

<b>CORE COURSES</b>
BPSC 101 Understanding Political Theories
BPSC 102 Constitutional Governments and Democracy in India
BPSC 103 Political Theories – Concepts and Debates 6
BPSC 104 Political Processes in India
BPSC 105 Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
BPSC 107 Perspectives on International Relations and World History
BPSC 109 Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective
BPSC 110 Global Politics
BPSC 111 Classical Political Philosophy
BPSC 112 Indian Political Thought-I
BPSC 113 Modern Political Philosophy
BPSC 114 Indian Political Thought-II
BPAC 101 Perspectives on Public Administration
BPAC 108 Public Policy and Administration in India
<b>DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES</b>
BPSE 141 Gandhi and the Contemporary World
BPSE 142 India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World
BPSE 143 State Politics in India
BPSE 144 Introduction to South Asia
BPSE 145 Democracy and Development in Northeast India
BPSE 146 Conflict Resolution and Peace building
<b>ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSE</b>
BEVAE 181 Environmental Studies
BEGAE 182 English Communication Skills
BHDAE 182 Hindi Basha Aur Sampreshan
<b>SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES</b>
BANS 184 Tourism Anthropology
BSOS 185 Society through the Visual
<b>GENERIC ELECTIVES</b>
BSOG 171 Indian Society: Images and Realities
BGDG 172 Gender Sensitization: Society and Culture
BSOG 173 Rethinking Development
BPAG 174 Sustainable Development.

# CORE COURSES

## Understanding Political Theory (BPSC 101)

6 credits

This course provides basic understanding of political theory and helps the students to comprehend the key concepts of the discipline in order to develop critical thinking. It is divided into three sections. Section I introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its historical evolution and main approaches to study it. This section also provides an insight into concepts of politics, state and power. Section II covers approaches to political theory like Marxist, Feminist and Post-modern. The last section covers democracy and related concepts like representation, accountability, participation, dissent and citizenship.

### Block 1 Introducing Political Theory

- Unit 1 What is Political Theory: Two Approaches- Normative and Empirical
- Unit 2 What is Politics: Study of State and Power

### Block 2 Approaches to Political Theory

- Unit 3 Liberal
- Unit 4 Marxist
- Unit 5 Conservative
- Unit 6 Feminist
- Unit 7 Post-modern

### Block 3 The Grammar of Democracy

- Unit 8 The Idea of Democracy
- Unit 9 Democracy, Representation and Accountability
- Unit 10 Representative Democracy and Its Limits
- Unit 11 Participation and Dissent
- Unit 12 Democracy and Citizenship

## Perspectives on Public Administration (BPAC 101)

6 credits

The Course entitled 'Perspectives on Public Administration' explains the major approaches to Public Administration, starting from the Classical Approaches to the Neo-Classical and then to the Contemporary Approaches of Feminism and Post-Modernism.

In a bid to look for an alternative public administration paradigm, the course introduces the neglected epistememes of knowledge such as Phenomenology, Critical Thinking, Discourse Analysis, Deconstruction, Deterritorialization, Gender Equality, Patriarchical Thought Patterns and Participation of Women in Workforce.

### Block 1 Conceptual and Classical Perspectives

- Unit 1 Concept and Significance of Public Administration
- Unit 2 Scientific Management Approach
- Unit 3 Administrative Management Approach
- Unit 4 The Bureaucratic Approach

### Block 2 Behavioural and Psychological Perspectives

- Unit 5 Human Relations Approach
- Unit 6 Decision Making Approach
- Unit 7 Systems and Socio Psychological Approach

### Block 3 Public Policy Perspectives

- Unit 8 Public Policy Approach

Unit 9 Policy Sciences Approach

**Block 4 Political and Social Perspectives**

Unit 10 Ecological Approach

Unit 11 New Public Administration Approach

Unit 12 Public Choice Approach

Unit 13 Public Interest Approach

**Block 5 Contemporary Perspectives**

Unit 14 New Public Management Approach

Unit 15 Good Governance

Unit 16 Postmodern Approach to Public Administration

Unit 17 Feministic Perspective of Public Administration

**Constitutional Government and Democracy  
in India (BPSC 102)**

**6 credits**

This course introduces students to certain aspects of constitutional government and democracy in India. These aspects include democratic values enshrined in the Constitution and the provisions which explain relationships among the citizens, between citizens and the state, and among different units of state – the Union government, the state governments and the local governments, and among the organs of the state – the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Based on thematic unity, the units in this course have been divided into three blocks. Block 1 is about Constituent Assembly and Constitution. The Block 2 deals with Organs of Government. And Block 3 discusses Federalism and Decentralisation.

**Block 1 Constituent Assembly and Constitution**

Unit 1 The Making of the Constitution

Unit 2 Philosophical Premises

Unit 3 Preamble

Unit 4 Fundamental Rights

Unit 5 Directive Principles of the State Policy

Unit 6 Fundamental Duties

**Block 2 Organs of the Government**

Unit 7 Legislature

Unit 8 Executive

Unit 9 Judiciary

**Block 3 Federalism and Decentralization**

Unit 10 Division of Powers

Unit 11 Emergency Provisions

Unit 12 Fifth and Sixth Schedules

Unit 13 Local-Self Governments

**Political Theory-Concepts and Debates (BPSC 103)**

**6 credits**

This course gives an introduction to political theory covering main concepts and debates aimed at developing analytical thinking. It is divided in two sections. Section A deals with the concepts of liberty, equality, justice and rights. This section also highlights important issues like freedom of belief, expression and dissent, affirmative action, climate change and environmental hazards and human trafficking. Section B deals with major debates pertaining to law and civil disobedience, rights and universality and multiculturalism and tolerance. These debates

prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and new insights and challenges help in understanding new political debates.

## **Section A Core Concepts**

### **Block 1 Liberty**

- Unit 1 Liberty –as absence of external intervention
- Unit 2 Liberty –as self determination
- Unit 3 Alienation, Oppression and Freedom  
(Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent)

### **Block 2 Equality**

- Unit 4 Equality before Law and Equality of Opportunity
- Unit 5 Equality: Sameness and Difference
- Unit 6 Differential Treatment and Equality of Outcomes  
(Important Issue: Affirmative action)

### **Block 3 Justice**

- Unit 7 Justice as Fairness (Distributive Justice)
- Unit 8 Idea of Just Desert
- Unit 9 Justice in a Global Context  
(Important Issue: Climate Change and Environmental Hazards)

### **Block 4 Rights**

- Unit 10 The Idea of Rights: Entitlements and Boundaries
- Unit 11 Bases of Rights: Legal, Moral and Natural
- Unit 12 Rights and Obligations  
(Important Issue: Human Trafficking)

## **Section B Major Debates**

- Unit 13 Law and Civil Disobedience (When is resistance justified?)
- Unit 14 Rights and Universality (Are Human Rights Universal?)
- Unit 15 Multiculturalism and Tolerance (How do we accommodate diversity in plural society?)

## **Political Process in India (BPSC 104)**

**6 credits**

This course deals with political process in India. It covers some issues such party politics and voting behaviour; identity politics of the regions, religion and caste; and social justice. The course has six blocks and fourteen units. Block 1 discusses significance and relevance of political parties in Indian democracy. Block 2 deals with multiple factors that determine voting behaviour. Block 3 is about with political movements for regional aspirations which assume forms of autonomy movements, insurgency or mobilization for separate states. Block 4 is concerned with relationship between religion and politics. Block 5 discusses the role of the caste in politics - caste organizations and political formations of castes. Unit 6 is about social justice or affirmative action through reservation and development.

### **Block 1 Political Parties and Party System**

- Unit 1 Political Parties, Party systems and Democracy
- Unit 2 Political Parties in India
- Unit 3 Party systems in India

### **Block 2 Determinants of Voting Behaviour**

- Unit 4 Caste, Class, Gender and Tribes
- Unit 5 Ethnicity, Religion and Language

**Block 3 Regional Aspirations and Movements**

- Unit 6 Autonomy Movements
- Unit 7 Insurgency
- Unit 8 Movements for Separate Statehood

**Block 4 Religion and Politics**

- Unit 9 Secularism
- Unit 10 Communalism

**Block 5 Caste and Politics**

- Unit 11 Caste Organizations and Political Formations
- Unit 12 Caste and Politics

**Block 6 Affirmative Action**

- Unit 13 Reservation
- Unit 14 Development

**Introduction to Comparative Government (BPSC 105)  
and Politics****6 credits**

Comparison is probably the oldest and most widely used method of acquiring scientific knowledge about any phenomena. Over a period of time, the comparative method has acquired great rigour and sophistication. This introductory course in Comparative Government and Politics is intended to familiarise you with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. The course examines politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries such as Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.

**Block 1 Understanding Comparative Politics**

- Unit 1 Nature, Scope and Utility of Comparative Study of Politics
- Unit 2 Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison
- Unit 3 Institutional Approach
- Unit 4 Systems Approach
- Unit 5 Political Economy Approach

**Block 2 Context of Modern Governments**

- Unit 6 Capitalism and the Idea of Liberal Democracy
- Unit 7 Socialism and the Working of the Socialist State
- Unit 8 Decolonization and the State in the Developing World

**Block 3 Themes for Comparative Analysis**

- Unit 9 Parliamentary Supremacy and Rule of Law in UK
- Unit 10 Dependency and Development in Brazil
- Unit 11 Comparative Perspective on Federalism Brazil and Nigeria
- Unit 12 Role of Communist Party in China

**Perspectives on International Relations and (BPSC 107)  
World History****6 credits**

This course seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces the learners to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. It also introduces major events and developments that have shaped the contemporary international system. The course also brings out the implicit Euro-centrism of International Relations by highlighting certain specific perspectives

from the Global South.

**Block 1 Studying International Relations**

- Unit 1 Understanding International Relations
- Unit 2 Evolution of the International System

**Block 2 Historical Perspectives**

- Unit 3 World War I: Causes and Consequences
- Unit 4 Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
- Unit 5 Rise of Fascism and Nazism
- Unit 6 World War II: Causes and Consequences

**Block 3 Theoretical Perspectives**

- Unit 7 Classical Realism & Neo-Realism
- Unit 8 Liberalism & Neoliberalism
- Unit 9 Marxist Approaches
- Unit 10 Feminist Perspectives
- Unit 11 Eurocentrism and Perspectives from the Global South

**Block 4 Contemporary International Relations**

- Unit 12 Cold War: Different Phases
- Unit 13 Anti Colonial Movements and Decolonisation
- Unit 14 End of the Cold War: Emergence of Global Order/Disorder
- Unit 15 Changing Nature of the UN System

**Public Policy and Administration in India (BPAC108)**

**6 credits**

The course provides an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programmes and policies and making it a part of the community living. It equips the learners with the concept of public policy; various models of public policy; formulation and implementation of public policy in India. It deals with issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration, etc. The Course familiarises the students with the concept and approaches of Social Welfare and Social Welfare Policies besides Education Policy, Health Policy, Food Policy, Employment Policy and Environment Policy.

**Block 1 Public Policy**

- Unit 1 Public Policy: Definitions, Nature, Significance and Types
- Unit 2 Public Policy: Models
- Unit 3 Public Policy Process in India: Formulation and Implementation.

**Block 2 Decentralisation**

- Unit 4 Decentralisation: Meaning and Significance; Rural and Urban Local Self-Governance

**Block 3 Budget**

- Unit 5 Concept and Significance of Budget and Budget Cycle in India
- Unit 6 Budgeting: Types and Approaches

**Block 4 Citizens and Administration Interface**

- Unit 7 Citizen and Administration Interface-I-Public Service Delivery and Redressal of Public Grievances
- Unit 8 Citizen and Administration Interface-II-RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance.

**Block 5 Social Welfare Administrations**

- Unit 9 Social Welfare: Concept, Approaches and Policies
- Unit 10 Education Policy and Right to Education

- Unit 11 Health Policy and National Health Mission
- Unit 12 Food Policy and Right to Food Security
- Unit 13 Employment Policy MNREGA
- Unit 14 Environmental Policy

## **Political Processes and Institutions in (BPSC 109) Comparative Perspective**

**6 credits**

This course seeks to acquaint the learner with the application of comparative methods to the study of political processes and institutions. In addition to introducing some of the new approaches in the study of comparative politics, the course examines the evolution and dynamics of key institutions and processes such as the nation-state, patterns of representation and participation, democratisation, decentralisation and federal processes in a comparative perspective, drawing examples from both the developed and developing countries.

### **Block1 Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics**

- Unit 1 Political Culture
- Unit 2 Political Modernisation
- Unit 3 Political Development

### **Block2 Representation and Political Participation**

- Unit 4 Functioning of the Political Parties
- Unit 5 Party Systems
- Unit 6 Pressure Groups
- Unit 7 Electoral Systems and Electoral Processes

### **Block3 State in Comparative Perspective**

- Unit 8 Evolution of State in Western Europe
- Unit 9 Post Colonial State
- Unit 10 Pluralism, Nation and State

### **Block 4 Democratization**

- Unit 10 Process of Democratization in Postcolonial Countries
- Unit 11 Democratization in Post-authoritarian and Post-Communist Countries

### **Block 5 Federalism and Decentralisation**

- Unit 12 Decentralization (Brazil, India and Britain)
- Unit 13 Federalism (Canada, Australia and India)

## **Global Politics (BPSC 110)**

**6 credits**

This course offers a comprehensive overview of the changing structure of the global order, and the impact of various dimensions of globalisation on politics among and within countries. It introduces the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analysing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks. Some of the key contemporary global issues are examined in detail before analyzing the global shifts in power and governance.

### **Block 1 Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives**

- Unit 1 Understanding Globalization
- Unit 2 State Sovereignty and Jurisdiction
- Unit 3 Global Economy and Financial Architecture (IMF, World Bank,)
- Unit 4 Global Trading System (WTO and Others)
- Unit 5 Working of MNCs and TNCs
- Unit 6 Globalization-Cultural and Technological Dimensions

**Block 2 Contemporary Global Issues**

- Unit 7 Global Politics of Environment
- Unit 8 Challenges of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Unit 9 Non-Traditional Security Threats
- Unit 10 Refugees and Migration
- Unit 11 Human Security

**Block 3 Global Shifts: Power and Governance**

- Unit 12 Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
- Unit 13 Alternative Perspectives on Globalization

## Classical Political Philosophy (BPSC 111)

6 credits

This course introduces some of the greatest writings in the western political philosophy. It highlights ancient Greek political ideas and the manner in which the political questions were first posed. Classical thinkers, Plato and Aristotle are discussed followed by Machiavelli who comes as an interlude inaugurating modern politics. They are followed by social contract theorists, Hobbes and Locke. This is basic foundation course for the students.

**Block 1**

- Unit 1 Text and Context: Reading and Interpreting a Text

**Block 2 Plato**

- Unit 2 Theory of Forms and the Idea of Philosopher King
- Unit 3 Justice
- Unit 4 Education  
(Presentation Themes: Critique of Democracy, Women and Guardianship, Education, Censorship)

**Block 3 Aristotle**

- Unit 5 State and Good Life (*Endaemonia*)
- Unit 6 Citizenship and The Rule of Law  
(Presentation Themes: Classification of governments, manas *Zoon Politikon*)

**Block 4 Machiavelli**

- Unit 7 Politics and Morality
- Unit 8 Republicanism  
(Presentation Themes: Morality and Statecraft, *Virtu*)

**Block 5 Hobbes**

- Unit 9 Social Contract
- Unit 10 Sovereignty  
(Presentation Themes: State of Nature, Leviathan, Atomistic Individuals)

**Block 6 Locke**

- Unit 10 Natural Rights
- Unit 11 Constitutionalism and Limited Government
- Unit 12 Idea of Toleration



(Presentation themes: Natural Rights, Right to Dissent, Justification of Property)

## **Indian Political Thought –I (BPSC 112)**

**6 credits**

This course introduces classical elements of Indian Political Thought that spans over two millennia. A number of Indian thinkers have articulated their views on politics and political institutions. The first section covers traditions of the pre-Colonial Indian political thought, Brahmanic, Sramanic, Islamic and Bhakti. The second section deals with individual thinkers whose ideas are however, framed by specific themes. The course provides a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts.

### **Block 1 Traditions of the Pre-Colonial Indian Political Thought**

- Unit 1 Brahmanic
- Unit 2 Sramanic
- Unit 3 Islamic
- Unit 4 Bhakti

### **Block 2 Political Concerns and Key Ideas**

- Unit 5 Ved Vyasa Rajdharma (Shantiparva)
- Unit 6 Manu Social Order and Laws
- Unit 7 Kautilya State and Duties of Kingship
- Unit 8 Kautilya Mandala Theory
- Unit 9 Digha Nikaya The Idea of Chakravartin
- Unit 10 Zia –Ul –Barani Royal Authority and Just Rule
- Unit 11 Abul Fazal Monarchical Authority and Popular Well being
- Unit 12 Akka Mahadevi Critique of Social Order
- Unit 13 Kabir Religious Boundaries and the Quest for Social Harmony

## **Modern Political Philosophy (BPSC 113)**

**6 credits**

This course explores the convergence between philosophy and politics by exposing the students to questions in politics that have implications for larger issues of thought and existence. The first section deals with the idea of modernity and rationality. The second section deals with important modern Western thinkers like Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, J S Mill, Karl Marx and Alexandra Kollontai.

### **Block 1 Introduction**

- Unit 1 Enlightenment Rationality and the Idea of Modernity

### **Block 2 Jean Jacques Rousseau**

- Unit 2 State of Nature and the ‘Noble Savage’
- Unit 3 General Will and Self Government
- Unit 4 Critique of Liberal Education

### **Block 3 Mary Wollstonecraft**

- Unit 5 Rights of Women
- Unit 6 Critique of Rousseau’s Idea of Education

### **Block 4 Johan Stuart Mill**

- Unit 7 Liberty and Individualism
- Unit 8 Suffrage and the Rights of Women
- Unit 9 The Principle of Utility

### **Block 5 Karl Marx**

- Unit 10 Historical Materialism
- Unit 11 Class and Class Struggle
- Unit 12 Capitalism and Exploitation

**Block 6 Alexandra Kollontai**

- Unit 13 Socialisation of Housework

## **Indian Political Thought –II (BPSC 114)**

**6 credits**

This course introduces some of the general themes that have been produced by modern Indian thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. It introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that define the modernity of Indian political thought. The first section traces genesis and salience of Modern Indian Political Thought. In the second section, important themes like modernity, tradition, nation and community are discussed with reference to thinkers like Rammohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, B R Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Block 1 Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought**

- Unit 1 Genesis and Salient Features of Modern Indian Political Thought

**Block2 Encounter With Modernity and The Question of Reforms**

- Unit 2 Rammohan Roy: Social Reform and Affirmation of the Modern
- Unit 3 Pandita Ramabai: Women and Religions Authority

**Block3 Engagement with Tradition**

- Unit 4 Swami Vivekananda: Reclaiming Tradition and the Idea of Self-Nar Narayan
- Unit 5 M.K. Gandhi: Critique of Tradition and the Idea of Swaraj

**Block 4 Imaginaries of the Nation and the World**

- Unit 5 Dr.B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutional Democracy and Social Justice
- Unit 6 Rabindranath Tagore: Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism
- Unit 7 Jawaharlal Nehru: State, Nation Building and Secularism
- Unit 8 Ram Manohar Lohiya: Socialist Democracy
- Unit 9 M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism

**Block 5Community and Nation**

- Unit 10 Mohammed Iqbal: Community, Religion and Modernity
- Unit 11 V.D. Savarkar: Hindutva

## **DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES**

### **Gandhi and the Contemporary World (BPSE 141)**

**6 credits**

Mahatma Gandhi remains one of the most influential political activists and thinkers in modern times. This course charts Gandhi's career against the background of events of national importance bringing out his major political ideas and concerns. Was he really an anti-modernist? Did he offer an alternative model of Indian authenticity, potentially outside the violence of modernity? These are some of the questions that the course addresses while analysing the practical application of his ideas and techniques. It contextualises Gandhi's ideas and approach within a broader canvass of contemporary challenges for social harmony, empowerment and education. Ethical and moral issues which are inextricably linked to Gandhian philosophy are engaged and debated throughout the course.

**Block 1 Introducing Gandhi**

- Unit 1 Gandhi: Life and Times
- Unit 2 Gandhi's Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
- Unit 3 Gandhi's Critique of Development

**Block 2 Gandhi's Political Concerns and Ideas**

- Unit 4 Swaraj
- Unit 5 Swadeshi
- Unit 6 Satyagraha
- Unit 7 Trusteeship

**Block 3 Gandhi's Legacies**

- Unit 8 Non –Violent Movements
- Unit 9 Pacifist Movements
- Unit 10 Women's Movements
- Unit 11 Environmental Movements

**Block 4 Gandhi and Contemporary Challenges**

- Unit 12 Social Harmony
- Unit 13 Education
- Unit 14 Ethics and Morality

**India's Foreign Policy in a Globalising World (BPSE 142) 6 credits**

This course offers a broad overview of the evolution and dynamics of India's foreign policy since independence. It brings out the role of formal and informal actors; objective (real-structural) and subjective (identity-related) factors in shaping India's foreign policy. The complex dynamics of India's rise as an actor on international stage are analysed by focusing on the major determinants of its foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels. It highlights the core realities, issues, and security concerns, traditional and non-traditional, pertaining to India's foreign policy in the 21st century.

**Block 1 Introduction**

- Unit 1 Evolution of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit 2 Determinants of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit 3 Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit 4 Making of India's Foreign Policy: Institutions and Mechanisms

**Block 2 India's Policy towards Major Powers**

- Unit 5 India's Policy towards USA
- Unit 6 India's Policy towards Russia
- Unit 7 India's Policy towards China

**Block 3 India's South Asia Policy**

- Unit 8 India's Policy towards Pakistan
- Unit 9 India Policy towards other Neighbours

**Block 4 India and the Regions**

- Unit 10 India's Act East Policy
- Unit 11 India and Central Asia and West Asia
- Unit 12 India's Policy towards Africa and Latin America

**Block 5 India's Concerns in the Globalising World**

- Unit 13 Security Concerns
- Unit 14 Environmental Concerns
- Unit 15 Economic Concerns

**State Politics in India (BPSE 143)****6 credits**

This course focuses on the major trends in politics at the levels of states in India. The course is divided into five blocks based on thematic unity. Units in the introductory block trace the development and state politics in India and approached to explain state politics in India. Units in block 2 are about different aspects federalism in India. Block 3 deals with relationships between politics and development in states. Block 4 is about the party politics, electoral politics and leadership in states in India. Block 5 deals with various politics in Indian states with reference to multiple identities.

**Block 1 Introduction**

- Unit 1 Development of State Politics in India
- Unit 2 Approaches to the Study State Politics

**Block 2 Federalism**

- Unit 3 Union-State Relations: Legislative, Economic and Administrative
- Unit 4 State-Local Relations
- Unit 5 State Autonomy
- Unit 6 Sub-Regional Autonomy and Governance

**Block 3 Development and State Politics**

- Unit 7 State Development Models
- Unit 8 Migration

**Block 4 Party Systems and Electoral Politics**

- Unit 9 State Party Systems
- Unit 10 Electoral Politics
- Unit 11 Leadership

**Block 5 Identity Politics**

- Unit 12 Dalits, OBCs and Women
- Unit 13 Linguistic and Ethnic Groups
- Unit 14 Regions and Tribes
- Unit 15 New Social Groups

## **Introduction to South Asia (BPSE 144)**

**6 credits**

The countries of South Asia have common historical experiences, cultural attributes and identical problems of political, social and economic development. Yet each country of the region has its individual identity and has evolved unique political structures. This course introduces South Asia region- its core features, history and political regimes in a comparative framework. It also focuses on the major issues of development, the areas of tension in inter-state relations in the region and the strategies deployed to tackle these challenges.

**Block 1 South Asia: An Introduction**

- Unit 1 South Asia as a Region
- Unit 2 Struggle for Independence and Nationalism in South Asia

**Block2 Society and Polity in South Asia**

- Unit 3 Diversity and Pluralism in South Asia
- Unit 4 Political Structures and Processes in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Unit 5 Political Structures and Processes in Sri Lanka and the Maldives
- Unit 6 Political Structures and Processes in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal

**Block 3 Issues in Development**

- Unit 7 Human Development and Regional Imbalances in South Asia
- Unit 8 Migration and Development

Unit 9 Environment and Development

**Block4 Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia**

Unit 10 Armed Conflicts in South Asia

Unit 11 Territorial Disputes

Unit 12 Waters Disputes and Water Sharing

Unit 13 Civil Society in South Asia

Unit 14 SAARC

Unit 15 Dynamics of South Asian Security

## **Democracy and Development in Northeast India (BPSE 145) 6 credits**

Eight states situated in northeast India occupy a crucial place in India. They represent cultural and ethnic diversity. They also have special provisions in our constitution aiming to protect and preserve their cultural and ethnic identities. The aim of this course is to introduce students to some important issues relating to politics in general, identities, party politics and electoral politics, social movements and development in northeast India. These issues have been covered in sixteen units which are grouped into six blocks. This course will help students to develop a comprehensive and comparative understanding politics in India.

**Block 1 Introduction**

Unit 1 Making of the Region

Unit 2 Socio-Cultural and Ethnic profile of the region

Unit 3 Economic profile of the region

**Block2 Constitutional Provisions and Governance**

Unit 4 Constituent Assembly Debates

Unit 5 Special Provisions for the Northeast

Unit 6 Regional and District Councils

**Block3 Identity Politics**

Unit 7 Migration, Refugee and Citizenship

Unit 8 Autonomy Movements

Unit 9 Ethnicity and Politics of recognition

**Block4 Party Politics and Elections**

Unit 10 Political Parties and Party System

**Block5 New Social Movements**

Unit 11 Students' Movements

Unit 12 Women's Movements

Unit 13 Environment Movement

Unit 14 Human Rights Movements

**Block6 Development**

Unit 15 Social and Human Development

Unit 16 Economic Development

## **Conflict Resolution and Peace Building (BPSE 146)**

**6 credits**

Designed to introduce the learners to the basics of the peace and conflict studies, the course analyses a variety of conflicts at all levels, from personal to global to bring out the sources and typology of conflicts. It then proceeds to introduce the learner to the various options for nonviolent responses to prevent and resolve violent conflicts and ensure sustainable post-conflict transformation. Going beyond insights into the dynamics of conflict and related

theories, the course introduces the learner to ways of managing and resolving conflicts and building peace. Major peace initiative models of Gandhi inspired world leaders: King, Mandela, Sharp, Bhave and JP are analyzed and their viability in contemporary time is examined.

**Block 1 Conflict: Theoretical Constructs**

- Unit 1 Meaning and Concept of Conflict
- Unit 2 Sources of Conflict
- Unit 3 Types and Levels of Conflict
- Unit 4 Theories of Conflict

**Block2 Conflict Management**

- Unit 5 Methods of Conflict Resolution
- Unit 6 Role of Government and Civil Society
- Unit 7 Role of International and Trans-National Institutions

**Block3 Peace Building**

- Unit 8 Meaning and Significance
- Unit 9 Approaches
- Unit 10 Post-Conflict Construction and Rehabilitation (Case Studies –Local, Sub –National and International)

**Block4 Contemporary Peace Initiatives**

- Unit 11 Inter –Faith Dialogue
- Unit 12 Peace Initiative Models (King, Mandela, Sharp, Bhave and JP)

**ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSES**

**Environment Studies (BEVAE 181)**

**4 Credits**

Earth is the only known planet in the solar system that supports life. Despite the vastness of the earth, life exists only in a very thin layer enveloping the earth called biosphere. Sun is the only source of energy which enables continuous interaction among various life forms. For a long period of time, there has been a symbiotic relationship between human being and nature. Due to excessive human interference and unsustainable practices, millions of people's life and livelihoods and other living organisms on the earth are at risk. These environmental issues have now become common problems and shared responsibility of each individual on the earth to act judiciously to reverse these negative impacts. Therefore, there has been a growing need to create awareness amongst all the stakeholders. Keeping this in view, Environmental Study is being introduced as a compulsory course for all the learners at under-Graduate level.

**SYLLABUS**

**Block 1 An Introduction to Environment and Environmental Issues**

- Unit 1 Our Environment
- Unit 2 Ecosystems
- Unit 3 Major Ecosystems

**Block 2 Natural Resources**

- Unit 4 Land and Water
- Unit 5 Forest Resources
- Unit 6 Biodiversity: Value and Services
- Unit 7 Energy Resources

**Block 3 Environmental Issues and Concerns**

- Unit 8 Biodiversity: Threats and Conservation
- Unit 9 Environmental Pollution and Hazard
- Unit 10 Waste Management
- Unit 11 Global Environmental Issues

**Block 4 Protecting our Environment: Policies and Practices**

- Unit 12 Environmental Legislation
- Unit 13 Human Communities and Environment
- Unit 14 Environmental Ethics

TMA-Based on Field Work- Report of be submitted – 5 hours

- Visit to an area to document environmental assets: river/forest/ flora/ fauna etc.
- Visit to a local polluted site- Urban/ Rural / Industrial/ Agricultural
- Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, Delhi Ridge, etc.

**English Communication Skills (BEGAE 182)**

**4 credits**

English Communication Skills is of 4 credits and has 3 Blocks and 11 Units. Communication involves both verbal and non-verbal communication. In this Course we give you an understanding of the communication process, the barriers to it, the skills involved in communication i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing in both formal and informal contexts. We discuss the differences between spoken and written forms of the language and make you sensitive to conversational skills which include to a large extent, body language.

**SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES**

**Tourism Anthropology (BANS 183)**

**4 Credits**

In the industrial sector today tourism is the fastest growing. Human beings with their innate curiosity and the urge to know what lies beyond their immediate horizons have ventured to far off places since time immemorial. Tourism is intrinsic to human desire to travel and explore thus, every human being at one point of time or the other has explored as a tourist, be it going on a short vacation, pilgrimage etc. Tourism affects not only the lives of the people who visit places as a tourist but also has a huge impact on the spaces visited that is the host communities their social and economic lives, the natural environment, artistic productions and so on. Thus, anthropology is intricately associated with tourism.

In this course we will try to understand the anthropology of tourism and tourists. It's development through an anthropological lens to understand the commodification of culture owing to tourism. The course will also take into account the tangible and intangible heritages and the new emerging avenues in the field of tourism anthropology.

**Block 1 Understanding Tourism**

- Unit 1 Introduction to Tourism
- Unit 2 Tourist and Tourism
- Unit 3 Tourism through anthropological lens
- Unit 4 Tourism and Culture
- Unit 5 Commodification of Culture

**Block 2 Emerging Trends In Anthropology and Tourism**

- Unit 6 Political Economy of Tourism
- Unit 7 Tourism versus Heritage Sites
- Unit 8 Tangible and Intangible Heritage
- Unit 9 Ecotourism

Unit 10 New Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism

### **Techniques of Ethnographic Film Making (BSOS 184) 4 credits**

This course focuses on doing sociology and social anthropology through forms other than written; in particular, the oral, aural, and the visual. It introduces students to film techniques as a form and method of description and argument and enables a comparison between film and the written mode as ethnography. One concern that may be pursued is how the visually challenged encounter, experience and represent the field. The course will be conducted through group work enabling a learning process among the visually challenged.

#### **Block 1 Introduction to Sociological and Anthropological Filmmaking**

Unit 1 Sociology, Anthropology and Filmmaking: The Text and the Image

Unit 2 Different Modes of Filmmaking

#### **Block 2 Understanding the use of Camera in Social Research**

Unit 3 The Filmmaker and the Filmed: Relationship and understanding 'ethics'

Unit 4 Editing and Construction of Meaning

Unit 5 Understanding multiple shots and camera movement

Unit 6 Tools for Film Editing

#### **Block 3 Filming Oral testimonies, Interviews and Interaction: Case Studies**

Unit 7 Final Film Projects

## **GENERIC ELECTIVES**

### **Indian Society: Images and Realities (BSOG 171) 6 credits**

This course seeks to provide an interdisciplinary introduction to Indian society.

#### **Block 1 Ideas of India**

Unit 1 Civilisation and Culture

Unit 2 India as Colony

Unit 3 Nation, State and Society

#### **Block 2 Institutions and Processes**

Unit 4 Village India

Unit 5 Urban India

Unit 6 Language and Religion

Unit 7 Caste and Class

Unit 8 Tribe and Ethnicity

Unit 9 Family and Marriage

Unit 10 Kinship

#### **Block 3 Critiques**

Unit 11 Class, Power and Inequality

Unit 12 Resistance and Protest

### **Gender Sensitization: Society and Culture (BGDG 172) 6 credits**

The discipline/ field/areas of Women's and Gender Studies and Gender and Development Studies are the most debated in the contemporary world. It has inter-linkages with society and culture that determines gender discourse



from historical to contemporary time. However, feminists offer a critical inquiry of the intersections of culture and society with gender. Further, they sharply pointed out that how patriarchy regulates through culture and society and retains its multifaceted forms via gendered roles, socialization and so on. They also argue that the constructed notions of gender, gender binaries based on sex/gender/public/private dichotomy and soon need to be critically engaged. The society and culture changes as the civilized society move on to progress. This progress can be measured through indicators and goals. The State formulates and implements number policies to achieve progress in the socio-economic areas. While, State deals with its complexities of its institutions, a number of categories play important roles. For instance, laws, media, labor, education, health sectors, etc. Still today, we witness huge violence, discrimination and subjugation against women, other gendered categories and all oppressed and marginal people.

After reading this Course, you should be able to:

- Build understanding of women's status and condition in our society;
- Raise the fundamental question that revolve around the core debates between each of the categories (laws, media, work and health etc.), and gender;
- Interrogate its role with society and culture; and
- Focus ways and means to sensitize society on gender issues.

**Block 1 Conceptualizing Gender**

- Unit 1 Understanding Gender and Related Concepts
- Unit 2 Gender and Sexualities
- Unit 3 Masculinities
- Unit 4 Gender in Everyday Life

**Block 2 Gender and Family**

- Unit 5 Family and Marriage
- Unit 6 Motherhood

**Block 3 Gender and Work**

- Unit 7 Gendering Work
- Unit 8 Gender Issues in Work and Labour Market

**Block 4 Health and Gender**

- Unit 9 Reproductive Health and Rights
- Unit 10 Gender and Disability

**Block 5 Gender, Law and Society**

- Unit 11 Gendered Based Violence
- Unit 12 Sexual Harassment at Workplace

**Block 6 Gender, Representation and Media**

- Unit 13 Language and Gender
- Unit 14 Gender and Media
- Unit 15 Reading and Visualizing Gender

## **Rethinking Development (BSOG 173)**

**6 credits**

This course examines the ideas of development from a sociological perspective. It introduces students to different approaches to understanding development and traces the trajectory of Indian experience with development from an interdisciplinary perspective.

**Block 1 Unpacking Development**

- Unit 1 Understanding Development
- Unit 2 Factors and Instruments of Development
- Unit 3 Developed, Developing and Underdeveloped

- Block 2 Theorising Development**  
Unit 4 Modernisation, Urbanisation and Industrialisation  
Unit 5 Perspectives on Development  
Unit 6 World System Theory  
Unit 7 Human and Social Perspective  
Unit 8 Environmental Perspective  
Unit 9 Feminist Perspective

- Block 3 Developmental Regimes in India**  
Unit 10 Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed Economy  
Unit 11 Development as Freedom

- Block 4 Issues in Development Praxis**  
Unit 12 Development, Migration and Displacement  
Unit 13 Livelihood and Sustainability  
Unit 14 Grassroots Initiatives

## **Sustainable Development (BPAG 174)**

**6 Credits**

The Course attempts to examine the challenges of balancing development and environment. The objective of the Course is to explain the major components of Sustainable Development by underlining its meaning, nature and scope. It brings home the point that it is not possible to develop, if we disregardful of what is left behind for our future progeny. The Course examines the goals of Sustainable Development and discusses the role of Global Commons and Climate Change. The specific feature of the Course is its focus on the relationship between Sustainable Development and Developmental Goals as well as alternative ways of Resource Generation and Capacity Enhancement.

### **Block 1 Concept of Sustainable Development**

- Unit 1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sustainable Development  
Unit 2 Major Components of Sustainable Development  
Unit 3 Approaches to Sustainable Development  
Unit 4 Goals of Sustainable Development

### **Block 2 Development, Sustainability and Climate Change**

- Unit 5 Concept of Global Commons and Climate Change  
Unit 6 International Conventions on Sustainable Development  
Unit 7 Interrelationship among Development, Sustainability and Climate Change: Case for Differentiated Responsibilities

### **Block 3 Health, Education and Food Security**

- Unit 8 Relationship between Sustainable Development and Food Security  
Unit 9 Role of Green and Converging Technologies toward Health, Sanitation and Food Security  
Unit 10 Role of Education in Sustainable Development

### **Block 4 Sustainable Development: A Way Forward**

- Unit 11 Role of Policy Innovations in Sustainable Development  
Unit 12 Recognition of Ecological limits of Equity and Justice  
Unit 13 Alternative ways of Resource Generation and Capacity Enhancement
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