B.A. Political Science Syllabus
(Double Major)
Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP)



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

BHATTADEV UNIVERSITY, BAJALI

Lists of Courses

CC:: Core Course/ Papers [For Degree with Political Science (Major), 3 years UG program]

- POL1101004CC: Fundamentals of Political Theory
- POL1201004CC: Constitutional Government in India
- POL2101004CC: Perspectives on Public Administration
- POL2102004CC: Political Theory - Concept and Debates
- POL2201004CC: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
- POL2202004CC: Political Process in India
- POL2203004CC: Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Concepts
- POL2204004CC: Indian Political Thought (course based on Indian Knowledge System)
- POL3101004CC: Western Political Thought
- POL3102004CC: Public Policy and Administration in India
- POL3103004CC: Global Politics
- POL3104004CC: Human Rights
- POL3201004CC: Select Constitutions
- POL3202004CC: Understanding South Asia
- POL3203004CC: Social Movements in North-East India
- POL3204004CC: Local Governance (Rural and Urban)

CC:: Core Course/ Papers [Additional Core Course for degree with Political Science (Honours) & Political Science (Honours with Research)]

- POL4101004CC: Political Theory-I
- POL4102004CC: International Relations-I
- POL4103004CC: Public Administration-I
- POL4104004CC: Research Methodology
- POL4201004CC: Political Theory-II
- POL4202004CC: International Relations-II
- POL4203004CC: Public Administration – II
- POL4204004CC: Comparative Political Analysis

MC:: Minor Course/ Papers [For students from other discipline]

- POL1101004MC: Fundamentals of Political Theory
- POL1201004MC: Constitutional Government in India
- POL2101004MC: Perspectives on Public Administration (for single major)
- POL2102004MC: Political Theory – Concept and Debates (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major along with POL2101004MC)
- POL2201004MC: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics (for single major)

- POL2202004MC: Political Process in India (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major)

- POL3101004MC: Western Political Thought (for single major)

- POL3102004MC: Public Policy and Administration in India (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major)

- POL3103004MC: Global Politics (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major along with POL3101004MC & POL3102004MC)

- POL3201004MC: Select Constitution (for single major)

- POL3202004MC: Understanding South Asia (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major)

- POL3203004MC: Social Movements in North-East India (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major along with POL3201004MC & POL3202004MC)

- POL4101004MC: Political Theory-I (for single major)

- POL4102004MC: International Relations-I (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major)

- POL4201004MC: Political Theory-II (for single major)

- POL4202004MC: International Relations-II (Additional course to be chosen for Double Major)

Course Structure for B.A. Political Science (H) under FYUGP

Semester	CC1	CC2	AEC	SEC	MDC	VAC	Internship
Sem1	Fundamentals of Political Theory	To be chosen from other departments	A common course of Cr-2	Parliamentary Procedures and Practices/ Political Institutions and its practice in India	To be chosen from other department	A common course of Cr-2	N/A
Sem 2	Constitutional Government in India	To be chosen from other department	A common course of Cr-2	Panchayati Raj in Practice/ Conflict and Peace Building	To be chosen from other department	A common course of Cr-2	N/A

To EXIT with a Certificate after one year, a mandatory VOC of credit 4 has to be chosen or proceed to the 2nd year.

Semester	Major/CC	Minor	AEC	SEC	MDC	VAC	Internship
Sem 3	Perspectives on Public Administration Political Theory - Concept and Debates	Course from other subjects of humanities	A common course of Cr-2	Youth and Nation Building/ Democracy and Leadership	To be chosen from other department	A common course of Cr-2	N/A
Sem 4	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics Political Process in India Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Concepts Indian Political Thought	Course from Other subjects of humanities	A common course of Cr-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

To EXIT with a Diploma after one year, a mandatory VOC of credit 4 has to be chosen or proceed to the 3rd year.

Semester	Major/CC	Minor	AEC	SEC	MDC	VAC	Internship
Sem 5	Western Political Thought Public Policy and Administration in India Global Politics Human Rights	Course from Other subjects of humanities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Has to be engaged in an internship of Cr-2
Sem 6	Select Constitutions Understanding South Asia Social Movements in North-East India Local Governance (Rural and Urban)	Course from Other subjects of humanities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EXIT Option with a Bachelor degree after three years or Proceed to the 4th year.

Semester	Major/CC	Minor	AEC	SEC	MDC	VAC	Internship
Sem 7	Political Theory-I International Relations-I Public Administration-I Research Methodology	Course from Other subjects of humanities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sem 8	Political Theory-II International Relations-II Public Administration-II Comparative Political Analysis	Course from Other subjects of humanities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Completion of Bachelor degree with Honours/ with Honours with Research

⋆Whatever is the other core course opted in Sem I & Sem II that course is to be carried on subsequent semesters as minor.

POL1101004CC: FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL THEORY

NCrF Level: 4.5 **Semester:** One
Programme: Four Year Undergraduate Programme
Course Category: Major (Departmental Elective Course)
Credit (L:T:P): 3:1:0
Credit Hours: Lecture: 45 Hours, Tutorial: 15 Hours

Course Objectives: The primary objectives of this course are -

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts, historical evolution, and major traditions of Political Theory.
2. To familiarize students with classical, modern, and contemporary approaches (including normative, empirical, and critical trends) to studying political phenomena.
3. To provide a comprehensive understanding of democratic theories, institutional structures, and global democratic practices, fostering an appreciation for democratic values and citizenship.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Conceptual Clarity (Knowledge): Demonstrate a thorough understanding of core political ideas, traditional and modern approaches to political theory, and the evolution of democratic principles.
- CO2: Critical Analysis (Skills): Assess and critique contemporary political trends and debates, applying theoretical perspectives to real-world political developments.
- CO3: Evaluation of Democratic Practices (Application): Evaluate the working of different models of democracy, identifying the gaps between democratic theory and actual political practice.
- CO4: Theoretical Insight (Competency): Articulate independent, well-reasoned political perspectives and use theoretical insights to conduct basic qualitative inquiry into socio-political issues.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Theory (15 Hours)

- Meaning of Politics, Theorizing the 'Political'
- Political Theory: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- Decline and Revival of Political Theory

Reading List:

Bellamy, R. (1993). Introduction: The demise and rise of political theory. In R. Bellamy (Ed.), *Theories and concepts of politics* (pp. 1–14). Manchester University Press.

Bhargava, R. (2008). What is political theory? In R. Bhargava & A. Acharya (Eds.), *Political theory: An introduction* (pp. 2–16). Pearson Longman.

Bhargava, R. (2008). Why do we need political theory? In R. Bhargava & A. Acharya (Eds.), *Political theory: An introduction* (pp. 17–36). Pearson Longman.

Mukhopadhyay, A. K. (2019). *An introduction to political theory*. Sage Publications.

Vincent, A. (2004). *The nature of political theory* (pp. 19–80). Oxford University Press.

Unit II: Approaches and Perspectives (15 Hours)

- Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
- Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Socialist and Conservative
- Critical Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

Reading List:

Bennett, J. (2004). Postmodern approach to political theory. In C. Kukathas & G. F. Gaus (Eds.), *Handbook of political theory* (pp. 46–54). Sage Publications.

Bhargava, Rajeev, and Ashok Acharya (Eds.) (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Education India.

Chapman, J. (1995). The feminist perspective. In D. Marsh & G. Stoker (Eds.), *Theory and methods in political science* (pp. 94–114). Macmillan.

Gauba, O.P. (2021). *An Introduction to Political Theory*. Macmillan.

Glaser, D. (1995). Normative theory. In D. Marsh & G. Stoker (Eds.), *Theory and methods in political science* (pp. 21–40). Macmillan.

Heywood, Andrew (2017). *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Heywood, Andrew (2019). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Sanders, D. (1995). Behavioral analysis. In D. Marsh & G. Stoker (Eds.), *Theory and methods in political science* (pp. 58–75). Macmillan.

Unit III: Democracy: Theory and Practice (15 Hours)

- Democracy: Idea and Practice
- Liberal Democracy and its critics
- Representation and participation

Reading List:

Arblaster, A. (1994). *Democracy* (2nd ed.). Open University Press.

Christiano, T. (2008). Democracy. In C. McKinnon (Ed.), *Issues in political theory* (pp. 80–96). Oxford University Press.

Heywood, A. (2022). *Political theory: An introduction* (5th ed., pp. 142–173). Bloomsbury Publishing.

Owen, D. (2003). Democracy. In R. Bellamy & A. Mason (Eds.), *Political concepts* (pp. 105–117). Manchester University Press.

Srinivasan, J. (2008). Democracy. In R. Bhargava & A. Acharya (Eds.), *Political theory: An introduction* (pp. 106–128). Pearson Longman.

Unit IV: Citizenship: Theory and Practice (15 Hours)

- Citizenship: Meaning and Types
- Perspectives on Citizenship: Liberal and Marxist
- State and Civil Society

Reading List:

Bhargava, Rajeev, and Ashok Acharya (Eds.) (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Education India.

Chandhoke, Neera (1995). *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory*. SAGE Publications.

Faulks, Keith (2000). *Citizenship*. Routledge.

Gauba, O.P. (2021). *An Introduction to Political Theory*. Macmillan.

Kymlicka, Will, and Wayne Norman (1994). "Return of the Citizen: A Survey of Recent Work on Citizenship Theory." *Ethics*, 104(2), 352-381.

Marshall, T.H. (1950). *Citizenship and Social Class and Other Essays*. Cambridge University Press.

Marx, Karl (1844). *On the Jewish Question*.

POL1201004CC: CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

NCrF Level: 4.5 **Semester:** Two
Programme: Four Year Undergraduate Programme
Course Category: Major (Departmental Elective Course)
Credit (L:T:P): 3:1:0
Credit Hours: Lecture: 45 Hours, Tutorial: 15 Hours

Course Objectives: The primary objectives of this course are to enable the students to:

1. Understand the foundational design, philosophy, and structural framework of the Indian Constitution and its key institutions.

2. Examine the conflicting socio-political impulses and ideological debates embedded within constitutional provisions.

3. Trace the operational evolution of state structures and institutions over time within shifting political contexts.

4. Analyze the dynamic interaction between formal constitutional provisions and the larger, extra-constitutional political environment.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Institutional Knowledge: Describe the formal structures, powers, and functions of the core institutions of governance (the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary) as outlined in the Indian Constitution.

- CO2: Analytical Competence: Critically evaluate how conflicting constitutional impulses such as centralizing tendencies versus federal autonomy, or fundamental rights versus directive principles play out in actual political practice.

- CO3: Contextual Application: Assess the impact of the extra-constitutional environment (including political parties, social movements, interest groups, and judicial activism) on the working of state structures.

- CO4: Evaluative Skills: Analyze landmark constitutional amendments and judicial pronouncements to understand how the constitutional design has adapted to historical and contemporary challenges.

Unit I: The Making and Foundations of the Indian Constitution (20 Hours)

- Composition and Working of the Constituent Assembly

- Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and main features of the Constitution

Reading List:

Austin, G. (2010). The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in action. In The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation (15th print, pp. 1–25). Oxford University Press.

Bhargava, R. (2008). Introduction: Outline of a political theory of the Indian Constitution. In Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution (pp. 1–40). Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

Basu, D. D. (2012). Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.

Chaube, S. K. (2009). The making and working of the Indian Constitution. National Book Trust.

Chakrabarty, B. (2017). Indian Constitution: Text, context and interpretation. Sage Publications.

Mellalli, P. K. (2015). Constitution of India, professional ethics and human rights. Sage Publications.

Unit II: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution (10 Hours)

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy

Reading List:

Austin, G. (2000). The social revolution and the First Amendment. In *Working a democratic Constitution* (pp. 69–98). Oxford University Press.

Chakrabarty, B. (2017). Indian Constitution: Text, context and interpretation. Sage Publications.

Mellalli, P. K. (2015). Constitution of India, professional ethics and human rights. Sage Publications.

Unit III: Organs of Government (15 Hours)

- The Union Executive: Elections, Powers and Functions and the changing role of the President and Prime Minister
- The Legislature: Powers and Functions of Parliament, Debates on Representation in Parliament
- The Judiciary: Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, Power and Functions of Supreme Court.

Reading List:

Baxi, U. (2010). The judiciary as a resource for Indian democracy. *Seminar, 615*, 61–67.

Hewitt, V., & Rai, S. (2010). Parliament. In P. B. Mehta & N. G. Jayal (Eds.), *The Oxford companion to politics in India* (pp. 28–42). Oxford University Press.

Khare, H. (2003). Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining accountability in the age of coalition government. In A. K. Mehra & G. W. Kueck (Eds.), *The Indian Parliament: A comparative perspective* (pp. 350–368). Konark Publishers.

Manor, J. (1994). The Prime Minister and the President. In B. Dua & J. Manor (Eds.), *Nehru to the nineties: The changing office of the Prime Minister in India* (pp. 20–47). University of British Columbia Press.

Manor, J. (2005). The presidency. In D. Kapur & P. B. Mehta (Eds.), *Public institutions in India* (pp. 105–127). Oxford University Press.

Ramachandran, R. (2006). The Supreme Court and the basic structure doctrine. In B. N. Kirpal, A. H. Desai, G. Subramanium, R. Dhavan, & R. Ramachandran (Eds.), *Supreme but not infallible: Essays in honour of the Supreme Court of India* (pp. 107–133). Oxford University Press.

Rudolph, L. I., & Rudolph, S. H. (2008). Judicial review versus parliamentary sovereignty. In *Explaining Indian institutions: A fifty-year perspective, 1956–2006: Volume 2: The realm of institutions—State formation and institutional change* (pp. 183–210). Oxford University Press.

Shankar, B., & Rodrigues, V. (2011). The changing conception of representation: Issues, concerns and institutions. In *The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work* (pp. 105–173). Oxford University Press.

Unit IV: Federalism and Decentralization (15 Hours)

- Federalism: Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
- Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

Reading List:

Dhavan, R., & Saxena, R. (2006). The Republic of India. In K. Roy, C. Saunders, & J. Kincaid (Eds.), *A global dialogue on federalism* (Vol. 3, pp. 166–197). Queen's University Press.

Manchanda, R. (2009). *The no-nonsense guide to minority rights in South Asia* (pp. 105–109). Sage Publications.

Marwah, V. (1995). Use and abuse of emergency powers: The Indian experience. In B. Arora & D. Verney (Eds.), *Multiple identities in a single state: Indian federalism in a comparative perspective* (pp. 136–159). Konark Publishers.

Sharma, B. D. (2010). The 1990s: Great expectations; The 2000s: Disillusionment unfathomable. In *Unbroken history of broken promises: Indian state and tribal people* (pp. 64–91). Freedom Press & Sahyog Pustak Kuteer.

Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2011). Towards greater federalization. In *Indian politics: Constitutional foundations and institutional functioning* (pp. 166–195). PHI Learning.

Additional Readings:-

Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. K. (2019). *Local governance in India*. Sage Publications.

DeSouza, P. R. (2002). Decentralization and local government: The second wind of democracy in India. In Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan, & R. Sudarshan (Eds.), *India's living Constitution: Ideas, practices and controversies* (pp. 370–404). Permanent Black.

John, M. E. (2007). Women in power? Gender, caste and politics of local urban governance. *Economic and Political Weekly, 42*(39), 3986–3993.

Raghunandan, J. R. (2012). *Decentralization and local governments: The Indian experience*. Orient BlackSwan.

MINOR COURSES

POL1101004MC: FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL THEORY

NCrF Level: 4.5 **Semester:** One
Programme: Four Year Undergraduate Programme
Course Category: Minor (Departmental Elective Course)
Credit (L:T:P): 3:1:0
Credit Hours: Lecture : 45 Hours, Tutorial: 15 Hours

Course Objectives: The primary objectives of this course are -

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts, historical evolution, and major traditions of Political Theory.
2. To familiarize students with classical, modern, and contemporary approaches (including normative, empirical, and critical trends) to studying political phenomena.
3. To provide a comprehensive understanding of democratic theories, institutional structures, and global democratic practices, fostering an appreciation for democratic values and citizenship.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Conceptual Clarity (Knowledge): Demonstrate a thorough understanding of core political ideas, traditional and modern approaches to political theory, and the evolution of democratic principles.
- CO2: Critical Analysis (Skills): Assess and critique contemporary political trends and debates, applying theoretical perspectives to real-world political developments.
- CO3: Evaluation of Democratic Practices (Application): Evaluate the working of different models of democracy, identifying the gaps between democratic theory and actual political practice.
- CO4: Theoretical Insight (Competency): Articulate independent, well-reasoned political perspectives and use theoretical insights to conduct basic qualitative inquiry into socio-political issues.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Theory (15 Hours)

- Meaning of Politics, Theorizing the 'Political'
- Political Theory: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- Decline and Revival of Political Theory

Reading List:

Bellamy, R. (1993). Introduction: The demise and rise of political theory. In R. Bellamy (Ed.), *Theories and concepts of politics* (pp. 1–14). Manchester University Press.

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Bhargava, R. (2008). Why do we need political theory? In R. Bhargava & A. Acharya (Eds.), *Political theory: An introduction* (pp. 17–36). Pearson Longman.

Mukhopadhyay, A. K. (2019). *An introduction to political theory*. Sage Publications.

Vincent, A. (2004). *The nature of political theory* (pp. 19–80). Oxford University Press.

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- Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
- Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Socialist and Conservative
- Critical Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

Reading List:

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Sanders, D. (1995). Behavioral analysis. In D. Marsh & G. Stoker (Eds.), *Theory and methods in political science* (pp. 58–75). Macmillan.

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- Democracy: Idea and Practice
- Liberal Democracy and its critics
- Representation and participation

Reading List:

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Unit IV: Citizenship: Theory and Practice (15 Hours)

- Citizenship: Meaning and Types
- Perspectives on Citizenship: Liberal and Marxist
- State and Civil Society

Reading List:

Bhargava, Rajeev, and Ashok Acharya (Eds.) (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Education India.

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Marshall, T.H. (1950). *Citizenship and Social Class and Other Essays*. Cambridge University Press.

Marx, Karl (1844). *On the Jewish Question*.

POL1201004MC: CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

NCrF Level: 4.5 **Semester:** Two
Programme: Four Year Undergraduate Programme
Course Category: Minor (Departmental Elective Course)
Credit (L:T:P): 3:1:0
Credit Hours: Lecture : 45 Hours, Tutorial: 15 Hours

Course Objectives: The primary objectives of this course are to enable the students to:

1. Understand the foundational design, philosophy, and structural framework of the Indian Constitution and its key institutions.

2. Examine the conflicting socio-political impulses and ideological debates embedded within constitutional provisions.

3. Trace the operational evolution of state structures and institutions over time within shifting political contexts.

4. Analyze the dynamic interaction between formal constitutional provisions and the larger, extra-constitutional political environment.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

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- CO2: Analytical Competence: Critically evaluate how conflicting constitutional impulses such as centralizing tendencies versus federal autonomy, or fundamental rights versus directive principles play out in actual political practice.

- CO3: Contextual Application: Assess the impact of the extra-constitutional environment (including political parties, social movements, interest groups, and judicial activism) on the working of state structures.

- CO4: Evaluative Skills: Analyze landmark constitutional amendments and judicial pronouncements to understand how the constitutional design has adapted to historical and contemporary challenges.

Unit I: The Making and Foundations of the Indian Constitution (20 Hours)

- Composition and Working of the Constituent Assembly

- Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and main features of the Constitution

Reading List:

Austin, G. (2010). The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in action. In The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation (15th print, pp. 1–25). Oxford University Press.

Bhargava, R. (2008). Introduction: Outline of a political theory of the Indian Constitution. In Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution (pp. 1–40). Oxford University Press.

Additional Readings:

Basu, D. D. (2012). Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.

Chaube, S. K. (2009). The making and working of the Indian Constitution. National Book Trust.

Chakrabarty, B. (2017). Indian Constitution: Text, context and interpretation. Sage Publications.

Mellalli, P. K. (2015). Constitution of India, professional ethics and human rights. Sage Publications.

Unit II: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution (10 Hours)

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy

Reading List:

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Mellalli, P. K. (2015). Constitution of India, professional ethics and human rights. Sage Publications.

Unit III: Organs of Government (15 Hours)

- The Union Executive: Elections, Powers and Functions and the changing role of the President and Prime Minister
- The Legislature: Powers and Functions of Parliament, Debates on Representation in Parliament
- The Judiciary: Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, Power and Functions of Supreme Court.

Reading List:

Baxi, U. (2010). The judiciary as a resource for Indian democracy. *Seminar, 615*, 61–67.

Hewitt, V., & Rai, S. (2010). Parliament. In P. B. Mehta & N. G. Jayal (Eds.), *The Oxford companion to politics in India* (pp. 28–42). Oxford University Press.

Khare, H. (2003). Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining accountability in the age of coalition government. In A. K. Mehra & G. W. Kueck (Eds.), *The Indian Parliament: A comparative perspective* (pp. 350–368). Konark Publishers.

Manor, J. (1994). The Prime Minister and the President. In B. Dua & J. Manor (Eds.), *Nehru to the nineties: The changing office of the Prime Minister in India* (pp. 20–47). University of British Columbia Press.

Manor, J. (2005). The presidency. In D. Kapur & P. B. Mehta (Eds.), *Public institutions in India* (pp. 105–127). Oxford University Press.

Ramachandran, R. (2006). The Supreme Court and the basic structure doctrine. In B. N. Kirpal, A. H. Desai, G. Subramanium, R. Dhavan, & R. Ramachandran (Eds.), *Supreme but not infallible: Essays in honour of the Supreme Court of India* (pp. 107–133). Oxford University Press.

Rudolph, L. I., & Rudolph, S. H. (2008). Judicial review versus parliamentary sovereignty. In *Explaining Indian institutions: A fifty-year perspective, 1956–2006: Volume 2: The realm of institutions—State formation and institutional change* (pp. 183–210). Oxford University Press.

Shankar, B., & Rodrigues, V. (2011). The changing conception of representation: Issues, concerns and institutions. In *The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work* (pp. 105–173). Oxford University Press.

Unit IV: Federalism and Decentralization (15 Hours)

- Federalism: Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
- Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

Reading List:

Dhavan, R., & Saxena, R. (2006). The Republic of India. In K. Roy, C. Saunders, & J. Kincaid (Eds.), *A global dialogue on federalism* (Vol. 3, pp. 166–197). Queen's University Press.

Manchanda, R. (2009). *The no-nonsense guide to minority rights in South Asia* (pp. 105–109). Sage Publications.

Marwah, V. (1995). Use and abuse of emergency powers: The Indian experience. In B. Arora & D. Verney (Eds.), *Multiple identities in a single state: Indian federalism in a comparative perspective* (pp. 136–159). Konark Publishers.

Sharma, B. D. (2010). The 1990s: Great expectations; The 2000s: Disillusionment unfathomable. In *Unbroken history of broken promises: Indian state and tribal people* (pp. 64–91). Freedom Press & Sahyog Pustak Kuteer.

Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2011). Towards greater federalization. In *Indian politics: Constitutional foundations and institutional functioning* (pp. 166–195). PHI Learning.

Additional Readings:-

Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. K. (2019). *Local governance in India*. Sage Publications.

DeSouza, P. R. (2002). Decentralization and local government: The second wind of democracy in India. In Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan, & R. Sudarshan (Eds.), *India's living Constitution: Ideas, practices and controversies* (pp. 370–404). Permanent Black.

John, M. E. (2007). Women in power? Gender, caste and politics of local urban governance. *Economic and Political Weekly, 42*(39), 3986–3993.

Raghunandan, J. R. (2012). *Decentralization and local governments: The Indian experience*. Orient BlackSwan.