

**Syllabus, Course Objective and Course Outcome of
Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) Under NEP
Department of Political Science, Morigaon College**

Semester	Paper Code & Name
1st Semester	POL 01-01: Introduction to Political Theory (Core)

Syllabus of Introduction to Political Theory:

Unit I: Understanding Political Theory: a. What is Politics? b. What is Political Theory? c. Relevance of political theory

Unit II: Approaches and Contemporary Perspectives on Political Theory: a. Liberal b. Marxist c. Feminist

Unit III: Concepts in Political Theory: a. State b. Rights c. Liberty d. Equality e. Justice

Unit IV: Understanding Democracy: a. Concept of Democracy b. Types of democracy c. Critique of democracy

Course Objectives:

- This course aims to introduce the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.

- The course is designed to introduce the basic concepts of political theory.
- The course also attempts reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course students will be better equipped to understand the key concepts in political theory and various related conceptual categories.

- Students will also be in a better position to engage in application of concepts and understand the limitations.
- It will also help in developing critical thinking regarding the functioning of the political system in relation to the context the students are situated in.
- The foundation for understanding the contemporary political developments would also be laid down by the course.

Semester	Paper Code & Name
2 nd Semester	POL 02-01: Indian Govt. & Politics (Core)

Syllabus of Indian Govt. & Politics

Unit-I: Indian Constitution: Emergence and Distinctiveness a. Constituent Assembly: Historical Backdrop and Formation b. Basic Features of Indian Constitution c. Amendment of Constitution: Nature and Procedure

Unit-II: Citizenship and Rights a. Citizenship: Meaning and Provisions in the Constitution b. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties c. Directive Principles of State Policy

Unit-III: Institutions a. The Executive: President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, Bureaucracy in India b. The Parliament: Composition, Legislative Procedure in Parliament, Question of Decline c. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court, Appointment of Judges, Independence, Judicial Activism

Unit-IV: Federalism and Local Government a. Nature of Federal System: Constitutional Provisions, Distinctive Features, NITI Ayog and Changing Character b. Integration of Princely States in India, Union and Its Territory c. Panchayati Raj Institutions in India: Emergence, Composition, Powers and Functions, Actual Working

Course Objectives:

- The paper aims at introducing students to the nature, emergence and functioning of the Constitution of India.
- The paper seeks to impart learning on the significance of the idea of citizenship and rights and how has constitution incorporated them and what does it reflect on the nature of Indian constitution.

- The paper intends to make students understand the normative basis of key public institutions in India and the nature of their functioning.

- The paper aims to explore the distinctiveness of Indian federalism and how does the emergence of new institutions like NITI Aayog reflect on the changing character of federalism in India. Course Outcomes:

- Students will develop an understanding of the legacy of national movement and the principles that shaped the formation and functioning of the Constituent Assembly of India. It will help in developing critical thinking about role of ideas and norms in shaping democracy in India. It will make them understand what is constitution and how has the working of contributed to the consolidation of democracy in India.

- Students will be able to make sense of the institutional design, challenges and resilience marking key public institutions in India.

- The students will develop basic understanding on the constitutional provisions related to the legislative procedures in Indian Parliament. It will enhance their understanding related to the procedures, practices related to the passage of a bill from drafting to its passage by the Parliament.

- It will help students in developing a nuanced understanding of the importance of states in Indian politics and how the changing character of federalism in India made states the key player.

Semester	Paper Code & Name
3rd Semester	POL 03-01: Perspectives on Public Administration (Core)

Syllabus of Perspectives on Public Administration (Core)

Unit-I: Public Administration as a Discipline a. Meaning, Dimensions and Significance b. Public and Private Administration c. Evolution of Public Administration

Unit-II: Theoretical Perspectives a. Scientific Management (Frederick Winslow Taylor) b. Administrative Management (Luther Gulick, Lyndall Urwick and Henri Fayol) c. Ideal-Type Bureaucracy (Max Weber) d. Human Relations Theory (George Elton Mayo) e. Ecological Approach (Fred Warren Riggs)

Unit-III: Personnel Administration a. Recruitment-Training-Promotion b. Public Service Commission: Need, Role and Independence c. Neutrality in the Public Service

Unit -IV: Major Approaches in Public Administration a. New Public Service Approach b. New Public Management c. Good Governance d. Feminist Perspective

Course Objectives:

- The course seeks to provide an introduction to the discipline of Public Administration and its significance in contemporary times.
- The course aims to encompass Public Administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories.
- The course intends to explore some of the recent trends including good governance, new public management, feminism, ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration.
- The course attempts to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will learn the basic concepts related to Public Administration and its significance
- Students will understand the major classical and contemporary administrative theories and approaches and a critical thinking on them.
- It will help students to understand importance of personnel administration in an administrative system and issues related to it including civil service neutrality and need, role and independence of Public Service Commission.

- Students will develop basic understanding on recent debates in public administration.

Semester	Paper Code & Name
4th Semester	POL 04-01: Understanding International Relations (Compulsory)
	POL 04-02: Political Theory: Concepts and Debates (Compulsory)
	POL 04-03: Political Processes in India (Compulsory)
	POL 04-04: Public Policy and Administration in India (Compulsory)

Syllabus of Understanding International Relations (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Theoretical Perspectives a. Classical Realism and Neo-Realism b. Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism c. Marxist Approaches d. Feminist Perspective

Unit-II: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History-World War II onwards
a. World War II: Causes and Consequences b. Origin, Evolution and End of the Cold War c. Post Cold War Era and Emerging Centres of Power

Unit-III: The Global Economy a. Global economic order and the Bretton Woods Institutions (IMF, WB and WTO) b. Neoliberal Economic Policies-Economic Globalization and TNCs c. Regionalism and Regional Economic Groupings-ASEAN and European Union d. Emerging Multilateralism-G20 and BRICS

Unit-IV: Contemporary Global Issues a. Ecological Issues b. International Terrorism c. Human Security d. Migration

Course Objectives:

- The course aims to introduce the students to the basic understanding of international relations.
- To the growing linkages and interactions between domestic and international issues under the evolving process of globalization imperative for knowing and understanding global politics is increasingly being felt.
- The course is designed to equip the students with theoretical, historical and conceptual insights to understand the evolving dynamics of international relations.

Course Outcomes:

- To make students understand the key theoretical approaches in international relations

- To familiarize students with the history of evolution of international relations in the twentieth century
- To enable students to comprehend the nature of global economy.
- To demonstrate the basic knowledge of some of the contemporary global issues.

Syllabus of Political Theory: Concepts and Debates (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Freedom and Equality a. Freedom: Lockean notion of Negative Freedom & Amartya Sen's notion of Development as Freedom b. Equality: Procedural Equality and Substantive Equality c. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Unit-II: Justice a. Distributive Justice: John Rawls b. Libertarian theories of Justice: F. A. Hayek c. Global Justice

Unit-III: Rights and Obligation a. The Universality of Rights and Differentiated Rights b. Rights, Obligation and Civil Disobedience c. Theories of Political Obligation: Conservatism, Consent Theory, Anarchism

Unit-IV: Major Debates a. Whatever happens to nation-state? Sovereignty under Globalization. b. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Diversity and Multiculturalism. c. How do we deal with the climate changes? Ecological Rights as human rights

Course Objectives:

- Help the students familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding.
- Encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual toolkit.
- Introduce the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the dimensions of shared living through these political values and concepts.
- Appreciate how these values and concepts enrich the discourses of political life, sharpening their analytical skills in the process.
- Reflect upon some of the important debates in political theory.
- Develop critical thinking and the ability to make logical inferences about socio-economic and political issues, on the basis of comparative and contemporary political discourses in India.

Syllabus of Political Processes in India (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Electoral Process in India a. Election Process: First Past the Post System, Proportional Representation System b. Representation of the People Act, 1951 c. Election Commission of India and Electoral Reforms

Unit-II: Party System a. National and State Party b. Trends in the Party System c. Voting Behaviour, Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Unit-III: Dynamics of Indian Politics a. Regionalism and Secessionism b. Caste and Politics c. Religion and Politics, Debates on Secularism

Unit-IV: Changing Nature of Indian State a. Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions b. Affirmative Action Policies c. Development and Displacement Debate

Course Objectives:

- An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis that is offered by political sociology.
- This course maps the working of 'modern' institutions, premised on the existence of an individual society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities and their mutual transformation thereby.
- It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian State, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Course Outcomes:

- This Course is helpful in making students familiar with the significant political processes shaping Indian Politics in last seven decades.
- As such, the paper would help the students to know in detail about electoral processes and trends, party system in India, dynamics of Indian politics including regionalism, caste and religion as well as the changing nature of the Indian State.
- Their engagement with the selected scholarly articles included in the reading list will essentially orient them towards the larger intellectual and research tradition on issues of Indian politics.
- The paper will be helpful in terms of competitive examinations including NET/JRF, SLET as well as research in the field of Indian Politics.

Syllabus of Public Policy and Administration in India (Compulsory)

Unit -I: Public Policy a. Concept, Relevance and Approaches b. Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation c. Public Policy Process in India

Unit-II: Financial Administration a. Concept and Significance of Budget b. Various Approaches and Types of Budgeting c. Budget cycle in India

Unit -III: Citizen and Administration Interface a. Public Service Delivery b. Redressal of Public Grievances: Lokpal c. Citizens' Charter

Unit-IV: Social Welfare Administration a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare b. Social Welfare Policies • Education: Right to Education • Health: National Health Mission • Food: Right to Food Security • Employment: MNREGA

Course Objectives:

- The course seeks to provide an introduction to the discipline of public policy and its significance in contemporary times.
- The course seeks to explain the various aspects of public financial administration.
- The course seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India
- The course attempts to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on social welfare administration.

Course Outcomes:

- The students will understand the basic concept of public policy, policy analysis , public policy process and governance.The students also get the knowledge of different stages of public policy in terms of theoretical formulation.
- The student will learn about the principles of financial management, which are necessary for the examination purpose.

- Students will develop basic understanding on the best practices in public administration such as RTI, e-Governance etc
- The student will learn about the various welfare policies and the role of governance in it.

Semester	Paper Code & Name
5th Semester	POL 05-01: Western Political Philosophy (Compulsory)
	POL 05-02: Indian Political Thought (Compulsory)
	POL 05-03a: United Nations and Global Conflict (Optional)
	POL 05-03b: Optional Comparative Government and Politics (Optional)
	POL 05-04a: Introduction to India's Foreign Policy (Optional)
	POL 05-04b: Understanding South Asia (Optional)

Syllabus of Western Political Philosophy (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Antiquity a. Plato: Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher Ruler b. Aristotle: Citizenship, Justice, Classification of governments

Unit-II: Interlude a. Renaissance b. Machiavelli: Virtue, Morality and Statecraft, Republicanism

Unit-III: Social Contract Tradition a. Hobbes: State of Nature, Social Contract, State b. Locke: Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Social Contract, Property c. Rousseau: State of nature, Social Contract, General Will

Unit-IV: Liberal and Marxist Thought a. J.S. Mill: Utilitarianism and Liberty b. Mary Wollstonecraft: Women and Rights c. Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle

Course Objectives:

- This course attempts to introduce the close interconnectedness of philosophy and politics.
- It is attempted at taking the students through the history of western political thought in various periods of its development.
- This course also attempts to explore the political questions of different periods and their relevance in analysing the contemporary political developments.

Course Outcomes:

- It will help the students in understanding the interconnectedness of philosophy and politics and interpret ideas underlying traditions in political philosophy
- It will help to analyze the debates and arguments of leading political philosophers belonging to different traditions.
- The students will be in a position to appraise the relevance of political philosophy in understanding contemporary politics.

Syllabus of Indian Political Thought (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Ancient Political Thought a. Kautilya: Theory of State b. Manu: Social laws

Unit-II: Medieval Political Thought a. Ziauddin Barani: Ideal Polity b. Abul Fazl: Governance and Administration

Unit-III: Modern Political Thought a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Reformist ideas b. Gandhi: Swaraj; Satyagraha; Critique of Modern Civilisation c. Nehru: Secularism, Socialism

Unit-IV: Caste, Class and Gender in Indian Political Thought a. Ambedkar: The Revolution against Caste b. Lohia: Socialism c. Tarabai Shinde: Patriarchy and Caste

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the diversity of thinkers in the Indian political tradition.
- To enable them to understand the trajectory of development of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia
- To introduce students to the social context which influenced the formation of such ideas
- To provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts.

Course Outcomes:

- Better understand the themes and issues in political thought of India.
- Compare and contrast positions of leading political thinkers in India on issues that are constitutive of modern India.
- Comprehend the importance of the socio-political context for the emergence of the ideas.
- Assess the relevance of political thought of India in understanding contemporary politics.

Syllabus of United Nations and Global Conflict (Optional)

Unit-I: The United Nations a. A Historical Overview of the United Nations b. Principles and Objectives c. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice

Unit-II: The United Nations in Conflict Resolution a. Collective security during the Cold War b. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect c. Reforming the UN

Unit-III: Specialised Agencies of the UN: Role and Challenges a. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) b. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) c. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) d. The World Health Organisation (WHO)

Unit-IV: Major Global Conflicts Since the End of the Cold War a. The war in Afghanistan b. The war in Iraq c. The war in Ukraine

Course Objectives:

- This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important multilateral political organization in international relations.
- It provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts.

- The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN's performance until now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.

Course Outcomes:

- To make students learn the importance of United Nations as an organization.
- To enable students to have a basic understanding of the political processes of the United Nations.
- To make students learn the relevance of United Nations and its intervention in global conflicts critically.
- To help students identify and analyse the key conflicts that have shaped contemporary global politics

Syllabus of Comparative Government and Politics (Optional)

Unit-I: Introduction to Comparative Politics a. Meaning and Nature b. Comparative methods c. Traditional and modern approaches to understanding of comparative politics

Unit-II: Introduction to British Constitution a. History, Conventions, Features b. Monarchy c. Parliament d. PM and the cabinet

Unit-III: Introduction to US Constitution a. History and Features b. President and the Congress c. Supreme Court d. Federalism

Unit-IV: Introduction to the Swiss Constitution a. History and features b. Federal Council and the Federal Assembly c. Swiss Federation d. Federal Courts

Course Objectives:

- Students will leave this course with the foundational knowledge they need to understand comparative politics.
- Understanding the topic of Political Science is facilitated by studying the many constitutions, each of which has its own history, institutions, and points of divergence.

Course Outcomes:

- To analyse the importance of different methods of “comparison”.
- To understand the different forms of governments.
- To assess the working of institutions.

Syllabus of Introduction to India’s Foreign Policy (Optional)

Unit-I: Making of India’s Foreign Policy: a. Evolution of India’s foreign policy- Nehruvian tradition and India in the new world order b. Domestic and External determinants, c. Policy formulation process-the Institutional structure (MEA, PMO and Parliament)

Unit-II: India and Major Powers India's relations with a. USA, b. Russia c. China

Unit-III: India and its Neighbours a. Pakistan, b. Bangladesh c. Sri Lanka d. Concept of 'Extended Neighbourhood' and India's Look (Act) East Policy.

Unit-IV: India's Multilateral Diplomacy a. India and the United Nations b. India and International financial Institutions, c. India and Climate change

Course Objectives:

- The course seeks to provide basic knowledge of India's foreign policy.
- Foreign policy of India is dynamic and wider area of study.
- By exposing students to the various aspects of foreign policy formulation process in India, evolving nature of India's engagement with different powers and actors and its major foreign policy initiatives, the course is structured to equip them with the basic knowledge necessary to follow India's foreign issues and debates.

Course Outcomes:

- To enable students to learn about the evolution of India's engagement with the world and foreign policy formulation process in India.
- To familiarize students the nature of India's evolving relationship with major powers and its neighbours.
- To demonstrate the knowledge of multilateral diplomacy of India.

Syllabus of Understanding South Asia (Optional)

Unit-I: South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region a. Colonial Legacies
b. Geopolitics of South Asia c. Regional cooperation in South Asia

Unit-II: Politics and Governance in Contemporary South Asia a. Nepal:
Monarchy and Democracy b. Pakistan: Political Stability and the Role of the
Army c. Bangladesh: State of Democracy and Religious Fundamentalism d. Sri
Lanka: Constitutional Crises and Economy

Unit-III: Foreign Policies of Countries of South Asia a. Nepal b. Pakistan c.
Bangladesh d. Sri Lanka

Unit-IV: South Asia: Regional Issues and Challenges a. Human Development in
South Asia b. Insurgency and Terrorism c. Refugees and Migration

Course Objectives:

- The course introduces the historical legacies and geopolitics of South Asia as a region.
- It imparts an understanding of political regime types as well as the socioeconomic issues of the region in a comparative framework.
- The course also appraises students of the common challenges and the strategies deployed to deal with them by countries in South Asia.

Course Outcomes:

- To identify geo-political and historical construction of South Asia as a region.
- To analyse the politics and socio-economic issues of the South Asian Region.
- To assess the relevance of regionalism in South Asia and India's position in the region.

Semester	Paper Code & Name
6th Semester	POL 06-01: Human Rights: Traditions and Debates (Compulsory)
	POL 06-02: Feminism: Theory and Practice (Compulsory)
	POL 06-03a: Politics in Northeast India (Optional)
	POL 06-03b: Conflict and Peace Building (Optional)
	POL 06-04a: Rural Local Governance: Theory & Practice (Optional)
	POL 06-04b: Urban Local Governance: Theory & Practice (Optional)

Syllabus of Human Rights: Traditions and Debates (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Human Rights: Theories and Institutionalization a. Growth and Evolution of Human Rights b. Three Generations of Human Rights c. Are Human Rights Universal? Issue of Cultural Relativism. d. Institutionalization: UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, Human Rights Council

Unit-II: Traditions of Human Rights a. European Tradition: European Convention on Human Rights, 1953 b. American Tradition: American Convention of Human Rights, 1969 c. African Tradition: African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1986 d. Islamic Tradition: Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, 1990

Unit-III: Structural Violence and Human Rights a. Caste Question: India b. Gender and Domestic Violence: India c. Migration and Refugees: South Asia d. Race: South Africa

Unit-IV: Contemporary Debates, Issues and Possibilities a. Challenges: Market economy & Ecological Crisis b. State Authoritarianism c. Issues: Human Development and Human Security d. Possibilities: MDGs, SDGs

Course Objectives:

- To understand human rights, its origin and debates. It is important for students to know how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world.
- To impart knowledge on the significant development of human rights starting from European tradition to Cairo Declaration.

- To deal with several issues which violate Human Rights through a comparative study. The course seeks to anchor all issues in the Indian context, and pulls out another country to form a broader comparative frame.
- To explore challenges on Human Rights and future possibility.

Course Outcomes:

- To understand various dimensions of Human Rights and multiple challenges.
- To make sense of institutional framework as well as theoretical perspectives of human rights.
- To develop critical thinking and the ability to make logical inferences about socioeconomic and political issues.

Syllabus of Feminism: Theory and Practice (Compulsory)

Unit-I: Understanding Patriarchy a. Patriarchy and gender b. Sex/gender distinction: Nature-nurture debate c. Private-public dichotomy

Unit-II: Feminism: Concept and Theories a. Concept of Feminism b. Theories of Feminism: Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical e. New developments in feminist thought: Eco-feminism, Black feminism, Queer

Unit-III: History of Feminism a. Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America b. Feminism in the Socialist Countries: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR

Unit-IV: The Indian Experience a. Social Reforms Movement and women in the nationalist movement b. Women's movement in the post-colonial period : issue of family and property rights, work and violence c. Gender issues in Northeast India: conflict, peacemaking and politics

Course Objectives:

- This course is designed to introduce students to the structural and institutional basis of patriarchy as well as the basic concepts in gender studies.
- It would also give them an introduction to feminist thought and its evolving theories including the contemporary developments.
- It attempts to highlight the contribution of women's movements in different parts of the world and also highlights the Indian Women's movement from its inception to the post colonial period with a special focus on gender issues in Northeast India.

Course Outcomes:

- It will help to better appreciate key concepts that offer an understanding of gender inequality.
- Students will be in a position to comprehend the meaning of feminism and the theoretical developments associated with it.

- It will help to appraise the origin and development of feminism in the West and Socialist states.
- This course will help the students to comprehend the trajectory of women's movement in India and the issues addressed.
- It will lead to analysing and understanding the importance of gender in Northeast India in certain key aspects.

Syllabus of Politics in Northeast India (Optional)

Unit-I: Colonial Policy- Annexation and Administration a. Geo-Strategic Location and Socio-Cultural Diversity. b. Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Rule c. Excluded and Partially Excluded areas: Inner Line. d. Anti-Colonial revolts (Phulaguri Dhewa and Patharughat) and Freedom Struggle

Unit-II: Post-Colonial Developments a. Immigration and Problem of Refugees. b. Question of Identity: Naga Nationalism c. Sixth Schedule. d. Re-organisation of Northeast India

Unit-III: Political Developments in Assam a. Language Politics. b. Assam Movement. c. Bodo Movement. d. Rise of insurgency: ULFA and NDFB.

Unit-IV: Changing Nature of State Politics in Assam a. Emergence of Regional Parties: AGP. b. Formation of Autonomous Councils: Rabha and Mising. c. Citizenship: NRC and CAA.

Course Objectives:

- This course is designed to introduce students to the general perceptions about politics in Northeast India.
- It would also give them an introduction to colonial experience in Northeast India.
- It attempts to highlight the different ethnic movements in different parts of the Northeast India and contemporary politics in Northeast India.

Course Outcomes:

- It will help to better appreciate key concepts that offer an understanding about political development in Northeast India.
- Students will be in a position to comprehend the meaning of political development in Northeast India.
- This course will help the students to comprehend the trajectory of ethnic movement in Northeast India and the issues addressed.
- It will lead to analysing and understanding the importance of Issues of Northeast India in certain key aspects.

Syllabus of Conflict and Peace Building (Optional)

Unit-I: Conflict and its Concepts a. Understanding Conflict b. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building c. Conflict Management and Conflict Transformation

Unit-II: Dimensions of Conflict a. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts b. Forms of conflicts: Ethnic, Religious and Gender c. Territorial Conflict

Unit-III: Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques-I a. Negotiations: Trust Building b. Mediation: Skill Building; Active Listening c. Role of UNO and Civil Society in Peace Building

Unit-IV: Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques-II a. Track I, Track II & Multi Track Diplomacy b. Gandhian Methods C. Media, NGOs and Peace Building

Course Objectives:

- To create an understanding of a variety of conflict situations among students in a way that they can relate to them through their lived experiences.
- To introduce practical conflict resolution techniques and strategies
- To encourage 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.
- To pursue ways to reduce violent conflict and promote justice by means of negotiation and nonviolent action

Course Outcomes:

- To learn the basic concepts about conflict and Peace Building.

- To Understand different approaches and theories to peace and conflict studies.
- To learn the various skills and techniques as conflict responses in the society.
- To understand the nature of socio cultural conflicts based on ethnic, religious and gender.
- Students will understand, compare and evaluate theories and research on the causes of intergroup and international conflict and violence.
- Develop a critical understanding of how societies develop nonviolent means of basic social change, recover from violence, and prevent it from reoccurring in the future.

Syllabus of Rural Local Governance: Theory & Practice (Optional)

Unit-I: Rural Local Governance: Concept and Evolution a. Understanding Rural Local Governance b. Rural Local Governance: Views of M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, R.M. Lohia, Vinoba Bhave, J. P. Narayan c. Evolution and Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1978), L. M. Singvi Committee (1986)- 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)- 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)

Unit-II: Constitutional Perspectives of Rural Local Governance a. 73rd Amendment Act: Major Features; 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India b. Rural Local Governance in Tribal Areas: 6th Schedule of the Constitution of India c. PESA (1996) : Key Provisions

Unit-III: Perspectives of Decentralization in Rural Local Governance a.

Democratic Decentralization: Key issues b. Delegation and Devolution c.

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals: Challenges

Unit-IV: Rural Local Finance: Concept and Practice a. Devolution of Funds to

Panchayati Raj Institutions b. Social Audit and Audit Online c. e-Gram Swaraj

Course Objectives:

- The course seeks to provide an introduction to the Rural Local Governance and its significance in contemporary times.
- This course encompasses local governance in its historical context. This course acquaints students with the Rural Local Institutions and their actual working.
- The course seeks to explain the various aspects of decentralization and democratic decentralization. It further encourages a study of rural local institutions in their mutual interaction and their interaction with the people.
- The course attempts to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on rural local finance.

Course Outcomes:

- This paper will help students understand the importance of grass root political institutions in empowering people.

- The students also gain knowledge about the important and significance of rural local governance.
- Student will learn the constitutional structure of the rural local bodies.
- Student will understand the inter relationship among the concepts of decentralization, democracy and participation.

Syllabus of Urban Local Governance: Theory and Practice (Optional)

Unit-I: Introduction to Urban Local Governance a. Urbanization Trends in globalizing 21st Century b. Sustainable Urban Development: Theory and Practice c. Genesis of 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India

Unit-II: Constitutional and Legal Structure of Urban Local Governance d. Constitutional provisions of Urban Local Governance e. Overview of legislations on Urban Local Bodies: Parliament and State Legislatures f. Urban Policies and Schemes: Focus Areas

Unit-III: Development and Environmental Governance a. Ecology conservation and environmental governance in urban areas b. Human-Environment interaction c. Smart Cities Mission, right to the city

Unit-IV: Good Governance Initiative and Practices a. Urban Public Service Delivery b. Country and Town Planning c. Public Housing and Slum Development

Course Objectives:

- The objective of this course is to make students aware of the significance of governance in the context of urban development and management.
- This course is intended to equip students with a basic understanding of the constitutional structure related to the governance of cities and of the urban areas.
- It will enhance different theoretical understanding and debates like public participation in urban governance, human environment interaction and of right to the cities.

Course Outcomes:

- Have a basic understanding of the policies and institutions governing cities and urban areas.
- Have a basic knowledge of the constitutional structure of urban governance.
- Understand the concepts and different dimensions of urban governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times.
- Evaluate the importance of urban governance in the context of a globalising world, environment, administration and development.
- Equipping students with the skill to analyse good governance practices and initiatives of urban governance system.