

Jharkhand NEP, FYUGP 2022

Major in Political Science



Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

**Draft Courses of Study for Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2022,
Major in Political Science**

w.e.f. 2022 Academic Year

Major in Political Science

Draft Syllabus

Semester-IV

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Semester-IV

1V	AEC-3	Language and Communication Skills(MIL-2;English-2)	4
	VAC-2	Value Added Course-2	2
	MN-2B	Minor from Vocational Studies/Discipline-2 Public Policy Management	4
	MJ-6	Major paper 4 (Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Western Political Thought-1	4
	MJ-7	Major paper 4 (Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Theoretical Approaches to the Study of International Relations	4
	MJ-8	Major paper 5(Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) State Politics in India	4
		Total Credits	22

MN-2B

Paper Name-Public Policy Management

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

Public Policy Management

Course Objective:

The purpose of the paper is to provide conceptual as well as practical skills to the students to manage the public policies. They will be exposed to formulations, implementations and regulatory mechanism involved in public policy. They will be imparted skills to monitor and evaluate the working of the public policies. The course will have an interdisciplinary approach in which the students will come to know about the tools of empirically evaluate the success and failures of the policies. This course makes a solid grounding of the students in the management of public policy which requires a lot of skills in man, material and procedure monitoring and follow up actions to make the policy successful.

Learning Outcomes:

The student will be able to

1. To understand the processes and complexities involved in the decision making
2. Students will learn the skill of project monitoring and project evaluation
3. They will have skills to manage policy implementation.

Unit I: Introduction to Public Policy Management (10 Hrs)

- a. What is Public Policy?
- b. Public Policy making

Unit II: Public Policy Implementation (20 Hrs)

- a. Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy
- b. Legal and Regulatory Mechanism
- c. Citizen Participation and shared Governance
- d. Special Care in implementation of Public Policy

Unit III: Public Policy Monitoring (15 Hrs)

- a. Meaning and Significance of Policy Monitoring
- b. Monitoring of Public Policies and Good Governance
- c. Approaches to Policy monitoring
- d. Limitations in Policy Monitoring

Unit IV: Methods of Policy Evaluation (15 Hrs)

- a. Some Basics in Applied Economics and Statistics
- b. Cost-Benefit Analysis
- c. Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
- d. Policy Alternative

Readings:

Avasthi, A. & S.R. Maheshwari, "Public Administration", Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (latest Hindi and English editions)

Fadia, B.L. & K. Fadia, "Lok Prashasan" Sahitya Bhawan

Ahmad, Furqan, "Public Policy in India", Adroit Publishers

Sapru, R.K., & Y. Sapru, "Public Policy", Sterling Publications

Martin, Kimberly, "Public Policy: Origins, Practice, and Analysis", University of North Georgia Hill, M. (Ed.). (2014). *Studying public policy: An international approach*. Clifton, Bristol, UK; Chicago, IL, USA: Bristol University Press.

Howlett, M., Cashore, B. (2014). Conceptualizing Public Policy. In Engeli I., Allison C.R. (Eds.), *Comparative Policy Studies. Research Methods Series*. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Keeney, R. L. (2004). Framing public policy decisions. *International Journal of Technology Policy and Management*, 4(4), pp. 95-115. Knoepfel, P., Larrue, C., Varone, F., & Hill, M. (2007). *Public policy analysis*. Bristol: Bristol University Press.

Maheshwari, S., & Maheshwari, S. (1987). Public Policy Making in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 48(3), pp. 336-353.

Stout, M. (2011). In Search of a Holistic Public Policy Theory Primer. *Public Administration Review*, 71(2), pp. 322-326.

Attewell, P., & Gerstein, D. (1979). Government Policy and Local Practice. *American Sociological Review*, 44(2), pp. 311-327.

Barthwal, C., & Sah, B. (2008). Role of Governmental Agencies in Policy Implementation. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(3), pp. 457-472.

Benjamin, B. R. (1984). *Strong Democracy*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Hays, R. A. (1985). Perceptions of Success or Failure in Program Implementation: The 'Feedback Loop' in Public Policy Decisions. *Policy Studies Review*, 5.

Larson, J. S. (1980). *Why Government Programs Fail: Improving Policy Implementation*. New York: Praeger.

Lipsky, M. (1980). *Street-Level Bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the Individual in Public Services*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Regens, J., & Rycroft, R. (1986). Measuring Equity in Regulatory Policy Implementation. *Public Administration Review*, 46(5), pp. 423-431.

Seigler, D. (2011). Renewing Democracy by Engaging Citizens in Shared Governance. *Public Administration Review*, 71(6), pp. 968-970.

Kresnaliyska, G. (2015). Public Policies – A Modern Tool of Good Governance, *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, (5)5, pp. 43-47.

Monitoring government policies: A toolkit for civil society organizations in Africa. Available at <https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Monitoring-Government-Policies.pdf>.

Blum, J., Damsgaard, A., & Sullivan, P. (1980). Cost-Benefit Analysis. *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science*, 33(4), pp. 137-147.

Gregory, R., & Keeney, R. (1994). Creating Policy Alternatives Using Stakeholder Values. *Management Science*, 40(8), pp. 1035-1048.

Hummel-Rossi, B., & Ashdown, J. (2002). The State of Cost-Benefit and Cost-Effectiveness Analyses in Education. *Review of Educational Research*, 72(1), pp. 1-30.

Kornhauser, L. (2000). On Justifying Cost-Benefit Analysis. *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 29(S2), pp. 1037-1057.

Patton, C. V., & Sawicki, D. S. (1986). The Need for Simple Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning. In Patton, C. V. *Basic Methods of Policy Analysis and Planning*. Prentice-Hall.

Schoenefeld, J., & Jordan, A. (2017). Governing policy evaluation? Towards a new typology. *Evaluation*, 23(3), pp. 274–293.

Sunstein, C. (2014). The Real World of Cost-Benefit Analysis: Thirty-Six Questions (And Almost as Many Answers). *Columbia Law Review*, 114(1), pp. 167-211

MJ-6

Major paper 6

Paper Name- Western Political Thought-1

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

Western Political Thought-1

Course Objective:

The purpose of this module is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo-American tradition. Developing a 'just society' and a 'just state' has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some of the prominent classical political thinkers beginning from Plato and ending with Machiavelli whose response to political questions vividly influenced political thinking. The seeds of the conceptual themes which seem to be so enriched today also found expressions in older times with different accentuation and nodes. The course seeks to trace that ideas and tradition and examine them critically.

Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
2. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.
3. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
4. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.

Unit-I (10 Hrs)

The Greek City State & Athenian Democracy.

Political Thought of Socrates & Sophists

Unit-II: Plato (15 Hrs)

- a. Ideal state
- b. Philosopher King
- c. Theory of Justice
- d. System of Education
- e. Communism

Unit-III: Aristotle (20 Hrs)

- a. Theory of State
- b. Classification of Constitutions
- c. Citizenship

- d. Justice
- e. Slavery

Unit-IV: Machiavelli (15 Hrs)

- a. Influence of Renaissance & Reformation
- b. Religion and Politics
- c. Humanism and Republicanism
- d. Statecraft & Diplomacy

Readings:

B.L.Fadia, "Paschatya Rajnitik Chintan", Sahitya Bhavan Publications

Iqbal Narayan, "Pratinidhi Rajanitik Vicharak", Shiv Lalagrawal & Company, Agra.

Michel Foster, "Rajanitik Chintan Ke Aadhar", Delhi University, Press, Delhi.

Subrat Mukharjee and Sushila Ramaswami, "Pashchatya Rajanitik Chintan", Delhi University Press, Delhi.

Subrata Mukharjee & Sushila Ramaswami, "A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx", Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

Prem Arora and Brij Grover, "Political Thought Plato to Marx", Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

J. C. Johari, "Political Thought Modern, Recent and Contemporary", Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

D.R. Bhandari and R.R. Sethi, "Plato and Aristotle", S.Chand & Company, New Delhi

Shefali Jha, "Western Political Thought, From Plato to Marx", Pearson, New Delhi

W.A. Dunning: A History of Political Theories, (Vols. I, II & III), New York: Mcmillan, 1930

G.H. Sabine: A History of Political Theory (English & Hindi), New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1963

C.L. Wayper: Political Thought (English & Hindi), Bombay: B.I. Publications Pvt. Ltd., 1974

E. Barker: Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors, London: Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1918

-----: Political Thought in England, London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd., 1928

Gettell: History of Political Thought (English & Hindi)

Brian R. Nelson, Western Political Thought, Delhi NCR: Pearson Education Ltd., 1996

Annas, J. (1981). *An Introduction to Plato's Republic*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Barker, E. (1959). *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. New York: Dover Publications.

John Dunn, Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993

Jonathan Wolff, *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Revised Edition, Oxford: OUP, 2006

J.E. Parsons Jr., *Essays in Political Philosophy*, Washington D.C., University Press of America, 1982

Reeve, C. (2009). Plato. In Boucher, D., & Kelly, P. (Eds.), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 62-80.

Nelson, B. (2006). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswami, S. (2004). *A History of Political Thought*. Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

Burns, T. (2009). Aristotle. In Boucher, D. & Kelly, P. (Eds.), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 81-99. 76

Coleman, J. (2000). Aristotle. In Coleman, J. (Ed.). *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp.120-186.

Taylor, C. (1995). Politics. In Barnes, J. (Ed.). *The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258.

Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The Prince*. Harmondsworth: Penguin. (Translated by George Bull).

Macpherson, C. (1962). *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke*. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 17-29 & 194-214.

Ashcraft, R. (1999). Locke's Political Philosophy. In Chappell, V. (Ed.). *The Cambridge Companion to Locke*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, pp. 226-251.

Card, C. (2003). *The Cambridge Companion to Simone De Beauvoir*. Cambridge University Press.

Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A History of Political Theory*. New Delhi: Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing.

McClelland, J. S. (1996). *A History of Western Political Thought*. Routledge.

Ten, C. L. Mill (1980). *Liberty*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Kelly, P. (2009). J. S. Mill on Liberty. In: *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 381-399.

Morrow, J. (2005). *History of Western Political Thought: A Thematic Introduction*. Palgrave.

Elster, J. (Ed.). (1977) *Karl Marx: A Reader*. New York: OUP.

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Nash, A. (1990). Leninism and Democracy. *Theoria: A Journal of Social and Political Theory*, (76), pp. 19-32.

MJ-7

Major paper 7

**Paper Name- Theoretical Approaches to the Study of
International Relations**

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

**Theoretical Approaches to the Study of
International Relations**

The field of international relations is made up of diverse actors, processes, and outcomes. The key objective of this course is to introduce the students to both the mainstream International Relations (IR) approaches such as realism (and its nexus with Classical Geopolitics), liberalism and constructivism and to critical approaches such as post colonialism and feminism. The term 'Geopolitics' was coined at the very end of the 19th century at the service of new forms of nationalism, colonial projects and inter- imperialist rivalry in Europe and beyond. With the complex interplay between space and power at its conceptual core, geopolitics has most often been associated with a 'realist' and state-centric approach to international relations. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' or more 'international' international relations that is inclusive of non-Western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination and euro-centric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-Western traditions of thought and theorizing

Learning Outcomes:

1. Familiarization with the key concepts of the discipline of IR.
2. Understanding of linkages between Classical Realism and Classical Geopolitics.
3. Comprehensive understanding of the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream IR.
4. Appreciation of what is Global IR and why non-western perspectives are needed.
5. Greater appreciation of the important role played by non-Western countries in building post-War norms and institutions in key areas such as universal sovereignty, human rights, development, and regionalism.
6. Understanding the agency of the Global South in these areas is key to countering IR's ethnocentrism and developing new concepts, theories, and methods.

Unit I: International Relations: Origin and Related Concepts (15 Hrs)

- a. Development of International Relations as an Independent Academic Discipline
- b. Difference between International Relations and International Politics
- c. Power, Sovereignty and Security

d. Globalization, Domination and Terrorism

Unit II: Mainstream IR theories (20 Hrs)

- a. Realism (national interest, national power, national security, security dilemma, balance of power, structural realism, defensive/offensive realism)
- b. Liberalism (interdependence, neoliberal institutionalism, commercial liberalism, democratic peace theory, international law, regimes, world public opinion)
- c. Constructivism (identity, impact of ideas, social construction of knowledge, emerging new forms of political associations)

Unit III: Radical IR theories (15 Hrs)

- a. Marxism
- b. Postmodernism
- c. Post colonialism
- d. Feminism

Unit IV (10 Hrs)

- a. Balance of Power
- b. Rise of International Order: Great Power, Emerging Power& Rising Power, Middle Power, Regional Power, Multi-polar World or Multiplex World
- c. Global Commons and their Problems

Readings:

K. K. Kulshrestha, "International Relation" S. Chand & Com., Delhi.

Anveek Chatterjee, "World Politics", Pearson Publication, Delhi.

Joshua S. Gold Stone & J.C. Chatterjee, "International Relation", Pearson Publication, Delhi.

B. L. Fadia & K. Fadia, "Antar rashtriya Rajiniti", Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

S. C. Singhal "Antar Rashtriya Rajiniti", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

B. L. Fadia, "Antar Rashtriya Sambandh", Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.

S. C. Singhal, "Antar Rashtriya Sambandh", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Dasrathi Bhuiyan, Perspectives on International Relations and History, Kitab Mahal, College Square, Cuttack.

Palmer & Perkins, "International Relations", AITBS Publishers India Prakash Chandra, "International Politics", Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi

Hans J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1972

McClelland, Olson, Sondermann, "The Theory and Practice of International Relations, 1977
Quincy Wright, "The Study of International Politics", New York, 1955

Robert Jackson and Georg Sørensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford University Press, 2003

Joshua S. Goldstein & Jon C. Pevehouse, 'International Relations' 5th Edition, Pearson Education, 2002

J. W. Burton, 'International Relations: A General Theory', Cambridge University Press, New York, 1965.

Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*, Agra: Shiva Lal Agarwala & Co. Educational Publishers

K.J. Holsti, *International Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1995.

Hutchings, Kimbley, *International Political Theory*, Sage, New Delhi

Agnew, J. (1998). *Geopolitics: Revisioning World Politics*. London and New York: Routledge.

Karen Mingst, *Essentials of International Relations*, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2007

Chaturvedi, S., & Painter, J. (2007). Whose World, Whose Order: Spatiality, Geopolitics and the Limits of World Order Concept. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 42(4), pp. 375- 395.

Chaturvedi S. (2012). Geopolitics. In Chimni, B.S., & Mallavarapu, S. (Eds.), *International Relations: Perspectives for the Global South*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Diez, T., Bode, I., & Fernandes da Costa, A. (2011). *Key Concepts in International Relations*. London: Sage.

Dunn, T., Kurki, M., & Smith, S. (2010). *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Donnelly, J. (2015). The Discourse of Anarchy in IR. *International Theory: A Journal of International Politics. Law and Philosophy*, 7(3), pp. 393-425.

Tuathail, G. O., Dalby, S., & Routledge, P. (2006). (Eds.). *The Geopolitics Reader*. London and New York: Routledge

Boesche, R. (2003). *The First Great Political Realist: Kautilya and his Arthashastra*. Lexington Books.

- Jackson, R. and Sørensen, G. (2007). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dunne, T. and Schmidt, B. (2008). Realism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, (3rd ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dunne, T. (2008). Liberalism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hurd, I. (2008). Constructivism. In Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 298–316.
- Guzzini, S. (1993). Structural Power: The Limits of Neorealist Analysis. *International Organization*, 43(3), pp. 443-478.
- Burke, A. (2008). Postmodernism. In Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Devetak, R. (1996). Critical Theory. In Burchill, S. et al., *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martin's, pp. 145-178.
- Linklater, A. (1996). Marxism. In Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (Eds.), *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martin's, pp. 119-144.
- Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2008). Alternative Approaches to International Theory: Feminism. In Baylis, J. et al. (Eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Acharya, A., & Buzan, B. (2009). *Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives On and Beyond Asia*. London: Routledge.
- Mohammed, A. (2002). Inequality and Theorizing in International Relations: The Case for Subaltern Realism. *International Studies Review*, 4:2, pp. 27-48.
- Hobson, J. (2012). *The Eurocentric Conception of World: Western International Theory, 1760-2010*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Acharya, A. (2014). Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(4), pp. 1-13.
- Bajpai, K., & Mallavarapu, S. (2005). *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

MJ-8

Major paper 8

Paper Name- State Politics in India

Credit-4

Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks

End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks

State Politics in India

Course Objective:

This course deals with the politics in states in India. All the states have different social, demographic, gender, ethnic, linguistics and other variations which shape their politics. And yet, there are common issues also that influence the dynamics of political questions and the issues. There are examples wherein common social and religious variables have produced different results in different states. Besides, different paths and factors and forces in the formation of states, they would come to know state common as well as state - specific issues enabling the students to understand why different states have the different voting pattern, political and civic culture, development patterns, working of the party system and working of the social forces.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will know how different states have been formed in India.
- b. They will know the approach to understand and explain the state politics in India.
- c. They will be able to explain what the key issues are in state politics.
- d. They will know about the state - specific issues as well as common states' issues against the centre.
- e. They will be able to explain the voting pattern and how the social and ethnic forces influence it.
- f. Students would be able to reflect on the farm crisis in India.

Unit I: Approaches to Understand State Politics (15 Hrs)

- a. Institutional-Political perspective
- b. Economic Perspective
- c. Socio-Culture Perspective

Unit II: States Formation in India (10 Hrs)

- a. Colonial administrative Units
- b. Language, Religion and Identity Formations
- c. Creation of Jharkhand State: Origin and Issues

Unit III: Party Politics in the State (20 Hrs)

- a. Regional Identity, interests and Aspirations
- b. Caste and community polarization
- c. State Politics responding to national Issues
- d. Agrarian Politics
- e. Political Parties in the State of Jharkhand

Unit IV: Centre-State Relations & Inter-State Conflicts (15 Hrs)

- a. Issues and trends in Centre-state Relations, Cooperative Federalism
- b. Politics of the State against the Center
- c. Inter-State Water Disputes & Territorial Disputes

Readings:

Roy, Himanshu, Singh & Chouhan "State Politics in India" Primus Books

Basu, D.D. "Introduction to the Constitution of India", LexisNexis (Both Hindi & English)

Chatterjee, Parth, "State and Politics in India", Oxford India

Kumar, Ashok, "Rethinking State Politics in India", Routledge India

Kothari,Rajni, “Politics in India”,Orient BlackSwan

Singh,Abhay Prasad &Murari, “Political Process in Contemporary India,Pearson

Bhamri,C.P., “The Indian State and Political Process,Shipra Publications

Bhambri,C.P., Coalition Politics in India, Shipra Publications

Hassan,Zoya, “Politics and the State in India”, Sage India

Amenta, E., & Ramsey,K. M. (2010). Institutional Theory. In Leicht, K. T. & Jenkins, J.C. (Eds.), *The Handbook of Politics: State and Civil Society in Global Perspective*. New York: Springer, PP. 15-39.

Nayar, D. (1998). Economic Development and Political Democracy: Interaction of Economics and Politics in Independent India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33, No. 49, pp. 3121-3131.

Olsen, J. P. (2008). Change and Continuity: An Institutional Approach to Institutions of Democratic Governance. *European Political Science Review*, 1(15).

Rudolph, L. I., & Susanne, H. R. (1987). The Political Economy of the Indian State, In*Pursuit of Lakshmi*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Somers, M. (1995). What's Political or Cultural about Political Culture and the Public Sphere? Toward an Historical Sociology of Concept Formation. *Sociological Theory*, 13(2), pp. 113-144.

Carroll, L. (1978). Colonial Perceptions of Indian Society and the Emergence of Caste(s) Associations. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 37(2), pp. 233-250.

Dev, S. M. (2002). Poverty in India- Trends, Macro-policies and direct programmes, InRao, M.G (Ed.), *Development, poverty and fiscal policy-decentralization of institutions*. Delhi: OUP, pp 43-69.

Dutt, S. (1998). Identities and the Indian State: An Overview. *Third World Quarterly*, 19(3), pp. 411-434.

Sen, A. and Dreze, J. (1996). *India economic development and social opportunity*. Delhi: OUP. pp. 1-26.

Varshney, A. (1995). *Democracy development and the countryside*. U.K: Cambridge university press.

World Development Report. (2000/2001). *Attacking poverty: Opportunity, Empowerment and Security*.

Roy, H., Singh, M. P., & Chauhan, A.P.S. (2017). *State Politics in India*. New Delhi: Primus Book.

Mishra, A. (2011). *Rethinking State Politics in India: Regions within Regions*. New Delhi: Routledge.

- Desai, A. R. (Ed.). (1986). *Agrarian Struggles in India*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Jodhka, S. (1999). Community and Identities: Interrogating Contemporary Discourses on India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(41), pp. 2957-2963.
- Mukerjee, R. (1937). Caste and Social Change in India. *American Journal of Sociology*, 43(3), pp. 377-390.
- Nag, S. (1993). Multiplication of Nations? Political Economy of Sub-Nationalism in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28(29/30), pp. 1521-1532.
- Sankaran S., Sekerdej M. & Von Hecker U. (2017). The role of Indian caste identity and caste inconsistent norms on status representation. *Frontiers in Psychology*.
- Smitha, K. C. (2018). Agrarian Movements in Neoliberal India: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh Vyvasaya Vruthidarula Union. *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, 7(2), pp. 123–144.
- Sridharan, E. (Ed.). (2014). *Coalition Politics in India: Selected Issues at the Centre and the States*. Academic Foundation.
- Ziegfeld, A. (2012). Coalition Government and Party System Change: Explaining the Rise of Regional Political Parties in India. *Comparative Politics*, 45(1), pp. 69-87.
- Patnaik, P. (2018). Trends of centre–state relations in India under the neo-liberal regime. *Studies in People's History*, 5(1), pp. 83–91.
- Sathyamurthy, T. (1989). Impact of Centre-State Relations on Indian Politics: An Interpretative Reckoning, 1947-87. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 24(38), pp. 2133-2147.
- Varshney, A. (2013). How has Indian Federalism Done? *Studies in Indian Politics*, 1(1), pp. 43–63.
- Chokkakula, S. (2017). *Why do interstate water disputes emerge and recur? An anatomy of ambiguities, antagonisms and asymmetries*. Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.
- Wood, J. R. (2007). *The Politics of Water Resource Development in India: The Narmada Dams Controversy*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications.
- Ramaswamy R. I. (2002). Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956: Difficulties and Solutions. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(28), pp. 2907-2910.

Semester-III total Credits=20

For all Semesters=160 Credits

1 Credit -1-hour Class in a Week

4 Credit - 4 hours Class in a Week

15 weeks 60 hrs Class (60 Lectures)

In a week 3 classes+1 Tutorial=4 Classes

25 Marks Internal Examination may include 20 marks questions from **written Examination (1 Hr Exam)**/Assignment/Project/Tutorial wherever applicable whereas 5 marks will be awarded on the attendance/overall class performance in the semester

For End Sem.Examination-75 Marks,3Hrs Exam

There will be two group of questions. Group A is Compulsory which will contain three questions. Question No.1 will be very short answer type consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. Question No.2 & 3 will be short answer type of 5 marks. Group B will contain descriptive type six questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to answer.

Objective type= $1*5=5$

Short Answer= $5*2=10$

Long Answer= $15*4=60$

Total 75