



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

THE SYLLABUS FOR POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Under NEP with Effect from 2027-2028 Session

KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY
ASANSOL-713340, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

The University

Kazi Nazrul University was established under the **West Bengal Act XIX of 2012**, with the assent of the Hon'ble Governor published in the *Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary* on **16 August 2012**. Named after the eminent poet, philosopher, and social reformer **Kazi Nazrul Islam (1899–1976)**, the University draws inspiration from his enduring ideals of freedom, equality, humanism, secularism, and cultural pluralism. As the National Poet of Bangladesh and one of the foremost literary figures of India, Nazrul's life and works continue to inspire generations through their commitment to social justice, inclusivity, and intellectual emancipation.

The University is committed to fostering an academic ecosystem that promotes excellence in teaching, learning, research, innovation, and community engagement. Guided by the values embodied in the philosophy of Kazi Nazrul Islam, it seeks to create an inclusive and intellectually vibrant environment that encourages critical thinking, interdisciplinary collaboration, creativity, ethical leadership, and lifelong learning.

The founding vision of the University is to function as a centre of excellence in higher education by providing quality instruction, advanced training, and research opportunities across diverse disciplines. It is dedicated to generating, preserving, and disseminating knowledge through innovative pedagogical practices, research-driven education, and meaningful academic collaborations. The University strives to cultivate competent, socially responsible, and globally aware graduates capable of addressing contemporary challenges through informed scholarship, professional excellence, and ethical conduct.

In alignment with the objectives of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Kazi Nazrul University emphasises holistic and multidisciplinary education, research and innovation, skill development, digital learning, and institutional governance based on transparency, accountability, and quality assurance. The University remains committed to promoting academic excellence, fostering inclusive growth, strengthening industry and community partnerships, and contributing to sustainable national development through knowledge creation and societal engagement.

Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science was established in 2014 with the objective of promoting excellence in teaching, research, and scholarly engagement in the discipline. Since its inception, the Department has been committed to fostering critical thinking, academic inquiry, and a comprehensive understanding of political institutions, processes, governance, and public policy in both national and global contexts. The Department offers Master of Arts (M.A.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) programmes in Political Science. At the postgraduate level, students have the opportunity to pursue elective courses in specialised areas such as Public

Administration and International Relations, enabling them to develop advanced knowledge and domain-specific expertise.

The Department is supported by a well-equipped departmental library that provides access to a rich collection of books, reference materials, journals, and other academic resources. These facilities cater to the academic and research needs of students enrolled in the M.A., and Ph.D. programmes and encourage independent learning and high-quality research. The Department strives to create a vibrant academic environment through quality teaching, research, seminars, workshops, conferences, and extension activities. It remains dedicated to preparing students for higher education, research, public service, policy analysis, and diverse professional careers while promoting ethical values, academic integrity, and social responsibility.

Mission of the department

The Department of Political Science is committed to achieving its vision through excellence in teaching, research, innovation, and community engagement. Its mission is to:

- ❖ Translate the Department's vision into meaningful academic outcomes through quality education, research, and institutional development.
- ❖ Provide students with a strong foundation in the concepts, theories, approaches, issues, and contemporary debates in Political Science, enabling them to pursue higher studies and succeed in NET, SET, Civil Services, and other competitive examinations.
- ❖ Foster a culture of research by identifying emerging areas of inquiry, strengthening research aptitude, and equipping students with the knowledge and skills required for advanced academic and policy-oriented research.
- ❖ Encourage critical thinking and intellectual curiosity by promoting the study of contemporary political issues from historical, comparative, theoretical, empirical, and public policy perspectives.
- ❖ Ensure excellence in teaching and learning through innovative pedagogical practices, student-centred approaches, and continuous academic mentoring to enrich the overall learning experience.
- ❖ Uphold the highest standards of academic integrity, quality, inclusiveness, and institutional excellence in all teaching, research, and extension activities.
- ❖ Promote socially relevant education by addressing the social, cultural, economic, and democratic needs of the community through academic and outreach initiatives.
- ❖ Strengthen the research capabilities of both faculty members and students by encouraging publications, collaborative research, seminars, workshops, conferences, and academic networking.
- ❖ Preserve and enhance the Department's academic heritage while fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and integration across diverse areas of Political Science and related disciplines.

- ❖ Create a vibrant, inclusive, and research-oriented academic environment that supports intellectual growth, innovation, academic excellence, and holistic student development.
- ❖ Enrich the academic experience by organising distinguished lectures, seminars, workshops, and interactive sessions delivered by eminent scholars and experts from Political Science and allied disciplines.
- ❖ Integrate modern information and communication technologies into teaching, learning, and research by promoting the use of smart classrooms, virtual learning platforms, digital resources, Wi-Fi-enabled facilities, and other contemporary educational technologies.

Programme Outcomes (POs):

The latest syllabus of the Department of Political Science was adopted with effect from the 2025-2026 Session. The programme intends to:

PO1	Provide students with comprehensive knowledge and a critical understanding of the theories and practices of Political Science at the local, state, national, and global levels.
PO2	Foster the holistic development of students by nurturing their intellectual abilities, ethical values, and leadership qualities, enabling them to contribute responsibly to society and democratic governance.
PO3	Instil constitutional, ethical, and human values among students by promoting gender sensitivity, environmental sustainability, good governance, professional ethics, and social responsibility in the context of contemporary India.
PO4	Enhance students' skills, employability, and entrepreneurial capacities, with special emphasis on empowering learners from rural and socio-economically marginalised backgrounds through inclusive and outcome-oriented education.
PO5	The Department prepares students for diverse career opportunities in teaching, public administration, civil services, journalism, media, public policy, research, and civil society organisations, enabling them to make meaningful contributions to society.
PO6	Foster critical thinking and intellectual engagement among students, enabling them to analyse political processes and contribute meaningfully to democratic governance, public welfare, and social development.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

After completion of the course, we expect the students to acquire understandings on:	
PSO1	Modern Political Thought
PSO2	The contemporary political-administrative issues and challenges in Indian Politics
PSO3	The rural power structure of Indian society
PSO4	The global politics
PSO5	The politics in comparative terms with emphases on approaches and methodologies
PSO6	The insight into political beliefs central to an understanding of the modern world
PSO7	Methodological debates in Social Sciences
PSO8	Public Administration and Policy Studies
PSO9	Politics of West Bengal
PSO10	Indian Knowledge System (IKS)
PSO11	Politics of Developing World
PSO12	Political Analysis
PSO13	Enlightenment and Modernity
PSO14	Advance Political Theory
PSO15	Comparative Politics
PSO16	Contemporary challenges before modern states
PSO17	Various Dimensions of Governance
PSO18	Various Global and Local challenges
PSO19	South Asian Studies
PSO20	The basic methods of social science research with AI
PSO21	Exploring variety of online learning methods like SWAYAM or various online learning platforms.

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS FOR M.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Academic session 2027-2028

Programme Structure:

The course structure of the proposed programme is presented below.

Students are required to complete *three Major Research Coursework* courses, each carrying five credits. These courses are organized into different thematic groups, and each student must select any one group offered by the Department. In addition, all students are required to undertake a compulsory course titled *Research Methodology with AI*, carrying five credits. The programme also includes *two compulsory Research Dissertation courses*, carrying five credits and fifteen credits respectively, designed to provide students with advanced research training and the opportunity to undertake independent scholarly inquiry.

Semester-wise Course Division

First Semester: There are three Major Research Coursework (students have to select any one group as offered by the Department) with five credits each. These are (1) *Group-A (i) International Relations: Theories and Concepts, (ii) Contemporary Issues in International Relations, (iii) Global Environmental Politics and World Order; or (2) Group-B (i) Theories and Concepts of Public Administration, (ii) Public Policies in India, (iii) Ideas of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in the Political Field* and there will be one compulsory course with five credits. **Compulsory Course** is (i) *Research Methodology with AI*.

Second Semester: There are two compulsory Research Dissertations (courses) with five credits and fifteen credits. (i) **Literature Review (five credits)** and (ii) **PG Dissertation (fifteen credits)**.

Abbreviations: MC= Major Coursework; MN=Minor; NC= Minor Course; VC=Vocational Course, MCE= Major Research Coursework Elective, RMAI= Research Methodology including Artificial Intelligence, RMC= Research Methodology including AI Course; RD=Research Dissertation; RDC=Research Dissertation Course; CA= Continuous Assessment, ESE= End Semester Examination, L= Lecture Hour; T= Tutorial Hour and P= Practical Hour/ Field Work and NA= Not Applicable

COURSE CURRICULUM

SEMESTER: I								
Course Title		Course Type	Course Code	(L-T-P)	Credit	Marks		
						CA Marks	CA Marks	CA Marks
International Relations: Theories and Concepts	Group A	MCE-1	MAPLSMCE901	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Contemporary Issues in International Relations		MCE-2	MAPLSMCE902	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Global Environmental Politics and World Order		MCE-3	MAPLSMCE903	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Theories and Concepts of Public Administration	Group B	MCE-1	MAPLSMCE904	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Public Policies in India		MCE-2	MAPLSMCE905	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Ideas of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in the Political Field		MCE-3	MAPLSMCE906	5 - 0 - 0	5	30	70	100
Research Methodology with AI		RMC-1	MAPLSRMAI901	3 - 0 - 4	5	30+15	20+35	100
SEMESTER: II								
Course Title		Course Type	Course Code	(L-T-P)	Credit	Marks		
						CA Marks	CA Marks	CA Marks
Literature Review		RDC-1	MAPLSRD1001	0 - 3 - 4	5	60	40	100
PG Dissertation		RDC-2	MAPLSRD1002	0 -10- 10	15	180	120	300

SYLLABUS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Academic session 2027-2028)

Continuous Assessment: 30 marks & End Semester Examination: 70 marks.

MODE OF EVALUATION:

Continuous evaluation will comprise of internal assessment and end semester examination.

SEMESTER- I

Major Research Coursework - 2

Course Name: Contemporary Issues in International Relations

Course Code: MAPLSMCE902

Course Type: Major Research Coursework Elective		Course Details: MCE-2		L-T-P: 5 - 0 - 0	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
			30		70

Course Objectives

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

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the major contemporary issues and challenges shaping the international political system in the twenty-first century.
2. To examine emerging global concerns such as security, terrorism, climate change, globalization, migration, human rights, and global governance from diverse theoretical and policy perspectives.
3. To develop students' ability to critically analyze contemporary international developments using the concepts and theories of International Relations.
4. To enhance students' understanding of the roles of states, international organizations, regional institutions, and non-state actors in addressing global challenges.
5. To enable students to relate theoretical knowledge to real-world international events and emerging geopolitical trends through case-based analysis.
6. To strengthen analytical, critical thinking, and policy evaluation skills necessary for understanding and responding to contemporary global issues.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Unipolar and Multipolar Global Order: Globalization, De-Globalization, Global Political Economy, De-dollarization, Brexit and Currency War.

Unit-2: New Threats to the Security of Nation-States: Traditional and Non-Traditional Security (Terrorism, Natural Disasters, and Human Security).

Unit-3: Wars, Conflicts and Militarization: Arms Race, Arms Control, and Disarmament (NPT and CTBT).

Unit-4: Humanitarian Interventions and Human Rights in Contemporary International Relations.

Unit-5: Energy Security: Conventional Energy, Green Energy, Hydro-Energy.

Unit-6: Intercontinental Organizations/Regional Organizations: (G-20, BRICS, SAARC, ASEAN, EU).

Unit-7: Information Technology (IT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Contemporary World Order.

Unit-8: Indian Ocean and Indo-Pacific: South China Sea, Bay of Bengal, Blue Economy, and Naval Security Issues.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

- ❖ Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of major contemporary issues and emerging challenges in international politics from theoretical and practical perspectives.
- ❖ Critically analyze global political developments by applying appropriate concepts and theories of International Relations.
- ❖ Evaluate the roles of states, international organizations, regional institutions, and non-state actors in addressing contemporary global issues.
- ❖ Assess the implications of globalization, terrorism, climate change, human security, migration, and other emerging challenges for international peace, security, and development.
- ❖ Develop analytical and policy-oriented skills to interpret the changing dynamics of global politics and international governance.
- ❖ Apply theoretical knowledge to examine current international events, geopolitical transformations, and foreign policy issues through informed and evidence-based analysis.
- ❖ Strengthen their academic and professional competence for higher studies, policy analysis, diplomacy, international organizations, and research in the field of International Relations.

Suggested Readings:

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2014). *The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations* (6th ed.). Oxford University Press.
2. Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). *Globalization and its discontents*. Penguin Books.
3. Donnelly, J., & Whelan, D. J. (2020). *International human rights* (6th ed.). Routledge.
4. Goldstein, J. S., & Pevehouse, J. C. (2003). *International relations*. Pearson Education.
5. Huntington, S. P. (1997). *The clash of civilizations and the remaking of world order*. Simon & Schuster.
6. Cohn, T. H., & Hira, A. (2025). *Global political economy: Theory and practice*. Routledge.
7. Holzgrefe, J. L., & Keohane, R. O. (Eds.). (2003). *Humanitarian intervention: Ethical, legal, and political dilemmas*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Nandy, D., & Majee, D. (2024). *Human security in Asia: Interrogating state, society, and policy*. Palgrave Macmillan.
9. Nandy, D., & Das, M. (Eds.). (2024). *Small islands and invisible boundaries: Sovereignty, security, and maritime disputes in the Indo-Pacific*. Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Moran, D., & Russell, J. A. (2010). *Energy security and global politics: The militarization of resource management*. Routledge.
11. Devaprakash, R., & Shampur. (2018). *The origin of international terrorism*. Notion Press.
12. Gambone, M. D. (2013). *Small wars: Low-intensity threats and the American response since Vietnam*. University of Tennessee Press.
13. Hehir, A. (2013). *Humanitarian intervention: An introduction*. Red Globe Press.
14. Sun Tzu. (2018). *The art of war*. Fingerprint Publishing.
15. Brasioli, D., Guercio, L., Landini, G. G., & de Giorgio, A. (Eds.). (2025). *The Routledge handbook of artificial intelligence and international relations*. Routledge.

SEMESTER- I

Major Research Coursework- 3

Course Name: Global Environmental Politics and World Order

Course Code: MAPLSMCE903

Course Type: Major Research Coursework Elective		Course Details: MCE-3		L-T-P: 5 - 0 - 0	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
			30		70

Course Objectives

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

1. To introduce students to the basic concepts, nature, and scope of Global Environmental Politics in the study of International Relations.
2. To help students understand major global environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, deforestation, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.
3. To examine the relationship between environmental problems, international politics, globalization, and the changing world order.
4. To familiarize students with the role of states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other global actors in environmental governance.
5. To study the evolution, objectives, and significance of major international environmental agreements and institutions, including the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. To develop an understanding of the concepts of sustainable development, environmental security, ecological justice, and global environmental governance.
7. To encourage students to critically analyze contemporary environmental challenges and evaluate national and international policy responses.
8. To prepare students for higher studies, research, and professional careers in environmental governance, public policy, international organizations, and sustainable development.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Introduction to Global Environmental Politics.

Unit-2: Search for Environmental Regimes: From Stockholm and Beyond.

Unit-3: Environment and Development – the North-South Divide Concept of Sustainable Development.

Unit-4: Environment and Security.

Unit-5: Politics of Global Climate Change: The Kyoto Protocol and Beyond.

Unit-6: Climate Change and World Order: USA, China and India.

Unit-7: Climate Change and Global South Voice.

Unit-8: Climate Migration, Climate Resilience, Climate Justice and Environmental Governance.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

- ❖ Understand the basic concepts, theories, and issues related to Global Environmental Politics.
- ❖ Explain the relationship between environmental problems, international politics, globalization, and world order.
- ❖ Analyze major global environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, deforestation, and environmental security.
- ❖ Evaluate the role of states, international organizations, civil society, and non-state actors in global environmental governance.
- ❖ Assess the significance of major international environmental agreements and institutions in addressing global environmental problems.
- ❖ Critically examine environmental policies and sustainable development initiatives at the national and international levels.
- ❖ Develop analytical and research skills to understand and respond to contemporary environmental challenges from a political perspective.
- ❖ Apply the knowledge gained to pursue higher studies, research, and careers in environmental governance, public policy, international organizations, and sustainable development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dubash, N. K. (Ed.). (2011). Handbook of climate change and India: Development, politics and governance. Oxford University Press.
2. Hurrell, A., & Kingsbury, B. (Eds.). (1992). The international politics of the environment: Actors, interests and institutions. Clarendon Press.
3. Helm, D., & Hepburn, C. (Eds.). (2009). The economics and politics of climate change. Oxford University Press.
4. Young, O. R. (1990). Global environmental change and international governance. Springer.
5. Young, O. R. (1994). International governance: Protecting the environment in a stateless society. Cornell University Press.
6. Haas, P. M. (1990). Obtaining international environmental protection through epistemic consensus. *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 19(3), 347–363.
7. World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). Our common future. Oxford University Press.
8. United Nations Development Programme. (1994–present). Human development report. UNDP.
9. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2014). Climate change 2014: Impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability. Cambridge University Press.
10. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2014). Climate change 2014: Synthesis report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC.
11. Conca, K. (2015). An unfinished foundation: The United Nations and global environmental governance. Oxford University Press.
12. Dryzek, J. S. (2013). The politics of the Earth: Environmental discourses (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
13. Eckersley, R. (2004). The Green State: Rethinking democracy and sovereignty. MIT Press.
14. Keohane, R. O., & Victor, D. G. (2016). Cooperation and discord in global climate policy. *Nature Climate Change*.
15. Biermann, F. (2014). Earth system governance: World politics in the Anthropocene. MIT Press.

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SEMESTER- I Group-B

Major Research Coursework- 1

Course Name: Theories and Concepts of Public Administration

Course Code: MAPLSMCE904

Course Type: Major Research Coursework Elective		Course Details: MCE-1		L-T-P: 5 - 0 - 0	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
			30		70

Course Objectives

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

1. To introduce students to the nature, scope, evolution, and intellectual foundations of Public Administration as an academic discipline and a field of practice.
2. To familiarise students with the classical, behavioural, modern, and contemporary approaches and theoretical perspectives in Public Administration.
3. To develop a critical understanding of the major concepts, theories, principles, and paradigms that have shaped the discipline over time.
4. To examine the evolution of Public Administration through successive paradigm shifts and their implications for governance and public management.
5. To explore the concepts, significance, and contemporary relevance of Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration in diverse political and administrative contexts.
6. To analyse emerging trends and contemporary discourses in Public Administration, including governance, New Public Management, New Public Service, digital governance, collaborative governance, public policy, and sustainable development.
7. To enhance students' analytical, critical thinking, and research skills for examining administrative institutions, processes, and public sector reforms.
8. To prepare students to apply theoretical knowledge to contemporary administrative challenges, policy analysis, and governance practices at the national and global levels.

Course Content:

- Unit-1: Public Administration:** Meaning, Nature and Scope; Evolution of the discipline; Different Stages of Politics Administration Dichotomy to Governance.
- Unit-2: Approaches to Public Administration:** Traditional – Philosophical; Historical; Institutional – Modern- Marxist; Ecological; Behavioural - Contemporary- Contingency; Public Choice; Feminist.
- Unit-3: Theories of Public Administration:** Classical and Neo-classical Theories - Scientific Management Theory- F. W. Taylor; Administrative Theory-Henry Fayol; Bureaucratic Theory - Max Weber; Human Relations Theory - Elton Mayo; Behavioural - Chester Bernard; Decision Making Theory- Herbert Simon - Modern Theories – Systems theory-Norbert Wiener, Structural Functional Theory- F W Riggs; Motivation Theory -Abraham Maslow; Post Modernism- Peter Bogason.
- Unit-4: Comparative and Development Administration:** Comparative Public Administration: emergence, significance, features and challenges - Development Administration; emergence, significance, features; Bureaucracy and development.
- Unit-5: Paradigm Shift in Public Administration:** New Public Administration - New Public Management – New Public Service- New Public Governance.
- Unit-6: Contemporary Discourses:** Governance; Good governance; E-Governance; M-Governance - ICT in Administration - Citizen-Centric Administration - Social Auditing- Citizen 's Charter - State, Market and Civil Society in Administration.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

- ❖ Critically examine the nature, scope, evolution, and major intellectual debates in the discipline of Public Administration.
- ❖ Analyse and evaluate the classical, behavioural, modern, and contemporary approaches to the study of Public Administration.
- ❖ Interpret, compare, and critically assess the major theories, concepts, and models of Public Administration.
- ❖ Examine and evaluate the paradigm shifts in Public Administration, tracing its transformation from traditional administration to governance and public management.
- ❖ Compare and critically assess the changing nature, significance, and contemporary challenges of Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration in both developed and developing societies.
- ❖ Analyse emerging themes and contemporary discourses in Public Administration, including governance, public policy, New Public Management, New Public Service, digital governance, collaborative governance, and sustainable development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Avasthi, A., & Maheshwari, S. (2016). *Public Administration*. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
2. Basu, R. (2018). *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
3. Basu, R. (2019). *Public Administration in the 21st Century: A Global South Perspective*. Routledge.
4. Bhattacharya, M. (2013). *Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look*. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.
5. Bhattacharya, M. (2016). *New Horizons of Public Administration*. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.
6. Chakrabarty, B., & Bhattacharya, M. (Eds.). (2005). *Public Administration: A Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Chakrabarty, B. (Ed.). (2008). *The Governance Discourse: A Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Chandler, J. A. (2017). *Public Policy and Private Interest: Ideas, Self-Interest, and Ethics in Public Policy*. Routledge.
9. Dhameja, A. (Ed.). (2003). *Contemporary Debates in Public Administration*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
10. Dahiya, S. S., & Singh, R. (2014). *Comparative Public Administration*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
11. Fadia, B. L., & Fadia, K. (2008). *Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts*. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
12. Fox, C. J., & Miller, H. T. (1995). *Postmodern Public Administration: Toward Discourse*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
13. Frederickson, H. G. (1980). *New Public Administration*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press.
14. Gulick, L., & Urwick, L. (Eds.). (1937). *Papers on the Science of Administration*. New York: Institute of Public Administration.
15. Henry, N. (2017). *Public Administration and Public Affairs* (13th ed.). New York: Routledge.
16. Menzel, D. C., & White, H. L. (Eds.). (2011). *The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities*. Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe.
17. O'Leary, R., Van Slyke, D. M., & Kim, S. (Eds.). (2010). *The Future of Public Administration Around the World: The Minnowbrook Perspective*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
18. Arora, R. K., & Sharma, S. (Eds.). (1992). *Comparative and Development Administration: Ideas and Action*. Jaipur: Arihant Publishers.
19. Arora, R., & Goyal, R. (1989). *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues*. New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan.
20. Chaturvedi, S. (2023). *Comparative Public Administration*. New Delhi: AG Publishing House.
21. Appleby, P. H. (1945). *Big Democracy*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
22. Waldo, D. (1948). *The Administrative State*. New York: Ronald Press.
23. Simon, H. A. (1947). *Administrative Behavior*. New York: Macmillan.
24. Riggs, F. W. (1964). *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
25. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). *Reinventing Government*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
26. Denhardt, J. V., & Denhardt, R. B. (2015). *The New Public Service: Serving, Not Steering* (4th ed.). Routledge.

SEMESTER- I

Major Research Coursework- 2

Course Name: Public Policies in India

Course Code: MAPLSMCE905

Course Type: Major Research Coursework Elective		Course Details: MCE-2		L-T-P: 5 - 0 - 0	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
			30		70

Course Objectives

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

1. To introduce students to the foundational theories, models, and genealogies of policy sciences and evaluate their explanatory power when applied to the complex, post-colonial Indian state.
2. To map and critically analyze the formal and informal institutional structures—including the executive, the bureaucracy, federal dynamics, and civil society—that drive, stall, or reshape policy in India.
3. To foster a deep, empirical understanding of India's major social, economic, and digital policy shifts, specifically examining their impact on marginalized communities (caste, class, gender, and geography).
4. To transition students from purely academic essay writing to practical policy analysis, equipping them to draft professional-grade policy briefs, evaluate data indicators, and propose politically feasible solutions.

Course Content:

Unit 1: Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks

- (a) Understanding Public Policy (b) Models of Policy Making (c) The Policy Cycle and (d) Contextualizing Policy in the Global South.

Unit 2: The Institutional Architecture of Policy Making in India

- (a) Constitutional Framework (b) Formal Institutional Actors (c) Planning to Strategic Thinking and (d) Informal and State-Society Actors.

Unit 3: The Rights-Based Paradigm and Social Welfare

- (a) Legal entitlements to social security (MGNREGA, National Food Security Act).
(b) Assessing the Right to Education (RTE) Act, Ayushman Bharat, and Primary Healthcare delivery challenges.

- (c) Reservation policies, sub-categorization of OBCs/SCs, and policies targeting marginalized genders and minorities.

Unit 4: Economic Policy and Developmental Dilemmas

- (a) Agrarian Crises and Food Security.
- (b) Infrastructure, Urbanization, and Land Acquisition and
- (c) Environmental Governance and Climate Policy.

Unit 5: Policy Evaluation, Big Data and Governance

- (a) The Digital India Paradigm: JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile), Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), and algorithmic bias in welfare targeting.
- (b) Policy Evaluation Methodologies: Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), and the politics of data generation in India.

Course Outcomes (COs):

- ❖ Critically assess the "implementation gap" in Indian governance by identifying structural, administrative, and fiscal bottlenecks in major national schemes.
- ❖ Decipher how federal friction, judicial interventions, and socio-economic lobbying alter policy outcomes at the grassroots level.
- ❖ Compare and contrast rights-based welfare models (e.g., MGNREGA) with digital-first, market-driven interventions (e.g., DBT, JAM Trinity).
- ❖ Retrieve, interpret, and employ primary government datasets (such as NFHS, PLFS, CAG, and Union/State budgets) to construct evidence-based policy arguments.
- ❖ Author concise, persuasive, and professionally formatted policy briefs tailored to high-level administrative decision-makers.

Suggested Readings

1. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, and Prakash Chand. (2016). *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Drèze, Jean, and Amartya Sen. (2013). *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
3. Kapur, Devesh, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, and Milan Vaishnav (eds.). (2018). *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Mathur, Kuldeep. (2013). *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Arora, Ramesh K. (ed.). *Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives*. New Delhi: Aalekh Publishers.
6. Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya (eds.). *The Governance Discourse: A Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Dye, Thomas R. *Understanding Public Policy*. Pearson.
8. Dror, Yehezkel. *Public Policymaking Reexamined*. Routledge.
9. Dunn, William N. *Public Policy Analysis*. Routledge.
10. Jenkins, William I. *Policy Analysis: A Political and Organizational Perspective*. Martin Robertson.
11. Lasswell, Harold D. *A Preview of Policy Sciences*. Elsevier.
12. Parsons, Wayne. *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Policy Analysis*. Edward Elgar.
13. Birkland, Thomas A. *An Introduction to the Policy Process*. Routledge.
14. Maheshwari, S. R. *Indian Administration*. Orient Blackswan.
15. Sapru, R. K. *Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. Sterling Publishers.
16. Sapru, R. K. *Administrative Theories and Management Thought*. PHI Learning.
17. Singh, Y. P. and Arvind Kumar. *Public Administration in India*. Pearson.
18. Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Latest Edition).
19. Government of India. *India Year Book* (Latest Edition).
20. NITI Aayog. *Three-Year Action Agenda, Strategy for New India*, and relevant policy reports.

SEMESTER- I

Major Research Coursework- 3

Course Name: Ideas of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in the Political Field

Course Code: MAPLSMCE906

Course Type: Major Research Coursework Elective		Course Details: MCE-3		L-T-P: 5 - 0 - 0	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
			30		70

Course Objectives

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

1. Familiarise postgraduate students with the core philosophical, epistemological, and textual foundations of political thought originating within the Indian subcontinent.
2. Develop an analytical framework that connects classical concepts like *Rajadharma*, *Dandaneeti*, and *Mandala* with contemporary political theories of governance, public policy, and international relations.
3. Provide students with alternative, non-Western conceptual tools to critique and expand standard political science frameworks dominated by Western-centric thought.
4. Examine the historical and structural execution of power, judicial administration, economic management, and decentralized local self-governance in ancient and medieval India.

Course Content:

Unit 1: Indian Knowledge Systems – An Introduction

- (a) Concept and importance of IKS: Ethics, Rationality and Consciousness.
- (b) Diversity and Tolerance; Individual and Collective.
- (c) Various streams of IKS: Bhagavat Gita, Buddhism, Jainism, Indian Islam.

Unit 2: Political Ideas and Indian Knowledge System

- (a) Nyaya, Niti, Republic and Swarajya.
- (b) Concept of Kingship, Raj Dharma, Rights, (Santi Parva, Ramayana, Mahabharat, Arthashastra, Mughal Administration)
- (c) Administrative Machinery: Roles of councils, ministers, the *Purohita*, and the bureaucracy in state functioning and economic decision-making.
- (d) Constitutional Values.

Unit 3: Political Process and Indian Knowledge System

- (a) Politics and Social stratification.
- (b) State and Statecraft, Concept of Administration in IKS.
- (c) From Lok Kalyan to Good Governance in IKS (Ramrajya, Ideal Polity in Mahabharat, Kautilya's ideas, Aganasastra's ideas, Mughal's Ideas).

Unit 4: Diplomacy, Sovereignty, and Contemporary Relevance:

- (a) Foreign Policy & Diplomacy: *Mandala* theory (circle of states), *Samaya* (treaties), *Doota* (diplomacy), and *Shadgunya* (six-fold foreign policy).
- (b) Decentralization: *Grama* (village) administration, local self-governance, and self-regulating societal structures and Contemporary Public Policy.
- (c) Idea of Patriarchy and Women's position in IKS.
- (d) Idea of Ecology, Conservation of Environment.
- (e) Sustainable Development Goals.
- (f) Contemporary Applications: Debating the relevance of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (the world is one family) in modern global politics and IKS in India's soft power diplomacy.
- (g) Vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Course Outcomes (COs):

- ❖ Identify, define, and interpret core political terminology, institutions, and epistemological frameworks unique to the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) using primary textual sources.
- ❖ Contrast and critique Western-centric political paradigms by applying alternative, non-Western conceptual tools derived from historical Indian governance models.
- ❖ Appraise the ethical boundaries of statecraft, power calibration, executive accountability, and citizen welfare (*Yogakshema*) through the lens of the *Rajadharma* tradition.
- ❖ Deconstruct contemporary geopolitical conflicts and bilateral relations using classical strategic frameworks like the Mandala theory and Shadgunya.
- ❖ Formulate policy recommendations, research papers, or developmental briefs that apply ancient decentralized models (e.g., Grama Sabha, Guild autonomy) to modern governance challenges.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhandarkar, D. R. (1929). *Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity: The Manindra Chandra Nandy Lectures*. Banaras: Banaras Hindu University Press. (Lecture I: "Hindu Science of Politics", pp. 1–11).
2. Bhattacharya, Krishna Chandra. (1954). "Swaraj in Ideas." *Visva-Bharati Quarterly*, **20**, 103–114.
3. Bronkhorst, Johannes. (2004). "Some Uses of Dharma in Classical Indian Philosophy." *Journal of Indian Philosophy*, 32(5), 733–750.
4. Goodwin, William F. (1955). "Ethics and Value in Indian Philosophy." *Philosophy East and West*, 4(4), 321–344.
5. Matilal, Bimal K. (1986). *Perception: An Essay on Classical Indian Theories of Knowledge*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. (Chapter 4: "Knowledge as a Mental Episode"; Chapter 5: "Knowing that One Knows"; Chapter 6: "Analysis of Perceptual Illusion", pp. 97–221).
6. Mathur, D. B. (1962). "Some Reflections on Ancient Indian Diplomacy." *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 23(1–4), 398–405.
7. Parekh, Bhikhu. (2008). "Friendship in Classical Indian Thought." *India International Centre Quarterly*, 35(2), 152–167.

8. Prasad, B. N. (2021). "Swaraj, Democracy and Subaltern: Regional Dynamics of Agrarian India." In K. B. Saxena (Ed.), *Swaraj and the Reluctant State* (pp. 431–447). New York: Routledge.
9. Radhakrishnan, Sarvepalli, & Moore, Charles A. (Eds.). (1957). *A Source Book in Indian Philosophy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. (Chapter 14: Pūrva Mīmāṃsā, pp. 486–505).
10. Rao, M. V. Krishna. (1958). *Studies in Kautilya*. Delhi. (Chapter 9).
11. Suda, J. P. (1970). "Dharma: Its Nature and Role in Ancient India." *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, **31**(4), 356–366.
12. Thussu, Daya Kishan. (2016). "India's Cultural Diplomacy." *Palgrave Communications*, **2**, 1–11.
13. Mahadevan, B., Bhat, V. R., & Pavana, R. N. Nagendra. (2022). *Introduction to Indian Knowledge System: Concepts and Applications*. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
14. Kapoor, Kapil, & Singh, Avadhesh Kumar. (2005). *Indian Knowledge System*. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS); New Delhi: D.K. Print world.
15. Jha, Amit. (2023). *Traditional Knowledge System in India*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributors.



SEMESTER- I

Course Name: Research Methodology with AI
Course Code: MAPHIRMAI901

Course Type: Practical (Theoretical / Practical)		Course Details: RMC-1		L-T-P: 3 - 0 - 4	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		30	15	20	35

Course Objectives

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

- To develop a comprehensive understanding of the philosophical, theoretical, and methodological foundations of social science research, with particular reference to Political Science.
- To familiarize students with qualitative, quantitative, comparative, and mixed-method research approaches, including research design, data collection, and data analysis techniques.
- To equip students with practical skills in the application of statistical and qualitative data analysis methods for political research.
- To develop competence in the use of digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools for literature review, data analysis, academic writing, and research communication.
- To promote ethical research practices, academic integrity, and the responsible use of AI in conducting and disseminating research.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Philosophical Foundations of Social Science Research:

- Enlightenment and the Social Sciences
- Ontology and Epistemology
- Empiricism, Positivism and Logical Positivism
- Inductive and Deductive Methods
- Objectivity, Subjectivity and Fact-Value Dichotomy
- Falsification
- Paradigm (Relativism)
- Hermeneutics

Unit-2: Research Methods:

- Research Methods: Meaning and Types
- Hypothesis
- Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative
- Sources of Data: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
- Tools and Methods of Data Collection: Survey, Interview, Observation, Ethnographic,
- Focus Group, Case Study and Questionnaire
- Sample and Sampling
- Reliability and Validity

Unit-3: Research Ethics and Report Writing:

- Intellectual Honesty and Research Integrity
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Conflict of Interest in Publication
- Concept of Open License and Open Education Resources
- Scientific Misconducts: Falsification, Fabrication and Plagiarism (FFP)
- Styles of Citations, References: and Bibliography
- Report Writing and Structure of Dissertation

Unit-4: Artificial Intelligence and Digital Research in Political Science:

- Artificial Intelligence: Concepts and Foundations
- AI-Assisted Research Design and Literature Review
- AI Applications in Data Collection and Analysis
- AI-Assisted Academic Writing and Research Communication
- Ethics, Governance and Responsible Use of AI

Course Learning Outcomes:

- ❖ Demonstrate a critical understanding of the philosophical, theoretical, and methodological foundations of social science research, with particular reference to Political Science.
- ❖ Formulate research problems, research questions, hypotheses, and appropriate research designs for empirical political inquiry.
- ❖ Apply qualitative, quantitative, comparative, and mixed-method research techniques for the collection, analysis, and interpretation of political and social data.

- ❖ Effectively utilize digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools for literature review, data management, data visualization, academic writing, and research communication while critically evaluating AI-generated outputs.
- ❖ Adhere to the principles of research ethics, academic integrity, and the responsible use of AI in conducting, presenting, and disseminating scholarly research.
- ❖ Design and prepare a research proposal or mini research project that demonstrates methodological rigor, analytical competence, and evidence-based argumentation suitable for postgraduate-level research in Political Science.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bryman, Alan. (2016). *Social Research Methods* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press, Oxford.
2. Bryman, Alan. (1988). *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*. Routledge, London.
3. Creswell, John W., & Creswell, J. David. (2023). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (6th ed.). Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks.
4. Hughes, John A., & Sharrock, Wes. (2016). *The Philosophy of Social Research* (3rd ed.). Routledge, London.
5. Kothari, C. R., & Garg, Gaurav. (2019). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (4th ed.). New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Marsh, David, & Stoker, Gerry (Eds.). (2021). *Theory and Methods in Political Science* (5th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan, London.
7. Neuman, W. Lawrence. (2014). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (7th ed.). Pearson Education, Boston.
8. Babbie, Earl. (2020). *The Practice of Social Research* (15th ed.). Cengage Learning, Boston.
9. King, Gary, Keohane, Robert O., & Verba, Sidney. (1994). *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
10. Pennings, Paul, Keman, Hans, & Klein Nijenhuis, Jan. (2006). *Doing Research in Political Science* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications, London.
11. Della Porta, Donatella, & Keating, Michael (Eds.). (2008). *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences: A Pluralist Perspective*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
12. UNESCO. (2023). *Guidance for Generative AI in Education and Research*. UNESCO Publishing, Paris.
13. Mollick, Ethan. (2024). *Co-Intelligence: Living and working with AI*. Portfolio/Penguin Random House, New York.
14. Lupton, Deborah. (2023). *The Digital Academic: Critical Perspectives on Digital Technologies and AI in Higher Education*. Routledge, London.

SEMESTER- II

DISSERTATION- 1

Course Name: Literature Review

Course Code: MAPLSRD1001

Course Type: Dissertation (Practical/Theoretical)		Course Details: RDC-1		L-T-P: 0 - 3 - 4	
Credit: 5	Full Marks: 100	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		60		40	

Course Description:

This component equips students with the theoretical understanding and practical skills required to conduct a rigorous literature review for postgraduate dissertation research. It introduces students to the nature, purpose, methods, and ethical dimensions of reviewing scholarly literature while emphasizing critical analysis, synthesis, identification of research gaps, and the formulation of a conceptual framework. The course prepares students to produce a systematic, analytical, and academically sound literature review that forms the foundation of independent research.

Course Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Formulate targeted search strategies to locate high-impact political science literature.
- Evaluate academic texts critically, mapping out competing theoretical paradigms.
- Synthesize diverse studies into cohesive thematic frameworks rather than listing annotations sequentially.
- Identify and articulate explicit conceptual, empirical, or methodological gaps in existing literature.
- Draft a publication-grade literature review chapter for their postgraduate dissertation.

Course Outline:

1. Foundations of the Literature Review in Political Science.
2. Advanced Search Strategies and Source Evaluation.
3. Critical Reading, Note-Taking, and Data Matrixing.

4. Structuring, Synthesizing, and Spotting the "Gap".
5. Writing, Citation, and Research Ethics.
6. For future research proposals and dissertations.

Assessment Matrix:

Assessment Component	Weightage	Description
Annotated Bibliography	20%	Critical analysis of 10 foundational texts relevant to the student's specific topic.
Synthesis Matrix Presentation	20%	Visual mapping of the chosen literature field, presented in a seminar format to peers.
Draft Review submission	50%	A 4,000–5,000-word formal literature review chapter for the dissertation.
Class Participation & Peer Review	10%	Active contribution to workshops and structured peer feedback sessions.

Suggested Readings:

1. Knopf, J. W. (2006). Doing a literature review. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 39(1), 127–132. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096506060264>
2. Powner, L. C. (2015). *Empirical research and writing: A political science student's practical guide*. CQ Press.
3. Booth, A., Sutton, A., & Papaioannou, D. (2016). *Systematic approaches to a successful literature review* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
4. King, G., Keohane, R. O., & Verba, S. (1994). *Designing social inquiry: Scientific inference in qualitative research*. Princeton University Press.
5. Marsh, D., & Stoker, G. (Eds.). (2010). *Theory and methods in political science* (3rd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Galvan, J. L., & Galvan, M. C. (2017). *Writing literature reviews: A guide for students of the social and behavioral sciences* (7th ed.). Routledge.
7. Sword, H. (2012). *Stylish academic writing*. Harvard University Press.

DISSERTATION- 2

Course Name: PG Dissertation

Course Code: MAPLSRD1002

Course Type: Dissertation (Practical/Theoretical)		Course Details: RDC-2		L-T-P: 0 -10- 10	
Credit: 15	Full Marks: 300	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		180		120	

Course Description:

The PG Dissertation is the capstone research component of the M.A. Political Science programme, designed to assess a student's ability to conduct independent, systematic, and original research. It enables students to identify a research problem, critically review relevant literature, apply appropriate theoretical and methodological approaches, analyse and interpret evidence, and present well-reasoned academic arguments. The dissertation strengthens critical thinking, analytical reasoning, academic writing, and ethical research practices while fostering intellectual independence and scholarly inquiry. Successful completion of the dissertation demonstrates research competence and prepares students for doctoral studies, policy research, public administration, and other professional careers requiring advanced research and analytical skills.

Course Objectives

The course is designed to enable students to:

- ❖ Understand the nature, purpose, and significance of independent research in Political Science.
- ❖ Develop the ability to identify, formulate, and refine researchable problems within the discipline.
- ❖ Critically review and synthesize relevant literature to establish theoretical and conceptual foundations for research.
- ❖ Select and apply appropriate research designs, methodologies, and analytical techniques for investigating political phenomena.
- ❖ Develop competence in collecting, analysing, interpreting, and presenting qualitative and/or quantitative data in an ethical and systematic manner.
- ❖ Produce an original, well-structured dissertation that demonstrates critical thinking, academic integrity, and effective scholarly communication.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- ❖ **CLO1:** Formulate a researchable problem and prepare a well-structured dissertation proposal with clearly defined objectives, research questions, and methodology.
- ❖ **CLO2:** Conduct independent and systematic research by applying appropriate theoretical frameworks, research methods, and analytical techniques.
- ❖ **CLO3:** Critically review, synthesize, and evaluate scholarly literature to identify research gaps and establish the conceptual foundation of the study.
- ❖ **CLO4:** Analyse and interpret qualitative and/or quantitative data ethically and rigorously, and communicate research findings through a coherent, well-organized dissertation.
- ❖ **CLO5:** Demonstrate academic integrity by adhering to ethical research practices, proper citation standards, and critically evaluating published research in Political Science.

Dissertation Journey:

- ❖ Research Proposal and Topic Approval.
- ❖ The Literature Review and Ethical Clearance.
- ❖ Fieldwork, Data Collection & Archival Research.
- ❖ Data Analysis and Chapter Drafting.
- ❖ Refining, Plagiarism Check and Submission.

Suggested Readings

1. Booth, W. C., Colomb, G. G., & Williams, J. M. (2016). *The Craft of Research* (4th ed.). University of Chicago Press.
2. Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). Sage.
3. Galvan, J. L., & Galvan, M. C. (2017). *Writing Literature Reviews: A Guide for Students of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (7th ed.). Routledge.
4. Hart, C. (2018). *Doing a Literature Review: Releasing the Research Imagination* (2nd ed.). Sage.
5. King, G., Keohane, R. O., & Verba, S. (1994). *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton University Press.
6. Knopf, J. W. (2006). "Doing a Literature Review." *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 39(1), 127–132.