**Kolhan University**

**Chaibasa**



**New Admission**

**&**

**Examination**

**(CBCS) Regulation**

**For**

**Post Graduate Courses**

**Effective from Academic Session (2020-2022)**

 **CBCS Course Structure: M.A. Political Science Programme**

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 Kolhan University,Chaibasa

 Courses of Study for M.A. Political Science Programme

 Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

 w.e.f. 2020-2022

 CBCS Course Structure: M.A. Political Science Programme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Semesters** | **Courses** | **Credit** | **Hrs./Week** |
| **I** | **Core Course-1(CC-101): Indian Political Thought** | **4****4****4****4****4** | **60****60****60****60****60** |
| **Core Course-2(CC-102): Modern Indian Political Thought** |
| **Core Course-3(CC-103): Indian Government and Politics** |
| **Core Course-4(CC-104): Western Political Thought** |
| **Core Course-5(CC-105): Modern Political Theory** |
| **II** | **Core Course-6(CC-201): Research Methodology** | **4****4****4****4****4** | **60****60****60****60****60** |
| **Core Course-7(CC-202):****Theories of Comparative Politics** |
| **Core Course-8(CC-203): Theory of Public Administration** |
| **Core Course-9(CC-204): Theories of International Relations** |
| **Core Course-10(CC-205): Political Ideology** |
| **III** | **Core Course-11(CC-301): Democratic Process & Politics in India** | **4****4****4****4****6** | **60****60****60****60****120** |
| **Core Course-12(CC-302): Politics of Developing Countries** |
| **Discipline Specific Elective-1****(DSE-301)A: Understanding of Ambedkar in Contemporary India** |
| **(DSE-301)B: Bureaucracy** |
| **(DSE-301)C:Politics of Jharkhand** |
| **Discipline Specific Elective-2 (DSE-302)A:Democracy & Human Rights in India** |
| **(DSE-302)B:Democracy & Political Institutions in India** |
| **(DSE-302)C:International Organization** |
| **Project(PR)-1{PR-301}** |
| **IV** | **Core Course-13(CC-401): India’s Foreign Policy** | **4****4****4****4****6** | **60****60****60****60****120** |
| **Core Course-14(CC-402): State Politics in India** |
| **Discipline Specific Elective-3****(DSE-401)A:Understanding of Gandhi in Contemporary Period** |
| **(DSE-401)B:Gender & Politics** |
| **(DSE-401)C:Governance & Public Policy in India** |
| **Discipline Specific Elective-4****(DSE-402)A: India’s Relations with Neighbours& Extended Neighbours** |
| **(DSE-402)B:National Security &Conflict Studies** |
| **(DSE-402)C:Regional Cooperation &Globalization** |
| **Project(PR)-2{PR-401}** |
| **Total Credit** |  | **84** |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**M.A. Political Science**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Regulation**

**New Admission Effective from 2020-2022**

**Semester-1**

**Course Content**

**Core Course-1 (CC-101)**

**Indian Political Thought**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic. | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Indian Political Thought-Genesis, Development & Nature. | As Per Regulation |
| 2 | Manu: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |
| 3 | Kautilya: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |
| 4 | Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |
| 5 | Dayanand Saraswati: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |
| 6 | Vivekanand: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |
| 7 | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Ideas on State, Government, Society and Religion. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Rychi Tyagi(Ed.), “Prachin Evam Madhya Kaleen Bharat Ka Rajnitik Chintan’, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. Brij Kishor Sharma, “Indian Political Thought”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
3. RuchiTyagi(Ed.), “PrachinEvam Madhya Kaleen Bharat Ka Rajnitik Chintan”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
4. V.P. Verma, “Modern Political Thought” Laxmi Narayan Agrawal Publication, Agra.
5. A. Appadorai, “Documents of Political Thought In Modern India”,Oxfoed University Press, Bombay.
6. B.R. Nanda, “Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru: Studies in Indian Nationalism”, Allen And Unwin, London.
7. O. P. Gaba, “ Bharatiya Rajanitik Vicharak” Mayur Paper Backs, Delhi.
8. M. P. Awasthi, “Bharatiya Rajanitik Vicharak”,Laxmi Narayan Agrawal Publication, Agra.

**Note:1. For more online Journal &Books Learning for all Papers, please Visit 10 Initiative of MHRD, Government of India Links:**

[**https://storage.googleapis.com/uniquecourses/online.html**](https://storage.googleapis.com/uniquecourses/online.html)

[**http://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/ugcmoocs/moocs\_courses.php**](http://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/ugcmoocs/moocs_courses.php)

[**http://www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/**](http://www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/)

**e-Content courseware in UG subjects-** <http://cec.nic.in/cec/>

[**https://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat**](https://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat)

[**https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/**](https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/)

[**https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/)

[**https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/)

[**https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/)

**Note:2. Students are requested to visit various think tank and Policy decisions website, Govt.of India, Govt.of Jharkhand website, Various constitutional organizations website ,Various journals website for more information and update of Learning.**

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester I Core Course-2 (CC-102)**

**Modern Indian Political Thought**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Liberal & Political Ideas of Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. | As per Regulation |
| 2 |  Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Arvindo Ghosh: Political Ideas & Nationalism |  |
| 3 | Gandhism: Non Violence, Satyagraha & State and Religion. Gandhi’s Vision of Peace &World Order, Visionary of Modern India |  |
| 4 | Communism of M.N. Roy. |  |
| 5 | Political Ideas & Secularism of J.L. Nehru, Aacharya Narendra Dev. |  |
| 6 | Jotiba Phule -Women Rights, Sahuji Maharaj-Social Justice. B. R. Ambedkar- Social Justice, Democracy, Waiting for a Visa, women Rights, and Democratic rights of Political Participation & Mobilization, Role of Making Constitution of India, and Visionary of Modern India. Contemporary Political thought- Social Exclusion of Amartya Sen |  |
| 7 |  Nationalism of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya and Deendayal Upadhyaya. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Rychi Tyagi(Ed.), “Prachin Evam Madhya Kaleen Bharat Ka Rajnitik Chintan’, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. BrijKishor Sharma, “Indian Political Thought”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
3. RuchiTyagi(Ed.), “Prachin Evam Madhya Kaleen Bharat KaRajnitikChintan”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
4. V.P. Verma, “Modern Political Thought” Laxmi Narayan Agrawal Publication, Agra.
5. A. Appadorai, “Documents of Political Thought In Modern India”,Oxfoed University Press, Bombay.
6. B.R. Nanda, “Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru: Studies In Indian Nationalism”, Allen And Unwin, London.
7. O. P. Gaba, “ Bharatiya Rajanitik Vicharak” Mayur Paper Backs, Delhi.
8. M. P. Awasthi, “Bharatiya Rajanitik Vicharak”,Laxmi Narayan Agrawal Publication, Agra.
9. David Hardiman *Gandhi in his time and our: Indian Legacy,* Permanent Black, New Delhi,2003.
10. Amartya Sen, Social Exclusion,Concept Application and Scrutiny,Publisher,Critical quest,2004
11. For Ambedkar writing and Speeches,visit Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment,Government of India website,Columbia University website,Ministry of Social Justice Government of Maharastra, and Ambedkar Foundation,Govt.of

India

1. Aakash Singh and Silika Mohapatrae(ed), Indian Political Thought, Routledge
2. Pradip Basu, Social Thinkers of Modern Times, Setu Prakashani
3. Dasarathi Bhuyan, Indian Political Thinkers,Kibab Mahal,College Square,Cuttack

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester I**

**Course Course-3 (CC-103)**

**Indian Government and Politics**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Constituent Assembly: Its Composition and Working. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Ideological Contents: Socio-Economic and Philosophical Base of Indian Constitution and Preamble. |  |
| 3 | Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. |  |
| 4 | Constitution as an Instrument of Social Change and Constitution Amendment Process. |  |
| 5 | Union Government: President, Prime Minister and Parliament. |  |
| 6 | State Government: Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislature. |  |
| 7 | Supreme Court, High Court and Judicial Activism. Role of Judiciary in Protecting Constitution, Democracy and Constitutional Institutions |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. B. N. Chawdhari &Yuvaraj Kumar, “Bharat main Sanvadhanik Loktntra Aur Shasan”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. Subhash Kashyap, “Sansadiya Loktantraka Itihas”,Delhi University Press, Delhi.
3. Subhash Kashyap, “Bharatiya Sansad: Samasyain Aur Samadhan”,Delhi University Press, Delhi.
4. A. P. Avasthi, “Indian Government and Politics”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
5. S. C. Singhal, “BharatiyaShasanAurRajiniti”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
6. B. L. Phariya, “BharatiyaShasanAurRajiniti,“SahityaBhawan”, Agra.
7. A. R. Khan, “The Constitution Of India”, Access Publishing Delhi.
8. A. S. Narang, “Indian Political System, Process and Development”, Gitanjali Publishing House, Delhi.
9. M. V. Payalee, “An Introduction to the Constitution Of India”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
10. Prakash Chander, “Indian Government and Politics”, Jawahar publisher, Delhi.
11. Mahendra P. Singh & Himanshu Roy(Ed.), “Bharatiya Rainikit Pranali Sanrachna Aur Vikas”, Delhi University Publication, Delhi.
12. Pukharaj Jain, “Bharatiya Rashtriya Andolan Evam Bharatiya Sanvidhan”, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.

13.G. Austin: The Indian Constitution.

14.G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

15.S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

16.M.V. Pylee: India’s Constitution.

17.S.L. Sikri: Indian Government and Politics.

18.S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

19.A.G. Noorani: Constitutional Question in India.

20.G. Austin, (2010) ‘The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action’, in The IndianConstitution: Cornerstone of a Nation,New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print, pp.1-25.

21.R. Bhargava, (2008) ‘Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution’, in 22.R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.

23.S. K. Chaube, (2009) The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi: National Book Trust.

24.G. Austin, (2000) ‘The Social Revolution and the First Amendment’, in Working a DemocraticConstitution, New Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.

25.B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) ‘The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions’, in The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.

26.V. Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) ‘Parliament’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The OxfordCompanion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.

27.J. Manor, (2005) ‘The Presidency’, in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) Public Institutions inIndia, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.

28.J. Manor, (1994) ‘The Prime Minister and the President’, in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) Nehruto the Nineties: The6Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India, Vancouver: University ofBritish Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.

29.H. Khare, (2003) ‘Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government’, in A. Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) The Indian Parliament: AComparative Perspective, New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.

30.U. Baxi, (2010) ‘The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy’, Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.

31.R. Ramachandran, (2006) ‘The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine’ in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.

32.M. Singh, and R. Saxena (eds.), (2011) ‘Towards Greater Federalization,’ in Indian Politics:Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning, Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd., pp.166-195.

33.V. Marwah, (1995) ‘Use and Abuse of Emergency Powers: The Indian Experience’, in B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.)Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a ComparativePerspective, Delhi: Konark, pp. 136-159.

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester I Core Course-4 (CC-104)**

**Western Political Thought**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Plato: Ideas on State, Justice, Education, Communism and Philosopher King.  | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Aristotle: Aristotle’s Conception of Man, The Idea of the Good, State & Ideal State, Citizenship, and Constitution and Slavery. |  |
| 3 | Machiavelli: As Modern Thinker, an Idea on Humanism, Power and Virtue And Statecraft. |  |
| 4 | Hobbes: Human Nature, Nature of the State Social Contract, State Sovereignty. |  |
| 5 | Kant: Kant’s Moral Thinking, Conception of Politics, War and Peace and Enlightenment. |  |
| 6 | Hegel: Hegel on Morality and Ethical Life, Hegel on Family, Civil Society and State, On Dialectic and State. |  |
| 7 | Marx: On Alienation, Dialectical Materialism, Class Struggle, Communism, Class Civil Society and the State. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Subrata Mukharjee & Sushila Ramaswami, “A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
2. Prem Arora and Brij Grover, “Political Thought Plato to Marx”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
3. J. C. Johari, “Political Thought Modern, Recent and Contemporary”,Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
4. Iqabal Narayan, “Pratinidhi Rajanitik Vicharak”, Shiv Lal Agrawal &Company, Agra.
5. Michel Foster, “Rajanitik Chintan Ke Aadhar”, Delhi University, Press, Delhi.
6. Subrat Mukharjee and Sushila Ramaswami, “Pashchatya Rajanitik Chintan”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
7. Karl Marx, The Manifesto of the Communist Party,Mosco:Progress Publishers,1952
8. Karl Marx, Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts:Early Writings, translated by Rodney Livingstone, Harmondworth: Penguin Books,1975
9. A Gerald Cohen, Karl Marx’s Theory of History: A Defence, Princeton: Princeton University Press,2000
10. Paul D’ Amato, The Meaning of Marxism,Chicago:Haymarket Books,2006
11. David McLellan, Karl Marx: His Life and Thought,New York: Harper Collins,1978
12. Shefali Jha, Western Political Thought, From Plato to Marx,Pearson,Delhi,2010
13. E. Barker, Greek Political Theory: Plato and his Predecessors, New York: Routledge,1977
14. Terence Irwin, Plato’s Ethics, New York: Oxford University Press,1995
15. Edith Hamilton and Huntington Cairns(eds),Plato: The Collected Dialogues Including the Letters,Bollingen SeriesLXXI,Princeton:Princeton University Press,1987
16. R.Kraut,Aristotle: Political Philosophy,Oxford University,Press,2003
17. J.L.Ackrill,Aristotle the Philosopher,New York:Oxford UniversityPress,1981

18.A.Skoble and T. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.

19.D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates tothe Present

20.G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.

21.D. Boucher and P. Kelly: Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present.

22.S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A history of political Thought: From Plato to Marx.

23.R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.

24.Q. Skinner: The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 Volumes).

25.A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: from Plato to Marx.

26.C.E.M. Joad: Political Theory.

27.L. Kolakowski: Main Currents of Marxism (3 Volumes).

28.D.K. Das and T. Chattopadhyay: Varieties of Socialism.

29.D. McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.

30.D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester I Core Course-5 (CC-105)**

**Modern Political Theory**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Nature and Significance of Political Theory. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Classical Political Theory: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Limitation. |  |
| 3 |  Modern Political Theory: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Limitation. |  |
| 4 | Behaviorism: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Limitation. |  |
| 5 | Post Behaviorism: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Limitation. |  |
| 6 | Decline of Political Theory and Revival of Political Theory & Recent Trends in Political theory. |  |
| 7 | New Political Concept: Multiculturalism, Secularism, Protectionism, Nationalism, New Nationalism, New Social Movement |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. R. Bhargav and A. Acharya (Ed.) “Political Theory: An Introduction” Pearson Longman Publication, New Delhi.
2. David Marsh, “Theory and Methods in Political Science”, Palgrove Mac Millan Publication, New Delhi.
3. O.P.Gaba, “Rajanitik Siddhant Ki Roop Rekha”, Mayur Paperbacks Publication, New Delhi.
4. O.P.Gaba, “Samkalin Rajanitik Siddhant”, Mayur Paperbacks Publication, New Delhi.
5. Balwan Gautam(Ed.), “Rajanitik Siddhant”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
6. Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya, “Political Theory Ideas and Institutions”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
7. E. D. Ashirvatham, “Principle of Political Theory”, S Chand Delhi.
8. Sushila Ramaswami,”Political Theory”, PHI Publication, New Delhi.
9. Dr. S.P. Verma, “Aadhunik Rajnitik Siddhant”, Vikash Publication New Delhi.
10. Dr.Aashirvadam, “ Rajnitik Vigyan Ke Siddhant”, S. Chand Publication New Delhi.
11. Gyan Singh Sandhu(Ed.), “Rajaniti Siddhant” Delhi University, Press, Delhi.

 **Semester-II**

 **M.A.(Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester II Core Course-6(CC-201)**

**Research Methodology**

Course Content:

Objectives: The objective of this subject is to acquaint and enhance the knowledge of Research and also to provide insights as to how research is conducted as well as to acquaint with online Teaching & Learning

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit No.** | **Topics** | **No. of Lectures** |
| **1** | Introduction to Research: Meaning, Characteristics, Objectives and Importance of research, Motivation and objectives- Research methods vs. Methodology. Types and Method of research – Descriptive vs. Analytical, Applied vs. Fundamental, Quantitative vs. Qualitative, Conceptual vs. Empirical.  | **As per Regulation** |
| **2** | Research Formulation: Defining and Formulating the research problem – Selecting the problem – Necessity of defining the problem – Importance of literature review in defining a problem – Literature review – Primary and Secondary Sources – reviews, treaties, monograph- patents – web as a source – searching the web – Critical literature review – Identifying gap areas from literature review – Development of Working hypothesis. |  |
| **3** | Research Design: Concept and Importance in Research – Features of a good research design – Exploratory Research Design – concept, types and uses. Experimental Design: Concept of Independent & Dependent variables. |  |
| **4** | Data Collection and Analysis: execution of the research – Observation and Collection of Data – Method of data collection – Sampling Method – data Processing and Analysis strategies – Data Analysis with Statistical Packages – Hypothesis-testing – Generalization and Interpretation. |  |
| **5** | Research Report: Types of research reports – Brief reports and Detailed reports; Report Writing: Structure of research report – Preliminary section, Main report, Interpretation of Results and Suggested Recommendations; Report Writing: Formulation rules for writing the report: Guidelines for presenting tabular data, Guidelines for visual Representation, Illustrations and tables – Bibliography, referencing and footnotes. |  |
| **6** | Research Academic Ethics, Research Article Writing, Research Chapter Writing |  |
| **7** | Online Teaching &Learning, Moodle & Developing Course Content, Moodle Learning Management, Design, Develop and Deliver online Courses |  |

**References:**

1. Garg, B. L., Karadia, R., Agrawal, F. and Agrawal, U.K.,2007, An Introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers.
2. Kothari, C. R. 1990, Research Methodology: Method and Techniques. New Age International.
3. Sinha, S. C. and Dhiman, A. K. 2002, Research Methodology, EssEss Publications, 2 Volumes.
4. Trochim, W. M. K.., 2005, Research Methods: the concise knowledge base, Atomic D. Publication.
5. Donald Cooper & Pamela Schindler, Business Research Methods – TMGH, 9th Edition.
6. Alan Bryman& Emma Bell, Business Research Methods – Oxford University Press.
7. Pani, Prabhat Kumar, 2015, Research Methodology: Principles and Practices, S. K. Book Agency, New Delhi.
8. Pani, Prabhat Kumar, 2015, Statistical applications in Social Science Research, Avon Publications, New Dehli.

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester II Core Course-7 (CC-202)**

**Theories of Comparative Politics**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Comparative Politics: Definition, Nature and Approach to Study of Comparative Politics, Traditional, Behavioural &Post-Behavioural. Paradigmatic Influences on Comparative Politics, Structural-Functional and Political Economy Approach. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Theories of Political Culture: Meaning, Nature and Typology.Political Socialization: Meaning, Nature and Agents of Political Socialization. |  |
| 3 | Nature, Function and Role of State: Liberal and Totalitarian. |  |
| 4 | Constitution and Constitutionalism: Liberal Democratic System and Totalitarian System. |  |
| 5 | Political Parties: Liberal Democratic System and Totalitarian System. |  |
| 6 | Pressure Groups: Liberal Democratic System and Totalitarian System. |  |
| 7 | Political Development: Definition and Characteristics, Development, Nationalism &ModernizationLucian Pye Concept of Political Development. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. O. P. Gaba, “Tulanatmak Rajaniti Ki Roop-Rekha”, Mayur Paper Backs, New Delhi.
2. J.C. Johari, “Tulanatmak Rajanit”, S. Chand Publication, New Delhi.
3. P. D. Sharama, “Tulanatmak Rajanitik Sansathayein”.
4. J.D. Nagle, “Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political System Performance In three Worlds”, Nelson Hall Chicago.
5. A. R. Ball and B. Guy Peters, “Modern Politics And Government”, Macmillan, London.
6. J. C. Johari, “Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concept and Major Trends”, Sterling Publication, New Delhi.
7. Asha Gupta, “Tulanatmak Shasan Aur Rajniti: Samakaleen Pravittiyan”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
8. V. N. Khanna, “Comparative Study of Government and Politics”, Jawahar Publisher, New Delhi.
9. TapanViswal(Ed.), “Tulanatmak Rajaniti: Sansthayen Aur Prakriyaen”, Orient Blackswain, Hyderabad.
10. O. P. Gaba, “Tulanatmak Rajaniti Ki Roop-Rekha”, Mayur Paper Backs, New Delhi.
11. J.C. Johari, “Tulanatmak Rajanit”, S. Chand Publication, New Dehli.
12. J.D. Nagle, “Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political System Performance In three Worlds”, Nelson Hall Chicago.
13. A. R. Ball and B. Guy Peters, “Modern Politics and Government”, Macmillan, London.
14. J. C. Johari, “Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concept and Major Trends”, Sterling Publication, New Delhi.
15. Ronald H. Chilecote, “The Theories of Comparative Politics”, 2018, Routledge,USA
16. Gabriel Almond “Comparative Political Systems”, Journal of Politics,XVIII(August)
17. Gabriel Almond & Sidney Verba, “The Civic Culture or The Civic Culture:Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations,1963
18. Gabriel Almond &G.B.Powell.Jr., “Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach,Boston,1966
19. Gabriel Almond, “A Developmental Approach to Political Systems”, World Politics XVII,January,1965
20. Lucian Pye, “World Culture”, 1963

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester II Core Course-8(203)**

**Theory of Public Administration**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | New Public Administration and New Public Management.Administrative Ethos and Administrative Culture. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration. |  |
| 3 | Scientific Management Theory: F. W. Taylor.Ecological Theory: F. W. Riggs. |  |
| 4 | Decision Making Theory: Hebert Simon. |  |
| 5 | Human Relation Theory: Elton Mayo. |  |
| 6 | Bureaucracy: Max Weber’s View. |  |
| 7 | Public Policy: Concept, Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. |  |
| 8 | E-Governance, E-Governance in India, Public Policy in India, Trends, Models, Challenges**,** Good Governance Initiatives in India, Participatory Democracy in India, Lokpal and removal of Citizens grievances in India |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. SushamaYadav And BalwanGautam, “Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar”,OrientBlckswain, Hyderabad.
2. RumakiBasu, “LokPrshasan”, Jawahar Publication, Delhi.
3. M. P. Sharma and B.L. Saana, “Lok Prashasan”, Kitab Mahal, Delhi.
4. Avasthi and Avasthi, “Public administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
5. L. D. White, “Introduction to the Study of Public administration”, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
6. Vishnu Bhagawan and Vidya Bhushan, “A text Book of Public administration”, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.
7. Mohit Bhattacharya, “Public Administration and Planning”, the World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calctta.
8. Mohit Bhattacharya, “New Horizons of Public administration”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
9. Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
10. R.K.Sapru, Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers
11. M.P.Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
12. M.Bhattacharya: Restructuring Public Administration

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester II Core Course-9 (CC-204)**

**Theories of International Relations**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Development of the Study of International Relation as an Independent Discipline. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Theory Of International Relation: Classical (Realism and Idealism), Marxist Theory, Pluralist Theory and World System Theory. Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Postmodernism. |  |
| 3 | Power its Constituent and Limitation. |  |
| 4 | The Management of Power: Balance of Power, Collective Security and Changing Nature of National Power. Soft Power, Public Diplomacy &Image Building. |  |
| 5 | Non-Alignment Movement (NAM): Formation, Role and Relevance. |  |
| 6 | National Interest, Disarmament and Arms Control (CTBT & NPT),National Security & Geo-strategic |  |
| 7 | Regional Organization: SAARC, ASEAN,BRICS, EC&BREXIT,BIMSTEC |  |
| 8 | Look East to Act East Policy, New Silk Road Trade, OBOR,CPEC, QUAD &QUAD Plus, South China Sea & Indo-Pacific, Indian Ocean &Maritime Security |  |
| 9 |  Rise of International Order: Great Power, Emerging Power& Rising Power, Middle Power, Regional Power, Multi-polar World or Multiplex World |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. K. K. Kulshrestha, “International Relation” S. Chand & Com., Delhi.
2. Anveek Chatterjee, “World Politics”, Pearson Publication, Delhi.
3. Joshua S. Gold Stone & J.C. Chatterjee, “International Relation”, Pearson Publication, Delhi.
4. B. L. Fharia& K. Fharia, “Antar Rashtriya Rajinit”, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
5. S. C. Singhal “Antar Rashtriya Rajiniti”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
6. B. L. Pharia, “Antar Rashtriya Sambandh”, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
7. S. C. Singhal, “Antar Rashtriya Sambandh”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
8. Palmer & Perkins, “International Relations”, AITBS Publishers India
9. Prakash Chandra, “International Politics”, Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi
10. Hans J. Morgenthau, “Politics Among Nations”
11. McClleland,Olson,Sondermann,” The Theory and Practice of International Relations, 1977
12. Quincy Wright, “The Study of International Politics”,Newyork,1955

 13. R. B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory*, New York:

Cambridge University Press, 1995.

 14.Alexander Wendt, *Social Theory of International Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University

Press, 1999.

 15.Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics* (London: Addison-Wesley Publishing,

1979).

 16.Raymond Aron, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*, New York, Anchor

Books, 1973.

17.Chris Brown with Kirsten Ainley, *Understanding International Relations*, 3rd Ed., Palgrave

Macmillan, 2005.

1. Scott Burchill et al, *Theories of International Relations* 3rd ed, Basingstoke: Palgrave

Macmillan, 2005.

1. Goldstein, International Relations, Pearson India,2017
2. Amitav Acharya, The End of the American World Order,Second Edition
3. Kishore Mahbubani, Has China Won?, BBS Public Affairs,New York
4. John.J. Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of the Great Power Politics,W.W. Norton & Company,London,2001
5. Joseph Nye,Soft Power
6. C.Raja Mohan, Soft Power

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

 **Semester II**

**Core Course-10 (CC-205)**

**Political Ideology**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Liberalism. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Marxism. |  |
| 3 | Libertarianism. |  |
| 4 | Feminism. |  |
| 5 | Fascism and Nazism |  |
| 6 | Environmentalism. |  |
| 7 | Conservatism. Multiculturalism, Protectionism  |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. B. L. Phariya, “Samkalin Rajinitik Mudde”, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
2. S. C. Singhal,“Samkalin Rajinitik Mudde”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
3. S. C. Singhal,“Rajinitik Vichardharain”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
4. Ram Chandra Gupt, “Aadhunik Rajnitik Vichardharaein”, MacMillan Delhi.
5. C. L. Wayper, “Teach Yourself Political Thought”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
6. Roger Eatwell& Wright, “Book on Contemporary Political Ideology”, Rawat Publication, Delhi.
7. Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies, Palgrave macmilan,2017
8. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engeles, The Communist Manifesto,2018,Jaico Publishing House,Mumbai

**M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

 **Semester-III Core Course-11 (CC-301)**

 **Democratic Process & Politics in India**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Classes |
| 1 | Party System In India: (a)Multi- Party System: An Overview from Single Party to Dominant.(b)Regional and State Parties.(c)Coalition Parties. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Changing Profile of National Political Parties & Regional Political Parties:(a)Ideology.(b)Leadership.(c)Social Base.(d)Support Structure.(e)Electoral Performance. |  |
| 3 | Election In India:(a)Determinant of Voting Behaviour: Caste, Community, Class, Gender and Region. Communalism and secular politics(b)Money Power, Violence And Electoral Process, Anti-Defection Law & its Misuse(c)Electoral Reform and Funding of Election, Electoral Bonds & India’s Political Funding System |  |
| 4 | Non-Party Actors and their Impact on Political Parties:(a)Trade Union And Peasant Movements.(b)Dalit, Tribes and Unorganized Labour.(c)Religious and Linguistic Minorities.(d)Women and Environment Movements(e)Role of Pressure group and Lobbies. |  |
| 5 | Role of Constitutional Institutions Protecting Democratic Values-Supreme Court, Election Commission of India, Parliament, Print & Television Media |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Vivek Kumar, “Caste And Democracy In India”, Gyan Publishing House Delhi.
2. Pravin Kumar Jha, ‘Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective”, Prearson Publication, Delhi.
3. A.S. Narang, “Indian Political System, Process and Development”, Gitanjali Publishing House, Delhi.
4. Bimal Prasad, “The Making of India”, Vitasta Publication, Delhi.
5. Paul R. Brass, “The politics of India since Independence”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
6. Ravindra Kumar, “Dalit Exclusion and Subordination”, Rawat Publication, Delhi.
7. Prakash Chander, “Indian Government and Politics”, Jawahar publisher, Delhi.
8. Mahendra P. Singh &Himanshu Roy(Ed.), “Bharatiya Rainikit Pranali Sanrachna Aur Vikas”, Delhi University Publication, Delhi.
9. P.Sial & B.B.Biswas(Ed), “Indian Democracy at 70,Challenges Ahead”, Mark Books Publisher, New Delhi,2019

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester III CC-12(CC-302))**

**Politics of Developing Countries**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Colonialism: Meaning, Growth, Type and New Colonialism. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Nature of anti-Colonial Struggle. |  |
| 3 | Post-Colonial State. |  |
| 4 | Political Leadership. |  |
| 5 | Political Institutions. |  |
| 6 | Constitutionalism. |  |
| 7 | Waves of Democratic Expansion and Recent Trends. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Satya M. Roy (Ed.) “Bharat Mein Upnivesh Vad Aur RastraVad”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. Almond And Lolian, “Politics of Developing Areas”
3. B. Smith, “Understanding Third World Politics”, Macmillan London.
4. M. Millar, “The Third World In Global Environmental Politics”, Chicago University Press.

6.Bernard S. Cohn and Nicholas B. Dirks, `Beyond the Fringe: The Nation-State, Colonialismand Technologies of Power', Journal of Historical Sociology, Vol.1, No.2, June 1988.

7.David Dyzenhaus, The Constitution of Law: Legality in a Time of Emergency, CambridgeUniversity Press, Cambridge, 2003.

8.David Held, ‘The Development of the Modern State’, Stuart Hall and Bram Gieben, eds.Formations of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1982.

9.David Scott, ‘Colonial Governmentality’ in Refashioning Futures: Criticism after Postcoloniality, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1999.

10.James Tully, Strange Multiplicity: Constitutionalism in an Age of Diversity, Cambridge

University Press, Cambridge, 1995.

11.Joel S. Migdal, ‘Studying the State’, in Mark Irving, Lichback and Alan S. Zukerman,Comparative Politics, Rationality, Culture and Structure, Cambridge, Cambridge UniversityPress, 1997.

12.Jose Maria Maravall and Adam Przeworski, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Cambridge University Press

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

 **Discipline Specific Elective-1**

 **(DSE-301)**

**DSE-(301)A**

**Understanding of Ambedkar in Contemporary India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Ambedkar: Nation & Nation Building, Constitution | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Human Rights & Social Justice |  |
| 3 | Political Movements for Marginalized & Women(Hindu Code Bill) |  |
| 4 | Democracy |  |
| 5 | Ambedkar & Nationalism |  |
| 6 | Waiting for Visa, Legacy of Ambedkar &Building of Modern India |  |

**Suggested Readings:-**

 Waiting for Visa, Please Visit Columbia University Website-columbia.edu

G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Phule-Remembering the Kingdom of Bali’, Seeking Begumpura

Navyana, pp. 159-184.

M. Gore, (1993) *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar’s Political and Social Thought,*Delhi: Sage Publication, pp. 73-122 ; 196-225.

B. Ambedkar, (1989) ‘Annihilation of Caste with a Reply to Mahatma Gandhi’, in *Dr.*

*Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 1*, Education Deptt., Government

of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 23-96.

E. Zelliot, (1996) ‘From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement’, in

*The Leadership of Babasaheb Ambedkar*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 53-78.

G. Omvedt, *Liberty Equality and Community: Dr. Ambedkar’s Vision of New Social Order*,

Available at http://www.ambedkar.org/research/LibertyEquality.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

*The Untouchables Who were they and why they become Untouchables?*, Available at

http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/39A.Untouchables%20who%20were%20they\_why%20th

ey%20became%20PART%20I.htm, Accessed: 18.04.2013.

B. Ambedkar, (1987) ‘The Hindu Social Order: Its Essential Principles’, in *Dr. Babasaheb*

*Ambedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 3*, Education Deptt., Government of

Maharashtra, 1989, pp. 95-129.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘What way Emancipation?’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and*

*Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-175-201.

B. Ambedkar, (1987) ‘Philosophy of Hinduism’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and*

*Speeches, Vol. 3,* Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-3-92.

E. Zelliot, (2013) ‘Ambedkar’s World: The Making of Babasaheb and the Dalit Movement’, in

*The Religious Conversion Movement-1935-1956*, Delhi, pp. 143-173.

S. Rege, (2013) ‘Against the Madness of Manu’, in *B. R. Ambedkar’s Writings on*

*Brahmanical Patriarchy*, Navyana Publication, pp. 13-59 ; 191-232.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘The Rise and Fall of Hindu Woman: Who was Responsible for It?’, in

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches Vol. 17- II,* Education Deptt.,

Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 109-129.

B. Ambedkar, (1987) ‘The Women and the Counter-Revolution’, in *Dr. Babasaheb*

*Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 3,* Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra,

Mumbai, pp. 427-437.

P. Ramabai , (2013), *The High Caste Hindu Woman,* Critical Quest, Delhi.

B. Ambedkar, (1991) ‘What Gandhi and Congress have done to the Untouchables’, in

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, Education Deptt, Government of

Maharashtra, Vol.9, pp. 40-102; 181-198; 274-297.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Conditions Precedent for the successful working of Democracy’, in

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt,

Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 472-486.

G. Aloysius, (2009). *Ambedkar on Nation and Nationalism*, Critical Quest, Delhi.

B. R. Ambedkar, (2003), ‘I have no Homeland’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and*

*Speeches Vol- 17,* Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-51-58.

B. Ambedkar, (2003), ‘Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Bringing The Untouchables on the

Political Horizon of India and Lying A Foundation of Indian Democracy’, in *Dr. Babasaheb*

*Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-I*, Education Deptt., Government of

Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-63-178.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Buddhism paved way for Democracy and Socialistic Pattern of

Society’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt.,Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 406-409.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Failure of Parliamentary Democracy will Result in Rebellion,

Anarchy and Communism’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*,

Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 423-437.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Prospects of Democracy in India’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar*

*Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra,

Mumbai, pp. 519-523.

B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘People cemented by feeling of one country, One Constitution and One

Destiny, Take the Risk of Being Independent’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and*

*Speeches Vol. 17-III,* Education Deptt, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 13-59.

Ambedkar, Evidence before South Borough committee on Franchise, Available at

http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/07.%20Evidence%20before%20the%20Southborough%2

0Committee.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

 **DSE-(301)B**

**Bureaucracy**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Bureaucracy: Meaning Concept and Role. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Recruitment, Training and Development. |  |
| 3 | Promotion. |  |
| 4 | Discipline and Morale, Conduct Rules and Incentives for Administrative Improvements. |  |
| 5 | Employee-Employers’ Relation and Machinery for Settlement of Service Conditions. |  |
| 6 | Grievances Redressal Mechanism for Citizen and Officials. |  |
| 7 | Impact of Globalization and Liberalization on Bureaucracy. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Sushama Yadav and Balwan Gautam, “Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar”,Orient Blckswain, Hyderabad.
2. Rumaki Basu, “Lok Prshasan”, Jawahar Publication, Delhi.
3. M. P. Sharma and B.L. Saana, “Lok Prashasan”, KitabMahal, Delhi.
4. Avasthi and Avasthi, “Public administration”, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.
5. L. D. White, “Introduction to the Study of Public administration”, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
6. Vishnu Bhagawan and Vidya Bhushan, “A text Book of Public administration”, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.
7. Mohit Bhattacharya, “Public Administration and Planning”, the World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
8. Mohit Bhattacharya, “New Horizons of Public administration”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

 **DSE-(301)C**

 **Politics of Jharkhand**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 |  Demography& Culture of Tribal People of Jharkhand | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Socio-economic Determinants of Jharkhand Politics |  |
| 3 | Working of Coalition Government in Jharkhand |  |
| 4 | Naxalism and its Causes, Growth and Effects, Countering Naxalism and problems, Governments role in addressing Naxal Problems |  |
| 5 | Tribal Issues in Jharkhand |  |
| 6 | Constitutional and Policy Provisions for Tribal Development |  |
| 7 | Role of Socio-Religious Organizations for Tribal Development and awareness specially against the practice of witchcraft of Dayan Hatya  |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

1. P. Chaterjee(Ed.), “State And Politics In India”, Oxford University Press.
2. Praveen Kumar Jha, “Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective”, Pearson Publication, Delhi.
3. B. L. Pharia, “Rajyon Ki Rajiniti”, SahityaBhawan, Agra.
4. O. P. Panvare, “GathbandhanSarakareinEvamRastrapati Ki Bhumika”, Gyan Publication House Delhi.
5. Sunil Kumar Singh, “Inside Jharkhand”, Crown Publication, Ranchi.

 **Discipline Specific Elective-2**

 **(DSE-302)**

 **DSE-(302) A**

 **Democracy and Human Rights in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 |  **The Concept of Human Rights:** Western **&**in the Third World Context, National & International Dimensions | As per Regulation |
| 2 | **Human Rights and Constitutional - Legal Framework in India**Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 |  |
| 3 | **Human Rights: Issues and Challenges**Refugees and Displaced Persons, Caste, Minorities, Women, Children,Tribals, Landless, Bonded Labour, Unorganised Labour and Peasants,Undertrails, Prisoners and P.O.W's People with Disability |  |
| 4 | **Impact on Deprived Groups**Gender Based Violence (Domestic and Public),Caste Based Violence and Discrimination, Fundamentalism,Organised Crime, Custodial Torture and Death |  |
| 5 | **State Response to Human Rights**Role of Police, Administration, Army and Paramilitary Forces, Administration of Justice, Judicial Intervention and Activism, Judicial Commissions on Human Rights Affirmative Action for Weaker Sections.Development Strategies |  |
| 6 | **Civil Society and Human Rights** Media, Public Opinion and Human Rights,New Social Movements and NGO's |  |
| 7 | **NHRC and Other Commission Reports****Democracy, Development and Human Rights in India** |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

Alston Philip, *The United Nations and Human Rights-A Critical Appraisal,* Oxford,

Clarendon, 1995.

Baxi, Upendra (ed.), *The Right to be Human,* Delhi, Lancer, 1987

Beetham, David edited, *Politics and Human Rights,* Oxford, Blackwell, 1995

Desai, A R. (ed), *Violations of Democratic Rights in India,* Bombay, Popular Prakashan,

1986.

Evans, Tony, *The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective,* London, Pluto Press,

2001.

Haragopal, G, *Good Governance: Human Rights, Perspective,* Indian Journal of Public

Administration, Vol. 44 (3), July-September,1998.

Hargopal. G. *Political Economy of Human Rights,* Hyderabad, Himalaya, 1999.

Human Rights in India- *The Updated Amnesty International Reports,* Delhi, Vistaar

Iyer, V.R. Krishna, *The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India,* Delhi, Eastern

Law House, 1999.

Kothari, Smitu and Sethi, Harsh (eds.), *Rethinking Human Rights,* Delhi, Lokayan, 1991.

Saksena, K.P. edited, *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence,* Delhi, Gyan, 1999.

Subramanian, S., *Human Rights: International Challenges,* Delhi, Manas, 19

K.P. Saksena, edited, *Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence,* New Delhi:Gyan Books, 1999.

 V.R. Krishna Iyer, *The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India,* New

Delhi: Eastern Law House, 1999

.

Jaytilak Guha Roy, Human Rights for the Twenty-first Century, New Delhi: IIPA,

2004

Guha Roy, S. *Human Rights, Democratic Rights and Popular Protest* , Kolkata:

Progressive Publishers, 2002.

Samkar Sen, *Human Rights in a developing Society*, New Delhi: APH Publishing

Corporation, 1998.

P.C. Dogra, *Threat to Security: How Secured is India from within*, New Delhi: Manas Publication, 2007

 V.R. Krishna Iyer, *Human Rights in India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow,*

Calcutta, Eastern Law House, 1999.

 **DSE-(302)B**

 **Democracy and Political Institutions in India**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 |  **Theory and Practice of the Indian Constitution**Historical origins and Constituent Assembly DebatesTransformative Constitutionalism in Post-colonial context | As per Regulation |
| 2 | **Governmental Institutions: Functioning and inter-relationships** Judiciary: judicial review, judicial independence, judicial activism and judicial Accountability, Executive: coalition governments and changing role of President and PrimeMinister, Legislature: issues of representation and diversity; functioning, Parliamentary Committees and privileges, Issues of institutional supremacy and the debate on basic structure doctrine |  |
| 3 | **Federalism**Union-State relations, Accommodation of diversity, Intergovernmental mechanisms |  |
| 4 | **Local Self Government** Panchayats, Municipalities |  |
| 5 | **Rule of law, rights and accountability**Rule of law, debates on extraordinary laws, and civil libertiesInstitutional mechanisms: The National Human Rights Commission, The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, the National Commission for Minorities, Central Information Commission |  |
| 6 | Role of Independence & Impartial Judiciary in Protecting Constitution, Constitutional Institutions and Democracy in India |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

B.N. Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of*

*India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.

B.D Dua, M.P Singh and Rekha Saxena (eds.) *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The ChangingLandscape*, Manohar, Delhi, 2006.

B.D Dua and M.P Singh ( eds.) *Federalism in the New Millennium*, Manohar, Delhi, 2003.

B. Shiva Rao, *The Framing of India’s Constitution, A Study and Select Documents*, Tripathi,Bombay, 1968.

Balveer Arora and Douglas Verney, eds., *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian*

*Federalism in Comparative Perspective*, Konark, New Delhi, 1995.

Bibek Debroy and Arnab Kumar Hazra, *Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Aspects,*

Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2007.

B.S. Baviskar and George Mathew (eds.), *Inclusion And Exclusion In Local Governance:*

*Field Studies From Rural India,* New Delhi, Sage, 2009

D.C.Wadhwa, *Endangered Constitutionalism: Documents of a Supreme Court Case*, GokhaleInstitute of Politics and Economics, Pune, 2008.

D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1992.

Niraja Gopal Jayal , *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and governance of Public*

*Institutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006

Rajeev Bhargava, (ed.), *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, OUP, New Delhi,

2008.

Devesh Kapur and Pratap B. Mehta, eds., *Public Institutions in India: Performance and*

*Design*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.

Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, OUP, New Delhi, 1966.

Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*,OUP, New Delhi, 1999.

James Manor, ed., *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*,Viking, New Delhi, 1994.

Joel Ruet and Stephanie Tawa Lama-Rewel, *Governing India’s Metropolises*, Routledge,New Delhi, 2009.

K.C Sivaramakrishnan , *Power to the People? (2008) Courts and Panchayats: Backgroundand Review of the Case Law, and Nagarpalikas* , Academic Foundation ,2009.

Lawrence Saez, *Federalism without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reformson India’s Federal System,* Sage, New Delhi, 2002

Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph, *The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional*

*Change*, Vol II, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, *Explaining Indian Democracy: A Fifty Year*

*Perspective 1950-2006,* Vol. I-III, OUP, Delhi, 2008

M.Govimda Rao and Nirvikar Singh, *The Political Economy of Federalism in India*, OUP,New Delhi, 2005.

Madhav Godbole, *The Judiciary and Governance in India*, Rupa, Delhi, 2008.

Nirmal Mukherji & Balveer Arora, ed., *Federalism in India: Origins and Development*,

Vikas, New Delhi, 1992.

Prakash Louis and R.Vashum, *Extraordinary Laws in India,* Indian Social Institute, New

Delhi, 2002.

Rajeev Dhavan and Rekha Saxena, *“ Republic of India” A Global Dialogue on Federalism:*

*Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Governance in Federal Countries,* Vol.3, edited by KatyLe Roy and Cheryl Saunders, Quebec: McGill – Queen’s University Press, 2006.

Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar, *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices,* Sage, NewDelhi, 2004

S.K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, PPH, New Delhi,1973, reprinted, Manohar, Delhi, 2000

S.P. Sathe, *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, OUP,New Delhi, 2002.

 **DSE-(302) C**

 **International Organization**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | The Nature and Evolution of International Organization | As per Regulation |
| 2 | The Failures of League of Nations |  |
| 3 | The United Nations Organs: General Assembly, Security Council |  |
| 4 | The United Nations Agency: WHO, UNESCO,IMF |  |
| 5 | Restructuring of UN |  |
| 6 | Pacific Settlement of International Disputes & Enforcement Actions |  |
| 7 | Refugees Problem |  |
| 8 | European Union |  |
| 9 | African Union |  |

Suggested Readings

1. Palmer & Perkins, “International Relations”, AITBS Publishers India

2. Prakash Chandra, “International Politics”, Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi

3. Hans J. Morgenthau, “Politics Among Nations”

4. McClleland, Olson, Sondermann,” The Theory and Practice of International Relations, 1977

5. Mahendra Kumar, “Theoretical Aspects of International Politics”, Shivlal Aggarwal &Co Agra, 1978

6. P. Pant, “AntarrashtriyaSangathan”,Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

7. Nina Shishir,”SanyuktaRashtraSangh: SaiddhantikEvamVyavaharikPaksh”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.

8. B. L. Phariya, “AntarashtriyaSangathanEvamAntarashtriyaKanoon”, SahityaBhawan, Agra.

9. B. L. Phariya, “AntarashtriyaSangathan ”, SahityaBhawan, Agra.

 **Project Paper(PR) Same as {PR-301}**

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester-III, Project (PR)-1 {PR-301}**

**Democratic Process and Politics in India**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Classes |
| 1 | Party System In India: (a)Multi- Party System: An Overview from Single Party to Dominant.(b)Regional And State Parties.(c)Coalition Parties. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Changing Profile of National Political Parties & Regional Political Parties:(a)Ideology.(b)Leadership.(c)Social Base.(d)Support Structure.(e)Electoral Performance. |  |
| 3 | Election In India:(a)Determinant of Voting Behaviour: Caste, Community, Class, Gender And Region.(b)Money Power, Violence And Electoral Process, Anti-Defection Law & its Misuse(c)Electoral Reform And Funding of Election, Electoral Bonds & India’s Political Funding System |  |
| 4 | Non-Party Actors and Their Impact on Political Parties:(a)Trade Union and Peasant Movements.(b)Dalit, Tribes and Unorganized Labour.(c)Religious and Linguistic Minorities.(d)Women and Environment Movements(e)Role of Pressure group and Lobbies. |  |
| 5 | Role of Constitutional Institutions Protecting Democratic Values-Supreme Court, Election Commission of India, Parliament, Print & Television Media |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. Vivek Kumar, “Caste and Democracy in India”, Gyan Publishing House Delhi.
2. Pravin Kumar Jha, ‘Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective”, Prearson Publication, Delhi.
3. A.S. Narang, “Indian Political System, Process and Development”, Gitanjali Publishing House, Delhi.
4. Bimal Prasad, “The Making of India”, Vitasta Publication, Delhi.
5. Paul R. Brass, “The politics of India since Independence”, Jawahar Publisher Delhi.
6. Ravindra Kumar, “Dalit Exclusion and Subordination”, Rawat Publication, Delhi.
7. Prakash Chander, “Indian Government and Politics”, Jawahar publisher, Delhi.
8. Mahendra P. Singh & Himanshu Roy (Ed.), “Bharatiya Rainikit Pranali Sanrachna Aur Vikas”, Delhi University Publication, Delhi.

 **Semester-IV**

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester IV Core Course-13, (CC-401)**

**India’s Foreign Policy**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Classes |
| 1 | Foreign Policy: Major approaches to Study of Foreign Policy. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Principles and objective of India’s Foreign Policy. |  |
| 3 | Domestic Determinants: Geography, History, Culture Society and Political System. |  |
| 4 | Structure of Foreign Policy: Decision Making, Continuity and Change in India’s Foreign Policy. |  |
| 5 | India’s Engagement with emerging Asia. |  |
| 6 | India’s Approach to Major Global issues: Globalization, Disarmament, Environmental issues, Human Rights and Terrorism. |  |
| 7 | India and UNO.BIMST-EC, Sanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN, Indo-Pacific, QUAD &QUAD Plus |  |
| 8 | Contemporary challenges: New Silk Route Trade, OBOR,CPEC, Maritime Security& Indian Ocean, Energy security, Climate Change & Environmental Security, Migrants and Refugees, ,Terrorism & Cross-Border Terrorism, Post-COVID-19 Global Order, Geo-Political, Geo-strategic, Economic, Social &Health issues, Cyber security |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. B. P. Datt, “Badalati Duniya Main Bharat Ki Videsh Niti”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. J. N. Dikshit, Bharatiya Videsh Niti”, Prabhat Prakasnan, Delhi.
3. P. D. Kaushik, “Antar Rashtriya Sambandh”, Kalyani Prakashan, Delhi.
4. Prem Arora, “Foreign Policy of India”, Cosmos Bookhive, Delhi.
5. Sumit Ganguli, “India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
6. Biswarajan Mohanty, “Foreign Policy of India In 21st Century”, New Century Publication, Delhi.
7. Prem Arora, “Indian Foreign Policy”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
8. Jamil Ahmad & Dastgir Alam, “WTO, India and Regionalism in The World”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
9. Arunoday Bajpai, “Samkalin Vishva Evam Bharat”, Pearson Publication. Delhi.
10. B. P. Gautam, “India’s Foreign Policy”, Mayur Paper Backs, Delhi.

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester IV CC-14(402)**

**State Politics in India**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Theoretical Frame Work to the Study of State Politics in India. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Pattern of State Politics. |  |
| 3 | Socio-Economic Determinant of State Politics. |  |
| 4 | Emerging Trends in Centre-State Relationship. |  |
| 5 | Regional Political Parties and its Linkage with National Parties in the federal set-up. |  |
| 6 | Impact of National Politics on State Politics. |  |
| 7 | Panchayati-Raj System and its impact on State Politics. |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1.P. Chaterjee(Ed.), “State And Politics In India”, Oxford University Press.

2.Praveen Kumar Jha, “Indian Politics In Comparative Perspective”, Pearson Publication, Delhi.

3.B. L. Pharia, “Rajyon Ki Rajiniti”, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.

4.O. P. Panvare, “Gathbandhan Sarakar Evam Rastrapati Ki Bhumika”, Gyan Publication House Delhi.

5.Iquabal Narayan, “State Politics In India”

1. S. P. Maurya, “ States In Political System”
2. Pralay Kanungo, *RSS’s Tryst with Politics: From Hedgewar to Sudarshan*, Manohar, Delhi,
3. 2004.
4. Pranab Bardhan*, The Political Economy of Development in India,* OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, Delhi, (1970), 1985.
6. Rajni Kothari, *Bharat Mein Rajniti: Kal aur Aaj*, Hindi presentation by Abhay Kumar Dube,
7. Vaani, Delhi, 2005.
8. Ranajit Guha (ed.), *Subaltern Studies I: Writings on South Asian History and Society,* OUP,
9. New Delhi, 1982.
10. Randhir Singh, *Of Marxism and Indian Politics*, Ajanta, Delhi, 1990.
11. Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage,New Delhi, 2004.
12. Sandeep Shastri, Yogendra Yadav and K.C Suri , *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, OUP,New Delhi, 2009.
13. Sanjib Baruah, *India Against Itself: Assam and the politics of nationality*, OUP, New Delhi,2003.
14. Sanjib Baruah, *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India*, OUP, NewDelhi, 2007.
15. Sudha Pai, *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan SamajParty in Uttar Pradesh*, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.
16. Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), *Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1997.
17. Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner, *The State of India’s Democracy*, OUP,New Delhi, 2008.
18. T.V.Sathyamurthy ed., *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in India*, OUP, NewDelhi, 1998.
19. Thomas Hansen and Christophe Jaffrelot eds., *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics inIndia,* OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
20. Ujjwal Kumar Singh, *Institutions and Democratic Governance: A Study of the Election*
21. *Commission and Electoral Governance in India*, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library(NMML), New Delhi, 2004.
22. Veena Das (ed.), *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropolgy*, OUP,New Delhi, 2003.
23. Atul Kohli, *India’s Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*, OrientLongman, New Delhi, 1991.

29.Atul Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India’s Democracy*, Cambridge University Press Cambridge, 2001.

30.Atul Kohli, *Democracy and Development: Essays on State, Society, and Economy*, OUP,New Delhi, 2009.

31.Atul Kohli, *State and Development,* CUP*,* Cambridge, *2007*

32.Baldev Raj Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.

 **Discipline Specific Elective-3**

 **(DSE-401)**

**DSE-(401)A**

**Understanding of Gandhi in Contemporary Period**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Gandhi’s Vision of Peace, Non-Violence, Satyagraha and the World Order | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Democracy & Human development |  |
| 3 | Gandhi’s Concept of Swaraj |  |
| 4 | Rural Development and Human Security |  |
| 5 | Institutions & Peacebuilding |  |
| 6 | Gandhi’s Legacy & Vision of Modern India |  |

Suggested Readings

M.K.Gandhi, “An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad

B. Parekh, (1997) ‘The Critique of Modernity’, in *Gandhi: A Brief Insight,* Delhi:

Sterling Publishing Company, pp. 63-74.

K. Ishii, (2001) ‘The Socio-economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi: As an Origin of

Alternative Development’, *Review of Social Economy*. Vol. 59 (3), pp. 297-312.

D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’, in *Gandhi in his Time and Ours*.

Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 224- 234.

A Baviskar, (1995) ‘The Politics of the Andolan’, in In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflict

Over Development in the Narmada Valley, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.202-228.

R Iyer, (ed) (1993) ‘Chapter 4’ in *The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, New

Delhi: Oxford University Press.

R. Ramashray, (1984) ‘Liberty Versus Liberation’, in *Self and Society: A Study in*

*Gandhian Thought*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

B. Parekh, (1997) ‘Satyagrah’, in *Gandhi: A Brief Insight,* Delhi: Sterling Publishing

Company, pp. 51-63.

D. Dalton, (2000) ‘Gandhi’s originality’, in A. Parel (ed) *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*,

New Delhi: Lexington Books, pp.63-86.

D. Hardiman, (1981) ‘The Kheda Satyagraha’, in *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat:*

*Kheda District, 1917-1934*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 86-113.

J. Brown, (2000) ‘Gandhi and Human Rights: In search of True humanity’, in A. Parel

(ed) *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi: Lexington Books, pp. 93-100.

R. Iyer, (2000) ‘Chapter 10 and 11’, in *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma*

*Gandhi*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 251-344

P. Rao, (2009) ‘Gandhi, Untouchability and the Postcolonial Predicament: A Note’.

*Social Scientist*. Vol. 37 (1/2). Pp. 64-70.

B. Parekh, (1999) ‘Discourse on Unsociability’, in *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform:*

*An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Fighting Religious Hatreds’, in *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*.

Delhi: Oxford University Press.

D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Gandhi’s Global Legacy’, in *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*. Delhi:

Oxford University Press, pp. 238-283.

Manimala, (1984) ‘Zameen Kenkar? Jote Onkar: Women’s participation in the

Bodhgaya struggles’, in M. Kishwar and R. Vanita (eds) *In Search of Answers: Indian*

*Women’s Voices from Manushi,* London: Zed Press.

M. Shah, (2006) ‘Gandhigiri; A Philosophy of Our Times’, *The Hindu* Available

at http://www.hindu.com/2006/09/28/stories/2006092802241000.htm,

Accessed: 14.04.2013.

A. Ghosh and T. Babu, (2006) ‘Lage Raho Munna Bhai: Unravelling Brand ‘Gandhigiri’,

*Economic and Political Weekly,* 41 (51), pp. 5225 – 5227.

H. Trivedi (2011) ‘Literary and Visual Portrayal of Gandhi’, in J Brown and A Parel (eds)

*Cambridge Companion to Gandhi*, Cambridge University Press 2011, pp. 199-218.

P. Chatterjee, (1986) ‘The Moment of Maneuver’, in *Nationalist Thought and the*

*Colonial World: A derivative discourse?*, Delhi: Zed Books.

Indian Council for Historical Research (1976) ‘The Logic of Gandhian Nationalism: Civil

Disobedience and the Gandhi – Irwin Pact, 1930-31’, *Indian Historical Review*, Available

at http://www.ichrindia.org/journal.pdf, Accessed: 18.04.2013.

D. Dalton, (1996) ‘Swaraj: Gandhi’s Idea of Freedom’, in *Mahatma Gandhi: Selected*

*Political Writings*, USA: Hackett Publishing, pp. 95-148.

A. Parel (ed.) (1997) ‘Editor’s Introduction’, in *Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other*

*Writings* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

 **DSE-(401)B**

 **Gender & Politics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Key Concepts &Issues: Sex, Gender and Sexuality, Feminist Critique of Social Contract and Patriarchy | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Major Issues: Power, Public-Private dichotomy,Representation |  |
| 3 | Changing Nature of Women’s Movements in Post-Reform India |  |
| 4 | Evolution of Gender Studies in India. Gender & Law |  |
| 5 | Gender: Caste, Class, Religion and Ethnicity, Women and Political Representation |  |
| 6 | Gender and Development, Gender and Violence, Gender and Sexuality, Ecology and Feminism |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Nivedita Menon, *Recovering Subversion* , Champaign: University of Illinois Press,

2004.

2. Rajeshwari Sundar Rajan, *The Scandal of the State: Women, Law, and Citizenship in*

*Post Colonial India,* Durham: Duke University press, 2003.

3. Amrita Basu and Patricia Uberoi (eds.), *Resisting the Sacred and the Secular Womenand Politicized Religion in South Asia.* New Delhi: Sage, 1999.

4. Vandana Shiva and Mario Mies, *Ecofeminism*, Virginia: University of Virginia Press,

1993.

5. Serena Nanda, Neither *Man, nor Woman: Hijras of India.* Belmont: Wadsworth, 1990.

6.Bhasin, Kamla, *What is Patriarchy?* New Delhi: Kali For Women, 1993.

7. Sylvia, Walby, Theorizing Patriarchy, *Sociology*, May, Vol. 23, No. 2: pp 213-

234.

8. Davis Kathy, Evans Mary, Lorbe Judith (ed.), *Handbook of Gender and Women's*

*Studies*, London: Sage, 2006.

9. Waylen G., K. Celis, J. Kantola and S L Weldon (eds*). The Oxford Handbook of*

*Gender and Politics.* Oxford: OUP, 2013.

10. Evans Mary,Hemmings Clare, Henry Marsha( et.al, ed*.). The Sage Handbook of*

*Feminist Theory.* London: Sage, 2014.

11.Young, Iris. *Justice and the politics of difference*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1990.

12.. Amy Hinterberger, 􀂳Feminism and the Politics of Representation: Towards a

Critical and Ethical Encounter with *Journal of International Women`s*

*Studies*, Vol. 8, Issue 2, 2007 (Feb): pp 73-83.

13.. Helen Davis, The politics of representation􀂴 in *Understanding Stuart Hall*.

London: Sage, 2004.

14. Leela Fernandes, (ed.). *Routledge Handbook of Gender in South Asia*, 2014 ,

15.Maria Mies, *Indian Women and Patriarchy.* New Delhi: Concept Publishing

Company, 1980.

16. Uma Charkavarti, *Gendering Caste Through A Feminist Lens*. Calcutta: Stree,

2003.

17. Neera Desai and Maithreyi Krishnaraj *Women and Society in India.* New Delhi:

Ajantha publications, 1987.

18.Mala Khullar, (ed). *Writing the Women`s Movement: A Reader.* New Delhi: Zubaan,Kalifor Women, 2005.

19. S.J. Irudayam, Mangubhai and Lee, *Dalit Women Speak Out: Class, Caste and*

*Gender Violence in India.* New Delhi: Zubaan, 2011.

20. S. Anandhi, and Karin Kapadia, (ed.). *Dalit Women: Vanguard of an Alternative*

*Politics in India.* NY: Routledge, 2017.

21.Nivedita Menon, (ed.). *Gender and Politics in India*. OUP, 1999.

22. Nivedita Menon, *Seeing like a Feminist*, New Delhi: Zubaan, Penguin Books,

2012.

 23.Geetanjali Gangoli, *Indian Feminisms: Law, Patriarchies and Violence in India*.

NY: Routledge, 2016.

24.Samita Sen, *Towards a Feminist Politics: The Indian Women􀂶s Movement in*

*Historical Perspective*, in K. Kapadia, *The Violence of Development*, Zed Books,

2003.

25. K. Kapadia, *The Violence of Development*, Zubaan Books, 2002.

 **DSE-(401) C**

 **Governance & Public Policy in India**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | **Governance good governance:** Governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | **Accountability and control**: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms |  |
| 3 | **Institutional mechanisms for good governance**: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta |  |
| 4 | **Grassroots Governance**: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning |  |
| 5 | **Planning and Development**: Decentralized planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI AayogPublic policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTEMonitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit |  |
|  |  |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

Bidyut Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience.

S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration.

R.B. Jain: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration.

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration.

Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India.

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] Decentralisation: Institutions and Politics inRural India.

Basu Rumki: Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and FuturePerspectives.

A.Celestine: How to Read the Union Budget PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available

at http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/how-to-read-the-union-budget-1023/

Primer on the Budget Process published by PRS, Available

athttp://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/the-budget-process-484/

R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Public Policy Making In India, Pearson.

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Public Policy: Concepts, Theory and Practice.

S. Singh and P. Sharma: Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India.

Anil Jana ed.: Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development.

Birkland, Thomas A., *An Introduction to the Policy Process,* London, M. E. Sharpe, 2001.

Dror, Yehezket, *Public Policy Making Reexamined,* Oxford, Transaction Publication, 1989.

Dye, Thomas R., *Understanding Public Policy*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall. 1975.

Frohock,Fred M., Public Policy: Scope and Logic, New Jersy, Prentice-Hall. 1979.

Ham, Christopher and Hill, Michael, *The Policy Process in the Modern Capitalist State*,

Sussex, Harvester, 1984.

House, Peter W., *The Art of Public Policy Analysis,* Delhi, Sage, 1982.

Gunn, L. and Hogwood, B., *Modes of Public Polices,* University of Strathclyde, Glasson,

1982.

Pandya, Hiren J. and Venkatranam, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'*. IndianJournal of Administrative Science,* Jan-Jun., 1990

Peters, B. Guy. 'Public Policy and Public Bureaucracy1, in Douglas E. Ashford edited,

*History and Context in Comparative Public Policy,* Pittsburgh. University of Pittsburgh

Press, 1992.

Self, Peter, 'Market Ideology and Public Policy', in Peter Self, *Government by the Market?*The Political of Public Choice, Boulder. Westview, 1993.

Wamsley, Gary, et.al. 'Public Administration and the Governance Process: Shifting the

Political Dialogue', In Trary Wamsley, et. al. *Refounding Public Administration*, New Delhi,

Clague, Christopher (ed). *Institutions & Economic Development Growth & Governance in*

*Less-Developed & Post-Socialist Countries,* Baltimore, The John Hopkins University Press,

1997.

Dreze, Jean & Sen, Amartya, *India: Economic Development & Social Opportunity.* Delhi,Oxford University Press, 1995

Hanson, A. H. *Managerial Problems of Public Enterprises India* 1971.

Kessides, Christine, *The Contribution of Infrastructure to Economic Development: A*

*Review of Experience and Policy Implications.* The World Bank, Washington D.C., 1993

Ostrom, Elinor. *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for CollectiveAction.*Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Robinson, Mark & White Gordon (eds) *The Democratic Developmental State: Politics andInstitutional Design.* Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

 **Discipline Specific Elective-4**

 **(DSE-402)**

 **DSE-(402)A**

**India’s Relations with Neighbours & Extended Neighbours**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | India & its Neighbours: Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan, Maldives | As per Regulation |
| 2 | India’s Engagement with Emerging Asia and China, Japan |  |
| 3 | India & Extended Neighbours: Afghanistan, Central Asian States, India’s Connect Central Asia Policy |  |
| 4 | India &West Asia, Middle East and Arab Countries |  |
| 5 | India-ASEAN & Indo-Pacific, South East Asia, Look East to Act East, BIMSTEC |  |
| 6 | India as a Emerging Power, Regional Power, QUAD &QUAD Plus |  |
| 7 |  |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

1. B. P. Datt, “Badalati Duniya Main Bharat Ki Videsh Niti”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. J. N. Dikshit, Bharatiya Videsh Niti”, Prabhat Prakasnan, Delhi.
3. P. D. Kaushik, “Antar Rashtriya Sambandh”, Kalyani Prakashan, Delhi.
4. Prem Arora, “Foreign Policy of India”, Cosmos Bookhive, Delhi.
5. Sumit Ganguli, “India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
6. Biswarajan Mohanty, “Foreign Policy of India In 21st Century”, New Century Publication, Delhi.
7. Prem Arora, “Indian Foreign Policy”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
8. Jamil Ahmad & Dastgir Alam, “WTO, India and Regionalism in The World”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
9. Arunoday Bajpai, “Samkalin Vishva Evam Bharat”, Pearson Publication. Delhi.
10. B. P. Gautam, “India’s Foreign Policy”, Mayur Paper Backs, Delhi.
11. R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
12. J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
13. G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
14. J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
15. S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
16. K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
17. J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
18. L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
19. M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
20. Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
21. J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
22. Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
23. N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
24. D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
25. G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
26. S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
27. Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
28. B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
29. Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.
30. Narayan, S. (2010) ‘SAARC and South Asia Economic Integration’, in Muni, S.D. (ed.)
31. Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 32-50.
32. Muni, S.D. and Jetley, R. (2010) ‘SAARC prospects: the Changing Dimensions’, in Muni, S.D.
33. (ed.) Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 1-31.
34. Baral, L.R. (2006) ‘Responding to Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia’,
35. in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding to terrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.301-332.
36. Muni, S.D. (2006) ‘Responding to Terrorism: An Overview’, in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding to
37. terrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.453-469.
38. Hoyt, T.D. (2005) ‘The War on Terrorism: Implications for South Asia’, in Hagerty, D.T. (ed.)
39. South Asia in World Politics. Lanham: Roman and Littlefield Publishers, pp.281-295.
40. Lama, M. (2003) ‘Poverty, Migration and Conflict: Challenges to Human Security in South
41. Asia’, in Chari, P.R. and Gupta, S. (eds.) Human Security in South Asia: Gender, Energy,
42. Migration and Globalisation. New Delhi: Social Science Press, pp. 124-144

43.Hewitt, V. (1992) ‘Introduction’, in The International Politics of South Asia. Manchester:Manchester University Press, pp.1-10.

44.Hewitt, V. (2010) ‘International Politics of South Asia’ in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbookof South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.399-418

45.Muni, S.D. (2003) ‘South Asia as a Region’, South Asian Journal, 1(1), August-September, pp.1-6

46.Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford UniversityPress, pp.376-394.

47.Baxter, C. (2010) ‘Introduction’, Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics.London: Routledge, pp.1-24

48.A. Singh, (1995) ‘India's Relations with Russia and Central Asia’, in International Affairs, Vol. 71 (1): 69-81.

49.M. Zafar, (1984), ‘Chapter 1’, in India and the Superpowers: India's Political Relations with the Superpowersin the 1970s, Dhaka, University Press.

50.S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) ‘Explaining Sixty Years of India’s Foreign Policy’, in India Review, Vol. 8

(1), pp. 4–19.

51.Ch. Ogden, (2011) ‘International ‘Aspirations’ of a Rising Power’, in David Scott (ed.), Handbook of India’sInternational Relations, London: Routeledge, pp.3-31

52.W. Anderson, (2011) ‘Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy’, in W. Anderson, Trysts with Democracy:Political Practice in South Asia, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.

53.J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) The Making of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

54. A.Singh, (1995) ‘India's Relations with Russia and Central Asia’, in International Affairs, Vol. 71 (1): 69-81.

55.H. Pant, (2011) ‘India’s Relations with China’, in D. Scott (ed.), Handbook of India’s International Relations,London: Routeledge, pp. 233-242.

56.A. Tellis and S. Mirski, (2013) ‘Introduction’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia: China, India, andthe Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

58.S. Raghavan, (2013) ‘Stability in Southern Asia: India’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux ofAsia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:Washington.

59.Li Li, (2013) ‘Stability in Southern Asia: China’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia:China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies

60.S. Muni, (2003) ‘Problem Areas in India’s Neighbourhood Policy’, in South Asian Survey, Vol. 10 (2), pp. 185-196.

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64.V: India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes

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3364.

68.A. Anant, (2011) ‘India and International Terrorism’, in D. Scott (ed.), Handbook of India’s InternationalRelations, London: Routledge, pp. 266-277.

VI: India in the Contemporary Multipolar World

69.R. Rajgopalan and V. Sahni (2008), ‘India and the Great Powers: Strategic Imperatives, NormativeNecessities’, in South Asian Survey, Vol. 15 (1), pp. 5–32.

69.C. Mohan, (2013) ‘Changing Global Order: India’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia:China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

70.A. Narlikar, (2006) ‘Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the Negotiating Strategy of aRising India’, in International Affairs, Vol. 82 (1), pp. 59-76.

71P. Mehta, (2009) ‘Still Under Nehru’s Shadow? The Absence of Foreign Policy Frameworks in India’, in IndiaReview, Vol. 8 (3), pp. 209–233.

 **DSE-(402)B**

 **National Security & Conflict Studies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | National Security: Theories and Practice in the New Regional and Global World Order | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Global Terrorism and India’s National Security  |  |
| 3 | South Asian Neighbourhood and transnational Challenges to India’s National Security: Illegal Migration, Refugees, Cross border terrorism and Organised Crime |  |
| 4 | National Security Decision Making and Approaches to Conflict Resolution |  |
| 5 | Insurgency in North-East and Left-wing Extremism |  |
| 6 | New Challenges in the Horizon: Radicalization, Religious Extremism and Global Best Practices of Managing such threats  |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

1. AjaiSahni, 'Naxalism': The Retreat of Civil Governance, *Faultlines,*<https://www.satp.org/satporgtp/publication/faultlines/volume5/fault5-7asahni.htm>
2. Arvind Gupta, How India manages its national security, Penguin publishers, 2018.
3. Bibhu Prasad Routray, *National Security Decision-Making in India*, 2013, Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore, <https://www.rsis.edu.sg/rsis-publication/idss/national-security-decision-making-in-india/#.Xz_zNS0w10s>
4. Bibhu Prasad Routray, "India: Fleeting attachment to the Counterinsurgency grand strategy", Small Wars & Insurgencies (Routledge), vol.28, no. 1, February 2017, pp. 57-80.
5. Bibhu Prasad Routray, "Jihad in Kashmir: Actors, Agendas and Expanding Benchmarks", Small Wars & Insurgencies (Routledge), vol.27, no. 4, June 2016, pp.557-77.
6. Bibhu Prasad Routray, “What tools can India’s counter-radicalization policy employ”, Mantraya, April 2018, <https://mantraya.org/analysis-what-tools-can-indias-counter-radicalization-policy-employ/>
7. Harsh Pant, Handbook of Indian Defence Policy: Themes, Structures and Doctrines, Routledge, 2016.
8. Kanti Bajpai and Harsh Pant, India and Global Discourse on State-sponsored Terrorism, Oxford University Press, 2013.
9. Norman A. Graebner, The National Security: Its Theory and Practice, 1945-1960, Oxford University Press, 1986.
10. Prem Mahadevan, India and Global Discourse on State-sponsored Terrorism, *Rising Powers Quarterly*, Volume 2, Issue 3, August 2017, pp. 185-201
11. Satish Chandra & Rahul Bhonsle, National Security: Concept, Measurement and Management, Stratgic Analysis, vol. 39, Issue. 4, 2015, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09700161.2015.1047217?src=recsys>
12. ShanthieMariet D’Souza, *Countering Insurgencies and Violent Extremism in South and Southeast Asia,* Routledge, 2019.

 **Optional Reading**

 1. Arabind Gupta & Anil Wadhwa, India’s Foreign Policy in Turbulent World

 2. Binay Kumar Malik, Art of Diplomacy in Middle East, MARK, Publisher, New Delhi

 **DSE-(402)C**

 **Regional Cooperation & Globalization**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Number of Lectures |
| 1 | Conceptual Understanding of Regionalism: Regional Integration, Economic Integration | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Various Approaches to understand Regional Cooperation: Realism/Neo-Realism, Liberal Institutionalism, Hegemonic, Stability theory |  |
| 3 | Defence & Security Cooperation: NATO,QUAD,QUAD Plus, BRICS,EU,BIMSTEC,SCO |  |
| 4 | Globalization & Recent Trends: Setback to Globalization, Emerging Trends-Deglobalization-Protectionism, Nationalism, New Nationalism, Populism |  |
| 5 | Problems of Regional Cooperation & Globalization |  |
|  |  |  |

**Suggested Readings:**

G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 33-62.

M. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction,* London: Oxford University

Press, pp. 1-16.

R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s not? (And So

What?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118, pp. 104-119.

Barrie Axford, *Theories of Globalisation*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2013.

 Ulrich Beck, Nathan Sznaider and Rainer Winter (eds.), Global America? The

Cultural Consequences of Globalisation, Liverpool University Press: Cambridge,

2003.

Patricia J. Campbell, Aran Mckinnon and Christy R Stevens, *An Introduction to*

*Global Studies,* UK: Wiley Blackwell, 2010.

Smith, M., Little, R. and Shackleton, M. (eds.) (1981) Perspectives on World Politics. London: Croom Helm.

White, B. et al. (eds.) (2005) Issues in World Politics. Third Edition, New York: Macmillan, pp. 74‐92; 191‐211.

 **Project Paper**

 **M.A. (Political Science)**

**Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Semester IV Project (PR)-2 {PR-401}**

**India’s Foreign Policy**

Course Content:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. |  Topic | Classes |
| 1 | Foreign Policy: Major approaches to Study of Foreign Policy. | As per Regulation |
| 2 | Principles and objective of India’s Foreign Policy. |  |
| 3 | Domestic Determinants: Geography, History, Culture Society and Political System. |  |
| 4 | Structure of Foreign Policy: Decision Making, Continuity and Change in India’s Foreign Policy. |  |
| 5 | India’s Foreign Policy in Comparative Perspective. |  |
| 6 | India’s Approach to Major Global Issues: Globalization, Disarmament, Environmental Issues, Human Rights and Terrorism. |  |
| 7 | India and UNO. |  |
| 8 | Contemporary challenges: New Silk Route Trade, OBOR,CPEC, maritime security, energy security, Climate Change & environmental security, migrants and refugees, Cross-Border Terrorism & international terrorism, Post-COVID-19 Global Order, Geo-Political,Geo-strategic, Economic, Social &Health Issues, cyber security |  |

Suggested Readings:-

1. B. P. Datt, “Badalati Duniya Main Bharat Ki Videsh Niti”, Delhi University Press, Delhi.
2. J. N. Dikshit, Bharatiya Videsh Niti”, Prabhat Prakasnan, Delhi.
3. P. D. Kaushik, “Antar rashtriya Sambandh”, Kalyani Prakashan, Delhi.
4. Prem Arora, “Foreign Policy of India”, Cosmos Bookhive, Delhi.
5. Sumit Ganguli, “India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
6. Biswarajan Mohanty, “Foreign Policy Of India In 21st Century”, New Century Publication, Delhi.
7. Prem Arora, “Indian Foreign Policy”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
8. Jamil Ahmad & Dastgir Alam, “WTO, India and Regionalism In The World”, Jawahar Publisher, Delhi.
9. Arunoday Bajpai, “Samkalin Vishva Evam Bharat”, Pearson Publication. Delhi.
10. B. P. Gautam, “India’s Foreign Policy”, Mayur Paper Backs, Delhi.

**Note:1. For more online Journal &Books Learning for all Papers, please Visit 10 Initiative of MHRD, Government of India Links:**

[**https://storage.googleapis.com/uniquecourses/online.html**](https://storage.googleapis.com/uniquecourses/online.html)

[**http://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/ugcmoocs/moocs\_courses.php**](http://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/ugcmoocs/moocs_courses.php)

[**http://www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/**](http://www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/)

**e-Content courseware in UG subjects-** <http://cec.nic.in/cec/>

[**https://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat**](https://www.youtube.com/user/cecedusat)

[**https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/**](https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/)

[**https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/)

[**https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/)

[**https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/**](https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/)

**Note:2. Students are requested to visit various think tank and Policy decisions website, Govt.of India, Govt.of Jharkhand website, Various constitutional organizations website ,Various journals website for more information and update of Learning.**

New Admission & Examination Regulations for CBCS

P. G. Programmes

**Kolhan University, Chaibasa**

1. **TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT**

These Regulations shall be called the Kolhan University regulations for Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Continuous Assessment Grading Pattern (CAGP) for Post-Graduate (PG) Degree Programmes. These Regulations shall be applicable to all candidates admitted into the full-time post-graduate programmes run under Kolhan University, Chaibasa. These Regulations (as amended up-to-date) shall come into force from the Academic year 2020-21.

**2. PROGRAMMES OFFERED**

**2.1**. M.A./M. Com.: Anthropology, Bengali, Commerce, English, Economics, Geography, Hindi, History, Home Science, Political Science, Philosophy, Psychology, Sanskrit, Sociology, Ho, Santhali, Kurmali, Urdu, Odia

**2.2**. M. Sc.: Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology

**2.3**. Professional PG programmes (Self-financed): All two years (4 Semesters) full time professional (Self-financed) programmes under Kolhan University,Chaibasa

1. **PREAMBLE**

The University Grants Commission (UGC), the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the Distance Education Council (DEC) and even the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) have time and again come out with recommendations for improving the quality and effectiveness of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India. The ministry of Human Resource Development at the Central level and the Ministry of Higher & Technical Education, Government of Jharkhand have also repeatedly stressed on the need for universities to pay prompt attention to some of the weaknesses that plague the system and undermine its very credibility. The Kolhan University, in consonance with the aforesaid bodies, hereby resolves to develop a system of Choice-Based Credit System aiming at an overall improvement in the higher education system. To bring in the desired uniformity, in grading system and method for computing the cumulative grade point average (CGPA) based on the performance of students in the examinations, the Kolhan University hereby formulates these guidelines.

1. **INTRODUCTION OF CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

The Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) provides an opportunity for the students of Kolhan University to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core/major, elective/minor elective or skill based courses. The courses shall be evaluated following the uniform grading system, as recommended by the UGC, to enable students to move across institutions within India and even across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. CBCS essentially implies a restructuring of the curriculum into smaller measurable entities or ‘modules’ with the hours required for studying/ ‘learning’ these modules. These modules can be combined in different ways so as to qualify for a Certificate, Diploma or Degree.

Thus, CBCS:

* + 1. Represents a much-required shift in focus from teacher-centric to learner-centric education since the workload estimated is based on the investment of time in learning, not in teaching.
		2. Helps to record course work and to document learner workload realistically since all activities are taken into account - not only the time learners spend in lectures or seminars but also the time they need for individual learning and the preparation of examinations etc.
		3. Segments learning experience into calibrated units, which can be accumulated in order to gain an academic award.
		4. Helps self-paced learning. Learners may undertake as many credits as they can cope with/without having to repeat all the courses in a given semester if they fail in one or more courses. Alternatively, they can choose other courses and continue their studies.
		5. Affords more flexibility to the learners allowing them to choose inter-disciplinary courses.
		6. Respects ‘Learner Autonomy’. Allows learners to choose according to their own learning needs, interests and aptitudes.
		7. Makes education more broad-based. One can take credits by combining unique combinations. For example, if a learner is studying music, he/she can also simultaneously take a course in Business Management.
		8. Facilitates Learner Mobility. Offers the opportunity to study at different times and in different places. Credits earned at one institution can be transferred to another.
		9. Helps in working out twinning programmes.
		10. Is beneficial for achieving more transparency and compatibility between different educational structures.
		11. A credit system can facilitate recognition procedures as well as access to higher education for non-traditional learners.
1. **DEFINITION OF TERMS**
	1. **Academic Year:** A sum of two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year. The annual teaching days for CBCS should not be less than 180 working days.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Semesters | PG |
| Odd Semester:1st& 3rdsemester | July – December |
| Even Semesters:2nd& 4thsemesters | December – June |

* 1. **Academic Week:** ‘Academic Week’ is a unit of six working days during which distribution of work is organised from five to six hours of one-hour duration on each day.
	2. **Course:** A course (a Paper) is essentially a component of a ‘programme’ and may be conceived of as a composite of several learning topics taken from a certain knowledge domain, at a certain level. A course may be designed to involve lectures / tutorials / laboratory work / seminar / project work/ practical training / report writing / Viva voce etc. or a combination of these, to meet effectively the teaching and learning needs and the credits may be assigned suitably.
	3. **Credit:** The term ‘credit’ refers to the weightage given to a course, usually in terms of the number of instructional hours per week per semester. This explains why usually ‘credit’ is taken to mean ‘credit hours’. The credits also determine the volume of course contents and delivery of programme such as lectures, tutorials, practicals, assignments etc. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching/lecture/tutorial or two hours of practical work/field work per week per semester. For the purpose of credit determination, instructions are divided into three components: **Lectures (*L*), Tutorials (*T*)** and **Practicals (*P*)**. The total weightage given to a course in terms of credits will be equal to *L + T + P*. This can be written in symbols as: *C = L + T + P* Where, *C* is the credit weightage for a particular course. The fallacy of assigning credits to a course purely based on how many lectures (contact hours) are conducted for a learner at a certain level needs to be avoided. However, number of credit should never be greater than the number of lectures per week per semester in any case. For instance, a 4-credit course will require 4 to 6 hours of lectures per week per semester. Although there is no hard and fast rule regarding how many credit points a single course should have, by and large a course may be assigned anywhere between 2 to 8 credit points. Though credits are not directly related to marks as thumb rule, we may consider 1 credit = 25 marks. Credit score earned by a student for any elective paper has to be included in the student’s overall score tally irrespective of whether the paper is offered by the parent university (degree awarding university/institute) or not.

Credit defines the quantum of contents/syllabus prescribed for a course and determines the number of hours of instruction required per week. Thus, normally in each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the number of lectures/tutorial laboratory work and other forms of learning required completing the course contents a 15-week schedule:

One Credit=I hour of lecture (2 hours of Practical) per week (1Credit course=15 hours of lectures per semester)

4 credits = 4 hours of instruction per week (4 Credit course = 60 hours of lectures per semester)

Instructions can take the form of lectures/tutorials/laboratory work/fieldwork or other forms, in determining the number of hours of instruction required for a course involving laboratory/field-work.

* 1. **Credit Point (P):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the grade point by the credit. (P = G x C)
	2. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**: It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. It is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points in all the courses earned by a student for the entire programme, by the total number of credits. CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal places. CGPA indicates the comprehensive academic performance of a student in a programme. An overall letter grade (Cumulative Grade) for the entire programme shall be awarded to a student depending on his/her CGPA.
	3. **Course Exemption:** Occasionally, two academic programmes offered by a single university or by more than one university may have some common or equivalent course-content. The learner who has already completed one of these academic programmes is then allowed to skip these ‘equivalent’ courses when registering for the new programme. He is then ‘exempted’ from ‘relearning’ the common or equivalent content area and from re-appearing for the concerned examinations.
	4. **Credit Transfer:** Apart from maintaining an account of credits acquired by a learner over a period of time for a wide range of courses, the main idea behind implementing the credit system is to make provision for learner mobility. Credit Transfer means that credits earned at one institution for one or more courses under a given programme are accepted under another programme either by the same institution or another institution. In practice this means that it is accepted that a certain chunk of learning has already been successfully completed by a learner. This acceptance of earlier acquired credits may be reflected in one of two ways: (i) Direct Performance Transfer, or(ii) Course exemption.
	5. **Dimensions of Credit Transfer**: Credit Transfer may be conceived of as operating along two planes: lateral (or horizontal) and vertical. When an individual having successfully completed the courses included in an academic programme at a certain level, is allowed to transfer his achievement in some of these courses to another same-level academic programme having these courses in common, this may be referred to as ‘Horizontal or Lateral credit transfer’. This would mean in practice that credit transfer takes place between two post-graduate level programmes.
	6. **Grade Point:** Grade point is an integer indicating the numerical equivalent of the letter grade on a 10-point scale.
	7. **Lecture:** This consists of classroom dialogues and discussions of one-hour duration between teacher and learners.
	8. **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters like O, A, A+ etc.
	9. **Non-Academic Credit (NAC):** NAC refers to credits earned for Extra–Curricular Activities (ECA). Extra credits may be awarded to a student for achievements in co-curricular activities carried out outside the regular class hours, as decided by the University. These credits shall not be counted while considering the minimum credits for completing the programme. The University shall frame detailed guidelines for the award of co-curricular credits and grades.
	10. **Programme:** A Programme is a set of courses that are linked together in an academically meaningful way and generally ends with the award of a Certificate or Diploma or Degree depending on the level of knowledge attained and the total duration of study. Over the years, most of the Universities have been using the term ‘Course’ to indicate what is meant here by ‘Programme’. In order to use common nomenclature, therefore, let us refer to M.A, M. Sc and M.Com as Programmes, and not Courses.
	11. **Performance Transfer:** When a learner who has successfully completed a certain academic programme, is allowed to transfer his past performance to another academic programme having some common courses, performance transfer is said to have taken place. In such cases, the grades or marks obtained by the learner in the common courses of the earlier completed programme are reflected unchanged in the new programme. Thus for example, if two academic programmes have 3 common courses, the grades (or marks) in each of them would be reflected in the same way when considering the new academic programme.
	12. **Practical:** This consists of hands on experience/ laboratory experiments/ Field Studies/Case studies of two hours’ duration that equip students to acquire the much required skill component.
	13. **Semester:** An academic year comprising 180 working days, divided into two semesters, each semester having at least 90 working days over a period of 14 to 15 weeks. Therefore, with six working days in a week, this would mean that each semester will be having 90 ÷ 6 = 15 teaching / working weeks (approx.). Considering that each teaching day has 4 teaching / working hours, a teaching week would have 4 × 6 = 24 working / teaching hours and each semester will have 24 × 15 = 360 teaching hours available for each student.
	14. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) is the value obtained by dividing the sum of credit points (P) earned by a student in various courses taken in a semester by the total number of credits earned by the student in that semester. SGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal places.
	15. **Teaching:** Teaching involves lectures, tutorials and practicals interspersed with continuous comprehensive assessment in the form of quizzes, assignments, group discussions, class tests, seminars etc. followed by mid-term test.
	16. **Tutorial:** This Consists of participatory discussion/desk work/ problem solving/ brief seminar on a topic or any such other novel method of one-hour duration that makes learners absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in a lecture session.
	17. **Transfer Agreement**: This is an agreement that must be made between two institutions (a sender and a receiver) that specifies how the sending institution's course or programme will be accepted (for transfer of credits) at the receiving institution.
	18. **Types of Credit Transfer**: Besides the fact that credit transfer may operate along either of the two above-mentioned plans, it may also be seen as being of one of two **types**: **intra-institutional** or **inter-institutional.** When the process of credit transfer takes place *within* a university or institution, it may be called intra-institutional credit transfer; on the other hand, when the credit transfer process operates *across two or more* institutions, this may be viewed as inter-institutional credit transfer. Both inter-institutional / intra-institutional credit transfer may operate across levels- vertical or horizontal. Thus, the following four possible combinations of credit transfer emerge: **Intra-institutional lateral credit transfer, Intra-institutional vertical credit transfer, Inter-institutional lateral credit transfer, and Inter-institutional vertical credit transfer.**

**5.23. Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate:** Based on the grades earned, a grade certificate shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured) along with SGPA of that semester and CGPA earned till that semester.

1. **DURATION OF PROGRAMME**

The Master’s programmes in the Faculties of Science, Social Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities and Commerce leading to Master’s degree shall consist of two academic years. Each academic year shall consist of two semesters, viz, Odd and Even semesters. Odd semesters shall be generally from June/July to November/December and Even semesters shall be normally form November/December to April/May. There shall be not less than 90 instructional days excluding examination days/Sundays/Holidays/etc. Each semester shall comprise a total of 450 instruction hours. All academic activities such as registration, commencement of classes, last date of classes, date of internal examinations, date of quizzes and schedule of end semester examination shall be announced by the concerned department/college prior to the commencement of the semester programme.

1. **UNIVERSITY ADMISSION POLICY**

**ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION UNDER CBCS IN PG PROGRAMME**

**7.1.** The candidate seeking admission in PG course must have to secure at least 45% marks (in Honours) or 60% marks in aggregate &the subject concerned at the Undergraduate General Level/ Programme.

**7.2.** 85% seats in all Postgraduate excluding self-financing degree and diploma courses shall be filled up from, against the student belonging in the territorial jurisdiction Kolhan University.

 Selection for the remaining 15% seats is made open for all i.e. Kolhan University as well as other University students on the basis of merit. These seats shall also be filled up by the students belonging to all categories. For admission in any programme of P.G. course and other self-financing course under Kolhan University Constituent College / Affiliated College, the Admission – in-Charge / Principal / HOD must see that 50% of the seats are filled up by open merit (i.e. irrespective of sex / caste etc. or even students belonging to SC/ST/OBC, may complete under this category because of their merit, and the rest 50% of the seats are to be filled up exclusively by the students belonging to the reservation category.

 Thus, the name of students seeking admission should first be arranged in order of merit. The 50% name of the sanctioned number of seats is admitted irrespective of caste/community. In the rest 50% of the seat Jharkhand State reservation policy is be followed.

**7.3.** A separate panel for SC/ST and OBC students, based on merit shall be prepared separately. In case some seats remain unfilled by any of these above three categories (ST/SC/OBC) of students the vacant seats shall be filled up in the following manner –

1. Against the vacant seats of SC, the ST candidates be admitted
2. Against the vacant seats of ST, the SC candidates if available, be admitted
3. If no candidates of SC and ST are available for admission, the vacant seats are filled up by the students belonging to OBC in addition to their quota.
4. If the specific reservation quota for SC/ST/OBC remains unfilled, the admission of general category students is made in order of merit.

**7.4.** A weightage of 10% marks shall be given to the employees/wards of employees of the university (Ward would mean – son/daughter/husband/wife/dependent own brother and sisters) subjects to be the conditions that if should not exceed 10 per cent of the total seats.

**7.5.** A weightage 5% in total marks obtained at the last examination shall be given to all the girls students (Except in Women College) including those who belong to reservation categories. However, the benefit on account of such a weightage in marks shall be restricted to 50% of the total sanctioned seats.

**7.6.** NCC cadets holding “C” Certificate are given weightage of 5% marks over the marks obtained at their respective examination and 3% weightage on “B” Certificate in matter of admission.

**7.7.** The Scouts & Guide recipient of Rastrapati Award shall be given weightage of 5% marks on total marks obtained in the last examination.

**7.8.** A weightage of 2% marks shall be given to trained First Class third stage of Jharkhand State institute of Scout and Guide.

**7.9**. In additional to the above 3% of seats may be allotted for outstanding sports person cultural activates / NSS of all categories who represented the National/State/University at the University College/School level.

**7.10**. 2% seats shall be reserved for widows / wards of armed forces personnel and the reservation policy shall be as stipulated in the Ministry of Defense Letter No. 3547/AS(R)/94 dated 03/06/1994.

**7.11**. 3% seats shall be reserved for Persons with physical disability which will be distributed as below:

1. 1% for persons with vision impairment,
2. 1% for the persons with hearing impairment
3. 1% persons with loco motor disability

**7.12.** 3% seats, over and above the sanctioned strength, will be reserved for meritorious students participating in Youth Festival.

**7.13**. The principal is authorized to admit the wife/son/daughter of military personnel in active service whose family is residing in territorial jurisdiction of Kolhan University in addition to regular sanctioned number of sheet.

**7.14.** The principal is authorized to admit physically handicapped students in PG class in addition to regular sanctioned number of seats.

* 1. **Lateral Entry**

Lateral entry in a programme shall be permitted only in the Second year (3rd Semester) subject to

1. The fulfillment of the UGC regulations/norms concerning lateral entry
2. The availability of seat(s) in the programme concerned.
3. **SUPPRESSION/CONCEALMENT OF INFORMATION**

The candidate must ensure that he/she is qualified to be admitted in the course as specified earlier. If, at any stage, it is detected that he/she did not fulfill the minimum qualification for admission, or, there was something against the candidate that would have prevented him/her from being admitted in the concerned subject/programme, or, the candidate has provided false information or no information about his/her pervious involvement in an act punishable under law or act of gross misconduct and indiscipline, then his/her candidature shall not be considered and his admission, if already admitted, shall be immediately cancelled and he/she shall be debarred from appearing any of the future examination of the University.

1. **COURSE STRUCTURE**

A course is a unit of instruction under any discipline carrying a specific number of credit hours as its weightage. The courses, which a student must take in a programme, are basically of the following types:

**9.1.** Summary of Course Categories:

**9.1.1)** Core Course (CC): A course considered as foundational to the discipline

will be mandatorily studied by the students.

**9.1.2)** Discipline Specific Elective (DSE): A course considered as special thrust

area of the discipline will be studied by the students. A group of courses will be

offered by the department from which students are required to opt.

**9.1.3)** Project/ Dissertation: A course offered by other allied departments for

the students other than those departments will be opt by the students of the

Department of Comparative Indian Language and Literature.

**9.2.** Summary of Courses offered:

**9.2.1)** Five (5) Core Courses each of 4 credits to be offered in each of Semester-I

and Semester II.

**9.2.2)** Two (2) Core Courses (CC) and Two (2) Discipline Specific Elective

Courses (DSE) of 4 credits each to be offered in each of Semester-III and

Semester –IV.

**9.2.3)** One (1) Project/ Dissertation (PR) of 6 credits to be taken by each student in each of Semester-III and Semester-IV.

**Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** This is a course which can be chosen from pool of papers. It may be:

1. Supportive to the discipline of study
2. Providing an expanded scope
3. Enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain
4. Nurturing students’ proficiency/skill

The course structure, the credits assigned to each course and the details of instruction hours per week (L, T and P) for different programmes are summarized in the following section/subsections and the associated tables.

**10. SEMESTER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES**

* 1. **M.Sc. / M. A. with Practical Programme**

|  |
| --- |
| Table – 1 : Course Structure for M. Sc./ M. A. with Practical Programme |
| **Semesters** | **Courses** | **Credit** | **Total Hrs.** |
| I | Core Course – 1 (CC-101)Core Course – 2 (CC-102)Core Course – 3 (CC-103)Core Course – 4 (CC-104)Core Course (P) – 5[CC (P) – 105] | 44446 | 60606060120 |
| II | Core Course – 6 (CC-201)Core Course – 7 (CC-202)Core Course – 8 (CC-203)Core Course – 9 (CC-204)Core Course (P) – 10[CC (P) – 205] | 44446 | 60606060120 |
| III | Core Course – 11 (CC-301)Core Course – 12 (CC-302)Discipline Specific Elective –1 (DSE-301)Discipline Specific Elective(P) –2 [DSE(P)-302]Project (PR) – 1 [PR – 301] | 44466 | 606060120120 |
| IV | Core Course – 13 (CC-401)Core Course – 14 (CC-402)Discipline Specific Elective – 3 (DSE-401)Discipline Specific Elective(P)– 4 [DSE(P)-402]Project (PR) – 2 [PR – 401] | 44466 | 606060120120 |
| **Total Credit** |  | **92** |  |

* 1. **M.A., M. Sc. and M.Com. without Practical Programmes**

|  |
| --- |
| Table – 2: Course Structure for M. A., M. Sc. and M.Com. without Practical Programmes |
| **Semesters** | **Courses** | **Credit** | **Hrs./Week** |
| I | Core Course – 1 (CC-101)Core Course – 2 (CC-102)Core Course – 3 (CC-103)Core Course – 4 (CC-104)Core Course – 5 (CC–105) | 44444 | 6060606060 |
| II | Core Course – 6 (CC-201)Core Course – 7 (CC-202)Core Course – 8 (CC-203)Core Course – 9 (CC-204)Core Course – 10 (CC–205) | 44444 | 6060606060 |
| III | Core Course – 11 (CC-301)Core Course – 12 (CC-302)Discipline Specific Elective –1 (DSE-301)Discipline Specific Elective –2 (DSE-302)Project (PR) – 1 [PR – 301] | 44446 | 60606060120 |
| IV | Core Course – 13 (CC-401)Core Course – 14 (CC-402)Discipline Specific Elective – 3 (DSE-401)Discipline Specific Elective –4 (DSE-402)Project (PR) – 2 [PR – 401] | 44446 | 60606060120 |
| **Total Credit** |  | **84** |  |

* 1. **Professional PG (Self-Financed) Programmes**

The Department/College running self-financed programmes will have to follow the above mentioned general framework. The total credit for the whole programme may have the following range:

|  |
| --- |
| **Table – 3 : Credit Structure for Professional (Self-Financed) Programmes** |
| Self-Financed Courses Under any Faculty | 84 – 92 Credit Range |

**10.4. Project Work:**

The credits for the project(s) may vary from 4 (Four) to 12 (Twelve) depending on the prescription for the contents and the number of hours assigned to the same. Normal projects would carry 6 (Six) credits with 12 hours per week of time involvement.

**11. BREAK-UP OF COURSE CREDITS**

 The Following table reflects a general break-up of course credits for all the programmes :

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme | CC | DSE | Project | Total |
| With Practical Stream | 60 | 20 | 12 | 92 |
| Without Practical Stream | 56 | 16 | 12 | 84 |
| Self-financed |  | Ref. Table – 3 |  | 84-92 |

1. **COURSE CODES**

Each course shall have a distinctive code. The following scheme will be followed for assigning codes to the courses:

Project/ Dissertation Course – PR [xxx(X)] [0] [00], where xxx(x) is three/four letters for a subject, like PHY for Physics, PSC for Political Science, etc., the first [0] is the Semester No. and the last [00] are for serial number of the course. Example, PRBOT301, BOT for Botany and 3-Semster Three, 01 – paper number one.

Core Courses – CC [xxx(x)] [0][00] -----------Example, CCPHY102 represents core course of the Physics programme, semester one and course number 02; CCECO402 represents core course of economics, semester 4 and core paper 2, and so on.

Disciplinary Specific Elective Courses – DSE [xxx(x)][0][00], the symbols have the usual meanings. The following table states the codes of different programmes:

|  |
| --- |
| **Table – 5 : Subjects and Their Codes** |
| **Subject** | **Code [xxx(x)]** | **Subject** | **Code [xxx(x)]** |
| Anthropology  | ANTH | Kurmali | KUR |
| Bengali | BENG | Mathematics | MATH |
| Botany | BOT | Odia | ODIA |
| Chemistry  | CHEM | Physics | PHY |
| Commerce | COM | Philosophy | PHIL |
| English | ENG | Political Science | PSC |
| Economics | ECO | Sanskrit | SANS |
| Geology | GEOL | Sociology | SOC |
| Geography | GEOG | Santhali | SANT |
| History | HIST | Urdu | URDU |
| Hindi  | HIN | Zoology | ZOOL |
| Home Science | HOSC | Psychology  | PSY |
| Ho | HO |  |  |

1. **BOARD OF STUDIES**

Every Department /College running a programme shall constitute a board of studies, duly approved by the University, to frame the courses. The Head of the Department / Principal shall be the Chairman of the board and it will essentially have at least one invited external expert in addition to the faculty members of the Department as per the provisions of the statute. The elective courses shall be framed with the help of the experts to include the recent advances in the subject/field concerned and would focus on the discipline/interdisciplinary specific areas of research.

1. **EXAMINATION FRAMEWORK**
	1. **Marks Weightage and Scheme of Examination**
2. **Mark Weightage of a Course: Each** non-practical/non-project course (FC/CC/EC) shall be of 100 Marks having two components: **70 Marks shall be assigned to the End Semester University Examination (ESUE), conducted by the University, and 30 marks for Sessional Internal Assesment (SIA), conducted by the Department/College.** *The marks of SIA shall further break into, 20 for Internal Written Examinations, 05 for Written Assignment and 05 for overall performance of a student including regularity in the class room lectures/ seminars and other activities of the Department/College. There shall be two written internal examinations, each of 1-hour duration and each of 20 marks, in a semester out of which the best one shall be taken for computation of marks under SIA.*

*Project courses would also be of 100 marks but there shall be no internal written examinations of the type specified above. The total 100 marks will have three components: Periodical presentation for 20 marks, the written component of the project (Project Report) shall be of 60 marks and 20 marks will be for the Viva-voce examination jointly conducted by an external examiner, appointed by the University, and the internal supervisor/guide. Practical courses would also be of 100 marks. The total 100 marks will have two components:80 marks for the practical ESUE and 20 marks for the Viva-voce examination conducted during the ESUE to assess the applied and practical understanding of the student.*

1. **ESUE:** End semester University examination for ODD semesters (1st& 3rd semesters) will normally be held in the month of December every current academic year and will be of **three hours’ duration**. Similarly, the end semester University examinations for EVEN semesters (2nd& 4th semesters) will normally be conducted in the month of June every current academic year and will be of **three hours’ duration**.

There will be a uniform pattern of questions for all the courses and of all the programmes. A total of **EIGHT** questions will be set in each course for the ESUE in which Question 1 will be Objective Type Question (MCQ/ True-False/Fill in the Blanks etc.) consisting 10 questions of 1 mark each and will be COMPULSORY. Any **FOUR** questions shall have to be answered by the examinees out of the remaining **SEVEN** questions carrying 15 marks each.

1. **The minimum duration for completion of a two-year Master Programme in any subject is four semesters. The maximum period for completion is Ten semesters counting from first semester.**
	1. **Coverage of the Syllabus**

The teacher(s) slotted to teach a course shall be responsible for completion of the entire syllabi and other associated responsibilities. The Head of the Department/Principal of the College shall co-ordinate the entire teaching programme. In case a teacher fails to complete the course within the time frame due to some unforeseen circumstances, he/she shall take extra classes to complete the course. The Head of the Department/Principal of the College shall get a course completion certificate from every course teacher(s) at the end of the semester.

* 1. **Eligibility Criteria for appearing in Semester Examinaitons**

To qualify for appearing to the first, second, third and fourth semester course examinations in the various programmes in the Facilities of Science, Social Science, Humanities and Commerce, a candidate must have:

1. completed a regular course of study in the University Department/College in the programme in which he/she is registered,
2. attended at least 75% of the lectures, tutorials and practical sessions, whichever applicable, separately during a semester and
3. Have been registered in the University as a student.

Provided in case of a candidate earning less than 75% of attendance in any of the semesters due to any extraordinary circumstance, like lines, accident, mishap in the family and deputation by the University/Department/College, condonation shall be granted by the Head of the Department/Principal of the College only to the extent of 25%.

1. Every candidate seeking to appear in the ESUE shall be issued an Admit Card by the University. No candidate will be permitted to appear in the examination without a valid admit card. The invigilators/other authorized officials will verify the admit card during the examination. If the identity of the candidate appears doubtful, the candidate may not be allowed to appear in the examination. However, the authorities responsible for managing the examination may at their discretion provisionally permit the candidate to appear in the examination after completing necessary formalities like taking his thumb impression and/or signatures for further verification. No extra time will be granted for these formalities to be completed. *A person found to impersonate a candidate shall be handed over to the Police under an FIR lodged by the University/College. The candidate in reference shall be debarred from future examination of the University.*
	1. **Assessment System to ensure Fairness**

A fair, impartial, simple and effective assessment system will be followed for all the examinations. The process of assessment will be as follows:

1. The theoretical components of all the courses in a semester and of all the programmes shall be evaluated by external examiners from outside the University, except unforeseen circumstances. They will be appointed by the University and would set the questions and do the assessment as per the rules/guidelines of the University conducting the examination.
2. In case of the assessment of the practical component of the courses, wherever applicable, there will be an external and an internal examiner to conduct the ESUE. Here external examiner means an examiner appointed by the University conducting the examination from outside the University and Internal examiner implies the examiner from the Department/College.
3. The assessment of project reports will be done by external as well as internal examiners including Supervisor.
4. The evaluation of sessional work shall be done on the basis of the student’s performance in (i) tests conducted internally by the Department College (ii) written assignment, quizzes, and (iii) the continuous performance appraisal based on regularity in attending lectures, participation in academic activities (seminars, field work, personal initiatives, etc.)
5. The schedule for the tests shall be made known to the students at an appropriate time during the semester period and each test shall assess the student on the part of the course which has been covered during the period preceding the test.
6. The marks awarded by the teacher(s) concerned in sessional work shall be kept confidential until they are moderated and approved by the examination committee. The committee shall be responsible to maintain the standard of internal evolution.
7. **Examination Committee**: Each Department / College shall constitute an Examination committee consisting of the Head of the Department/ Principal of the College as its ex-officio Chairman and two/three members of the Department. This committee shall be responsible to oversee all works/issues pertaining to the SIA.
8. The marks awarded in the sessional tests shall be made known to the students after the committee has moderated and approved the same. The candidates may discuss and seek clarifications on their performance in the examination and may also seek redressal of their grievance(s), if any, with the Chairman of the Examination committee within a week of the display of marks.

**15. GRADING SYSTEM**

**15.1.Letter Grades and Grade Points**: The method of absolute grading system **(AGS)**, based on a pre-determined class interval of the marks obtained in an examination as specified in the following table, shall be followed in awarding grades to the students. The marks obtained by them in an examination shall be converted into grades on the basis of the following 10-point grading system.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Grade (G)** | **Grade Point (GP)** | **Percentage Equivalent of Marks**  |
| O (Exceptionally Good) | 10 | 95% to 100% |
| A++ (Outstanding)) | 9.0 | 90% to 94.99% |
| A+(Excellent) | 8.0 | 80% to 89.99% |
| A ( Very good) | 7.5 | 75% to 79.99% |
| B+ (Good) | 7.0 | 70% to 74.99% |
| B (Above average) | 6.0 | 60% to 69.99% |
| C+ (Average) | 5.5 | 55% to 59.99% |
| C (Satisfactory) | 5.0 | 50% to 54.99% |
| P ( Pass) | 4.5 | 45% to 49.99% |
| F ( Fail) | 0.0 | Less than 45% |
| X (Absent) | - | - |

**15.2** A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.

**15.3**  For non-credit courses ‘Satisfactory’ or “Unsatisfactory’ shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

**15.4** The Universities can decide on the grade or percentage of marks required to pass in a course and also the CGPA required to qualify for a degree taking into consideration the

Recommendations of the statutory professional councils such as AICTE, MCI, BCI, NCTE etc.,

**Note:**

* + - * 1. Symbol ‘N’ in the grade column will indicate that the student has not appeared in the End-semester examination on account of low attendance
				2. Symbol ‘X’ in the grade column will indicate that the student was absent in the End-semester examination.
				3. Marks sheet issued to a student getting grade F or symbols N or X in any of the courses shall be marked ‘Provisional’.
				4. Symbol ‘U’ in the grade column will indicate that the student was found guilty of using unfair means in the examinations.
	1. **Minimum Passing Grade in a Course:** To earn academic credits requisite for a non-practical/non-project course, a student would have to secure a grade ‘P’ specified in Table-6. In absolute terms of marks obtained in a course, a minimum of 45 marks is essential in the ESUE and in the SIA to clear the course. *In other words, a student shall have to pass combinable in the ESUE and in the SIA by securing the minimum marks prescribed here.*

For practical/project courses the grade to clear the same would also be ‘P’ to be determined by the cumulative marks obtained at the ESUE inclusive of the marks obtained in the Viva-voce component.

For non-credit courses, if any in a programme, “satisfactory or unsatisfactory” shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

A student obtaining Grade ‘F’ in a course shall be considered “failed” and will be required to reappear in the examination.

* 1. **Computation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** The following formulae shall be used to calculate the SGPA and CGPA:

SGPA =$\frac{\sum\_{All Courses}^{}[\left(Credits in each course\right) X \left(Grade point in that course\right)]}{Total No. of Credits in that semester}$

Where the summation is over all the courses in a semester, SGPA shall be rounded up to 2 decimal places.

CGPA = $\frac{\sum\_{All Semesters}^{}[\left(SGPA of each semester\right) X \left(Total Credits in that Semester\right)]}{Total No. of Credits of all the semester}$

Where the summation is to be taken over all semesters in a programme, the result should be rounded up to 2 decimal places. For merit list, in case of equality, the CGPA shall be computed beyond two decimal places till the equality is resolved.

* 1. In order to pass in a Semester examination, the minimum SGPA required is 4.5 and a minimum of 4.5 GP in individual theory, practical and other credit components.
	2. Requirement for Promotion to Higher Semester: A candidate shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th semester but he has to pass in each paper of the course in every semester in theory and practical/project course taken within the period mentioned above in clause 14.1(C) to get the final result.
	3. A candidate, who fails to clear course/courses in any semester, will have to clear the same in the succeeding relevant semesters but he/she shall have to clear all the failed courses of a programme within four years from the year of admission/registration in the programme concerned.
	4. **A total of maximum 5 grace mark(s) may be awarded once during the course period in a single paper in order to enable the candidate to qualify or pass the semester examination. Once this option is availed, no further grace mark will be awarded**.

**16. AWARD OF DEGREE**

A candidate shall be eligible for the award of degree only if, he/she

* Has completed the prescribed courses of study in a Department/College of this University for all the four semesters
* Has passed all the examinations prescribed for all the four semesters
* Has secured the total number of credits including the project/dissertation of the concerned programme.

**17. SPECIAL EXAMINATION**

There will be a provision for one special examination, if the University deems it necessary, every year in the month of December/January on the recommendation of the Examination Board of the University for those students who failed to clear the course(s) in 4th Semester examination.

**18. CONVERSION OF GRADES**

Although the CBCS and CGPA system requires the quoting of the grade and SGPA (CGPA) in the result of a Semester (Programme), a formula for the conversion of CGPA into percentage of marks is desirable. The percentage of marks shall be calculated according to the formula,

Percentage of Marks = CGPA X 10

Accordingly, a student after successful completion of all the semesters, the following classification may be stated in the Degree,

|  |
| --- |
| **Table – 7 : Conversion of Grades** |
| CGPA | Equal to or greater than 7.5 | First Class with Distinction |
| - do - | Equal to or greater than 6.0 but less than 7.5 | First Class |
| - do - | Equal to or greater than 4.5 but less than 6.0 | Second Class |
| - do - | Less than 4.5 | Fail |

**19. GRADE SHEET**

Every candidate, at the end of each semester and after the publication of the result, shall be given ‘Grade Sheet’ and every successful candidate after the completion of all the four semesters course requirements shall be given ‘Final Grade Sheet’ and the ‘Provisional Certificate’ in a prescribed format. Degree shall be awarded to successful candidates in the ensuing convocation.

**20. PROVISIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

A candidate who has passed in a theory paper/in theory courses may be permitted to improve his/her marks by appearing in the ESUE, if he/she wishes to, by paying the requisite fee prescribed by the University time to time. However, this opportunity can be availed only once for any course and that also only within a maximum of 8 semesters counting from his/her first semester of admission. If a candidate avails this opportunity and improves the marks in a course or courses, the same shall be considered only for a change in his SGPA/CGPA as per the improved marks and such improvements will not be considered for the award of prizes/medals, rank and distinction, if any. If the candidate fails to improve the marks, his previous marks will remain unchanged.

A maximum of three courses of any or of all the semester, taken together, will be allowed for improvement. No candidate shall be allowed to appear for improvement of marks in the Practical/Project/Dissertation and Sessional work.

**21. RANKING**

The merit list and ranking thereupon shall be prepared only for regular examinees, who passed the examination in single attempt.

**22. REVIEW**

The University can, at any time, review, alter, substitute, amend or delete any of the provisions of this regulation subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the UGC and as per any special situation arising during the operation of this regulation as felt by the Kolhan University.

1. **REPEAL**

The Regulations as amendment up-to-date now in force in so far as they are applicable to programmes offered by the University and to the student admitted in the Academic Year 2020-21 and to the extent they are inconsistent with CBCS regulations are hereby repealed. In the case of any inconsistency between the existing regulations and these regulations relating to the Choice-Based Credit Semester System in their application to any course offered in a College, the latter shall prevail.