 8: Rights Vs Duty
Unit 9: Debates on Freedom- The Concept, Freedom on the Individual's Autonomy
Unit 10: Negative Freedom versus Freedom as Emancipation and Development-Positive Freedom

Block III: Debates on Equality and Justice
Unit 11: Debates on Equality: Concept, Types
Unit 12: Formal Equality versus Substantive Equality and Equality of Opportunity
Unit 13: Liberty versus Equality
Unit 14: Debates on Justice: Concept, Types
Unit 15: Procedural Justice versus Distributive Justice and Social Justice

Block IV Citizenship and Democracy
Unit 16: Debates on Political Obligation: Grounds
Unit 17: Citizenship and State
Unit 18: Individual Relationship
Unit 19: Democracy
Unit 20: Welfare State

Text and Reference Books:

1. Bhargava, Rajeev, What is Political Theory and Why Do We Need it?, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi, 2010, pp. 3-55.
2. Dryzek, John S., Honig, Bonnie, and Phillips, Anne (Ed.), The Oxford Handbook ofPolitical Theory, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2008.
3. Goodin, Robert E., and Pettit, Philip (Ed.), A Companion to Contemporary PoliticalPhilosophy, Oxford, Blackwell, 2006.
4. Goodin, Robert E. (Ed.), The Oxford Handbook to Political Science, OxfordUniversity Press, Oxford, 2009.
5. Kymlicka, Will, Multicultural Citizenship A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights,Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1995

Course Name: Research Methodology
Course Code: PLM-7114 **Credit: 4**

Course Objectives:

- To help students to learn how to develop scientific research designs and report writing.
- To encourage the students to learn ways to describe and analyze research findings and their implementation.
- To help students understand the logic of hypothesis testing in both quantitative and qualitative research.

Course outcomes: Students will be able to:

- Independently prepare a research design to carry out a research project
- Review the related research papers to find out a research problem and test hypotheses
- Learn the use of statistical techniques for interpretation of data.
- Learn various sampling techniques.

Block I: Basics of Research
Unit 1: Definition and Qualities of research
Unit 2: Key Terms in Research: Investigation, Exploration
Unit 3: Hypothesis, Data, Techniques and Methods
Unit 4: Results, Findings and Variables
Unit 5: Research Area and Research Topic

Block II: Research Design
Unit 6: Research Design: Definition and Importance
Unit 7: Pre-experimental Designs
Unit 8: Experimental Designs
Unit 9: Pre-test Design
Unit 10: Post test Design

Block III: Research Development
Unit 11: Formulating the Research Problem/Research Topic
Unit 12: Preparing Bibliography for Background Reading
Unit 13: Review of Literature; Defining aims and objectives
Unit 14: Developing Hypothesis and Deciding the Scope and Limitations
Unit 15: Adopting Appropriate Research Methodology

Block IV: Sampling and Research Techniques
Unit 16: Sampling: Meaning, Types and Selection of Samples
Unit 17: Survey Methods
Unit 18: Content Analysis
Unit 19: Data Analysis
Unit 20: Report Writing

Text and Reference Books:

1. Howell, Kerry E. (13 November 2012). "Preface" An Introduction to the Philosophy of Methodology. SAGE. ISBN 978-1-4462-9062-0
2. Oduor, Rmj (10 August 2010). "Research Methodology in Philosophy within an Interdisciplinary and Commercialised African Context: Guarding Against Undue Influence from the Social Sciences". Thought and Practice: A Journal of the Philosophical Association of Kenya. 2 (1): 87– 118. doi:10.4314/tp.v2i1.59969.
3. Silverman, David (Ed). (2011). Qualitative Research: Issues of Theory, Method and Practice, Third Edition. London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi, Singapore: Sage Publications

Course Name: Political Sociology: Issues and Concepts
Course Code: PLM-7115   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

The paper seeks to:
- Sensitize students about the informal and non-institutional processes of politics and their role and functions.
- Provide an in-depth understanding of various concepts and approaches to the study of Political Sociology

Course outcomes:
- The students will be able to understand and explain the social context within which politics as a process operates and their influence on each other.

Block I: Introduction
Unit 1: Political Sociology: Meaning and Nature
Unit 2: Political Sociology: Scope
Unit 3: Role of Political Sociology
Unit 4: Development and Approaches
Unit 5: Political Socialization

Block II: Methods of Political Involvement
Unit 6: Political Recruitment
Unit 7: Political Participation
Unit 8: Political Communication
Unit 9: The Sociological Tradition
Unit 10: Seminal Ideas of Karl Marx

Block III: Seminal Ideas and Societal Issues
Unit 11: Seminal Ideas of Max Weber,
Unit 12: Sociological Ideas of Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons.
Unit 13: Social Stability
Unit 14: Social Change,
Unit 15: Politics and Society

Block IV: Concepts
Unit 16: Nation and Society
Unit 17: Elite Theories of Democracy
Unit 18: Circulation of Elites
Unit 19: Mosca, Pareto
Unit 20: C. Wright Mills and Pluralistic Critique.

Text and Reference Books:

1. Amenta, Edwin, Kate Nash, Alan Scott, (2012), The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology, Oxford,
2. Wiley Blackwell. Roy, Shefali. (2014), Society and Politics in India Understanding Political Sociology, Delhi, PHI Learning, 2014
3. Dasgupta, Samir. (2011), Political Sociology, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
4. L.S. Rathore(ed) Political Sociology, Meenakshi, Press, Meerut, 1991
5. Keith Faulks, Political Socilogy: A Critical Introduction, Edinburg University Press,
6. Edinburg, 1999. Pareto, V.(1985), The Mind and Society, New York: Dover (Pp. 1421-1432). 7. Michael Rush, Politics and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology, Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York, 1992.
8. Nagla, B.K. (ed), Political Sociology, Rawat publishers, New Delhi, 1999.
9. Robert E. Dowse and John Hughes, Political Sociology, London 1972
10. Michael Ross and Phillip Althoff, An Introduction to Political sociology, London 1972

Course Name: Gandhi and Peace Studies
Course Code: PLM-7116   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- To understand the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.
- To explore the principles of nonviolence and Satyagraha.
- To analyze Gandhi's role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

Course Outcomes:

- Understanding Gandhi's Philosophy: Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, including his principles of nonviolence (Ahimsa) and truth force (Satyagraha), and their significance in promoting peace and social change.
- Analyzing Gandhi's Strategies: Students will be able to analyze and evaluate Gandhi's strategies of resistance, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, including their effectiveness in various historical contexts and their relevance to contemporary peace studies.

Block I: Introduction to Gandhi and Peace Studies
Unit 1: Overview of course objectives, structure, and expectations.
Unit 2: Introduction to Mahatma Gandhi: Life and historical context.
Unit 3: Gandhi's philosophy of Ahimsa (nonviolence) and Satyagraha (truth force).
Unit 4: Gandhi's Inspiration

Block II: Gandhi's Political Thought
Unit 5: Gandhi's views on Swaraj (self-rule) and Sarvodaya (welfare of all).
Unit 6: Analysis of Gandhi's critique of modern civilization and his alternative vision.
Unit 7: Gandhi's Strategies of Resistance
Unit 8: Case studies on Gandhi's use of Satyagraha in various movements.

Block III: Gandhi and Peacebuilding
Unit 9: Gandhi's approach to conflict resolution and reconciliation.
Unit 10: Examination of Gandhi's role in mediating conflicts and promoting peace.
Unit 11: Gandhi's Influence on Global Peace Movements
Unit 12: Study of Gandhi's impact on civil rights movements worldwide.

Block IV: Gandhi in Popular Culture
Unit 13: Analysis of representations of Gandhi in films, literature, and popular media.
Unit 14: Discussion on the appropriation of Gandhi's image and message in modern contexts.
Unit 15: Gandhi's Critics and Controversies
Unit 16: Debate on the limitations and challenges of applying Gandhi's principles in diverse contexts.

Books Reference:

1. Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World" by Louis Fischer. "The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi" edited by Raghavan Iyer. "Gandhi Today: A Report on Mahatma Gandhi's Successors" by Mark Shepard
2. The Essential Gandhi: An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work, and Ideas" edited by Louis Fischer
3. "Gandhi: An Autobiography – The Story of My Experiments with Truth" translated by Mahadev Desai
4. "Gandhi the Man: How One Man Changed Himself to Change the World" by Eknath Easwaran

Semester-IV

Course: Contemporary Issues in Global Politics
Course Code: PLM-7211   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- The object of this course is to provide students an overview of the key changes in current global politics in order to help them make sense of major trends that are shaping our world.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be able to:
- Explain global politics using the historical approach which allows them to understand continuity as well as change.
- Examine and assess several types of theory so that they become aware of what theory is and why it is necessary for understanding global politics.
- Give students the background to make informed judgments about current global controversies.

Block I: Post-Cold War Global Order
Unit 1: End of Cold War, New World Order,
Unit 2: Uni-polarity, Bi-polarity
Unit 3: American Hegemony
Unit 4: Contending Images of Global Future
Unit 5: Functionalism

Block II: Contemporary Concepts
Unit 6: Neo-Functionalism
Unit 7: Approaches to National Integration
Unit 8: World Government
Unit 9: Political Economy of International Relations, Dependency Theory,
Unit 10: World System Analysis

Block III: Global Issues
Unit 11: New Imperialism Debate
Unit 12: Global Warming, Climate Change
Unit 13: Alternative Perspectives on Security
Unit 14: Environmental Security
Unit 15: Peace and Development

Block IV: Security Concerns
Unit 16: Security Privatization, Human Security
Unit 17: Contemporary Global Concerns, Environmental Concerns
Unit 18: International Terrorism
Unit 19: Migration and Refugees
Unit 20: Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention

Text and Reference Books:

1. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, The Globalisation of World Politics (Oxford, 2011).
2. Keith L. Shimko, International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies, 4th Ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 2012)
3. Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse, International Relations, 11th Ed. (Pearson, 2016).
4. Joseph S. Nye, Understanding International Conflicts, 6th Ed., (Longman, 2007).
5. Richard W. Mansbach and Kirsten L. Rafferty, Introduction to Global Politics, 2nd Ed. (Routledge, 2011).
6. Jeffrey A. Frieden, David A. Lake, and Kenneth A. Schultz, World Politics (Norton, 2009).

Course: Public Administration
Course Code: PLM-7212   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives:

- The main objective is to teach the students the main functions of Public Administration as they need a variety of skills to understand the meaning and theory of administration differentiate public and private administration and its various theories etc.

Course Outcomes:

fter completion of the course, student will be able to:
- Understand about theory and practice of Public Administration.
- Work with people and manage them.
- Learn about leadership skills, motivation and decision-making.
- Aware about working of Public Administration.

Block I: Introduction and Theories of Administration
Unit 1: Public Administration: Nature, Scope and Development of Public Administration as an academic discipline
Unit 2: Public and Private Administration, Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing Countries
Unit 3: Approaches to Public Administration
Unit 4: Comparative Public Administration
Unit 5: New Public Administration
Unit 6: New Public Management

Block II: Theories and Approaches
Unit 7: Theories of Organization: Background, Classical Theory
Unit 8: Scientific Management Theory
Unit 9: Human Relations Theory
Unit 10: Rational Choice Theory

Block III: Theories of Leadership and Motivation
Unit 11: Feminist Approach, New Public Service
Unit 12: Leadership: Types, Functions
Unit 13: Leadership: Theories
Unit 14: Motivation
Unit 15: Organizational Communication: Theories and Principles
Unit 16: Chester Bernard's Principles of Communication

Block IV: Development Administration
Unit 17: Development Administration: Meaning and Nature
Unit 18: Development Administration: Issues and Characteristics
Unit 19: Riggs's Model; Citizens' Participation in Administration,
Unit 20: Changing Nature of Public Administration in the era of Liberalization and Globalization

Text and Reference Books:

1. Avasthi, A., and S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 2003
2. Jayanta Kumar Das and Ratnaprava Barik, Introduction to Public Administration, Directorate to Distance & Continuing Education, Utkal University,
3. Siuli, Sarkar, Public Administration in India, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2010.
4. Singh, Hoshiar, Expanding Horizons of Public Administration, Aalekh, Jaipur,2005

Course: Gender in Politics
Course Code: PLM-7213   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives:

- The object of this course is to provide students an overview of the Gender equality, gender balance and role in global politics in order to help them make sense of major trends that are shaping our world.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:
- Learn about Gender and Politics in the context of India as well as World
- Understand the women in Politics from pre-independence to post-independence
- Acquaint the Women as Contestant, Campaigner and women's representation in Politics
- Aware about Gender equality, gender balance, women in judicial

Block I: Introduction
Unit 1: Gender: Definition, Interpretations, Perspectives
Unit 2: Significance of Studying Gender, Gender Imbalance in Governance
Unit 3: Women in Politics in India
Unit 4: Women in Politics: Pre-Independence India, Women in Politics: Post-Independence India
Unit 5: Political Representation of Women in Parliament

Block II: Women in Politics
Unit 6: Political Representation of Women in State Legislature
Unit 7: Electoral Politics: Women as Voters
Unit 8: Women as Contestants, Women as Campaigners
Unit 9: Women in Political Parties
Unit 10: Women in Informal Politics

Block III: Gender Concerns
Unit 11: Gender Equality
Unit 12: Gender Balance
Unit 13: Women in Judicial
Unit 14: Women in Grass Roots
Unit 15: Obstacles to Women entry into Politics and Governance

Block IV: Developments
Unit 16: Women and Public Policy
Unit 17: Women and Politics: Global Perspectives
Unit 18: Gender and the Human Rights Debate
Unit 19: Gender and Human Development
Unit 20: Health, Population Policy and Gender

Text and Reference Books:
1. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad and Others, Gender and Politics, Current Publications, 2022
2. Anne Sisson Runyan, Global Gender Politics, Rouledge, 2018
3. A.V. Satish Chandra (Ed.), Politics of Identity, Gender and Development, Viva Books, 2021
4. Aliya Ahmed, Reflection on Politics: Governance and Politics in Kashmir, Synergy Books India, 2020.

Course: Human Rights in India
Course Code: PLM-7214   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives:

- The purpose of the course is to provide the students about the importance and use of Human Rights. This course aims at introducing the students to the philosophical foundations of human rights and their relevance in contemporary society.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will understand/acquire the knowledge about Introduction to Human Rights, Evolution, Theories, Issues and Problems, Vulnerable Sections and Violation of Human Rights, Instruments and Institutions. Students will be able to explain the use and need of human rights.

Block I: Introduction
Unit 1: Concept of Human Rights, Meaning and Evolution
Unit 2: Western and non-Western Perspectives
Unit 3: Tribals, Landless, Bonded Labour
Unit 4: Unorganized Labour and Peasants
Unit 5: Human Rights and Constitutional, Legal Framework in India

Block II: Constitutional Provisions
Unit 6: Fundamental Rights
Unit 7: Directive Principles of State Policy
Unit 8: Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
Unit 9: Human Rights: Issues and Challenges -Refugees and Displaced Persons
Unit 10: Caste, Minorities, Women

Block III: Human Rights Concerns and Developments
Unit 11: Children, People with Disability
Unit 12: Under trials, Prisoners and P.O.W's
Unit 13: State Response to Human Rights: Role of Police, Administration, Army and Paramilitary Forces
Unit 14: Administration of Justice, Judicial Intervention and Activism,
Unit 15: Affirmative Action for Weaker Sections, Development Strategies

Block IV: Democracy, Civil Society, and Human Rights
Unit 16: Judicial Commissions on Human Rights
Unit 17: Civil Society and Human Rights
Unit 18: Media, Public Opinion and Human Rights
Unit 19: New Social Movements and NGO's
Unit 20: Democracy, Development and Human Rights in India

Text Books and References:
1. Amatya Sen (2009)- Idea of Justice, New Delhi: Penguin Books
2. Upendra Baxi,(2002), The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi: Oxford University
3. Waldron Germy (1984)- Theories of Rights ,Oxford university Press
4. Ronald Dworkin (1978), Taking Rights Seriously, London: Duckworth
5. Will Kymlika (1995) Rights of Minority Culture, Oxford: Clarendon.
6. Michael Freeman (1992), Human Rights an inter disciplinary Approach, Oxford Polity Press

Course Name: Security Studies
Course Code: PLM-7215   **Credits: 4**

Course Objectives:

- To understand the concept of security and its different dimensions.
- To examine theoretical approaches to security studies.
- To analyze historical and contemporary security challenges.
- To evaluate the role of state and non-state actors in security.

Course Outcomes:

- Analyze the various theoretical frameworks and concepts used in the field of security studies, including realism, liberalism, constructivism, and critical theories, to understand the complexities of international security dynamics.
- Evaluate the historical and contemporary security challenges facing nation-states and non-state actors, including but not limited to terrorism, conflict resolution, arms proliferation, cyber threats, and environmental security.

Block I: Introduction to Security Studies
Unit 1: Defining security: Traditional threats
Unit 2: Non-traditional security threats
Unit 3: Levels of analysis in security studies
Unit 4: Evolution of security studies as an academic field

Block II: Theoretical Approaches to Security
Unit 5: Realism, liberalism,
Unit 6: constructivism in security studies
Unit 7: Critical security studies and feminist perspectives
Unit 8: Human security vs. national security

Block III: National Security
Unit 9: Concepts and strategies in national security
Unit 10: Military capabilities and defense policy
Unit 11: Intelligence and counterterrorism
Unit 12: Terrorism and insurgencies

Block IV: International Security
Unit 13: United Nations and Collective Security
Unit 14: Regional security organizations and alliances
Unit 15: Conflict management and resolution
Unit 16: Human Security

Books Reference:

1. Buzan, B., Waever, O., & De Wilde, J. (1998). Security: A New Framework for Analysis. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press.
3. Krause, K., & Williams, M. C. (Eds.). (1997). Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases. University of Minnesota Press.
4. Jackson, R., & Sørensen, G. (Eds.). (2013). Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
5. Walt, S. M. (2018). The Origins of Alliances. Cornell University Press.

Course Name: Dissertation
Course Code: PLM-7291   **Credits: 4**

Every student is required to prepare a dissertation on an issue/ topic of interest under the guidance and supervision of a teacher. Based on their knowledge of research methodology, the dissertation prepared is evaluated on the basis of scientific methodology adopted in writing the report, presentation skill and performance in the viva voce.

The dissertation will include the statement of the problem, research question, aims and objectives, hypotheses, and methods adopted for the study. The dissertation will be expected to highlight the major theoretical considerations underlining the logic and rationale for the area/subject of research along with a comprehensive review of literature including substantive findings and theoretical and methodological contributions to the topic. The methods adopted for the research will have to be explained using appropriate methods of analysis and the entire report will be concluded with a list of major references.

Faculty and Support Staff

The University has identified the dedicated requisite faculty and support staff as mandated by the UGC and they are allocated the positions. The course material prepared by the faculty is at par with the regulations 2020.

List of Faculty associated with MA-Political Science program is as follows:

S. No.	Name of Faculty	Designation	Nature of Appointment	Qualification	Subject
1	Dr. Tariq Anwer	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Political Science
2	Ms. Bengia Relum	Assistant Professor	Full-Time	M.A and UGC NET	Political Science
3	Mr. Sachoiba Inkah	Assistant Professor	Full-Time	M.A and UGC NET	Political Science
4	Mr. Minpak Doji	Assistant Professor	Full-Time	M.A and UGC NET	Political Science

A. Delivery Mechanism
The Mata Tripura Sundari Open University follows a modern ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enabled approach for instruction. The methodology of instruction in ODL of MTSOU is different from that of the conventional/regular programs. Our ODL system is more learner-oriented and the learner is an active participant in the teaching-learning process. ODL of MU academic delivery system comprises:

B. Print Material
The printed material of the programme supplied to the students will be unit wise for every course.

C. Counseling Sessions
There will be 6 counselling/ contact classes in face-to-face mode of two hours each for a course of 4 credits. The counselling sessions / face to face contact classes will be held on the campus of the University on Saturdays and Sundays.

D. Medium of Instruction
Medium of Course Instruction: English

Medium of Examination: English

E. Student Support Systems
University's study Centre or Learner Support Centre shall be headed by a coordinator, not below the rank of Assistant Professor and shall be augmented with academic and non-academic staff depending on the learner.

The university has made appropriate arrangements for various support services including counseling schedule and resource-oriented-services evaluation methods and dates both on and offline modes for easy and smooth services to the students through distance mode.

The university is not promoting any study centre outside the State of Tripura. All student support services will be provided to the student through the University Headquarters and the study centres.

F. Procedure for Admissions, Curriculum, Transaction and Evaluation

Admission Process

Admission to the M.A. Political Science programme will be done on the basis of screening of candidate's eligibility on first come first serve basis. Admission shall not be a right to the students and, Mata Tripura Sundari Open University shall retain the right to cancel any admission at any point of time if any irregularity is found in the admission process, eligibility etc.

G. Maximum Duration

- The maximum duration of the M.A. Political Science Programme is four years. Thereafter, students seeking completion of the left-over course(s) will be required to seek fresh admission.
- The student can complete his programme within a period of 4 years, failing which he/she shall seek fresh admission to complete the programme.

H. Eligibility

Any Graduate from a recognized University is eligible for admission to M.A. Political Science Programme with a minimum of 50% (45% for candidates belonging to reserved categories).

I. Fee Structure:

Name of the Program	Degree	Duration	Year	Tuition Fee/Year	Exam Fee/Year	Total (in Rs.)
Master of Arts (Political Science)	PG	2 to 4 Years	1	13500	2000	15500
			2	12000	2000	14000
Total						29500

J. Activity Schedule:

S.NO.	Name of the Activity	Tentative months schedule (specify months) during year			
		From (Month)	To (Month)	From (Month)	To (Month)
1	Admission	Jul	Sep	Jan	Mar
2	Assignment submission (if any)	Sep	Oct	Mar	Apr
3	Evaluation of Assignment	Oct	Nov	Apr	May
4	Examination	Dec	Dec	Jun	Jun
5	Declaration of Result	Jan	Jan	Jul	Jul
6	Re-registration	Jul	Jul	Jan	Jan
7	Distribution of SLM	Jul	Sep	Jan	Mar
8	Contact Programmes (counseling, Practicals, etc.)	Sep	Nov	Mar	May

K. Credit System

Mata Tripura Sundari Open University proposes to follow the 'Credit System' for most of its programs. Each credit amounts to 30 hours of study comprising all learning activities. Thus, 8 credit course requires 240 hours, 6 credit course requires 180 hours, 4 credit course requires 120 hours and 2 credit course requires 60 hours of study. This helps the student to understand the academic effort to complete a course. Completion of an academic programme requires successful clearing of both, the assignments and the term-end examination of each course in a programme.

Duration of the Program	Credits	Name of the Program	Level of the Program
2 Yrs.	80	MA (Political Science)	Master's Degree

L. Assignments

Distance Education learners have to depend much on self study. In order to ascertain the writing skill and level of comprehension of the learner, assignment work is compulsory for all learners. Each assignment shall consist of a number of questions, case studies and practical related tasks. The Assignment Question Papers will be uploaded to the website within a scheduled time and the learners shall be required to respond them within a specified period of time. The response of the learner is examined by a faculty member.

Evaluation: The evaluation system of the programme is based on two components:

- **Continuous Evaluation in the form of assignments (weightage 30%):** This Component carries a weightage of 30%. There will be at least one graded assignment and test per course. These assignments are to be submitted to the Co-ordinator of the Study Centre to which the student is assigned or attached with.

- **Term-end examination (weightage 70%):** This will be held twice every year in the months of June and December. The students are at liberty to appear in any of the examinations conducted by the University during the year. A student will be allowed to appear in the Term-End Examination only after she/he has registered for that course and submitted the assignment. For appearing in the Examination, every student has to submit an Examination form through online (www.mtsou.edu.in)/ or offline before the due dates as given in the schedule of operations. If a student misses any term-end examination of a course for any reason, she/he may appear for any of them or all the courses subject to the maximum of 8 courses in the subsequent term-end examinations. This facility will be available until a student secures the minimum pass grade in the courses but up to a maximum period of four semesters, since the date of registration of the course is valid for four semesters. Beyond this period she/he may continue for another four semesters by getting Re-registration by paying fee again. In that case, the score of qualified assignments and/or term-end examination will be retained and the student will be required to complete the left-out requirements of such re-registered courses. Minimum requirement for passing a course will be 40% marks.

M. Laboratory Support and Library Resources:

The library of Mata Tripura Sundari Open University aims to empower the teaching mission and intellectual culture of the community through availability through an organized collection of information as well as instruction in its access, relevance and evaluation.

The University Library enriches advance learning and discovery by providing access to abroad array of resources for education, research and creative work to ensure the rich interchange of ideas in the pursuit of knowledge.

The Mata Tripura Sundari Open University has a dedicated Library acquiring printed books and e-books. The required International and National subject journals are also provided. We already have annual journal subscriptions and the capacity can be enlarged at later stages as the University lines up with more online journals.

The collection of the library is rich and diverse especially in terms of the breadth and depth of coverage. Collection encompasses subjects in Management, Commerce, Information Technology, Computer Applications, and other allied areas. This collection further includes Books, Research Journals, Project Reports/Dissertations and online Journals.

The University has well equipped Computer Laboratories, Lecture Capturing Systems, Audio Video facilities, ICT enabled class rooms, Wi-Fi facilities etc.

N. Cost Estimate of the Programme and the Provisions:

Initial expenses have been done by the University in terms of provision of infrastructure, manpower, printing of self-study material and other. The University intends to allocate expenses out of the total fee collection as per following details:

a) SLM Development and Distribution	:	20%
b) Postal Expense	:	10%
c) Salary and other Administrative Expenses	:	60%
d) Future Development	:	10%

Once programmes are operational, fee receipt from the programme's budget to be planned as per the guidelines of University Grants Commission.

O. Quality Assurance:

The University has established the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) in the University campus. The CIQA will monitor and maintain the quality of the ODL programmes. It has the following objectives in making the compliances of quality implementations.

Objectives:
The objective of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance is to develop and put in place a comprehensive and dynamic internal quality assurance system to ensure that programmes of higher education in the Open and Distance Learning mode and Online mode being implemented by the Higher Educational Institution are of acceptable quality and further improved on continuous basis.

Functions of CIQA:

The functions of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance would be following

1) To maintain quality in the services provided to the learners.
2) To undertake self-evaluative and reflective exercises for continual quality improvement in all the systems and processes of the Higher Educational Institution.
3) To contribute in the identification of the key areas in which Higher Educational Institution should maintain quality.
4) To devise mechanism to ensure that the quality of Open and Distance Learning programmes matches with the quality of relevant programmes in conventional mode.
5) To devise mechanisms for interaction with and obtaining feedback from all stakeholders namely, learners, teachers, staff, parents, society, employers, and Government for quality improvement.
6) To suggest measures to the authorities of Higher Educational Institution for qualitative improvement.
7) Tofacilitatetheimplementationofitsrecommendationsthroughperiodicreviews.
8) To organize workshops/ seminars/ symposium on quality related themes, ensure participation of all stakeholders, and disseminate the reports of such activities among all the stakeholders in Higher Educational Institution.
9) To develop and collate best practices in all areas leading to quality enhancement in services to the learners and disseminate the same all concerned in Higher Educational Institution.
10) To collect, collate and disseminate accurate, complete and reliable statistics about the quality of the programme(s).
11) To ensure that Programme Project Report for each programme is according to the norms and guidelines prescribed by the Commission and wherever necessary by the appropriate regulatory authority having control over the programme.
12) To put in place a mechanism to ensure the proper implementation of Programme Project Reports.
13) To maintain are cord of Annual Plans and Annual Reports of Higher Educational Institution, review them periodically and generate actionable reports.
14) To provide inputs to the Higher Educational Institution for restructuring of programmes in order to make them relevant to the job market.
15) To facilitate system based research on ways of creating learner centric environment and to bring about qualitative change in the entire system.
16) To act as a nodal coordinating unit for seeking assessment and accreditation from a designated body for accreditation such as NAAC etc.
17) To adopt measures to ensure internalization and institutionalization of quality enhancement practices through periodic accreditation and audit.
18) To coordinate between Higher Educational Institution and the Commission for various qualities related initiatives or guidelines.
19) To obtain information from other Higher Educational Institutions on various quality benchmarks or parameters and best practices.
20) To record activities undertaken on quality assurance in the form of an annual report of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance.
21) It will be mandatory for Centre for Internal Quality Assurance to submit Annual Reports to the Statutory Authorities or Bodies of the Higher Educational Institution about its activities at the end of each academic session. A copy of report in the format as specified by the

Commission, duly approved by the statutory authorities of the Higher Educational Institution shall be submitted annually to the Commission.

After enrolling in M.A Political Science programme at Mata Tripura Sundari Open University through ODL mode, student will be able to impart essential knowledge of political, social movements and trends in contemporary theory and interdisciplinary extensions. After completion M.A Political Science programme, student will demonstrate a graduate-level ability to use current theoretical approaches to polity study as well as the ability to synthesize analytical and practical knowledge in several aspects.