# PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

## (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)



## B.A. Political Science (General)
(Choice Based Credit System)

Regulations & Syllabus 2020-21 onwards

1. **Course for which the consideration is made : (Title of Course)**

[Whether run in University campus/Affiliated College separately. University PG (CBCS)/Affiliated college PG/ Affiliated College UG (CBCS)]\

**B. A (Political Science)**
(Effective from the academic year 2017-2018) ;Affiliated College

2. Aims, Objectives and Programme Outcomes

> The B.A (Political Science) course aims to impart the students with fundamental knowledge of Political Science.

3. Eligibility Criteria for each course

> Candidates for admission to B.A. (Political Science ), shall be required to have passed 10 + 2 system of Examination or equivalent with Science and Arts ,Commerce Strems offered by CBSC/ISC/State Board.

4. Academic year of the course implementation

> Effective from the academic year 2017-2018.

5. Course structure

> **MIL, ENG, AECC**
> The crediting of MIL, ENG and AECC courses is as per Pondicherry University UG CBCS regulations.
>
> **Discipline Specific Core Course (DSC) and Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE)**
> At least 60% (72 credits) of the total minimum credit requirement must be earned by the student from DSC and DSE courses as follows in order to obtain the degree: 60 credits from Discipline Specific Core and 12 credits from Discipline Specific Elective courses.

**Discipline Specific Core Course (DSE)**

The six 4 credit papers to be credited under DSE can be credited from Discipline Specific Elective specialization stream courses as follows:

I. Three of the 4 credit courses should be credited from one specialization stream courses or across the different specialization stream courses specified in the curriculum.

II. The remaining three of the 4 credit courses may be credited from
a. Another specialization stream courses of the curriculum or across the different specialization stream courses specified in the curriculum without any overlap of courses credited in I above.
or
b. Another specialization stream courses or across the different specialization stream courses in the curriculum of other UG Computer Science Disciplines of study without any overlap of courses credited in I above.
or
c. An assortment of the above options in II a and IIb.

**Open Elective Courses**

Any 2 of the 3 credit Open Elective Courses specified in the curriculum (B.A. PS) could be credited to constitute the 6 credits or substituted with Open elective courses in the curriculum of other UG Political Science disciplines of study that add proficiency to the students - with the advice of the Faculty Advisor or an assortment of these without any overlap of courses.

**1. Faculty to Students Ratio**

The Faculty to Student Ratio in all the practical / laboratory classes shall be maintained at 1:25.

**2. Pattern of Examination**

I. The End-Semester examination and internal assessments for

MIL, ENG, AECC, DSC, GE and OE courses are as per Pondicherry University UG CBCS regulations.

II. The marks for attendance (5 marks) applies to all courses and the awarding of attendance marks is as per Pondicherry University UG CBCS regulations.

**Passing Minimum**

Passing Eligibility and classification for the award of the Degree is as per Pondicherry University UG CBCS regulations.

Other aspects of CBCS not covered in this document by default conforms to the Pondicherry University UG CBCS regulations.

Break up of internal marks/University examinations, as per CBCS University Regulations except for program covered under statutory bodies/Councils.

The End-Semester examination for each course in a Programme of Study shall be conducted by the Pondicherry University for a maximum of **75 Marks** and Internal Continuous Assessment for **25 Marks**.

b. Internal assessment for all theory courses shall be done on the basis of at least two Internal Assessment tests (15Marks), term papers/assignments/seminars/case demonstrations/ presentations/write-ups/viva etc. (5 Marks) and attendance (5 Marks). The following weightage shall be given to attendance:

> 95% - 100% (5 Marks)
> 90% - 94%   (4 Marks)
> 85% - 89%   (3 Marks)
> 80% - 84%   (2 Marks)
> 75% - 79%    (1 Mark)

a. A schedule of Internal Assessment tests shall be prepared by each College commonly to all departments in the beginning of each semester. Internal Assessment marks shall be displayed a week before the commencement of end semester examinations.

b. End-semester examination shall be conducted for all courses offered. The duration of the end-semester examination shall be 3 hours.

e. No student with less than 75% in any particular course shall be permitted to attend the end-semester examination and shall be given grade FA-failure due to lack of attendance. However, an overall condonation of 10% is permitted for valid reasons (NCC, NSS, Swachh Bharat) or medical reasons. A student who has been awarded FA shall repeat the course when offered. The Principal/Head of the Department shall ensure that the candidate is informed about the lack of attendance before the commencement of end-semester examination and confirm that such candidates are not permitted to write the examination.

To pass a course the student must secure minimum of 50 out of 100 Marks (50%) in the internal and the end-semester examination put together.

f. Revaluation and re -totaling of the answer scripts shall be allowed within the stipulated period of time as decided by the Controller of Examinations (COE) after paying the required amount of fee.

g. A failed student who meets the attendance requirement may be permitted to register for the next end-semester examination in the following semester itself.

6. Learning outcomes (Course outcomes) for each course: Refer the syllabus text appended

7. Syllabus (course content):Refer the syllabus text appended

8. Instructional materials :Refer the syllabus appended

9. Text Books and Reference Books: Refer the syllabus appended

10. Question paper pattern for all papers: Refer the syllabus appended

# PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
## (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)



## B.A. Political Science (General)
### (Choice Based Credit System)

## Regulations & Syllabus 2020-21 onwards

# Index

| S.no | Course | Code | Title of The Paper | Credits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Semester I** | | | | |
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 111 | Introduction to Political Theory | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 112 | Indian Government and Politics | 4 |
| 3 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 113 | Introduction to Public Administration | 4 |
| 4 | English (CC) | | English (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 5 | AECC English/MIL (Communication)/ Environmental Science | | MIL (Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit)/ Environmental Science | 2 |
| **Semester II** | | | | |
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 221 | Classical Western Political Thought | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 222 | Introduction to Human Rights | 4 |
| 3 | SEC SC-1 (SC) | POSA 991 | Democratic awareness with Legal Literacy (Skill Based Ability Enhancement -Soft Core) | 2 |
| 4 | MIL  (CC) | | MIL (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 5 | AECC English/MIL (Communication)/ Environmental Science | | English/MIL (Communication)/ Environmental Science | 2 |
| 6 | English  (CC) | | English (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| **Semester III** | | | | |
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 331 | Comparative Government and Politics | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 332 | Major Modern Political Systems | 4 |
| 3 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 333 | Indian Constitution | 4 |
| 4 | SEC SC-2  (SC) | POSA 992 | Legislative Support ( Skill Based  Ability Enhancement -Soft Core) | 2 |
| 5 | English (CC) | | English (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 6 | MIL (CC) | | MIL (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 7 | SCOD (SC) | | Soft Core from any other Discipline | 2 |
| **Semester IV** | | | | |
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 441 | Introduction to International Relations | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 442 | Political Process and Institutions in Comparative Perspective | 4 |
| 3 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 443 | Ancient Indian Political Thought | 4 |
| 4 | MIL (CC) | | MIL (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 5 | SEC SC-3 (SC) | POSA 993 | Public Opinion and Survey Research  (Skill Based Ability Enhancement -Soft Core) | 2 |
| 6 | English (CC) | | English (Core Compulsory) | 2 |
| 7 | SCOD (SC) | | Soft Core from any Other Discipline | 2 |

| | | | Semester V | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 551 | Modern Indian Political Thought | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 552 | India's Foreign Policy | 4 |
| 3 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 553 | Major Issues in Contemporary Indian Politics | 4 |
| 4 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 554 | Introduction to Political Economy | 4 |
| 5 | GESC-1 (SC) | POSA 881 | Reading Gandhi/Interdisciplinary Any one from Second Discipline. | 2 |
| 6 | DSSC-1 (SC) | POSA 771 | Administration and Public Policy Concepts and Theories | 2 |
| 7 | SCOD (SC) | | Soft Core from any Other Discipline | 2 |
| 8 | SCOD (SC) | | Soft Core from any Other Discipline | 2 |
| | | | Semester VI | |
| 1 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 661 | Modern Western Political Thought | 4 |
| 2 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 662 | Local Self-Government in India | 4 |
| 3 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 663 | Social Movements in Contemporary India | 4 |
| 4 | Hard Core (HC) | POSA 664 | Society and Polity of Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 4 |
| 5 | SEC SC-4 (SC) | POSA 994 | Peace and Conflict Resolution  (Skill Based for Ability Enhancement -Soft Core) | 2 |
| 6 | DSSC-2 (SC) | POSA 772 | Discipline Specific Soft Core- Democracy and Governance | 2 |
| 7 | DSSC-3 (SC) | POSA 773 | Understanding Globalisation | 2 |
| 8 | GESC-2 (SC) | POSA 882 | Human Rights, Gender and Environment/Interdisciplinary Any one from Second Discipline | 2 |
| 9** | Optional**(HC) | POSA 901 | Dissertation or Project work | 6 |
| | | | **Total** | **120** |

*HC – Hard Core, SC- Soft Core, CC-Core Compulsory, SCOD-Soft Core from Other Discipline, DSSC-Discipline Specific Soft Core, GESC-Generic Soft Core, AECC-Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses and SEC SC-Skill Enhancement Courses Soft Core.

** Optional

## Details of Courses under Undergraduate Programme (B.A) Course and Credits

| Core | No. of Papers | Credits | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Discipline Based Core | 19 | 4 | 76 |
| **Soft Core** | | | |
| Discipline Specific Soft Core | 03 | 2 | 06 |
| Soft Core from Other Discipline | 04 | 2 | 08 |
| Generic Soft Core | 02 | 2 | 04 |
| MIL/English | 07 | 2 | 14 |

*Optional Dissertation or Project work in place of Discipline Specific Soft Core Paper (6 credits) in Sixth Semester

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses | 02 | 2 | 04 |
| Skill Based Enhancement Courses | 04 | 02 | 08 |

**Grand Total (Credits)** [Hard Core Papers 20X4=76, Soft Core 22X2 =44]       **120**

*Wherever there is a practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa.
College  should evolve a system/policy about ECA/General interest
Hobby/Sports/NCC/NSS/related courses on its own.

# Semester I

## POSA 111: Introduction to Political Theory (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

**Course Content**

1. What is Politics?

   a) What is Political Theory?
   b) What is its Relevance?

2. Concepts

   a)   Democracy, b)Liberty, c)Equality, d)Justice,

3.   a)Rights, b)Gender, c)Citizenship
4.   a)Civil Society, b) State

5. Debates in Political Theory

   a) Is Democracy Compatible with Economic Growth?
   b) On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
   c) Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?
   d) Should the State intervene in the institution of the family?

**Suggested Readings**

Acharya,A.(2008)'Equality',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction,* .New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.58-73.

Bhargava,R.(2008)'WhatisPoliticalTheory',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.2-17.

Bhargava,R.(2008)'WhyDoWeNeedPoliticalTheory',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A. (eds.)*PoliticalTheory:AnIntroduction.*NewDelhi:PearsonLongman,pp.18-37.

Casal,P.&William,A.(2008)'Equality',inMcKinnon,C.(ed.)*IssuesinPoliticalTheory*.New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 149‑ 165.

Christiano,Thomas.(2008)'Democracy',inMcKinnon,Catriona.(ed.)*IssuesinPolitical Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp.80-96.

Das, S. (2008) 'State', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction.*

Menon,K.(2008)Justice',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.74-82.

Menon,N.(2008)'Gender',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.224-235.New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 130-147.

Riley,J.(2008)'Liberty',inMcKinnon,C.(ed.)*IssuesinPoliticalTheory*,NewYork:Oxford University Press, pp.103-125.

Roy, A. 'Citizenship', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction.*

Sethi,A.(2008)'FreedomofSpeechandtheQuestionofCensorship',inBhargava,R.and Acharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:AnIntroduction.*NewDelhi:PearsonLongman,pp.308-319.

Shorten,A.(2008)'NationandState',inMcKinnon,C.(ed.)*IssuesinPoliticalTheory*,New York: Oxford University Press, pp.33-55.

Singh,M.(2008)'CivilSociety',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction, .*New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.188-205.

Srinivasan,J.(2008)'Democracy',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.106-128.

Sriranjani,V.(2008)'Liberty',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.40-57.

Talukdar,P.S.(2008)'Rights',inBhargava,R.andAcharya,A.(eds.)*PoliticalTheory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.88-105.

# POSA 112: Indian Government and Politics (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

The study of social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India is the focus of the paper. One needs to understand that the Constitution of India has been intended to provide framework for a modern secular and democratic society.

**Course Content**

1) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian Approaches

2) Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

3) Institutional Functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary.

4) Power Structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy, Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism And, Parties and Party systems in India.

5) Strategies of Development in India since Independence: Planned Economy and Neo-liberalism.

**Suggested Readings:**

Abbas, H., Kumar, R. &Alam M. A. (2011), Indian *Government and Politics,* New Delhi: Pearson, 2011

Chandhoke, N. &Priyadarshi, P. (eds.) (2009) *Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics.* New Delhi: Pearson.

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

Chandra, B. Mukherjee, A. & Mukherjee, M. (2010) *India after Independence,* New Delhi:Penguin

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

Vanaik, A. & Bhargava, R. (eds.) (2010) *Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives.* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Menon, N. and Nigam, A. (2007) *Power and Contestation: India Since 1989.* London

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

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

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

# POSA 113: Introduction to Public Administration (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This course introduces the students to the elements of Public Administration. This would help them obtain a suitable conceptual perspective on Public Administration and the growth of institutional devices so as to meet the exigencies of the changing times. The course also aims to instil and emphasise on the need of ethical seriousness in contemporary Indian Public administration within the constitutional frame work.

Course Content:

1.  Theories of Public Administration- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration and its relations with other disciplines.

2.  Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline- Woodrow Wilson, Hentry Fayol, and Max Webber

3.  Public Administration in India- Enactment of Indian constitution-Public Administration-then and now. Public Administration pre and post 1991.

4.  State and Union Territories- Government of Union Territories Act 1963, Ministry of Home Affairs and supervision of Union Territory administration

5.  Role and position of Lt. Governors, Changing trends in UT administration in Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

# Semester – II

## POSA 221: Classical Western Political Thought (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This paper highlights the classical tradition in political theory in the ancient and medieval era. Through this course the students are expected to learn political theorizing done by masters of western political thought during the ancient and medieval times.

**Course Content**

1. Greek Political Thought - Platonist, Aristotelian, Stoic, Epicurean, and Skeptic.

2. Plato - Philosophy and Politics, Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism, Presentation Theme: Critique of Democracy; Women and Guardianship, Censorship

3. Aristotle- Forms, Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and Household Presentation themes: Classification of governments; man as zoon politikon.

4. Medieval Political Thought- St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas – Just War Concept – Human Nature and Two Cities – The Church and the Nation State.

5. Transition from Medieval to Modern Period – Niccole Machiavelli - Virtue, Religion, and Republicanism.

**Suggested Readings:**

Sabine George H. A History of Political Theory, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi, 1973

J. Hampton, Political Philosophy, West View, USA, 1997.

Leon P. Baradat, Political Ideologies: Origin and Impact, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1979.

M .G. Gupta, History of Political Thought, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad, 1991

W. A. Dunning, History of Political Theories, Central Publishing House, Allahabad.

William Ebenstein, Today Isms, Prentice hall of India, Engel Wood Cliffs, 1980.

# POSA 222: Introduction to Human Rights (Hard Core:4)

**Course Objective**

Human rights have acquired a new significance since the end of Second World War in shaping relations between countries. This course has been designed to study human rights as part of international relations

**Course Content**

1. Evolution of the concept, definition and relation with international relations.
2. Generation of Human rights-
     a) civil and political rights
     b) socio-economic and cultural rights
     c) collective rights

3. U.N and Human Rights - UNDR, 1948 4. International Covenant on Civil and Political rights-1966.
4. International Covenant on socio- cultural and economic rights, 1966.
5. International Covenant on Civil and Political rights-1966; 5. International Covenant on socio-cultural and economic rights, 1966.

**Suggested Readings**

1. N. D. Palmer and Perkins, H. C, International Relations, the World Community in Transition, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1965.

2. G. Alfredson, et al, (ed), The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights, :A Commentary, Scandinavian University Press, Oslo, 1992.

3. P. Alston, The United nations and the Human Rights, : A Critical Appraisal,The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1995.

4. D. Beetham, (ed), Politics and Human Rights, Blackwell, Oxford, 1995.

5. S. Davidson, Human Rights, Open University Press, Buckingham and Philadelphia.

6. I. (ed), Basic Documents on Human Rights, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1992.

# Semester - III

## POSA 331: Comparative Government and Politics (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This paper deals with theoretical evolution and approaches to the study of Comparative Politics It helps to have fundamental grasp over the various theories and explanations regarding political development in various nations.

**Course Content**

1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis

2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

3. Classifications of political systems:

    a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA

    b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China.

4. Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems, And Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

5. Contemporary debates on the nature of state: From state centric security to human centric security and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.

**Suggested Readings**

Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) *Comparative Politics,*New Delhi: Sage.

Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) *Comparative Politics,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction, (*Eight Edition), London: Palgrave McMillan

Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (Eds.). (2011) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book.* Los Angeles: Sage.

Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of The Modern World.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

O'Neil, P. (2009), Essentials *of Comparative Politics.* (Third Edition), New York: WW. Norton &Company, Inc.

Palekar, S.A. (2009), *Comparative  Government and Politics.* New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Mohanty, M. (1975), 'Comparative Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity in *Teaching Politics,* Nos. 1 & 2, pp. 22-38

Webb, E. (2011) 'Totalitarianism and Authoritarianism', in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book.* Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 249-257.

Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2004), *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction.* London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 36-50, 51-68.

Dhillon, Michael. (2009), 'Government and Politics', in *Contemporary China: An Introduction,* London, New York: Routledge, 2009, pp. 137-160.

Evans, Jocelyn A.J. (2009) 'Electoral Systems',  Bara, J. and Pennington, M. (eds.), *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 93-119

Downs, W. M. (2011), 'Electoral Systems in Comparative Perspectives', in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book.* Los Angeles: Sage, pp.159-167.

Cole, A. (2011) 'Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations', in Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book.* Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 150-158.

# POSA 332: Major Modern Political Systems (Hard Core: 4)

## Course Objective

The objective of this paper is to impart basic knowledge of the working major modern political systems .This paper includes the study of the governmental systems of U.K, USA, France, Switzerland and China

## Course Contents

1.    Constitution of U.K
Features of the Constitution
    Crown and the King, Prime Minister and the Cabinet
    British Parliament
    Judicial System
Political Parties

2.  Constitution of U.S.A

    Features of the Constitution
    The Presidency
    The Congress
    The Judiciary
    Political parties

3.  Constitution of France

    Features of the Constitution
    The President of France
    Legislature in France
    French Judiciary, administrative Law
    Multi - Party system in France

4.  Constitution of Switzerland

    Features of the Constitution
    Direct Democracy in Switzerland
    The Federal Council
    The Federal Assembly
    The Federal Tribunal

5.  Constitution of China

    Features of the Constitution
    Executive China
    Legislature in China
    Judiciary in China
    One –Party System

**Suggested Readings:**

Carl J. Friedrich, Constitutional Government and Democracy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1989.

Robert, E.Ward and Roy. C. Macridis, Modern Political Systems: Asia, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1963.

A.C. Kapoor, "Select Constitutions", S . Chand and Co, New Delhi, 1986

V. D. Mahajan, "Select Modern Governments", S, Chand and Company, New Delhi, 1986.

VishnooBhagavan&Vidya Bhooshan, "World Constitutions", Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2002

# POSA 333: Indian Constitution (Hard Core: 4)

## Course Objective

This paper focuses on political processes and functioning of Indian political system, within the framework of the Constitution of India. Basic principles of the Constitution and the structure and working of government machinery have been included in this paper.

## Course Contents

1. Constitutional Development up to 1947,
   Constituent Assembly, Preamble and salient features of the Constitution of India,
   Constitutional authorities in India- Election Commission , Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy and fundamental Duties.
3. Executive – Central and State
4. Legislature- Central and State
5. Integrated Judiciary- Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts.

## Suggest Readings:

D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1982.

B. K. Sharma, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2002.

P.M Bakshi, Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing House, NewDelhi, 1999.

D. C. Gupta, Indian Government and Politics, Vikas publishing House, New Delhi, 1975

S. N. Jha, Indian Political System,: Historical Developments, Ganga Kaveri Publishing House, Varanasi, 2005

Arora &Mukherji, Federalism in India, Origin and Developments, Vikas publishing House, New Delhi, 1992

# Semester - IV

## POSA 441: Introduction to International Relations (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

**Course Content**

1. Approaches to International Relations

    (a) Classical Realism
    (b) Neo-Realism
    (c) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence
    (d) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach and Dependency School
    (e) Feminist Perspective

2. Cold War Era

    (a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War
    (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War Rise and Fall of Détente Second Cold War End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union.

3. Post-Cold War Era
    (c) Post-Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)

4. India's Foreign Policy
    (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)
    (b) India's Policy of Non-Alignment
    (c) India: An Emerging Power.
5. Major Issues in Contemporary International Relations
(a) Global Environmental Issues
(b) Politics of Energy Resources
(c) Global health issues
(d) Political issues of Migration
(e) Global Human trafficking
(f) Sustainable development

**Suggested Readings:**

Palmer and Perkins, *International Relations: The World Community in Transition*: Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1965.

Hans J. Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace,* A.A. Knopf,Newyork, 1948

William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999), Classic *Readings of International Relation,* Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co, pp. 30-58; 92-126.

Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999) *International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues.*5th Edition, New York: Longman, pp. 7-14; 29-49; 119-126.

Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 59-96.

Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009), International *Relation,* New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 81-111.
Tickner, J. A. (2001) *Gender in World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post Cold War Era.* Columbia University Press

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2011) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.* Fifth Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 90-123; 142-159; 262-277.

Wenger, A. and Zimmermann, D. (eds.) (2003) *International Relations: From the Cold World War to the Globalized World,* London: Lynne Rienner, pp. 54-89.

Appadorai and Rajan, M. S. (eds.) (1985) *India's Foreign Policy and Relations.* New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

Mewmillians, W.C. and Piotrowski, H. (2001) *The World Since 1945: A History of International Relations* .Fifth edition. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

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

Ganguly, S. (ed.) (2009) *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Vanaik, A. (1995) *India in a Changing World: Problems, Limits and Successes of Its Foreign Policy.* New Delhi: Orient Longman. pp. 19-41; 63-67; 102-114; 118-124; 132-134.

Basu, Rumki (ed)(2012),*International Politics: Concepts theories and Issues*, New Delhi

## POSA 442: Political Process and Institutions in Comparative Perspective
### (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study. In the process the course aims to introduce undergraduate students to some of the range of issues, literature, and methods that cover comparative politics.

**Course Content**

1. Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics

   (a) Political Culture
   (b) New Institutionalism

2. Party System: Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties.

3. Nation-state: What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts 'Nation' and 'State': debates.

4. Democratization: Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countries.

5. Federalism: Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power.

**Suggested Readings:**

M. Pennington, (2009) 'Theory, Institutional and Comparative Politics', in J. Bara and Pennington. (Eds.) *Comparative Politics: Explaining Democratic System.* Sage Publications, New Delhi, pp. 13-40.

M. Howard, (2009) 'Culture in Comparative Political Analysis', in M. Lichback and A.Zuckerman, pp. 134- S. (eds.) *Comparative Political: Rationality, Culture, and Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

B. Rosamond, (2005) 'Political Culture', in B. Oxford, et al. *Politics*, London: Rutledge, pp.57-81.

P. Hall, Taylor and C. Rosemary, (1996) 'Political Science and the Three New Institutionalism', *Political Studies*. XLIV, pp. 936-957.

L. Rakner, and R. Vicky, (2011) 'Institutional Perspectives', in P. Burnell, et .al. (eds.) *Political in the Developing World.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 53-70.

A. Heywood, (2002) 'Representation, Electoral and Voting', in *Politics*. New York: Palgrave,pp. 223-245.
A. Evans, (2009) 'Elections Systems', in J. Bara and M. Pennington, (eds.) *Comparative politics.* New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 93-119.

R. Moser, and S. Ethan, (2004) 'Mixed Electoral Systems and Electoral System Effects: Controlled Comparison and Cross-national Analysis', in *Electoral Studies.* 23, pp. 575-599.

B. Criddle, (2003) 'Parties and Party System', in R. Axtmann, (ed.) *Understanding Democratic Politics: An Introduction*. London: Sage Publications, pp. 134-142.

W. O'Conner, (1994) 'A Nation is a Nation, is a Sate, is a Ethnic Group, is a in J.Hutchinson and A. Smith, (eds.) *Nationalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 36-4

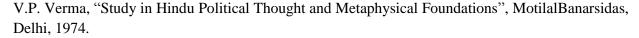# POSA 443: Ancient Indian Political Thought (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This is an introductory paper to study the concepts and ideas that developed in ancient India. It highlights main sources of political tradition in ancient India.

**Course Content**

1. Nature and characteristics of ancient Indian political thought,

2. Political philosophy of Vedanta- evolution and basic concepts.

3. Buddhist political thought-evolution and basic concepts

4. Socio- political ideas in Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavat Gita.

5. Political ideas of Manusmriti, Kautilya's Arthasastra, Sangam Literature - Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural

**Suggested Readings:**

V.P. Verma, "Study in Hindu Political Thought and Metaphysical Foundations", MotilalBanarsidas, Delhi, 1974.

K.P. Jayaswal, Hindu Polity, Butterworth, Calcutta, 1924.

U.N. Ghosal, Studies in Indian History and Culture, Orient Longman, Calcutta, 1957

-------------------, A History of Hindu Political Theories, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 1966

A. Appadurai, "Indian Political Thought in the Twentieth Century", South Asia Publishers, New Delhi, 1987.

------------, Indian Political Thinking through the Ages, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992

# Semester V

## POSA 551: Modern Indian Political Thought (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This paper deals with classical political tradition of modern India. It emphasizes on the contribution of Indian political thinkers, many of whom played an active role in the Indian freedom struggle against the European colonial masters as well.

**Course Content**

1.  Social Reform Movements and Political Ideas in the 19th and 20th Century

    a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
    b) Annie Besant,
    c) Savithri Bhai Phule,
    d) Panditha Rama Bhai,
    e) Vivekananda,
    f) Dayananda Saraswati and
    g) SubramanyaBharathiyar

2.  Moderates and Extremists-
    a) Ranade,
    b) Gokhale,
    c) Tilak
    d) Aurobindo.

3.  M.K. Gandhi – Swaraj, Satyagraha and Sarvodaya

4.  Jawaharlal Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia

5.  Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. RamaswamyNaiker, Jayaprakash Narayan, M.N. Roy,

**Suggested Readings**

V.P. Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Lakshminarayan Agarwal, Agra, 1974.

K.P. Karunakaran, Modern Indian Political Tradition, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1959.

A. Appadurai, Indian Political Thinking through the Ages, Khanna Publishers, 1992.

------------------- , Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century, South Asia Publishers, New Delhi, 1987.

R.A. Sinari, The Structure of Indian Thought, Oxford University press, Delhi, 1989.

K. Damodaran, Indian Thought: A Critical Survey, Asia Publishing House, London, 1967

# POSA 552: India's Foreign Policy (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

India's foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and her role in global politics. This paper deals with basic principles of India's foreign policy and her relation with other nations.

**Course Content**

1. Sources and principles of India's foreign policy
2. Factors determining India's foreign policy
3. India and Non - Alignment Movement
4. India and her Neighbours
5. India and Big powers.

**Suggested Readings:**

James N. Rosenau, (ed), "International Politics and Foreign Policy", Free Press, New York, 1969

A. Appadurai, "Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy", Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1981
---------------, National Interest and Non Alignment, Kalinga Publishers, New Delhi, 1999

J.Bandopadhayaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy, Allied Publishers, Calcutta, 1979.

R. Bradrock, India's Foreign Policy, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, 1990

S. Bhattacharya, the Pursuit of National Interest Through Non- Alignment, University Press, Calcutta

Mohanan B Pillai & L. Premshekhara India's Foreign Policy: Continuity and Change, New Century, New Delhi, 2010

# POSA 553: Major Issues in Contemporary Indian Politics (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

The end of cold war has seen the emergence of social, economic cultural and humanitarian concerns to the forefront of policy making initiatives. The objective of this paper is to study these concerns and their impact on politics.

**Course Content**

1. Process and problems of democratic expansion.
2. State and Civil society
3. Global Politics after 1989 and challenges of terrorism
4. Empowerment of Weaker sections
5. Globalization and its impact

**Suggested Readings:**

J.C. Johari, Indian Political System, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1996.

R.B. Jain, "Public Administration in India", 21stCentury Challenges for Good Governance, Deep and Deep, New Delhi,2001.

O.P.Gauba, "An Introduction to Political Theory", Mac Millan, New Delhi, 2006

S.I.Benn, "Social Principles and Democratic State", George Allen and Unwin, London, 1975

# POSA 554: Introduction to Political Economy (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

Political economy has a crucial role to play in conditioning the patterns of politics in a given society. The purpose of this course is to understand the impact of political economy on the political process. This course also intends at acquainting the students with significant political economy issues such as liberalization, changing configuration of class and other related aspects.

**Course Content**

1. Political economy – definition, nature and scope

2. Industrial capitalism of mid-18th century, emergence of international financial institutions

3. Political economy of development – mixed economy model, planning as strategy for development and limits of planning

4. Liberalization – political context of liberalization, privatization, critiques of development model – Neo-liberalization

5. India's class structure – agrarian class, middle class, in formalization and dispersal of working class

**Suggest Readings:**

Spiegel, Henry William, *The growth of economic thought,* Duke University Press, 1991

Dobb, Maurice, *Political Economy and Capitalism: Some Essays in Economic Tradition,* Rutledge,
2012.

Polanyi, Karl, and Robert Morrison MacIver,*The great transformation,* Vol. 2. Boston: Beacon Press, 1944

Giddens, Anthony, Capitalism *and modern social theory: An analysis of the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber,* Cambridge University Press, 197.

Goodwin, Richard M., and C. H. Feinstein, "Socialism, Capitalism and Economic Growth *Essays In Economic Dynamics" (*1967): 165-170.

Kurien, Christopher Thomas, Global *Capitalism and the Indian Economy,* Vol. 6. Egully. com, 1994.

Vanaik, Achin. *The painful transition: Bourgeois democracy in India*. Verso Books, 1990.
Li, Wei, and Victor Abiad, "Institutions, institutional change, and economic performance" (1990)

Alt, James E., and Kenneth A. Shepsle, eds, *Perspectives on positive political Economy*. Cambridge University Press, 1990

O'brien, Robert, and Marc Williams, *Global political economy: Evolution and dynamics*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2016

# Semester VI

## POSA 661: Modern Western Political Thought (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This paper studies the modern tradition of political thinkers Machiavelli to Marx with the view to understand how the great Masters explained and analysed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions. The legacy of the thinkers is explained with the view to establishing the continuity and change within the Western political tradition.

**Course Content**

1. Machiavelli
2. Hobbes
3. Locke, Rousseau
4. Bentham and J.S. Mill
5. Karl Marx

**Suggested Readings:**

Brian R. Nelson, Western Political thought, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2009

C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, New Delhi, 1989 (Revised Edition) (English & Hindi).

Ian Adams &R.W.Dyson, Fifty Great Political Thinkers, Routledge, 2004.

J. H. Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, New York, Holt, 1960.

J. Laski, Political Thought from Locke to Bentham, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1920.

S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1999.

Sir E. Barker, The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle, New York, 1959.

..........Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors, New Delhi, B. I. Publications, 1964.

W. L. Davidson, Political Thought in England: The Utilitarians from Bentham to Mill, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1957.

W. Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, New Delhi, Oxford & IBH, 1969.

## POSA 662: Local Self-Governments in India (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

Course Rationale India has experimented with local self-government from ancient times. However, democratic decentralisation became mandatory only after the passing of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment. This paper deals with evolution of local self-governing institutions in India, working of PRIs and related issues. Study of the PRIs in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been included.

**Course Content**

1. Nature, scope and evolution of local self-government.

2. Democratic decentralisation and evolution of local self-governing institutions in India.

3. 73rd and 74th amendments and working of PRIs in India.

4. Urban local self-government-Metropolitan Councils, Corporations, Municipalities, Townships.

5. Local self-governing institutions in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, working of the PRIs in the Islands.

**Suggested Readings:**

M.P Sharma and L .Sadana, "Public Administration, Theory and Practice", KitabMahal, New Delhi, 1992

A.R. Tyagi, "Public Administration", Atma Ram and Sons, New Delhi, 1992

B. S. Bhargava, "Panchayat Raj Institutions: An Analysis of Issues and Problems and Recommendations of the Asok Mehta Committee," Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1980

B.S. Bhargava and S. Rama Rao, "Indian Local Government: A Study", Minerva Associate publications, Calcutta, 1978.

S. Malcom Adisehiah, et al, "Decentralised Planning and Panchayat Raj", Concept publishing company, New Delhi, 1994

G. Palanithurai(ed), "Dynamics of New Panchayat Raj System in India", Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002.

## POSA 663: Social Movements in Contemporary India (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

New Social Movements have become an important constituent of local and global politics in the past. These are grass root movements engaged in the mobilisation and empowerment of the people in various parts of the country. The course aims to introducing definition, history and various types of social movements to the students.

1. Social Movements: Nature, Meaning and Definition. History of Social Movements, Enlightenment and social reform movements in India

2. Identity movements in modern India: environmental movements, Dalit Movements.

3. Tribal movements, feminist movements, linguistic movements

4. Capitalism and Protest Movements, the Working Class Movements

**Suggested Readings:**

Banaszak, Lee Ann. 1996. Why Movements Succeed or Fail: Opportunity, Culture, and the Struggle for Woman

Bandy, Joe and Jackie Smith, eds. 2004. Coalitions across Borders: Transnational Protest and the Neoliberal Order.

Buechler, Steven M; "New Social Movement Theories", *The Sociological Quarterly*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (summer, 1995),  Blackwell Publishing. 61

Cole, Mike; Might It Be in the Practice that It Fails to Succeed?A Marxist Critique of Claims for Postmodernism and Poststructuralism as Forces for Social Change and Social Justice; British Journal of Sociology of Education, Vol. 24, No. 4, September 2003.

Day, Richard.JF; Gramsci is Dead: Anarchist Currents in the Newest Social Movements; Pluto Press; London; 2006.

Della Porta, Donatella and Dieter Rucht, 1995,"Left-libertarian Movements in Context: A Comparison of Italy and West Germany", 1965–1990. Pp. 229–272 in The Politics of Social Protest, edited by J. Craig Jenkins and Bert Klandermans. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Della Porta, Donatella and Herbert Reiter, eds. 1998,"Policing Protest: The Control of Mass Demonstrations in Gamson",  William A. 1990 [1975], The Strategy of Social Protest, 2nd edition. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Hannigan, John A; Alain Touraine, Manuel Castells and Social Movement Theory a Critical Appraisal; The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 26, No. 4 (Winter, 1985).

Kitschelt, Herbert P. 1986. ―Political Opportunity Structures and Political Protest: Anti-Nuclear Movements in Four Democracies.‖ British Journal of Political Science 16:57–85.

Laclau, Ernesto; Politics and the Limits of Modernity;SocialText, No. 21, (1989), pp. 63-82. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield. Omvedt, Gail and Bharat Patankar; Movement for Water: Takari Peasants' Struggle in Maharashtra; Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 26, No. 15 (Apr. 13, 1991).

Rimmerman, Craig A. 2002. From Identity to Politics: The Lesbian and Gay Movements in the United States. Philadelphia: Temple University Press Rose, Fred; Toward a Class-Cultural Theory of Social Movements: Reinterpreting New Social Movements; Sociological Forum, Springer Publishers; Vol. 12, No. 3 (Sep., 1997), pp. 461-494. Rossi, Peter H., ed. 1973.

Ghetto Revolts. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books. Scoones, I; New Ecology and the Social Sciences: What Prospects for a Fruitful Engagement? Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 28 (1999).

## POSA 664: Society and Polity of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Hard Core: 4)

**Course Objective**

This paper has been specifically included in the Syllabus to acquaint the students with the social, economic and political framework of the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Course Contents**

1. Historical Background of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Demography of the Islands and Economic scenario and Social Structure

2. Political Anthropology- Tribes of the islands and their orientation towards political objects.

3. Political and Administrative setup, administration of UT, political scenario, decentralized Governance and civil Society organizations.

4. Development Challenges - geographical remoteness, inadequate political representation, influx of population and related issues.

**Suggested Readings:**

Ghosh A., "*A study on the Development Strategy for Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Classical Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1994.

Kloss ,C. Baden, *Andaman and Nicobar Islands,* Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1971.

K.S.Singh (ed) *People of India –Andaman and Nicobar Islands,* Anthropological Survey of India, 1994.

Majumdar R. C. *Penal Settlement in Andamans*, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India,1975.

Man E.H, *AaboriginalInhabitants of Andaman Islands,* Sanskaran Prakasak,Delhi,1975.

Mathur, L.P., *History of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1756-1966)*, Sterling Publishers, NewDelhi,1968.

Port man, M.V., *The History our Relations with Andamanese (two Vols.), Asian Educational Services, Delhi, 1990.*

Sen,Prabat Kumar, *"Land and People of Andamans", Post Graduate Book*Mart,C

## POSC 901: Dissertation or Project Work (Hard Core: 6)**

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** Optional

# Soft Cores

1. Discipline Specific Soft Core (DSSC)
2. Generic Soft Core (GESC)
3. Skill Based Ability Enhancement Course  Soft Core (SECSC)

## Discipline Specific Soft Core (DSSC)

### POSA 771: Administration and Public Policy: Concepts and Theories
(DSSC-Soft Core: 2)

**Course Objective**

This paper is an introductory course in public administration. The essence of public administration lies in its effectiveness in translating government philosophy into policies and programmes. This course highlights the above mentioned aspect and related matters.

**Course Content**

1. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration.

2. Administrative theories: the classical theory, scientific management, the human - relation theory, and rational decision-making.

3. Understanding public policy: concept and theories, relevance of policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation.

4. From Development Administration to New Public Management. Elements  of development administration, the New Public Management paradigm – a critical perspective in the post globalized era.

**Suggested Readings:**

Awasthi, A.and Maheshwari, S. (2003), *Public Administration.* Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal, pp. 3-12.

Basu, Rumki, (2014) Public Administration, Concepts and Theories, Delhi Sterling Publishers.

Henry, N. (2003), Public Administration and Public Affairs, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Bhattacharya, M. and Chakrabarty, B. (2005) 'Introduction: Public Administration: Theory and Practice', in Bhattacharya, M. and Chakrabarty, B. (eds.) Public *Administration: A Reader*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-50.

Henry, N. (2003), Public Administration and Public Affairs, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, pp. 53-74.

Mouzelis, N.P. (2005) 'The Ideal Type of Bureaucracy', in Bhattacharya, M. and Chakrabarty, B. (eds.) Public *Administration: A Reader,* Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 88-100.

Hyderbrand, W. (1980), 'A Marxist Critique of Organization Theory', in Evan, W (ed.) *Frontiers in Organization & Management.* New York: Praeger, pp. 123-150.

Bhattacharya, M. (1999), *Restructuring Public Administration: Essays in Rehabilitation,* New Delhi: Jawahar, pp. 29-70, 85-98.

Bhattacharya, M. (2001), *New Horizons in Public Administration,* New Delhi: Jawahar, pp. 248-272, 301-323.

Dye, T.R. (1975) *Understanding Public Policy,* New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp. 1-38, 265-299.

Dror, Y. (1983) *Public Policy Making Re-examined.* Oxford: Transaction Publication, pp.129-216.

Bernard, C. (1938) *The Functions of Executive.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Esman, M.J. (1986) 'Politics of Development Administration', in Montgomery, J.D. and Siffin, W. (eds.), *Approaches to Development Politics,* New York: McGrawHill.

Gant, G.F. (1979) *Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

March, J. and Simon, H., (1958) *Organization,* New York: Wiley

Mooney, J. (1954),*The Principles of Organization*. New York: Harper & Row.

Simon, H. (1967) *Administrative Behaviour: A Study of Decision Making Process in Administrative Organization.* New York: Macmillan.

Wiedner, E. (ed.) (1970) *Development Administration in Asia.* Durham: Duke University Press.

## POSA 772: Democracy and Governance (DSSC-Soft Core: 2)

**Course Objective**

This Paper tries to explain the institutional aspects of democracy and how institutions function within a constitutional framework. It further delves into how democracy as a model of governance can be complimented by institution building.

**Course Content**

1. Structure and Process of Governance:
   I. Indian Model of Democracy, Parliament, Party Politics and Electoralbehaviour,Federalism,TheSupremeCourtandJudicialActivism,Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy)
   II. Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy

   a. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
   b. Institutions of Policy Making

2. Regulatory Institutions – SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India, Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.

3. Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India: Policy Debates over Models of Development in India, Recent trends of Liberalization of Indian Economy in different sectors, E- governance.

4. Dynamics of Civil Society: New Social Movements and Various interests, Role of NGO's, Understanding the political significance of Media and Popular Culture.

**Suggested Readings:**

Agarwal B, Environmental Management, Equity and Eco-feminism: Debating India's Experience, Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 55-95.

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

Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris, "Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy" OUP, 2000.

J. Drezeand A.Sen,"India-Economic Development and Social Opportunity, Clarinda", 1995 SaimaFuller, C.J. (ed.) Caste Today, Oxford University Press, 1997

Himat Singh,"Green Revolution Reconsidered: The Rural World of Punjab" OUP,2001.

Joseph E. Stiglitz, "Globalization and its Discontents", WW Norton, 2003

Patel,I.G., Glimpses of Indian Economic Policy: An Insider View, OUP, 2002

Rajni Kothari and Clude Alvares, (eds.), Another Revolution Fails: an investigation of how and why India's Operation Flood Project touted as the World's Largest Dairy

Development Program Funded by the EEC went off the Rails, Ajanta, New Delhi, 1985, Smitu Kothari, Social Movements and the Redefinition of Democracy, Boulder, Westview, 1993

Qah, John S.T., Curbing Corruption in Asia: A Comparative Study of Six Countries, Eastern University Press, 2003

# POSA 773: Understanding Globalization (DSSC-Soft Core:3)

## Course Objective

The Purpose of this course is to give students a basic understanding of what is meant by the phenomenon of globalization, its sources and forms. In addition, students will obtain a familiarity with both key global actors and certain urgent problems that require solutions at global level.

## Course Content

1. Globalization
   a) What is it?
   b) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions

2. Contemporary World Actors
   a) United Nations
   b) World Trade Organization(WTO)
   c) Group of 77 Countries (G-77)

3. Contemporary World Issues

   a) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)
   b) Poverty and Inequality
   c) International Terrorism

## Suggested Readings

Lechner, F .J .and Boli,J.(eds.) (2004), *The Globalization Reader* .2nd Edition, Oxford: Blackwell.

Held,D.,McGrew,A.etal.(eds.)(1999) *Global Transformations Reader Politics ,Economics and Culture*, Stanford: Stanford University Press, pp.1- 50.

Viotti, P. R. and Kauppi, M.V.(2007), *International Relations and World Politics- Security, Economy, Identity.* Third Edition, Delhi: Pearson Education, pp.430- 450.

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2011) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.* Fourth Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp.312- 329; 50- 385; 468- 489.

Tickner, J.A. (2008) 'Gender in World Politics', in Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) *The Globalization o f World Politics: An Introduction to International Relation.4thEdition.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Taylor,P.andGrom,A.J.R.(eds.)(2000), *The United Nations at the Millennium,* London: Continuum. pp.1‐20.

Ravenhill, J. (2008)'The Study of Global Political Economy', in Raven hill, John(ed.) *Global Political Economy,* Second Edition, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 18‐24.

Sauvant,K.(1981)*Groupof77:Evolution,StructureandOrganisation*,NewYork:Oceana Publications.

Chasek,P.S.,Downie,D.L.andBrown,J.W.(eds.)*GlobalEnvironmentalPolitics.*Fourth Edition. Boulder: Colorado: WestviewPress.

Roberts, J.M. (1999) *The Penguin History of the 20th Century*. London: Penguin.

Smith,M.,Little,R.andShackleton,M.(eds.)(1981)*PerspectivesonWorldPolitics.*London: Croom Helm.

White,     B.etal.(eds.)(2005)*IssuesinWorldPolitics.*ThirdEdition,NewYork:Macmillan,pp. 74‐92;191‐211.

Halliday,F.(2004)'TerrorisminHistoricalPerspective',*OpenDemocracy.*22April,available at:http://www.opendemocracy.net/conflict/article_1865.jsp

Thomas, C.(2005)'Poverty, Development, and Hunger', in Baylis, J. and Smith ,S.(eds.)*The Globalization of World Politics,* Third Edition, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.

645‐668

Vanaik, A.(2007) 'Political Terrorism and the US Imperial Project', in *Masks of Empire*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, pp.103‐128.

Art, R .J .and Jervis, R.(eds.) (1999), *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues,* 5th Edition, New York: Longman, pp.495‐500;pp.508‐516.

# Generic Soft Core (GESC)

## POSA 881: Reading Gandhi ( GESC-Soft Core: 2)

**Course Objective**

The course seeks to meet two essential objectives: one, to acquaint the students with the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio-historical context. Second, it aims to acquaint the students with the social and political thought of Gandhi. The therein Gandhian thought that are chosen for a close reading are particularly relevant to our times.

**Course Content**

1. Ways to read a text

   a) Textual
   b) Contextual

2. Hindu Swaraj

   a) Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj.
   b) Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought

3. Gandhi and modern India.

   a) Nationalism.
   b) Communal unity
   c) Women's Question
   d) Untouchability

**Suggested Readings**

Terence Ball, Reappraising Political Theory, Ch. 1, OUP, 1995

"Meaning and Interpretation in the History of Ideas" in Visions of Politics, Quentin Skinner (ed.), Vol. 1, CUP, Cambridge, 2002.

M. K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and other writings ed .A.J. Parel (1997).

B. Parekh,Gandhi (1997),chs.4("Satyagraha") and5 ("The critique of modernity").

D. Hardiman, Gandhiin his time and ours (2003), ch.4 ("An alternative modernity"

R. K. Prabhu (2007), Gandhi's India of my Dreams (compiled)

## POSA 882: Human Rights, Gender and Environment (GESC-Soft Core: 2)

**Course Objective**

This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

**Course Content**

1. Understanding Social Inequality

    a) Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
    b) Globalization and its impact on workers, peasants, Dalits, Adivasis and women.

2. Human Rights

    a) Human Rights: Various Meanings
    b) UN Declarations and Covenants
    c) Human Rights and Citizenship Rights
    d) Human Rights and the Indian Constitution
    e) Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission.
    f) Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
    g) Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance redressal mechanisms.
    h) Human Rights Movement in India.

3. Gender

    a) Analyzing Structures of Patriarchy
    b) Gender, Culture and History
    c) Economic Development and Women
    d) The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India
    e) Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India
    f) Women's Movements in India
    g) Environment

4. Environmental and Sustainable Development

    a) UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.
    b) Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity
    c) Environment Policy in India
    d) Environmental Movement in India

**Suggested Readings**

Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), *Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism*, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.

Baxi, Upendra (2002), the *Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Beteille, Andre (2003), *Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*, Stree Publications, Kolkata.

Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, Delhi

Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) *Environmental History of India*, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Haragopal, G. (1997) *The Political Economy of Human Rights*, Himachal Publishing House, Mumbai.

Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) *Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, Kali for Women, Delhi.

Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, Kali for Women, Delhi

Gonsalves, Colin (2011) Kaliyug: The decline of human rights law in the period of globalization Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi. Sen, Amartya, Development as Freedom (1999) New Delhi, OUP.

# Skill Enhancement Courses (SECSC)

## Skill Based Ability Enhancement Course

## POSA 991: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy (SECSC-Soft Core:2)

**Course Objective**

The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

**Course Content**

1. Outline of the Legal system in India

    a) System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India - criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.
    b) Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.
    c) Alternate dispute mechanisms such as Llokadalats, non - formal mechanisms.

2. Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India

    a) Constitution fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.
    b) Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction  provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related laws, important offences under the Indian Penal Code, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
    c) Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.
    d) Personal laws in India : Pluralism and Democracy
    e) Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws.

3. Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women

    a) Laws relating to consumer rights
    b) Laws relating to cyber crimes
    c) Antiterrorist laws: implications for security and human rights
    d) Practical application: Visit to either a (I) court or (ii) a legal aid centre set up by the

e) Legal Services Authority or an NGO or (iii) a LokAdalat, and to interview a litigant or person being counseled. Preparation of a case history.

4. Access to courts and enforcement of rights

   a) Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System
   b) Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems

**Suggested Readings:**

*Creating Legal Awareness*, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)

Legal literacy: available amongst interdisciplinary courses on Institute of Life Long Learning (Delhi University) Virtual Learning Portal namely vle.du.ac.in

Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols1- 10*, Delhi, Available in Hindi also

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, *Legal Literacy Series Booklets*. Available in Hindi also S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K. M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985

S. P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Women's' Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1993

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford V University Press, New Delhi, 2003

Agnes, Flavia *Law and Gender Equality*, OUP, 1997

Sagade, Jaga, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*, ILS Law College, Pune1996

# POSA 992: Legislative Support (SECSC-Soft Core:2)

**Course Objective**

Aim of the course: To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples 'representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team.

**Course Content**

1. Powers and functions of people's representatives at different tiers of governance Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishads/Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward.

2. Supporting the legislative process: How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations. Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.

3. Reading the budget document: Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

4. Support in media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.

**Suggested Readings**

Madhavan, M.R. & N.Wahi, *Financing of Election Campaigns* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delh, 2008: Vanka, S. *Primer on MPLADS* Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2008.

Kalra, H. *Public Engagement  with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2011. can be accessed on: http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011

Government of India (Lok Sabha Secretariat) *Parliamentary Procedures (Abstract Series)*, 2009 Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) *Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure,* 2009, Can be accessed on:http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter09.htm

Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) *Subordinate Legislation*, *Parliamentary Procedure,* 2009. Can be accessed on: http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter11.htm

Kapur, Devesh and PratapBanu Mehta, "The Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability," *Democracy, Governance and Human Rights,* Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, January 2006.

Agarwal,O. P. and T.V.Somanathan,"Public Policy Makingin India: Issues and Remedies," February, 2005. Can be accessed on: Debroy, Bibek, "Why we need law reform," *Seminar* January 2001.

Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, "India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty," *Journal of Democracy* Vol.18, No.2, pp.70- 83.

## POSA 993: Public Opinion and Survey Research (SECSC-Soft Core:2)

**Course Objective**

This course will introduce the students to the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies, with special reference to India. It will familiarize the students with how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilization of quantitative data.

**Course Content**

1. Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

2. Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys:
   I. Representation and sampling
       a) What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
       b) Sampling error and non-response
       c) Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified
   II. Survey Research
       a) Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
       b) Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

3. Quantitative Data Analysis
       a) Introduction to quantitative data analysis
       b) Basic concepts: co relational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

4. Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls Politics of interpreting polling

**Suggested Readings**

R.Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011), *American Public Opinion,* 8[th]edition, New York: Pearson Longman Publishers,. pp.40‐ 46.

G.Gallup, (1948), *A guide to public opinion polls* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp.3‐ 13.

Kalton, (1983) *Introduction to Survey Sampling* Beverly Hills, Sage Publication.

Lokniti Team (2009), 'National Election Study 2009: A Methodological Note', Economic and *Political Weekly,* Vol. XLIV (39)

LoknitiTeam,(2004)'NationalElectionStudy2004',*EconomicandPoliticalWeekly,*Vol. XXXIX(51).

'Asking About Numbers: Why and How', *Political Analysis* (2013), Vol.21 (1):48‑ 69,(first published online November 21,2012)

Asher,(2001)'Chapters 3and5',in *Polling and the Public: What Every Citizen Should  Know,* Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.

R.Erikson and K.Tedin, (2011),  *American Public Opinion,* 8th edition, New York, Pearson Longman Publishers, pp.40‑ 46

A. Agresti and B.Finlay, (2009), *Statistical methods for the Social Sciences,* 4th edition, Upper saddle river, NJ: Pearson‑ Prentice Hall,

S.KumarandP.Rai,(2013)'Chapter1',in*MeasuringVotingBehaviourinIndia*,NewDelhi: Sage.

R.Karandikar,C. Pyneand Y Yadav, (2002)'Predictingthe1998  Indian  Parliamentary Elections', *Electoral Studies*, Vol. 21,pp.69‑ 89.

M.McDermott and K. A. Frankovic, (2003), 'Horse race Polling and Survey Methods Effects: An Analysis of the 2000Campaign', *Public Opinion Quarterly* 67,pp .244‑ 264.

K.Warren,(2001)'Chapter2',in *In Defense of Public Opinion Polling,* Boulder: West view Press, pp.45‑ 80.

W. Cochran, (2007) 'Chapter 1', *Sampling Techniques,* John Wiley & Sons.

G. Gallup,(1948 )*A Guide to Public Opinion Polls,* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 14‑ 20;73‑ 75.

# POSA 994: Conflict and Peace Building (SECSC-Soft Core:2)

## Course Objective

This course is designed to help build an understanding of a variety of conflict situations among students in a way that they can relate to them through their lived experiences. It's an interdisciplinary course that draws its insights from various branches of social sciences and seeks to provide a lively learning environment for teaching and training students how to bring about political and social transformations at the local, national and international levels. The course encourages the use of new information technologies and innovative ways of understanding these issues by teaching students skills of managing and resolving conflicts and building peace through techniques such as role- play, simulations, street theatre, cinema and music on the one hand and by undertaking field visits, interacting with different segments of the civil society including those affected by conflicts as well as diplomats, journalists and experts, on the other.

## Course Content

1. Concepts
   a. Understanding Conflict
   b. Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation
   c. Peace Building

2. Dimensions of Conflict
   a. Ideology
   b. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts
   c. Socio- Cultural Conflicts (Ethnic, Religious, Gender- based)

3. Sites of Conflict
   a. Local
   b. Sub- National
   c. International

4. Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques
   a. Negotiations: Trust Building
   b. Mediation: Skill Building; Active Listening
   c. Track I, Track II & Multi Track Diplomacy
   d. Gandhian Methods

**Suggested Readings:**

O.Ramsbotham, T. Woodhouse and H. Miall, (2011), 'Understanding Contemporary Conflict', in *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, (Third Edition), Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 94‑ 122.

W. Zartman, (1995) 'Dynamics and Constraints in Negotiations in Internal Conflicts', in William Zartman (ed.), *Elusive Peace: Negotiatingan End to Civil Wars,* and Washington: The Brookings Institute, pp.3‑ 29.

P. Wallensteen, (2012) 'Armed Conflicts', in *Understanding Conflict Resolution*, (Third Edition), London: Sage, pp.13‑ 28.

C.Mitchell,(2002)'Beyond Resolution: What Does Conflict Transformation Actually Transform?', in *Peace and Conflict Studies*, 9:1, May, pp.1‑ 23.

S.Ryan, (1990)' Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution', in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 2:1, pp.54‑ 71.

J. Lederach, (2003) *The Little Book Of a Conflict Transformation*, London: Good Books.

I .Doucet, (1996) *Thinking about Conflict,* Resource Pack for Conflict Transformation: International Alert

M.Lund,(2001) 'A Toolbox for Responding to Conflicts and Building Peace', in L. Reychler and T. Paffenholz, eds. ,*Peace‑ Building: A Field Guide ,*Boulder: Lynne Rienner, pp.16‑ 20.

L. Schirch, (2004) *The Little Book Of Strategic Peace building*, London: Good Books.

R.Rubenstein,(2003)'Sources',inS.Cheldelin,D.DruckmanandL.Fast(eds.) *Conflict: From Analysis to Intervention*, London: Continuum, pp .55‑ 67.

P. Le Billon, (2009) 'Economic and Resource Causes of Conflicts', in J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I.Zartman (eds.), *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp.210‑ 224

D.BarashandC.Webel,(2009)*PeaceandConflictStudies*,London:SagePublication,pp.91‑ 117.

D.Sandole,(2003)'Typology'inS.Cheldelin,D.DruckmanandL.Fast(eds.)*Conflict:From Analysis to Intervention*, London: Continuum,pp.39‑ 54.

H.Saunders, (1999) *A Public Peace Process: Sustained Dialogue To Transform Racial and Ethnic Conflicts,* Palgrave Macmillan: New York, pp.1‑ 30.

N. Behera, 'Forging New Solidarities: Non‑ official Dialogues', in M. Mekenkamp, P. Tongeren and H. Van De Veen (eds.), *Searching for Peace in Central and South Asia*, London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, pp.210‑ 236

JBercovitch, V. Kremenyuk, and I. Zartman (eds.), (2009), *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications

M. Steger, (2001) 'Peace building and Non‑ Violence: Gandhi's Perspective on Power', in D. Christie, R. Wagner and D. Winter, (eds.), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century Englewood Cliffs,* New Jersey: Prentice‑ Hall.