

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

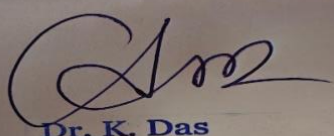
PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDASTREET, COOCH BEHAR-736101, WEST BENGAL



SYLLABUS FOR
BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
HONOURS WITHOUT RESEARCH
AND
HONOURS WITH RESEARCH
REGULATIONS RELATING TO 4 YEARS



UNDER THE NEW CURRICULUM AND CREDIT FRAMWORK
BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
2023



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RULES AND REGULATIONS

COURSE STRUCTURE:

- a) Two semesters, with 44 credits, for exit option with a 1 Year Under Graduate Certificate.
- b) Four semesters, with 90 credits, for exit option with a 2 Year Under Graduate Diploma.
- c) Six semesters, with 132 credits, for exit option with a 3 Year Under Graduate Degree.
- d) Eight semesters, with 186 credits, culminating in a 4Year Under Graduate Degree (with Honours).
- e) Eight semesters, with 186 credits, culminating in a 4Year Under Graduate Degree (Honours with Research).

Each Course will be of 3/4/6 credits (wherever applicable), and the marks distribution will be as follows:

- i. Major course (MAJ) - 100 marks each – 6 credits
- ii. Minor courses (MIN) - 100 marks each – 6 credits
- iii. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) - 50 marks each – 4 credits
- iv. Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC) - 50 marks each – 3 credits
- v. Value Added Courses (VAC) - 50 marks each – 3 credits
- vi. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC) - 50 marks each – 3 credits
- vii. Internship/Apprenticeship (INT) - 50 marks each – 4 credits
- viii. Research Project/Dissertation (RSH) (100+100) = 200 marks (applicable only if the student chooses to pursue Honours with Research) – 12 credits

DISCIPLINARY MAJOR (HONOUS SUBJECT): Appendix I

The major courses would provide a student to pursue in-depth study of a particular subject or

discipline.

- 16 Major papers (2 in 1st year, 4 in 2nd year, 6 in 3rd year, 4 in 4th year)
- Additional 3 Major papers, only for those who will not take Hons with Research in the 4th year.
- 4Year UG Degree with Research will have 16 Major subjects & 4Year UG Degree without Research will have 19 Major papers.
- In the 4th Year (7th semester) each student has to study one Major paper (Major -13*) on Research Methodologies and Ethics which will be common for all 4year Honors students irrespective of whether they take Research or not).

- Students pursuing 4year Honours without Research will have to take three extra Major Papers, where one of the Major papers (Major-15**) can be seminar-based paper.
- Students pursuing 4year Honours with Research will have to carry out dissertation of total 12 credits in 4th year (Major-16 in 7th semester and Major-19 in 8th semester). During 7th semester for Major-16, student has to submit a progress report during term end examination, on the Dissertation topic (Evaluation=100 marks). During the end of 8th semester for Major-19, student has to submit a Final Dissertation report on the same topic (Evaluation=100 marks).
- A seminar paper (Major-15**) comprising of 6 credits will also being undertaken by these students during 7th semester.
- Major 14# (7th semester) and Major-18# (8th semester) will be Electives related to Disciplines, which can be chosen from a pool of courses.

MINOR: Appendix II

Students need to choose any two Minor Discipline/Subjects, each comprising of 3 papers (Two Minors in 1st year, two in 2nd Year and two in 4th Year)

Marks Distribution:

Marks Distribution (MAJOR & MINOR)	
Written Examination 1. Three out of Six Questions. Each Question carries Ten Marks (10x3) =30 2. Five out of Ten Questions. Each Question carries Six Marks (6x5) =30 3. Five out of Ten Questions. Each Question carries Three Marks (3x5) =15	75 Marks
Project	10 Marks
CE (Continuous Evaluation)	10 Marks
Attendance	05 Marks
Total	100 Marks

Marks Distribution (MDC)	
MCQ (35x1)	35 Marks
CE (Continuous Evaluation)	10 Marks
Attendance	05 Marks
Total	50 Marks

Research Project/Dissertation	
Total	100 Marks

UG 4 YEAR HONOURS WITHOUT RESEARCH

SEMESTER	PAPER
1ST	MAJOR-1 (BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE) MDC-1 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS)
2ND	MAJOR-2 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT)
3RD	MAJOR-3 (WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT) MAJOR-4 (INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT) MINOR-3 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS) MDC-2 (HUMAN RIGHTS: CONCEPT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS)
4TH	MAJOR-5 (MARXIST AND POST MARXIST POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY) MAJOR-6 (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND THEORIES) MINOR-4 (INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND PRACTICE)
5TH	MAJOR-7 (COMPARATIVE GOVT. AND POLITICS) MAJOR-8 (INDIAN POLITICS: ISSUES AND DEBATES) MAJOR-9 (POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY) MDC-3 (INTRODUCTION TO GENDER EQUALITY)
6TH	MAJOR-10 (INDIAN POLITICS: WOMEN AND MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES) MAJOR-11 (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND PRACTICE) MAJOR-12 (POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT)
7TH	MAJOR-13 (RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND ETHIC) MAJOR-14 (INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS) MAJOR-15 (SEMINAR BASED PAPER) MAJOR-16 (POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA)
8TH	MAJOR-17 (HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT) MAJOR-18 (UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS) MAJOR-19 (INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM)

FRIST SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-I	MAJOR-ONE	
PAPER	BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The course familiarizes students with central debates in political theory and permits the man overview of the works of some of the discipline's most pertinent thinkers. It does so by pointing out long term traditions of thought as well as implication for contemporary politics and political science. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of political science, including various approaches, ideologies perspectives and relationship with other social sciences. Acknowledging the importance of state in the contemporary political discourses, the students will be able to comprehend the function of the state in the society and how it rules and regulates the power structure by learning various theories of organ and functioning of the state. Learners would be able to describe and comprehend various key concepts related to the discipline and develop their own understanding of politics. They will understand what power is and how it functions in the society and politics. They will be able to explain various theories of justice. They will learn to comprehend and explain various theories and contemporary debates in democracy. Also, they will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics today.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Academic Discipline: Development of Political Science as a Discipline, Nature and Scope of Political Science	10
II	Relationship Between Political Science and others Social Science	05
III	Approaches: Traditional and Modern-Normative and Empirical, Behavioural and Post-Behavioural Revolution	10
IV	Political Theory: Features, Nature and Relevance	05
V	Nature of State: Individualistic, Idealist, Marxist and Gandhian	10
VI	Basic Concepts-1: Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights and Duties	10
VII	Basic Concepts-2: Power, Authority and Legitimacy	05
VIII	Democracy: Meaning and Theories of Democracy-Protective, Participatory and Developmental	10
IX	Political Ideologies-1: Anarchism, Fascism and Guild Socialism	10
X	Political Ideologies-2: Liberalism, Marxism, Democratic Socialism and Nationalism	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Development of Political Science as a Discipline 2. Behavioural Approach	05

	3. Gandhism 4. Liberty and Equality 5. Rights and Duties 6. Socialism 7. Marxism 8. Democratic Socialism	
COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to build a strong understanding about the development of Political Science as an academic discipline. This paper is designed to learn about the different approaches, theories, concepts and ideologies of Political Science which is very much relevant to the present day. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in depth study and research in future in the field of Political Science		
SUGGESTED READINGS: Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya- Political Theory: An Introduction, Pearson Longman, 2008 P.G. Das- Modern Political Theory, New Central Book Agency, 2014 O.P. Gauba- An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers, 2003 Eddy Asirvatham and K.K. Misra – Political Theory, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi, 2008 Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya- Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions, World Press, 1998 Sushila Ramaswamy- Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Macmillan Publishers Andrew Heywood- Key Concepts in Politics, Macmillan Press S.P. Verma- Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing House, 1991 Andrew Heywood- Political Theory: An Introduction, Macmillan Press Ronald Dworkin- Taking Rights Seriously. London, Duckworth, 1978. David Held- Political Theory and Modern State, Cambridge, 1989 David Held- Political Theory Today, Cambridge, 1991 Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.), 2008, Political Theory: Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (eds.), 2004, Handbook of Political Theory. New Delhi: Sage McKinnon, C. (ed.), 2008, Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press RTXT		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-I	MDC-ONE
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To realize the significance of Constitution of Indian and Democratic values to students' formal walks of life and help to understand the basic concepts of Indian Constitution 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the importance of Fundamental Rights, DPSP as well as Fundamental Duties • To Understand the different provisions of Acts for protection of Citizens • To learn the understand some of the basic Laws and Acts for the Protection of the Democratic Rights 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Indian Constitution: Basic Principles of the Constitution, The Preamble	05
II	Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principle of State Policy	12
III	Courts and their Jurisdiction: Supreme Court, High Court, District Court and Lok Adalat	10
IV	Laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 • Consumer Protection Act, 1986 • Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 • Right to Information Act, 2005 	10
V	Commissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Commission • National Commission for Women • National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes • National Commission for Protection of Child Rights 	08
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The main outcome of this paper is to study the students about the history of Constituent Assembly, the basic features of our Constitution, the Preamble and the different issues described in the Constitution like importance of Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, the most relevant issues like the judicial system of our country and different laws relating to the burning problems of our society and also to aware the students about the rights and status of Human, Women and Child and their protection under the different commission in India. This interesting academic paper is no doubt and it will help students not only there further study but also provide a self-confidence about the Constitution in their professional or everyday life.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS: R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication). D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London). J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi). M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition) J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New Delhi). R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi). Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge). P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi).</p>		

G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi).
S. C. Kashyap (ed), Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian
Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India
Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University
Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India,
Universal, New Delhi, 1987
J. Tiwari(ed.), Child Abuse and Human Rights, Vol.I, Isha Books, Delhi, 2004
N. Sanajoba, Human Rights Principles, Practices and Abuses, Omsons Publication, New
Dehli, 1994
Palok Basu, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights under the Constitution and Allied
Laws, Modern Law Publication, Allahabad, 2002

SECOND SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-II	MAJOR-TWO	
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Acquaintance to Constitution and Government of India is indispensable for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an overview of framing of Indian Constitution and Acts to the student, which would evolve him into a conscientious citizen. • To realise the significance of Constitution of India to students from all walks of life and help them to understand the basic concepts of Indian Constitution • To identify the importance of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles as well as Fundamental Duties • To understand the functioning of Union, State and Local Government in Indian Federal System • To learn procedure and effects of federal structure of Indian Constitution, Composition and Activities of Election Commission and Amendment Procedure 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Indian Constitution: Background of the Making of Indian Constitution, Constituent Assembly, Basic Principles of the Constitution, The Preamble	10
II	The Union and its Territory, Citizenship	05
III	Federal System: Features and Nature of Federation, Centre- State Relations	10
IV	Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principle of State Policy	15
V	Central Government: Union Executive- President, Vice- President and Prime Minister Legislature- Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Speaker	10
VI	Procedure of Passing Bill, Parliamentary Committees	05
VII	State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister Legislature- The Legislative Assembly, The Legislative Council	08
VIII	Local Self Government: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Bodies with special reference to 73 rd and 74 th Amendment Act	05
IX	Judicial System: Composition, Powers and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, High Court and District Court	07
X	Special Issues: Amendments Procedure of Indian Constitution, Composition and Functions of Election Commission, Electoral Reforms	10

Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituent Assembly of India 2. The Preamble of Indian Constitution 3. The Indian Federation 4. Role of President of India 5. Role of Governor of a State 6. Role of Supreme Court 7. Panchayati Raj Institutions 8. Municipalities 9. Electoral Reforms 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to make aware the students about the history of Constituent Assembly, the basic features of our Constitution, the Preamble and the different issues describe in the Constitution like importance of Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Indian citizens, the nature of our Federation which are the basic concept of our Constitution. This paper will help the students to understand the functioning of Union- State and Local Government in Indian Federal System and also special issues like composition and activities of the Election Commission and Amendment Procedure of the Constitution of India. No doubt, Indian Constitution is an area of Special attraction of the research scholars nationally and internationally. The present course will grow the interest of the students in the area of Indian Government and politics.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS: R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication). D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London). J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi). M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition) J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New Delhi). R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi). Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge). P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi). G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi). S. C. Kashyap (ed), Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India, Universal, New Delhi, 1987</p>		

THIRD SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MAJOR-THREE	
PAPER	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>One of the major objectives of this course is to introduce the students to the key debates and ideas in Western political thought. It is hoped that familiarity with the ideas or concepts of some major western political thinkers will help the students to understand different perspectives and approaches to state, politics, government, sovereignty, citizenship and so on. It is also hoped that this course will enable the student to make sense of and interpret the major developments and key debates in the political debates and discussions in any contemporary society and polity.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Greek Political Thought: Features of Greek Political Thought and Contribution of Greek Political Thought to Political Thought	10
II	Plato: Theory of Justice, Theory of Communism, Ideal State and Education	10
III	Aristotle: Theory of State, Classification of Constitution and Theory of Revolution	10
IV	Roman Political Thought (Cicero and Polybius): Theory of Law and Concept of Citizenship	05
V	Mediaeval Political Thought: Features of Mediaeval Political Thought and Theory of Two Swords	10
VI	Renaissance: Features of European Renaissance, Machiavelli: Ethics and Politics, Child of Renaissance and Power Politics	10
VII	Social Contract: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau	10
VIII	Utilitarianism: Bentham and J.S. Mill	10
IX	English Idealism: Green (Theory of Rights and State)	05
X	German Idealism: Hegel (Dialectics and State)	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject Matters of Greek Political Thought 2. Aristotle Concept of State 3. Importance of European Renaissance 4. Bentham on Utilitarianism 5. Hegel on Idealism 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <p>On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the fundamental contours of classical and western political philosophy, the basic features of mediaeval political thought, and the shift from the mediaeval to the modern era. Understand</p>		

the Social Contract Theory and appreciate its implications on the perception of the state in terms of its purposes and role. Acquaint yourself with Utilitarianism, Idealism and Marxist philosophy, analyse some trends in western political thought, and critically analyse the evolution of western political thought.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Iain Hampsher-Monk, A history of modern Political thought
 David Boucher and Paul Kelly (eds.), Political thinkers from Socrates to the Present
 C.B. Macpherson, The Political theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke
 Leo Strauss, Thoughts on Machiavelli
 David Mclellan, The Thought of Karl Marx
 L. Kolakowski, Main currents of Marxism
 S. Avineri, The Social and Political thought of Karl Marx
 Sabine and Thorson, A history of Political theory
 Michael Freeden, Ideologies and Political theory: a conceptual approach
 L. Gane, Introducing Nietzsche
 B. Magnus and K. N. Higgins (eds.) The Cambridge companion to Nietzsche
 Bronowski and Mazlish, Western Intellectual tradition
 Bertrand Russell, History of Western Philosophy
 Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Western Political Thought
 Leo Strauss and Joseph Cropsey, History of Political Philosophy
 Bruce Haddock, A history of political thought
 Howard Warrender, The Political Philosophy of Hobbes; His theory of obligation
 J. Cunningham, Hobbes

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MAJOR-FOUR	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
COURSE OBJECTIVES		
<p>The course aims to familiarise students with the various intellectual traditions of the Indian subcontinent prevalent from the ancient period to the mediaeval period in India. The focus of the study will be to understand the core concepts of statecraft, kingship, law and order, administration, diplomacy, foreign affairs, justice, casteism, nationalism, humanism, and governance as laid down in the important literary texts. It would also bring in the contemporary relevance of the political principles enunciated centuries ago. The course will help students develop a critical understanding of the major themes and issues such as community, state, kinship, culture, and religion as perceived by different thinkers.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Ancient Indian Political Thought: Sources, Features and Development, Manu: Political Ideas and Social Law,	20

	Kautilya: Dandaniti, Saptanga Theory of State and Diplomacy	
II	Bengal Renaissance: Nature and Features, Rammohan Ray: Freedom of Press and Contribution to Liberalism	10
III	J. Phule: Anti-Caste Movement	05
IV	Swami Vivekananda: Socialism, S.C. Bose: Doctrine of Samya	05
V	R.N. Tagore: Nationalism and Internationalism, Aurobindo: Nationalism and Freedom	10
VI	M.N. Roy: Democracy and New Humanism	05
VII	M.K. Gandhi: Theory of Satyagraha, Decentralization, Swaraj and Sarvodaya	15
VIII	J.P. Narayan: Party-less Democracy and Total Revolution	05
IX	B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutionalism and Social Justice	05
X	J.L. Nehru: Secularism and State controlled Economy	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Kautilya: Saptanga Theory of State 2. Bengal Renaissance 3. Rammohan Ray: Contribution of Indian Liberalism 4. Aurobindo: Nationalism 5. M.K. Gandhi: Sarvodaya 6. B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutionalism	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

Having successfully completed this course, students will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of basic concepts of ancient, mediaeval and modern Indian political thought that are prevalent traditions of thought in India and develop a comparative understanding of Indian and western political thought. This course will also help students to identify and describe the key characteristics of Indian political thought and develop a strong understanding of selected historical and graphical debates.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhikhu Parekh, Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A Critical Examination. Douglas Allen (ed.), The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
Buddhadeva Bhattacharyya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
Sachin Sen, The Political Thought of Rabindranath.
Rabindranath Tagore, Towards Universal Man.
K. N. Mukherjee, The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore. Subhas Chandra Bose, The Indian Struggle (2 vols). Jawaharlal Nehru, Discovery of India.
B. A. Dar, A Study of Iqbal's Philosophy.
G. P. Deshpande (ed.), Selected Writings of Jyotiba Phule.
W. N. Kuber, Ambedkar: A Critical Study.
Panham and Deutsch (ed.), Political Thought in Modern India.

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MINOR-THREE	
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ITS IMPLICATION	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The objectives of this course are to make the student aware of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles, Learn the roles of the Prime Minister, President, the Council of Ministers, Union Legislature and the State Legislature. Learn the divisions of executive, legislative, judiciary, and so on. Will know about the National Political Parties and Coalition Politics. Understand the importance and role of the Election Commission and function as well.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Framing of the Indian Constitution: Composition and Role of the Constituent Assembly, The Preamble and its significance, Basic Principles of the Constitution	10
II	Utilities of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Implications of Directive Principles of State Policy on State actions	15
III	Nature of Indian Federalism: Characteristics and challenges of the Indian Federation	05
IV	Union Executive: President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Minister and Cabinet,	10
V	Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Process of the Law Making, Committee System, The Speaker, Amendment Procedure of Indian Constitution	10
VI	State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Minister	05
VII	The Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court-Composition, Jurisdiction and Function	10
VIII	Judicial Review and Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation	05
XI	Party System: Feature and Trends, National Political Parties and Coalition Politics	10
X	Political Defection-Causes, Consequences and Remedy, Election Commission of India	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituent Assembly of India and its Role 2. Importance and Significance of Preamble of India 3. Importance of Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens 4. Centralised Tendency of Indian Federation 	05

	5. Importance of Committee System in Indian Parliament 6. Recent Trends of Indian Party System	
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <p>At the end of course, the student will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the importance of Constitution and Government 2. Become Good Citizens and know their fundamental rights, duties and principles. 3. Learn about the role of PM, President, Council of Ministers, State Executive, Legislature, Judiciary System. 4. Understand the importance of Election Commission. 5. Know about Secularism, Federalism, Democracy, Liberty, Freedom of Expression, Political Defection etc. 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication). D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London). J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi). M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition) J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New Delhi). R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi). Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge). P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi). G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi). S. C. Kashyap (ed), Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India, Universal, New Delhi, 1987</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-III	MDC-TWO
PAPER	HUMAN RIGHTS: CONCEPT AND ITS IMPLICATION
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The programme provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It also develops investigative and analytical skills. Human rights are basic rights which belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality, and respect. They are all an important form of protection for us, especially those who may face abuse, neglect, and isolation.</p>	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Human Rights: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Significance of Human Rights	05
II	Generation of Human Rights: 1 st Generation (Civil Rights and Political Rights) 2 nd Generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) 3 rd Generation (Group/Collective Rights)	10
III	Protection of Human Rights Act: National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Court	10
IV	United Nations and Human Rights: International Implementation Mechanism for Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Protection Mechanism for Human Rights	10
V	Human Rights and Human Development: Human Rights of the Minority Communities Human Rights of the Refugees Rights to Child Rights to Persons with Disabilities	10
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: Its outcomes for respecting and promoting human rights are that governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. That can seem like a challenging task, but there are many ways you can undertake this mission in both your daily life and as a lifelong goal.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS: Buergenthal, T. and D. Shelton, Protecting Human Rights in the Americas (Strasburg: 1995) Buergenthal, T. and R. Norris, Human Rights under the Inter-American System (New York: Dobbs Ferry, 1983) Carey, J., U.N. Protection of Civil and Political Rights (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1970) Cassese, A., ed., Human Rights: Thirty Years after the Universal Declaration (1979) Cassese, J., Human Rights in Changing World (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990) Davidson, Scot, The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1992) Del Russo, A.L., International Protection of Human Rights (Washington: Lerner Law Books, 1971). Falk, Richard, Human Rights and the State Sovereignty (New York: Halmes and Meiser Publishers, 1981) Ganji, M., International Protection of Human Rights (Geneva: Droz, 1962) Harris, D.S., The European Social Charter (Charlottesville, 1984). Hurst, Hannum, Guide to International Human Rights Practice (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984) Jacobs, Francis G. and R.C.A. White, The European Convention on Human Rights, (Oxford: Clarendon University Press, 1996)</p>		

FOURTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-IV	MAJOR-FIVE	
PAPER	MARXIST AND POST MARXIST POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the application of Marxist and Post Marxist philosophical Thought. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different Marxist ideas like, Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure, Origin, Development and features of Capitalist and Socialist Society, Class and Class-Struggle, Revolution, Alienation, Freedom, Democracy, Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin), The course will help students to develop a critical understanding of the post Marxist Philosophy that is Mao-Ze-Dong: Cultural Revolution and New Democracy and Gramsci: Civil Society and Hegemony.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	What is Marxism, Sources of Marxism and Marxist Approach to the study of Politics	10
II	Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure	10
III	Capitalist and Socialist Society: Origin, Development and features	10
IV	Class and Class-Struggle and Revolution,	10
V	Alienation and Dictatorship of Proletariat	05
VI	Freedom, Democracy, Distinction between Liberal and Socialist Democracy	10
VII	Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin)	10
VIII	Mao-Ze-Dong: Cultural Revolution and New Democracy	10
IX	Lenin-Rosa Debate on Party and Revolution, Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism	05
X	Gramsci: Civil Society and Hegemony	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marxian theory of Historical Materialism 2. Marxian theory of Class and Class-Struggle 3. Mao-Ze-Dong on New Democracy 4. Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism 5. Gramsci's Concept of Hegemony 	05
COURSE OUTCOME:		

At the end of course, the student will be able to

1. Know the importance of Marxism to the study of Politics
2. learn about the Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure, Capitalist and Socialist Society
3. Know about Class and Class-Struggle, Revolution, Alienation, Dictatorship of Proletariat, Freedom, Democracy, Distinction between Liberal and Socialist Democracy, Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin), Lenin-Rosa Debate on Party and Revolution, Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism, Mao-Ze-Dong on Cultural Revolution and New Democracy, Gramsci on Civil Society and Hegemony etc.
4. Know the future of Marxism in world politics

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Engels, F. Family, Society and State

Lenin, V. I. (1939). Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism: A Popular Outline - International Publishers. Lenin, V.I. State and Revolution

Mao Tse Tung; Stuart R. Schram Frederick A. Praeger. (1963). The Political Thought of Mao Tse-Tung

Main Currents of Marxism: The Founders, the Golden Age, the Breakdown, Leszek Kołakowski, W.W. Norton, 1978

Marxism and beyond: on historical understanding and individual responsibility, Leszek Kołakowski Marxism and Social Democracy: The Revisionist Debate 1896-1898, edited by Henry Tudor, J. M. Tudor Miliband, R. (1969). The State in Capitalist Society. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

Miliband, R. (1977). Marxism and Politics. Oxford Pantheon Books.

Poulantzas, N. & Miliband, R. (1972). The Problem of the Capitalist State. In R. Blackburn (ed.) Ideology in Social Science: Readings in Critical Social Theory

Sabine, History of Political Thought

Gramsci, Prison Notebooks.

L.Kolakowsky, Main Currents of Marxism (3 Vols)

S. Avineri, Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-IV	MAJOR-SIX
PAPER	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND THEORIES
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES	
<p>This subject teaches students about the evolution and growth of the discipline of public administration. Under this subject, students will learn the basic principles and approaches of public administration and the basic dynamics relating to public administration. Students acquire knowledge of elements, theories, and principles of public administration in this subject. This subject will provide information about the developments taking place in public administration. It also explains the role of bureaucracy and administration.</p>	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution and Development of Public Administration, Public-Private Dichotomy	10
II	Classical Theories: Scientific Management Theory Administrative Management Ideal-type Bureaucracy	10
III	Neo-Classical Theories: Human Relation Theory Rational Decision-Making Theory	10
IV	Contemporary Theories: Ecological Approach Innovation and Entrepreneurship	10
V	Major Concepts and Principles of Administration: Hierarchy Unity of Command Span of Control Centralisation and Decentralisation Line and Staff Coordination Authority	10
VI	Major Approaches in Public Administration: Comparative Public Administration Development Administration New Public Administration New Public Management Good Governance	15
VII	Contemporary Approaches in Public Administration: Citizen Centric Administration E- Governance	05
VIII	Public Policy: Concept, Characteristics, Models, Formulation and Implementation	05
IX	Globalization and Public Administration: Impact of Globalization in Public Administration,	05
X	State Versus Market Debate, Future of Public Administration	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration 2. Ideal-type Bureaucracy 3. Ecological Approach 4. E- Governance 5. Impact of Globalization in Public Administration 6. State Versus Market Debate	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

1. To understand the nature and scope of public administration.
2. To appreciate the methodological pluralism and synthesising nature of knowledge in Public Administration.
3. To comprehend the changing paradigms of public administration.
4. To acquaint oneself with the theories, approaches, concepts, and principles of public Administration.
5. To understand the administrative theories and concepts to make sense of administrative practices.
6. To understand public administration theory and concepts from multiple perspectives.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- W. Wilson, (2004) *The Study of Administration*. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), *Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- M. Bhattacharya, (2008) *New Horizons of Public Administration*, 5th Revised Edition, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), (2003), *Public Administration: A reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press,
- M. Bhattacharya, (2012), *Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers
- M. Bhattacharya, *'Contextualizing Governance and Development'* B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (eds.)
- B. Chakrabarty, (2007), *Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience*, Orient Longman, New Delhi
- D. Waldo, (1968) *Public Administration* 'in *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. (s.n.): Macmillan
- N. Henry, (2013) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, 12th edition. New Jersey: Pearson
- Rumki Basu, (2014), *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories* Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- D. Ravindra Prasad, Y. Pardhasaradhi, V. S. Prasad and P. Satyarnarayana, [eds.], (2010) *Administrative Thinkers*, Sterling Publishers
- Max Weber, (1946), *Essays in Sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- D. Gvishiani, (1972), *Organisation and Management*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- B. Miner, *'Elton Mayo and Hawthorne'*, in *Organizational Behaviour Historical Origins and the Future*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2006
- S. Maheshwari, (2009), *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi: Macmillan
- Singh, (2002), *Public Administration: Roots and Wings*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company
- F. Riggs, (1964), *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin
- U. Medury, (2010), *Public administration in the Globalization Era*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
- Gray, and B. Jenkins, *'From Public Administration to Public Management'* in E. Otenyo and N. Lind, (eds.), (1997), *Comparative Public Administration: The Essential Readings*: Oxford University Press
- Nivedita Menon [ed.], (1999), *Gender and Politics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-IV	MINOR-FOUR	
PAPER	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND PRACTICE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The Indian administration subject gives knowledge about the evolution and growth of the Indian administration, Indian Bureaucracy (UPSC), Recruitment, Promotion, Central Administration, State Administration, District Administration, Local Self Government and key Issues of Administration like Good Governance, E-Governance, Indian Administration in the context of Globalization etc.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Evolution and Nature of Indian Administration: Kautily's Arthashastra, Mughal Empire, British Period and Administrative Development after Independent	10
II	Indian Bureaucracy: Characteristics of Indian Union Public Services, Constitution and Union Public Services, Role of UPSC	10
III	Recruitment: Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Services, Methods of Determining Qualification	10
IV	Education and Training: Objective and Types of Training	05
V	Promotion: Meaning and Importance of Promotion, Principles of Promotion	05
VI	Central Administration: Meaning, Nature and Role of Secretariat, Central Secretariat and its Functions	10
VII	State Administration: State Secretariat and its Function, Chief Secretary of the State	05
VIII	District Administration: District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer	10
IX	Local Self Government: Urban and Rural-Evolution, Composition and Functions	10
X	Key Issues of Administration: Good Governance, E-Governance, Indian Administration in the context of Globalization	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of Indian Public Service 2. Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Service 3. Central Secretariat and its Functions 4. Indian Administration in the context of Globalization 5. Rural Local Self Government 	05

	6. Urban Local Self Government	
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COURSE OUTCOME:

Public administration is the umbrella term covering the frameworks and policies of the administration, political science, economics, management, law, sociology, and other related subjects; it is a multifaceted field of study for an all-round understanding of the government and its policies. For a career in this field, one must have "people skills," a solid understanding of accounts and finance, and good administration skills. Upon completion of their degree, aspirants are presented with the opportunity to work in non-profit and welfare organisations, local and state government bodies, and the most prestigious Indian civil service.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Nicholas Henry: Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice, Hall; 1975
Avasthi and Maheshwari: Public Administration
E. Chandran: Public Administration
S.R. Sharma: Indian Administration
Nehru: Discovery of India
S.R. Maheshwari: Indian Administration
N. Bara: Changing Role of Bureaucracy
Finner.H: Theory and Practice of Modern Government
Paul H. Appleby: Public Administration in India; Report of Survey
C.P. Bhambhri: Public Administration
Stahl. O. Glenn: Public Personnel Administration
Bishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan: Public Administration
Piffiner and Presthus: Public Administration
D.P. Sing: Good Governance and Development: IIPA
Charles T. Goodsell: Emerging Issues in Public Administration
M.P. Sharma: Local Self Government
K.K. Pillay: History of Local Self Government in the Madras Presidency
N.C. Roy: The Civil Service in India
S.R. Maheshwari: State Government in India
B.B. Misra: District Administration and Rural India
Bata. K. Dey: E-Governance in India: Problems. Challenges and Opportunities: IIPA
M.H. Malick and A. V. K. Murthy: The Challenge of E-Governance: IIPA
S.R. Maheshwari: The Indian Journal of Public Administration: IIPA, Vol. XLII. No. 3. July - Sep. 1996.

FIFTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-SEVEN	
PAPER	COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the application of comparative methods and approaches to the study of politics and government. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different types of governments, basic features of some specific constitutions and comparative analysis of basic issues of Britain, USA and China.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Comparative Politics: Definition, Nature and Scope,	05
II	Origin and Development of Comparative Politics	05
III	Comparative Politics and Comparative Government	05
IV	Major Approaches to Comparative Politics: Traditional Approaches (Philosophical, Historical, Institutional and Legal)	10
V	Modern Approaches (System, Structural, Communicational and New Political Economy)	10
VI	Colonialism and process of Decolonization; Going beyond Eurocentrism	05
VII	Types of State and Government and Comparative Analysis: Classification of Government Unitary and Federal Liberal and Socialist Presidential and Parliamentary	10
VIII	Basic Features of the Constitution: Britain USA Switzerland China Russia.	15
IX	Themes for Comparative Analysis (Across Britain, USA and China): Legislature Speaker Cabinet Committee Party System	10

X	Contemporaries Issues: Neo-Colonialism, Modernization, Global Economy, AI (Artificial Intelligence)	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance and significance of Comparative Politics 2. Major Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics 3. Liberal and Socialist 4. Basic Features of the Constitution: Britain/ USA/ Switzerland / China/ Russia 5. Global Economy 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this course is to build a strong understanding about the origin and development of Comparative study in Political Science. This course is designed to learn about the different approaches of Comparative Politics, types of government and study of different constitutions and issues which is very much relevant to the present day. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in-depth study and research in future in the field of comparative studies in Political Science.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Roy, (2001) Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison ‘, in Punjab Journal of Politics. Vol. xxv (2) N. Chandhoke, (1996) Limits of Comparative Political Analysis __, in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31 (4), January 27, R. Suresh, (2010) Economy & Society -Evolution of Capitalism, New Delhi, Sage Publications, Hoogvelt, (2002) History of Capitalism Expansion ‘, in Globalization and Third World Politics. London: Palgrave, Brown, (2009) _The Idea of Communism ‘, in Rise and Fall of Communism, Harper Collins (eBook), J. McCormick, (2007) Communist and Post-Communist States ‘, in Comparative Politics in Transition, United Kingdom: Wadsworth R. Meek, (1957) The Definition of Socialism: A Comment ‘, The Economic Journal. 67 (265) Bhattacharyya, DC- Modern Political Constitution, Vijoya Publishing House</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-EIGHT	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICS: ISSUES AND DEBATES	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES/OUTCOME</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the present issues and debates on Indian politics. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different issues in Indian politics, that is Religion and Politics, Communalism and Politics, Regionalism and Politics and Caste and Politics. Further, the course also tries to cover the National Political Parties, Coalition Politics, Reasons for Political Defection, Role of Interest Groups, Environmental Movement, Human Rights Movement, Corruption, Impediments to National Integration, Religious Fundamentalism, Criminalization of Politics and Political Violence.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Major Approaches to Indian Politics: Liberal Interpretation, Marxist Perspective and Gandhian Perspective	10
II	Religion and Politics: Definition, Nature and Characteristics of Religion, Relation between Religion and Politics, Challenges Faced by Secularism in India	10
III	Communalism and Politics: Meaning and Nature of Communalism, Causes of the emergence of Communalism in India	05
IV	Regionalism and Politics: Meaning and Nature of Regionalism, Regionalism of Indian Political System	05
V	Caste and Politics: Definition and Characteristic of Caste, The role of Caste in Indian Politics	05
VI	Party System: Feature and Trends, National Political Parties, Coalition Politics, Reasons for Political Defection	10
dVII	Role of Interest Groups: Business Groups, Working Class Peasants and Students Organization	10
VIII	Environmental Movement: Chipko, Narmada Bachoo Aandolan	10
IX	Human Rights Movement: Meaning of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Hindrances to the Protection of Human Rights	10
X	Major issues in Indian Politics: Corruption, Impediments to National Integration, Religious Fundamentalism, Criminalization of Politics, Political Violence	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Religion and Politics	05

	2. Regionalism and Politics 3. Environmental Movement 4. Human Rights Movement 5. Corruption	
COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to prepare the students with sound understanding of the real situation in Indian politics. The course helps students to examine and analyse the contemporary Indian political system from different new dimensions		
SUGGESTED READINGS: Chatterjee, Rakhahari (ed), Politics India Thakur, Ramesh, The Government and Politics of India Brass, Paul R, The Politics of India Since Independence Kohli, Atul, Democracy and Discontent Kothari, Rajni, Politics in India Chakraborty, Bidyut, Coalition Politics in India Baru, Sanjaya, The Accidental Prime Minister Ruparelia, Sanjay, Divided We Govern: Coalition Politics in Modern India Sikri, S.L., Indian Go Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.), Secularism and its Critics, Oxford, New Delhi, 1999. Bose, Sumanta, 1998. 'Hindu Nationalism and the Crisis of Indian State' S. Bose & A Jalal (eds.), Nationalism, Democracy and Development, Delhi: Oxford University Press. Brar, Bhupinder, Kumar Ashutosh, Ram, Ronki, Globalization and the Politics of Identity in India, Pearson Longman, New Delhi, 2008. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, Indian Politics and Society Since Independence, Routledge, London, 2007. Jayal, Niraja Gopal, Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India, Oxford, New Delhi, 2001. Jayal, Niraja, Gopal (ed.) 2007. Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007. Mohanty, Manoranjan (ed.), Class, Caste, Gender, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004. Nayyar, Baldev, Raj (ed.), Globalization and Politics in India, Oxford, New Delhi, 2007. Rajendra Vora & Suhas Palshikar (eds), Indian Democracy: Meaning and Practices, Sage, New Delhi. Ray, Raka & Katzenstein, Mary F., Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics, Oxford, 2006. Samaddar, Ranabir, The Politics of Autonomy: Indian Experiences, Sage, New Delhi, 2005. Shah, Ghanashyam (ed.), Dalit Identity and Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2001. Shah, Ghanashyam (ed.), Social Movements and the State, Sage, New Delhi, 2002 Brass, Paul. R., Language, Religion and Politics in Northern India Srinivas, M. N., Caste in Modern India Rao, M.S.A., Social Movement in India Chakraborty, Satyabrata, "Environment and Politics in India" Chandhoke, Neera, State and Civil Society		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-NINE	
PAPER	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Political sociology is the study of the social organisation of power. This course covers the major themes and debates in political sociology—a diverse field both in terms of the range of topics addressed and the theoretical perspectives used. Our main purpose will be to provide an overview of the major perspectives and arguments comprising the field, including classical and contemporary readings. The issues have been studied in this field and included the nature of power and the state, relations between the state and society, social stratification and politics, political organisation, and civic participation, political culture, voting behaviour, and citizenship. The course explores the social dimensions of power and political institutions. It examines social power and focuses on the political attitudes, values, and behaviour of people in different societies. Students will study the politicisation of social cleavages (divisions) such as class, race and ethnicity, gender, religion, and nationality; changing social values and attitudes; and political engagement and participation.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Political Sociology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Social Basis of Politics, Interrelations of State, Society and Politics	10
II	Social Stratification and Politics: Class and Caste, Social Mobility	10
III	Political Socialization: Concept, Features, Agencies with special reference to education and media	10
IV	Political Participation; Concepts, Types, Non-participation	10
V	Political Culture: Concept, Elements, Types, Political Sub-Culture	10
VI	Political Development: Concept, Lucian Pye's Theory of Political Development,	05
VII	Political Communication: Concept, Institution of Political Communication in Democratic State	10
VIII	Relation between Religion and Politics	05
IX	Political Parties- Definition, Types, Function	10
X	Gender disparities: Educational, Economic and Political	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Political Socialization 2. Political Culture 3. Religion and Politics	05

	4. Political Parties 5. Groups in Political Systems	
COURSE OUTCOME: On completion of this course, students are expected to have acquired familiarity with major features of contemporary societies that are relevant to politics, especially for developed democracies. More particularly, after completion of this course, students will have a basic understanding of sociological theories of the state; Acquire an understanding of recent social and political science explanations of political process and events. More generally, a grasp of the competing approaches in the field, able to relate this theoretical understanding to empirical data analyses for various states; Apply sociological principles to make sense of current world events and to contribute to social debates; Comprehend different opportunities to influence political decisions by average citizens.		
SUGGESTED READINGS: T. Parsons- The Social System, N.Y.1967 N. Poluntzas- Political Power and social Class, London, 1973 S. Lipset- Political Man, N.Y, 1960 G. Almond & Verba- The Civic Culture, Princeton, 1963 M.Duverger- Political Parties T. Bottomore- Political Sociology Amal kr. Mukhopadhyay- Political Sociology Ali Asraf& L.N. Sharma- Political Sociology Mrinalkanti Ghosh Dastidar- Rajnaitik Samajbigyan Nirmal Kanti Ghosh & Pitam Ghosh-Rajnaitik Samajtaty Kalyan Kumar sarkar, Rajnaitik Samajtaty Parimal Bhusan Kar, Samajtaty		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-V	MDC-THREE
PAPER	INTRODUCTION TO GENDER EQUALITY
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES The Course on Gender Equality aims to provide students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the basic concepts related to Gender, the norms and the processes that shape Gender perceptions and the importance of Gender equity and equality. • A comprehension of the various indicators of Gender inequality, and the institutions and processes that sustain it. • An awareness of the various Conventions, constitutional and legal provisions for Gender equity. • An understanding of the concept, importance, measurement and indicators of Gender disaggregated data and Gender audit. 	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Understanding Gender Equity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concepts- Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Patriarchy; • Gender Equity- Meaning and Definition; • Gender Equality- Meaning and Definition; Gender Equity and Gender Equality – Relationship; • The importance of Gender Equity and Gender Equality in society. 	10
II	Discrimination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators of inequality- Sex Ratio, Education, Health and nutrition, Work participation; • Institutions of Gender Inequality- Family, Economy, Religion, Education and Political institutions. 	05
III	Violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female Foeticide, Child Marriage, Domestic Violence; • Unequal access to property; • Unequal access to political participation; • Representation of women in Media. 	10
IV	Gender Equity and Legal provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective Legislation for Women in India - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; • Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; • Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Prevention Act, 2005; • National Commission for Women- Composition, powers and functions; • West Bengal State Commission for Women- Composition, powers and functions. 	10
V	Towards Measuring Gender Equity and Equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)- Meaning and Indicators; • Global Gender Gap Index- Meaning and indicators; • Gender Disaggregated Data- Meaning and importance; • Gender Audit -Meaning and importance. 	10
COURSE OUTCOME: The course on Gender equality would enable the students to:		

- Have an understanding of the various concepts related to Gender, social norms and processes that foster gender inequality, and the importance of Gender equity and equality.
- Understand the variables of Gender inequality, institutions and processes that foster discrimination and violence against women.
- Be equipped with the knowledge of various international conventions, Constitutional and legal provisions available for bringing about greater Gender equity and equality.
- Be aware of the concept, measurement and indicators of gender equity and gender equality and importance of gender data and gender audit.
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SUGGESTED READINGS:

K. Das (2013): Financial Inclusion, Self-Help Groups and Women Empowerment, New Century Publication.

K. Das & G. Sharma (2016): Women Empowerment and Socio-Economic Development, New Century Publication.

Changing Status of Women in West Bengal-1970-2000: The Challenge Ahead, by Jasodhara Bagchi.

Kamal Shankar Srivastava, Women in Indian Constitution and Human Rights, Ranchi, A.P.H. Pub., 2007.

Mohini Chatterjee, Feminism and Gender Equality, Jaipur, Aavishkar Pub., 2005

Shailly Sahai. Social Legislation and Status of Hindu Women, Jaipur: Rawat, 1986. 7.

Alka Singh, Women in Muslim Personal Law, Jaipur: Rawat 1991.

Devaki Jain and Pam Rajput, Narratives from Women's Studies Family –Recreating Knowledge, New Delhi: Sage, 2003.

Neera Desai and Maithreyi Krishna Raj, Women and Society in India, Delhi: Ajantha, 1987.

Maria Mies, Indian Women and Patriarchy, Delhi: Concept, 1980.

SIXTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-TEN	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICS: WOMEN AND MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The main objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of present condition of women and marginalised communities in Indian society. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of participation of women in politics, Constitutional Rights and Others Legal Rights and Women, Legal Provisions for Protection of Women, National Commission for Women, West Bengal Commission for Women. Students will study of SC's, ST's and Backwardness, Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities, Muslim Minorities and Indian Politics, Special Provisions for the SC's, ST's, Arguments for and Against Reservation and Mandal Commission.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	The Struggle for Women Suffrage, National Politics and Women's Participation	10
II	Local Self Government and Participation of Women	10
III	Constitutional Rights and Others Legal Rights and Women, Reservation of Seats for Women in the Legislature	05
IV	Women Movement in Post- Independence India, Women in Modern Indian Society, Women Organization and the Women	05
V	Legal Provisions for Protection of Women: Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Dowry Prohibition and Domestic Violence	10
VI	National Commission for Women, West Bengal Commission for Women	10
VII	Who are Dalits? Nature and Characteristics of Dalit Movement in India	05
VIII	Definition of SC's, ST's and OBC's, Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities	10
IX	Special Provisions for the SC's, ST's and OBC's Arguments for and Against Reservation	10
X	Mandal Commission and Aftermath Condition, National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for Minorities	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Arguments for and Against Reservation	05

	2. Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities 3. National Commission for Backward Classes 4. Local Self Government and Participation of Women 5. Legal Provisions for Protection of Women	
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COURSE OUTCOME:

The outcome of this course is to build a strong understanding about the real situation of the women, SC's, ST's and OBC's communities. This course is designed to learn about the different issues, constitutional provision of women, SC's, ST's and OBC's communities. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in-depth study and research in future in the field of women and Marginalized communities.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

M. Kosambi, (2007) Crossing the Threshold, New Delhi, Permanent Black
 R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction, Delhi: Pearson
 C. Mc Cann and S. Kim (eds), The Feminist Reader: Local and Global Perspectives, New York: Routledge
 K. Millet, (1968) Sexual Politics, Available at <http://www.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/millett-kate/sexual-politics.htm>, S. Ray Understanding Patriarchy', Available at http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course-material/hrge_06.pdf
 Agnihotri and V. Mazumdar, (1997) Changing the Terms of Political Discourse: Women 's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s', Economic and Political Weekly, 30 (29),
 P. Swaminathan, (2012) Introduction ', in Women and Work, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan
 J. Kothari, (2005) _Criminal Law on Domestic Violence ', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40(46),
 H. Mander, and A. Joshi, The Movement for Right to Information in India, People 's Power for the Control of Corruption. Available at <http://www.rti.gateway.org.in/Documents/References/English/Reports/.pdf>.
 P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) _Indian Legal System ', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
 P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) _Women and the Constitution ', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
 M, Mohanty et al. (2011) Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People 's Rights in India. Delhi: Danish Books.
 SAHRDC, (2006) _Criminal Procedure and Human Rights in India 'in Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The system and Procedure, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
 K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) _Introduction ', in Towards Legal Literacy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Acts:

Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Available at http://chdlsa.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/consumer.pdf.

Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Available at <http://wcd.nic.in/wdvact.pdf>. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention

of Atrocities Act, 1989, Available at
<http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/poaact989E4227472861.pdf>.

Jagan. Karade (2023) _ Marginal Communities: Issues and Challenges
 Nithya Neelakandan. Radha (2024) _ State, Human Rights, Marginalized Groups
 Jagan. Karade (2022) _ Caste and Marginal Communities
 Hill Krishnan (2015) _ Caste Away: Growing up in India's Most Backward
 Caste
 Arun Kumar and Nikita Srivastava (2024) _ Minorities of India Issues and
 Challenges
 K.M. Ziyauddin (2022) _ Reading Minorities in India Forms and Perspectives

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-ELEVEN	
PAPER	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND PRACTICE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
COURSE OBJECTIVES The primary objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of International Relations and its different theories and practice to the students of Political Science. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of various international issues and its impact on the world politics. Further, the course also tries to cover the impact of international politics in the field of general masses and the human society and the vice-versa. Hence, in totality the course enhances the understanding capacity of the students regarding the contemporary societies, its problems and prospects and could analyses the matter by relating it with the contemporary international political system.		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope, International Relations and International Politics, International Relation as an autonomous discipline	10
II	Westphalia Peace Treaty and the Evolution of the International State System; Crisis of the nation-state system	05
III	Major Concepts: State, Sovereignty, Power, Security and Green Politics	10
IV	Theoretical Perspective Liberalism & Neo-liberalism Classical Realism Dependency Theory System Theory Marxist Approaches	15
V	Emerging Theories: Critical Constructivism	05

	Post Structural	
VI	IR since World War II World War II: Causes and Consequences Cold War: Different Phases, Détente-Features of Post-Cold War and Emergence of other Centres of Power	10
VII	Third World; features, problems and relevance	05
VIII	Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development	15
IX	Globalisation: Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.	05
X	Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Crisis of the nation-state system 2. Post-Cold War and Emergence of other Centres of Power 3. International Terrorism 4. Environmentalism 5. Migration and Refugee Problems	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to prepare the students with sound understanding of the foundational idea of International Relations. The course helps students to examine and analyse the contemporary international system from different new dimensions</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS: M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007, C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) Understanding International Relations, Basingstoke: Palgrave, J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6. R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) Introduction to Global Politics, New York: Routledge, Rumki Basu, (ed) (2012) International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues New Delhi, Sage.</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-TWELVE	
PAPER	POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The main objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of Bengal After Partition: Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics, Political Parties and their ideologies and the Local Self Government in West Bengal. Further, the course also tries to cover the Caste Identity and Politics: Namasudra and Rajbanshi 'Kshatriya', Gorkha. Hence, in totality the course enhances the understanding capacity of the students regarding the contemporary issues of the West Bengal Political System.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Scenario of Colonial Bengal: Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal	05
II	Bengal After Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society and Politics in Bengal after Independence	05
III	Peasants' Movements: Tebhaga and Naxalbari	10
IV	Parties and Politics: Features of West Bengal Party System, Major Political Parties-Issues and Development	15
V	Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967): Major Policies, Leadership, Successes and Limitations	05
VI	Left in West Bengal Politics: United Front Regime and Drawbacks (1967-1969), Left in West Bengal-Formation, Successes and Failures (1977-2011)	10
VII	Emergence of Trinamool Congress and Emergence of Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics	10
VIII	Coalition Politics in West Bengal: Emergence and Recent trends	05
IX	Caste Identity and Politics: Namasudra and Rajbanshi 'Kshatriya', Gorkha	10
X	Local Self Government: Urban and Rural: Evolution, Composition, Functions and Role	10
Project (Handwritten)	<p>Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal 2. Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics 3. Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967) 4. Left in West Bengal-Formation, Successes and Failures (1977-2011) 	05

	<p>5. Emergence of Trinamool Congress as an Alternative Power to Left</p> <p>6. Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics</p> <p>7. Local Self Government in West Bengal</p>	
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal • To understand the concept of Bengal After Partition: Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics • The course helps students to examine Parties and their politics in West Bengal Political System • The course will enhance students understanding the Local Self Government in West Bengal 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS:</p> <p>Partha Sarathi, 2016. Left Politics in West Bengal: Examining the 'Marxists' and the 'Maoists' Purbalok Publication,</p> <p>Roy Dayabati, 2013, Rural Politics in India: Political Stratification and Governance in West Bengal – Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Franda Marcus F, 1971. Radical Politics in West Bengal – MIT Press</p> <p>Sujato Bhadra and Purnendu Mondal, 2013, - Political killings in West Bengal 1977-2010, a survey, Kolkata, Kyampa [Bengali]</p> <p>Sibaji Pratim Basu i& Geetisha Dasgupta, 2011, Politics in Hunger Regime; Essays on the Right to Food in West Bengal, Frontpage Publication, ISBN: 9789381043011,</p> <p>Dutta Nilanjan, 2015. Rights and the 'Left'; West Bengal 1977 – 2011, Raj Publications ISBN: 9789380677767</p> <p>Chaudhury Amiya, West Bengal in Perspective: Politics & Governance, Shipra Pub, ISBN 9788175417496</p> <p>Askokvardhan C & Vachhani Ashish, 2011. Socio Economic Profile of Rural India Series II (Volume IV: Eastern India (Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), Concept Publ.</p> <p>Chatterjee, Rakhahari, ed., Politics in West Bengal: Institution, Process and Problems, Calcutta: World Press.</p> <p>Lieten, G K., 2003. Power, Politics and Rural Development: Essay on India. New Delhi: Monohar Pub.</p> <p>Webster, Neil, 1992. Panchayati Raj and Decentralization of Development Planning in West Bengal. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi.</p> <p>Rogaly, Harriss & Bose, eds. Sonar Bangla: Agricultural Growth and Agrarian Change in West Bengal and Bangladesh, New Delhi: Sage Pub</p> <p>Bandyopadhyay Sekhar, 2009, Decolonization in South Asia: Meanings of Freedom in Post-Independence West Bengal, 1947-52, Routledge</p>		

SEVENTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-THIRTEEN	
PAPER	RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND ETHICS	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the research aptitude among the researchers • To develop the most appropriate methodology for his/her research • To make them familiar with different research methods and techniques 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Meaning of research, Objectives of research, Types of research	10
II	Research approaches, Significance of research, Research methods versus methodology, Research and scientific methods	10
III	Research processes, Criteria for good research	05
IV	Research problem, Selecting the problem, Necessity of defining the problem, Techniques involved in defining a problem	10
V	Meaning and need for research design, features of a good design, Important concepts relating to research design	10
VI	Measurements in Research, Measurement Scales, Sources of errors in measurement	05
VII	Collection of primary data: Observation Method, Interview Method, through questionnaires, through schedules, difference between questionnaire and schedule	10
VIII	Collection of secondary data, Selection of appropriate methods for data collection, Case study method	05
IX	Research Ethics – Honesty – intellectual Ownership and plagiarism, Responsibility and Accountability of the researcher. Situation that raises ethical issues. Freedom and privacy from coercion. Ethics in relation to other people. Role of Research participant	15
X	Meaning of Plagiarism, Scientific misconduct. Importance of Computer in research	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Objectives and Types of Research 2. Research Design 3. Data Collection 	05

	4. Research Ethics 5. Plagiarism	
COURSE OUTCOME:		
<p>After completion of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning and importance of research • Understand the concept of research design and survey methodology • Collection of data, processing of data and descriptive measures of data • Inferential analysis of data with hypothesis testing and multivariate techniques 		
SUGGESTED READINGS:		
<p>Garg, B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal, F. and Agarwal, U.K., 2002. An introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers.</p> <p>Kothari, C.R., 1990. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International. 418p.</p> <p>Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K., 2002. Research Methodology, Ess Ess Publications. 2 volumes.</p> <p>Trochim, W.M.K., 2005. Research Methods: the concise knowledge base, Atomic Dog Publishing. 270p.</p> <p>Wadehra, B.L. 2000. Law relating to patents, trademarks, copyright designs and geographical indications. Universal Law Publishing.</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
Note: Major-18 will be Elective related to Discipline, which can be chosen from a pool of course		
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-FOURTEEN	
PAPER	INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
COURSE OBJECTIVES		
<p>This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution, and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India, attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. India's evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climate change negotiations, international economic governance, International terrorism and the United Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India's role as a global player since independence.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90

I	Foreign Policy of India: Characteristics, Determinants and Recent Trends	10
II	India 's Policy of Non-alignment	05
III	Indian's Foreign Policy with Neighboring Countries: India-Pakistan India- Bangladesh India- Nepal India- Bhutan India-Afghanistan	15
IV	Indian's Foreign Policy with Other Major Economics India-USA India-China India-Russia India-Britain India-Japan	15
V	India and International Organizations: India-SAARC India-ASEAN India-BIMSTEC India-G20 India-European Union	15
VI	The Role of India in Relation to the United Nations	05
VII	India's New Trade Policy and Strategy, India's Act East Policy	05
VIII	India's Strategy on Environment / Climate Change	05
IX	India's Negotiating Style and Strategy on Security, India's Nuclear Policy	05
X	New Trends in India Foreign Policy: Quest for Global Power Status, Structural Transformation in India's World View	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Recent Trends of India's Foreign Policy 2. India-Pakistan 3. India-USA 4. India-China 5. India's Negotiating Style and Strategy on Security	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

Students will learn about India's diplomatic manoeuvres in an essentially interested and power-seeking global hierarchical relationships. Students will also learn about the challenges India faces in securing its interests as a postcolonial state. The study of India's ability to engage with powerful nations in the world like the USA, Russia and China will help students

understand India's perspective on international relations. The course will enhance students' understanding of India's strategies in South Asia. Students will also learn about India's negotiation strategy in dealing with global trade. Environment and security regime.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York: Palgrave,
R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press
S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations*, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007,
C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) *Understanding International Relations*, Basingstoke: Palgrave,
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6. R.
Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) *Introduction to Global Politics*, New York: Routledge,
Rumki Basu, (ed) (2012) *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues* New Delhi, Sage
D. Scott, (2009) *India's —Extended Neighborhood Concept: Power Projection for a Rising Power* , in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (2),
Narlikar, (2007) *All that Glitters is not Gold: India 's Rise to Power* , in *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28 (5)
Mohan, (2013) *Changing Global Order: India 's Perspective* , in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.
Narlikar, (2006) *Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the Negotiating Strategy of a Rising India* , in *International Affairs*, Vol. 82 (1),
S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) *Explaining Sixty Years of India 's Foreign Policy*, in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (1),
Ch. Ogden, (2011) *International Aspirations 'of a Rising Power* , in David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India 's International Relations*, London: Routledge,
W. Anderson, (2011) *Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy* , in W. Anderson, *Trusts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.
Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers
J. Frankel, *The Making of Foreign Policy*, London Oxford University Press, 1963.
H.L. Gaddis, *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal to Post War American Security Policy*, Oxford university Press, 1990.
S.W. Hook and J. Spanier, *American Foreign Policy Since World War II*, Washington DC, CQ, Press 2000.
G.E. Kennan, *American Diplomacy: 1900-1950*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951.
M.E. Malia, *Russia Under Western Eyes*, Cambridge, Belknap Press, 1999.
H.J. Morgenthau, *In Defense of the National Interest*, New York, Knopf, 1951

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-FIFTEEN
PAPER	SEMINAR BASED PAPER
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05
<p>NOTE: Students pursuing 4-year Honours without Research will have to take three extra Major Paper, where one of the Major paper (Major-15), can be Seminar based paper. A Seminar paper comprising of 6 credits will also being undertaken by these students during 7th Semester.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reference: University Regulations, Page No. 4&5</p>	

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-SIXTEEN	
PAPER	POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES The course intends to introduce student to some of the key issues relating to state and economic development in India from the independence period to the contemporary phase. It looks at both the aggregate and the sectoral spaces in India's public policy and performance with reference to the role of state, market and people's movement concerns.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Understanding Political Economy: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy	05
II	Approaches to Political Economy: Classical and Contemporary, New Political Economy	05
III	Economic Development: Concept of Economic Development, Basic Factors of Economic Development, Indicators of Economic Development	10
IV	Theories of Economic Development: Marxist, Rostow's, Lewis and Amartya Sen	10
V	Introduction to Public Finance: Meaning and Scope of Public Finance, Distinction between Public and Private Finance, Public Good Verses Private Good	10
VI	Rural Development: Concept of Rural Development, Rural Development Programme since Independence (IRDP, RLEGP, NREP), Poverty Alleviation Programme (MGNREGA, SGSY, PMGSY)	10
VII	Financial Institution: Role of Financial Market and Institution, Money and Capital Market	05

VIII	Agriculture and Economic Reforms: Features of Indian Agriculture, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Problems of Indian Agricultural	10
IX	Industry and Economic Reforms: Industrial Development Strategy, Public Sector, Liberalisation and Privatisation Process, Corporate Sector	10
X	Major Issues of Political Economy: Multi-National Corporation (MNCs) State and Market Political Economy of COVID 19 Crisis Globalization and Indian Economy Banking Crisis	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy 2. Approaches to Political Economy 3. Poverty Alleviation Programme (MGNREGA, SGSY, PMGSY) 4. Problems of Indian Agricultural 5. Liberalisation and Privatisation Process	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

- To understand the relevance of different stakeholders in formulating Political Economy in India
- To develop comprehensive and interdisciplinary knowledge between the various political and economic issues and challenges in India
- To develop theoretically rich and empirically grounded knowledge about the Indian Economic system
- To motivate and inform students about the opportunities and future prospects in the field.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Brass, Paul R, (1992), The Politics of India Since Independence, Cambridge

Byres, Terence, J., (ed). (1994). The State and Development Planning in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chatterjee, Partha. (1997). A Possible India: Essays in Political Criticism. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Das, Arvind N. (1994). India Invented: A Nation in the Making. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Frankel, Francine. R. (1978). India's Political Economy:1947-1977: The Gradual Revolution. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Gadde, Omprasad. (2016). From Project Based Lending to Policy Based Lending: An Evaluation of Structural Adjustment Lending Policy of World Bank. Journal of Social and Administrative Sciences, 3(1): 56-62.

Khilnani, Sunil. (1997). The Idea of India. London: Hanush Hamilton.

Kohli, Atul. (1996). Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mukherji, Rahul. (2012). Political Economy of Reforms in India. New Delhi: Oxford

University Press.

Pai, Sudha. Handbook of Politics in Indian States: Regions, Parties, and Economic Reforms.

Delhi: Oxford India Handbooks.

Banerjee and Iyer. 2010. Colonial Land Tenure, Electoral Competition, and Public Goods in India. in Diamond and Robinson, eds. Natural Experiments of History.

Francine R. Frankel, 2004, India's Political Economy, Delhi. OUP

Llyod Rudolf and Rudolf, Susan, In Pursuit of Laxmi, Chicago Press, 1987.

Nirja Gopal Jayal, and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, 2011, The Oxford Companion to the Politics in India, Delhi, OUP.

Pranab Bardhan, 1998, The Political Economy of Development in India, Delhi, OUP

Rahul Mukherjee, (ed.), 2007, India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms.

New Delhi,

OUP.

Rob Jenkins, 2000, Economic Reform in India, Cambridge, CUP

Stuart Colbridge and John Harris, 2000, Reinventing India, Cambridge Polity

Terence J. Byres (ed.), 1998, The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India, Delhi, OUP

Terry J. Byres, 1999, The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence, Oxford University Press.

Vijaya Joshi and L.M.D. Little, 1998. India's Economic Reform 1991-2001, Delhi, OUP.

EIGHTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-SEVENTEEN	
PAPER	HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The programme provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It also develops investigative and analytical skills. Human rights are basic rights which belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality, and respect. They are all an important form of protection for us, especially those who may face abuse, neglect, and isolation.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Human Rights: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Significance of Human Rights	10
II	Generation of Human Rights: 1 st Generation (Civil Rights and Political Rights) 2 nd Generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) 3 rd Generation (Group/Collective Rights)	05
III	Human Rights Movement in India	15
IV	Human Rights and Indian Constitution: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy	15
V	Protection and of Human Rights in India, Hindrances to the protection of Human Rights in India	15
VI	Successes and Failures of Human Rights Movement in India	05
VII	Protection of Human Rights Act: National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Court	
VIII	United Nations and Human Rights: International Implementation Mechanism for Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Protection Mechanism for Human Rights	05
IX	Globalisation and Human Rights, Terrorism and Human Rights	05
X	Human Rights and Human Development: Human Rights of the Minority Communities Human Rights of the Refugees Rights to Environment Rights to Child Rights to Persons with Disabilities	05

Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Human Rights 2. Human Rights and Indian Constitution 3. Successes and Failures of Human Rights Movement in India 4. United Nations and Human Rights 5. Human Rights and Human Development 	05
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COURSE OUTCOME:

Its outcomes for respecting and promoting human rights are that governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. That can seem like a challenging task, but there are many ways you can undertake this mission in both your daily life and as a lifelong goal.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Buergethal, T. and D. Shelton, Protecting Human Rights in the Americas (Strasburg: 1995)
 Buergethal, T. and R. Norris, Human Rights under the Inter-American System (New York: Dobbs
 Ferry, 1983)
 Carey, J., U.N. Protection of Civil and Political Rights (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1970)
 Cassase, A., ed., Human Rights: Thirty Years after the Universal Declaration (1979)
 Cassese, J., Human Rights in Changing World (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990)
 Davidson, Scot, The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1992)
 Del Russo, A.L., International Protection of Human Rights (Washington: Lerner Law Books, 1971).
 Falk, Richard, Human Rights and the State Sovereignty (New York: Halmes and Meiser Publishers, 1981)
 Ganji, M., International Protection of Human Rights (Geneva: Droz, 1962)
 Harris, D.S., The European Social Charter (Charlottesville, 1984). Hurst, Hannum, Guide to International Human Rights Practice (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984)
 Jacobs, Francis G. and R.C.A. White, The European Convention on Human Rights, (Oxford: Clarendon University Press, 1996)

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE

Note: Major-18 will be Elective related to Discipline, which can be chosen from a pool of course

SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-EIGHTEEN
PAPER	UNITED NATIONS AND GOBAL CONFLICTS
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05)

Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course will first introduce students to the historical, theoretical, and practical foundations of the United Nations and its predecessor. Students will be able to define the United Nations structure and functioning, and explain the UN's main organs and their development. After establishing foundational and structural understanding of the United Nations, this course will discuss the UN's influence as an intergovernmental organisation for public policy and international norm setting in the areas of security, peacekeeping, human rights, and development. The international legal underpinnings that guide the UN will be highlighted throughout the course. This course will also discuss the Various Global Conflict, like Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Afghanistan War, Palestine-Israel War.

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	United Nations (UNO): Genesis and the Charter, Comparative analysis between League of Nations and UNO	10
II	Objectives and Principles of the United Nations	05
III	Structure of the UNO: The General Assembly The Security Council The Economic and Social Council The Trusteeship Council The International Court of Justice The Secretariat	15
IV	Specialised Agencies of the UNO: International Labour Organisation (ILO) World Health Organisation (WHO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	15
V	United Nations and Economic Reconstruction: International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) World Trade Organisation (WTO)	15
VI	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Collective Security under the UNO	05
VII	Methods of the pacific settlement of international disputes under the UNO, Peace-Keeping Operation of the UNO	
VIII	Millennium Declaration of the UNO (2000)	05
IX	Success and failure of the UNO with relevance	05
X	Global Conflict: India-Pakistan War Afghanistan War Russia-Ukrain War	05

	Palestine-Israel War	
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genesis and the Charter 2. Objectives and Principles of the UNO 3. The General Assembly 4. The Security Council 5. Peace-Keeping Operation of the UNO 6. Success and failure of the UNO with relevance 	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Interpret the challenges of cooperation and analyse collective security as an organising concept.
- Recognise the context in which the UN identifies the need for international intervention, including peacekeeping operations and the responsibility to protect.
- To understand the tension between state sovereignty and humanitarian intervention.
- To discuss the UN sanctions regime and assess its effectiveness.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pabantz, J. (2008): The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education

Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006): International Relations. 6th edn. New Delhi: Pearson

Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005): The United Nations: an introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave,

Basu, Rumki (2014): United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.): (2008) The globalization of world politics. an introduction to international relations. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Viotti, P.R. and Kauppi, M.V. (2007): International relations and world politics-security, economy, identity. 3rd edn. New Delhi: Pearson Education,

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-NINETEEN
PAPER	INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES	
The Indian administration subject gives knowledge about the evolution and growth of the Indian administration, Indian Bureaucracy (UPSC), Recruitment, Promotion, Central Administration, State Administration, District Administration, Local Self Government and	

key Issues of Administration like Good Governance, E-Governance, Indian Administration in the context of Globalization etc.

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Administration, Private and Public Administration	10
II	Indian Bureaucracy: Characteristics of Indian Union Public Services, Constitution and Union Public Services, Role of UPSC	10
III	Recruitment: Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Services, Methods of Determining Qualification	10
IV	Education and Training: Objective and Types of Training	05
V	Promotion: Meaning and Importance of Promotion, Principles of Promotion	05
VI	Central Administration: Meaning, Nature and Role of Secretariat, Central Secretariat and its Functions	10
VII	State Administration: State Secretariat and its Function, Chief Secretary of the State	05
VIII	District Administration: District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer	10
IX	Local Self Government: Urban and Rural-Evolution, Composition and Functions	10
X	Key Issues of Administration: Good Governance, E-Governance, Indian Administration in the context of Globalization	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of Indian Public Service 2. Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Service 3. Central Secretariat and its Functions 4. Local Self Government 5. Indian Administration in the context of Globalization 	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

Public administration is the umbrella term covering the frameworks and policies of the administration, political science, economics, management, law, sociology, and other related subjects; it is a multifaceted field of study for an all-round understanding of the government and its policies. For a career in this field, one must have "people skills," a solid understanding of accounts and finance, and good administration skills. After completion of their degree, aspirants are presented with the opportunity to work in non-profit and welfare organisations, local and state government bodies and the most prestigious Indian civil service.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Nicholas Henry: Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice, Hall; 1975

Avasthi and Maheshwari: Public Administration
E. Chandran: Public Administration
S.R. Sharma: Indian Administration
Nehru: Discovery of India
S.R. Maheshwari: Indian Administration
N. Bara: Changing Role of Bureaucracy
Finner.H: Theory and Practice of Modern Government
Paul H. Appleby: Public Administration in India; Report of Survey
C.P. Bhambhri: Public Administration
Stahl. O. Glenn: Public Personnel Administration
Bishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan: Public Administration
Piffiner and Presthus: Public Administration
D.P. Sing: Good Governance and Development: IIPA
Charles T. Goodsell: Emerging Issues in Public Administration
M.P. Sharma: Local Self Government
K.K. Pillay: History of Local Self Government in the Madras Presidency
N.C. Roy: The Civil Service in India
S.R. Maheshwari: State Government in India
B.B. Misra: District Administration and Rural India
Bata. K. Dey: E-Governance in India: Problems. Challenges and Opportunities: IIPA
M.H. Malick and A. V. K. Murthy: The Challenge of E-Governance: IIPA
S.R. Maheshwari: The Indian Journal of Public Administration: IIPA, Vol. XLII. No. 3. July - Sep. 1996.

UG 4 YEAR HONOURS WITH RESEARCH

SEMESTER	PAPER
1ST	MAJOR-1 (BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE) MDC-1 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS)
2ND	MAJOR-2 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT)
3RD	MAJOR-3 (WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT) MAJOR-4 (INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT) MINOR-3 (INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS) MDC-2 (HUMAN RIGHTS: CONCEPT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS)
4TH	MAJOR-5 (MARXIST AND POST MARXIST POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY) MAJOR-6 (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND THEORIES) MINOR-4 (INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND PRACTICE)
5TH	MAJOR-7 (COMPARATIVE GOVT. AND POLITICS) MAJOR-8 (INDIAN POLITICS: ISSUES AND DEBATES) MAJOR-9 (POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY) MDC-3 (INTRODUCTION TO GENDER EQUALITY)
6TH	MAJOR-10 (INDIAN POLITICS: MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES AND WOMEN) MAJOR-11 (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND PRACTICE) MAJOR-12 (POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT)
7TH	MAJOR-13 (RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND ETHIC) MAJOR-14 (INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS) MAJOR-15 (POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA) MAJOR-16 (DISSERTATION TOPIC)
8TH	MAJOR-17 (HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT) MAJOR-18 (UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS) MAJOR-19 (FINAL DISSERTATION SUBMIT)

FIRST SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-I	MAJOR-ONE	
PAPER	BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The course familiarizes students with central debates in political theory and permits the man overview of the works of some of the discipline's most pertinent thinkers. It does so by pointing out long term traditions of thought as well as implication for contemporary politics and political science. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of political science, including various approaches, ideologies perspectives and relationship with other social sciences. Acknowledging the importance of state in the contemporary political discourses, the students will be able to comprehend the function of the state in the society and how it rules and regulates the power structure by learning various theories of organ and functioning of the state. Learners would be able to describe and comprehend various key concepts related to the discipline and develop their own understanding of politics. They will understand what power is and how it functions in the society and politics. They will be able to explain various theories of justice. They will learn to comprehend and explain various theories and contemporary debates in democracy. Also, they will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics today.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Academic Discipline: Development of Political Science as a Discipline, Nature and Scope of Political Science	10
II	Relationship Between Political Science and others Social Science	05
III	Approaches: Traditional and Modern-Normative and Empirical, Behavioural and Post-Behavioural Revolution	10
IV	Political Theory: Features, Nature and Relevance	05
V	Nature of State: Individualistic, Idealist, Marxist and Gandhian	10
VI	Basic Concepts-1: Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights and Duties	10
VII	Basic Concepts-2: Power, Authority and Legitimacy	05
VIII	Democracy: Meaning and Theories of Democracy-Protective, Participatory and Developmental	10
IX	Political Ideologies-1: Anarchism, Fascism and Guild Socialism	10
X	Political Ideologies-2: Liberalism, Marxism, Democratic Socialism and Nationalism	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Development of Political Science as a Discipline 2. Behavioural Approach	05

	3. Gandhism 4. Liberty and Equality 5. Rights and Duties 6. Socialism 7. Marxism 8. Democratic Socialism	
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COURSE OUTCOME:

The outcome of this paper is to build a strong understanding about the development of Political Science as an academic discipline. This paper is designed to learn about the different approaches, theories, concept and ideologies of Political Science which is very much relevant to the present day. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in depth study and research in future in the field of Political Science.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya- Political Theory: An Introduction, Pearson Longman, 2008
P.G. Das- Modern Political Theory, New Central Book Agency, 2014
O.P. Gauba- An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers, 2003
Eddy Asirvatham and K.K. Misra – Political Theory, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi, 2008
Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya- Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions, World Press, 1998
Sushila Ramaswamy- Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Macmillan Publishers
Andrew Heywood- Key Concepts in Politics, Macmillan Press
S.P. Verma- Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing House, 1991
Andrew Heywood- Political Theory: An Introduction, Macmillan Press
Ronald Dworkin- Taking Rights Seriously. London, Duckworth, 1978.
David Held- Political Theory and Modern State, Cambridge, 1989
David Held- Political Theory Today, Cambridge, 1991
Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.), 2008, Political Theory: Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman
Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (eds.), 2004, Handbook of Political Theory. New Delhi: Sage
Mckinnon, C. (ed.), 2008, Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press
RTXT

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-I	MDC-ONE
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To realize the significance of Constitution of Indian and Democratic values to students' formal walks of life and help to understand the basic concepts of Indian Constitution • To identify the importance of Fundamental Rights, DPSP as well as Fundamental Duties • To Understand the different provisions of Acts for protection of Citizens • To learn the understand some of the basic Laws and Acts for the Protection of the Democratic Rights 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Indian Constitution: Basic Principles of the Constitution, The Preamble	05
II	Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principle of State Policy	12
III	Courts and their Jurisdiction: Supreme Court, High Court, District Court and Lok Adalat	10
IV	Laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 • Consumer Protection Act, 1986 • Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 • Right to Information Act, 2005 	10
V	Commissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Commission • National Commission for Women • National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes • National Commission for Protection of Child Rights 	08
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The main outcome of this paper is to study the students about the history of Constituent Assembly, the basic features of our Constitution, the Preamble and the different issues described in the Constitution like importance of Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, the most relevant issues like the judicial system of our country and different laws relating to the burning problems of our society and also to aware the students about the rights and status of Human, Women and Child and their protection under the different commission in India. This interesting academic paper is no doubt and it will help students not only there further study but also provide a self-confidence about the Constitution in their professional or everyday life.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS: R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication). D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London). J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi). M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition) J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New</p>		

Delhi).

R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi).

Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge).

P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi).

G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi).

S. C. Kashyap (ed), Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India

Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University

Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India,

Universal, New Delhi, 1987

J. Tiwari(ed.), Child Abuse and Human Rights, Vol.I, Isha Books, Delhi, 2004

N. Sanajoba, Human Rights Principles, Practices and Abuses, Omsons Publication, New Dehli, 1994

Palok Basu, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights under the Constitution and Allied Laws, Modern Law Publication, Allahabad, 2002

SECOND SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-II	MAJOR-TWO	
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Acquaintance to Constitution and Government of India is indispensable for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an overview of framing of Indian Constitution and Acts to the student, which would evolve him into a conscientious citizen. • To realise the significance of Constitution of India to students from all walks of life and help them to understand the basic concepts of Indian Constitution • To identify the importance of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles as well as Fundamental Duties • To understand the functioning of Union, State and Local Government in Indian Federal System • To learn procedure and effects of federal structure of Indian Constitution, Composition and Activities of Election Commission and Amendment Procedure 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Indian Constitution: Background of the Making of Indian Constitution, Constituent Assembly, Basic Principles of the Constitution, The Preamble	10
II	The Union and its Territory, Citizenship	05
III	Federal System: Features and Nature of Federation, Centre- State Relations	10
IV	Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principle of State Policy	15
V	Central Government: Union Executive- President, Vice- President and Prime Minister Legislature- Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Speaker	10
VI	Procedure of Passing Bill, Parliamentary Committees	05
VII	State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister Legislature- The Legislative Assembly, The Legislative Council	08
VIII	Local Self Government: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Bodies with special reference to 73 rd and 74 th Amendment Act	05
IX	Judicial System: Composition, Powers and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, High Court and District Court	07
X	Special Issues: Amendments Procedure of Indian Constitution, Composition and Functions of Election Commission, Electoral Reforms	10

Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituent Assembly of India 2. The Preamble of Indian Constitution 3. The Indian Federation 4. Role of President of India 5. Role of Governor of a State 6. Role of Supreme Court 7. Panchayati Raj Institutions 8. Municipalities 9. Electoral Reforms 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to make aware the students about the history of Constituent Assembly, the basic features of our Constitution, the Preamble and the different issues describe in the Constitution like importance of Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Indian citizens, the nature of our Federation which are the basic concept of our Constitution. This paper will help the students to understand the functioning of Union- State and Local Government in Indian Federal System and also special issues like composition and activities of the Election Commission and Amendment Procedure of the Constitution of India. No doubt, Indian Constitution is an area of Special attraction of the research scholars nationally and internationally. The present course will grow the interest of the students in the area of Indian Government and politics.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS: R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication). D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London). J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi). M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition) J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New Delhi). R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi). Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge). P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi). G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi). S. C. Kashyap (ed), Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India, Universal, New Delhi, 1987</p>		

THIRD SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MAJOR-THREE	
PAPER	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>One of the major objectives of this course is to introduce the students to the key debates and ideas in Western political thought. It is hoped that familiarity with the ideas or concepts of some major western political thinkers will help the students to understand different perspectives and approaches to state, politics, government, sovereignty, citizenship and so on. It is also hoped that this course will enable the student to make sense and interpret the major developments and key debates in the political debates and discussions in any contemporary society and polity.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Greek Political Thought: Features of Greek Political Thought and Contribution of Greek Political Thought to Political Thought	10
II	Plato: Theory of Justice, Theory of Communism, Ideal State and Education	10
III	Aristotle: Theory of State, Classification of Constitution and Theory of Revolution	10
IV	Roman Political Thought (Cicero and Polybius): Theory of Law and Concept of Citizenship	05
V	Mediaeval Political Thought: Features of Mediaeval Political Thought and Theory of Two Swords	10
VI	Renaissance: Features of European Renaissance, Machiavelli: Ethics and Politics, Child of Renaissance and Power Politics	10
VII	Social Contract: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau	10
VIII	Utilitarianism: Bentham and J.S. Mill	10
IX	English Idealism: Green (Theory of Rights and State)	05
X	German Idealism: Hegel (Dialectics and State)	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject Matters of Greek Political Thought 2. Aristotle Concept of State 3. Importance of European Renaissance 4. Bentham on Utilitarianism 5. Hegel on Idealism 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <p>On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the fundamental contours of classical and western political philosophy, the basic features of mediaeval political thought and the shift from the mediaeval to the modern era. Understand</p>		

the Social Contract Theory and appreciate its implications on the perception of the state in terms of its purposes and role. Acquaint yourself with Utilitarianism, Idealism and Marxist philosophy, analyse some trends in western political thought and critically analyse the evolution of western political thought.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Iain Hampsher-Monk, A history of modern Political thought
 David Boucher and Paul Kelly (eds.), Political thinkers from Socrates to the Present
 C.B. Macpherson, The Political theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke
 Leo Strauss, Thoughts on Machiavelli
 David Mclellan, The Thought of Karl Marx
 L. Kolakowski, Main currents of Marxism
 S. Avineri, The Social and Political thought of Karl Marx
 Sabine and Thorson, A history of Political theory
 Michael Freeden, Ideologies and Political theory: a conceptual approach
 L. Gane, Introducing Nietzsche
 B. Magnus and K. N. Higgins (eds.) The Cambridge companion to Nietzsche
 Bronowski and Mazlish, Western Intellectual tradition
 Bertrand Russell, History of Western Philosophy
 Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Western Political Thought
 Leo Strauss and Joseph Cropsey, History of Political Philosophy
 Bruce Haddock, A history of political thought
 Howard Warrender, The Political Philosophy of Hobbes; His theory of obligation
 J. Cunningham, Hobbes

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MAJOR-FOUR	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The course aims to familiarise students with the various intellectual traditions of the Indian subcontinent prevalent from the ancient period to the mediaeval period in India. The focus of the study will be to understand the core concepts of statecraft, kingship, law and order, administration, diplomacy, foreign affairs, justice, casteism, nationalism, humanism and governance as laid down in the important literary texts. It would also bring in the contemporary relevance of the political principles enunciated centuries ago. The course will help students develop a critical understanding of the major themes and issues such as community, state, kinship, culture, and religion as perceived by different thinkers.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Ancient Indian Political Thought: Sources, Features and Development, Manu: Political Ideas and Social Law, Kautilya: Dandaniti, Saptanga Theory of State and Diplomacy	20

II	Bengal Renaissance: Nature and Features, Rammohan Ray: Freedom of Press and Contribution to Liberalism	05
III	J. Phule: Anti-Caste Movement	05
IV	Swami Vivekananda: Socialism, S.C. Bose: Doctrine of Samya	05
V	R.N. Tagore: Nationalism and Internationalism, Aurobindo: Nationalism and Freedom	10
VI	M.N. Roy: Democracy and New Humanism	05
VII	M.K. Gandhi: Theory of Satyagraha, Decentralization, Swaraj and Sarvodaya	15
VIII	J.P. Narayan: Party-less Democracy and Total Revolution	05
IX	B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutionalism and Social Justice	05
X	J.L. Nehru: Secularism and State controlled economy	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Kautilya: Saptanga Theory of State 2. Bengal Renaissance 3. Rammohan Ray: Contribution of Indian Liberalism 4. Aurobindo: Nationalism 5. M.K. Gandhi: Sarvodaya 6. B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutionalism	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

Having successfully completed this course, students will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of basic concepts of ancient, mediaeval and modern Indian political thought that are prevalent traditions of thought in India and develop a comparative understanding of Indian and western political thought. This course will also help students to identify and describe the key characteristics of Indian political thought and develop a strong understanding of selected historical and graphical debates.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhikhu Parekh, Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A Critical Examination. Douglas Allen (ed.), The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.
Buddhadeva Bhattacharyya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
Sachin Sen, The Political Thought of Rabindranath.
Rabindranath Tagore, Towards Universal Man.
K. N. Mukherjee, The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore. Subhas Chandra Bose, The Indian Struggle (2 vols). Jawaharlal Nehru, Discovery of India.
B. A. Dar, A Study of Iqbal's Philosophy.
G. P. Deshpande (ed.), Selected Writings of Jyotiba Phule.
W. N. Kuber, Ambedkar: A Critical Study.
Pantham and Deutsch (ed.), Political Thought in Modern India.

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-III	MINOR-THREE	
PAPER	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ITS IMPLICATION	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The objectives of this course are to make the student aware of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles, Learn the roles of the Prime Minister, President, the Council of Ministers, Union Legislature and the State Legislature. Learn the divisions of executive, legislative, judiciary and so on. Learner will know about the National Political Parties and Coalition Politics. Understand the importance and role of the Election Commission function.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Framing of the Indian Constitution: Composition and Role of the Constituent Assembly, The Preamble and its significance, Basic Principles of the Constitution	10
II	Utilities of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Implications of Directive Principles of State Policy on State actions	15
III	Nature of Indian Federalism: Characteristics and challenges of the Indian Federation	05
IV	Union Executive: President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Minister and Cabinet,	10
V	Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Process of the Law Making, Committee System, The Speaker, Amendment Procedure of Indian Constitution	10
VI	State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Minister	05
VII	The Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court-Composition, Jurisdiction and Function	10
VIII	Judicial Review and Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation	05
XI	Party System: Feature and Trends, National Political Parties and Coalition Politics	10
X	Political Defection-Causes, Consequences and Remedy, Election Commission of India	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constituent Assembly of India and its Role 2. Importance and Significance of Preamble of India 3. Importance of Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens 4. Centralised Tendency of Indian Federation 	05

	5. Importance of Committee System in Indian Parliament 6. Recent Trends of Indian Party System	
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COURSE OUTCOME:

At the end of course, the student will be able to

1. know the importance of Constitution and Government
2. become Good Citizens and know their fundamental rights, duties and principles.
3. learn about the role of PM, President, Council of Ministers, State Executive, Legislature, Judiciary System.
4. understand the importance of Election Commission.
5. Know about Secularism, Federalism, Democracy, Liberty, Freedom of Expression, Political Defection etc.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

R Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Constitution of India (Latest Edition) (Govt. of India Publication).
D. D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice Hall, New Delhi). Ramesh Thakur, The Government and Politics of India (Macmillan, London).
J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics (2 vols.) (Vishal Pub., Delhi).
M. V. Pylee, Introduction to the Constitution of India. References (Latest Edition)
J. R. Siwatch, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics (Sterling Publication, New Delhi).
R. Kothari, Politics in India (Orient Longman, New Delhi).
Kohli (ed), The Successes of India's Democracy (C.U.P. Cambridge).
P. Chatterjee, State and Politics in India (O.U.P. Delhi).
G. Noorani, Constitutional Question in India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi).
S. C. Kashyap (ed) , Perspectives on the Constitution. Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution, Bidyut Chakraborty. State and Social Movements in India
Joya Hassan (Ed), 2001, State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press - 1998 Partha Chatterjee. The Government and Politics in India, Universal, New Delhi, 1987

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-III	MDC-TWO
PAPER	HUMAN RIGHTS: CONCEPT AND ITS IMPLICATION
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The programme provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It also develops investigative and analytical skills. Human rights are basic rights which belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality, and respect. They are all an important form of protection for us, especially those who may face abuse, neglect, and isolation</p>	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Human Rights: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Significance of Human Rights	05
II	Generation of Human Rights: 1 st Generation (Civil Rights and Political Rights) 2 nd Generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) 3 rd Generation (Group/Collective Rights)	10
III	Protection of Human Rights Act: National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Court	10
IV	United Nations and Human Rights: International Implementation Mechanism for Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Protection Mechanism for Human Rights	10
V	Human Rights and Human Development: Human Rights of the Minority Communities Human Rights of the Refugees Rights to Child Rights to Persons with Disabilities	10

COURSE OUTCOME:

Its outcomes for respecting and promoting human rights are that governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. That can seem like a challenging task, but there are many ways you can undertake this mission in both your daily life and as a lifelong goal.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Buergethal, T. and D. Shelton, Protecting Human Rights in the Americas (Strasburg: 1995)
 Buergethal, T. and R. Norris, Human Rights under the Inter-American System (New York: Dobbs Ferry, 1983)
 Carey, J., U.N. Protection of Civil and Political Rights (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1970)
 Cassese, A., ed., Human Rights: Thirty Years after the Universal Declaration (1979)
 Cassese, J., Human Rights in Changing World (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990)
 Davidson, Scot, The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1992)
 Del Russo, A.L., International Protection of Human Rights (Washington: Lerner Law Books, 1971).
 Falk, Richard, Human Rights and the State Sovereignty (New York: Halmes and Meiser Publishers, 1981)
 Ganji, M., International Protection of Human Rights (Geneva: Droz, 1962)
 Harris, D.S., The European Social Charter (Charlottesville, 1984). Hurst, Hannum, Guide to International Human Rights Practice (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984)
 Jacobs, Francis G. and R.C.A. White, The European Convention on Human Rights, (Oxford: Clarendon University Press, 1996)

FOURTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-IV	MAJOR-FIVE	
PAPER	MARXIST AND POST MARXIST POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the application of Marxist and Post Marxist philosophical Thought. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different Marxist ideas like Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure, Origin, Development and features of Capitalist and Socialist Society, Class and Class-Struggle, Revolution, Alienation, Freedom, Democracy, Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin), The course will help students to develop a critical understanding of the post Marxist Philosophy that is Mao-Ze-Dong: Cultural Revolution and New Democracy and Gramsci: Civil Society and Hegemony.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	What is Marxism, Sources of Marxism and Marxist Approach to the study of Politics	10
II	Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure	10
III	Capitalist and Socialist Society: Origin, Development and features	10
IV	Class and Class-Struggle and Revolution,	10
V	Alienation and Dictatorship of Proletariat	05
VI	Freedom, Democracy, Distinction between Liberal and Socialist Democracy	10
VII	Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin)	10
VIII	Mao-Ze-Dong: Cultural Revolution and New Democracy	10
IX	Lenin-Rosa Debate on Party and Revolution, Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism	05
X	Gramsci: Civil Society and Hegemony	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marxian theory of Historical Materialism 2. Marxian theory of Class and Class-Struggle 3. Mao-Ze-Dong on New Democracy 4. Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism 5. Gramsci's Concept of Hegemony 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <p>At the end of course, the student will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the importance of Marxism to the study of Politics 		

2. Learn about the Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Base and Super-Structure, Capitalist and Socialist Society
3. Know about Class and Class-Struggle, Revolution, Alienation, Dictatorship of Proletariat, Freedom, Democracy, Distinction between Liberal and Socialist Democracy, Classless and Stateless Society, Nature and Characteristics of Imperialism (Lenin), Lenin-Rosa Debate on Party and Revolution, Stalin-Trotsky Debate on Socialism, Mao-Ze-Dong on Cultural Revolution and New Democracy, Gramsci on Civil Society and Hegemony etc.
4. Know the future of Marxism in world politics

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Engels, F. Family, Society and State

Lenin, V. I. (1939). Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism: A Popular Outline . International Publishers. Lenin, V.I. State and Revolution

Mao Tse Tung; Stuart R. Schram Frederick A. Praeger. (1963). The Political Thought of Mao Tse-Tung

Main Currents of Marxism: The Founders, the Golden Age, the Breakdown, Leszek Kołakowski, W.W. Norton, 1978

Marxism and beyond: on historical understanding and individual responsibility, Leszek Kołakowski Marxism and Social Democracy: The Revisionist Debate 1896-1898, edited by Henry Tudor, J. M. Tudor Miliband, R. (1969). The State in Capitalist Society. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

Miliband, R. (1977). Marxism and Politics. Oxford Pantheon Books.

Poulantzas, N. & Miliband, R. (1972). The Problem of the Capitalist State. In R. Blackburn (ed.) Ideology in Social Science: Readings in Critical Social Theory

Sabine, History of Political Thought

Gramsci, Prison Notebooks.

L.Kolakowsky, Main Currents of Marxism (3 Vols)

S. Avineri, Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER-IV

MAJOR-SIX

PAPER

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND THEORIES

CREDIT-06

FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05)
Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This subject teaches students about the evolution and growth of the discipline of public administration. Under this subject, students will learn the basic principles and approaches of public administration and the basic dynamics relating to public administration. Students acquire knowledge of elements, theories, and principles of public administration in this subject. This subject will provide gave information about the developments taking place in public administration. It also explains the role of bureaucracy and administration.

Unit

Topic

No. of Lectures 90

I	Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution and Development of Public Administration, Public- Private Dichotomy	10
II	Classical Theories: Scientific Management Theory Administrative Management Ideal-type Bureaucracy	10
III	Neo-Classical Theories: Human Relation Theory Rational Decision-Making Theory	10
IV	Contemporary Theories: Ecological Approach Innovation and Entrepreneurship	10
V	Major Concepts of Administration: Hierarchy Unity of Command Span of Control Centralisation and Decentralisation Line and Staff Coordination Authority	10
VI	Major Approaches in Public Administration: Comparative Public Administration Development Administration New Public Administration New Public Management Good Governance	15
VII	Contemporary Approaches in Public Administration: Citizen Centric Administration E- Governance	05
VIII	Public Policy: Concept, Characteristics, Models, Formulation and Implementation	05
IX	Globalization and Public Administration: Impact of Globalization in Public Administration,	05
X	State Versus Market Debate, Future of Public Administration	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration 2. Ideal-type Bureaucracy 3. Ecological Approach 4. E- Governance 5. Impact of Globalization in Public Administration 6. State Versus Market Debate	05
COURSE OUTCOME:		

7. To understand the nature and scope of public administration.
8. To appreciate the methodological pluralism and synthesising nature of knowledge in Public Administration.
9. To comprehend the changing paradigms of public administration.
10. To acquaint oneself with the theories, approaches, concepts, and principles of public Administration.
11. To understand the administrative theories and concepts to make sense of administrative practices.
12. To understand public administration theory and concepts from multiple perspectives.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- W. Wilson, (2004) *The Study of Administration*. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), *Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- M. Bhattacharya, (2008) *New Horizons of Public Administration*, 5th Revised Edition, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), (2003), *Public Administration: A reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press,
- M. Bhattacharya, (2012), *Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers
- M. Bhattacharya, *Contextualizing Governance and Development* B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (eds.)
- B. Chakrabarty, (2007), *Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience*, Orient Longman, New Delhi
- D. Waldo, (1968) *Public Administration* 'in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. (s.n.): Macmillan
- N. Henry, (2013) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, 12th edition. New Jersey: Pearson
- Rumki Basu, (2014), *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories* Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- D. Ravindra Prasad, Y. Pardhasaradhi, V. S. Prasad and P. Satyrnarayana, [eds.], (2010) *Administrative Thinkers*, Sterling Publishers
- Max Weber, (1946), *Essays in Sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- D. Gvishiani, (1972), *Organisation and Management*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- B. Miner, *Elton Mayo and Hawthorne* 'in *Organizational Behaviour Historical Origins and the Future*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2006
- S. Maheshwari, (2009), *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi: Macmillan
- Singh, (2002), *Public Administration: Roots and Wings*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company
- F. Riggs, (1964), *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin
- U. Medury, (2010), *Public administration in the Globalization Era*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
- Gray, and B. Jenkins, *From Public Administration to Public Management* 'in E. Otenyo and N. Lind, (eds.), (1997), *Comparative Public Administration: The Essential Readings*: Oxford University Press
- Nivedita Menon [ed.], (1999), *Gender and Politics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-IV	MINOR-FOUR	
PAPER	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: CONCEPT AND PRACTICE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The Indian administration this course gives knowledge about the evolution and growth of the Indian administration, Indian Bureaucracy (UPSC), Recruitment, Promotion, Central Administration, State Administration, District Administration, Local Self Government and key Issues of Administration like Good Governance, E-Governance and Indian Administration in the context of Globalization etc.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Evolution and Nature of Indian Administration: Kautily's Arthashastra, Mughal Empire, British Period and Administrative Development after Independent	10
II	Indian Bureaucracy: Characteristics of Indian Union Public Services, Constitution and Union Public Services, Role of UPSC	10
III	Recruitment: Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Services, Methods of Determining Qualification	10
IV	Education and Training: Objective and Types of Training	05
V	Promotion: Meaning and Importance of Promotion, Principles of Promotion	05
VI	Central Administration: Meaning, Nature and Role of Secretariat, Central Secretariat and its Functions	10
VII	State Administration: State Secretariat and its Function, Chief Secretary of the State	05
VIII	District Administration: District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer	10
IX	Local Self Government: Urban and Rural-Evolution, Composition and Functions	10
X	Key Issues of Administration: Good Governance, E-Governance, Indian Administration in the context of Globalization	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of Indian Public Service 2. Methods or Principles of Recruitment in Indian Civil Service 3. Central Secretariat and its Functions 4. Indian Administration in the context of Globalization 5. Rural Local Self Government 	05

	6. Urban Local Self Government	
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COURSE OUTCOME:

Public administration is the umbrella term covering the frameworks and policies of the administration, political science, economics, management, law, sociology and other related subjects. It is a multifaceted field of study for an all-round understanding of the government and its policies. For a career in this field, one must have "people skills," a solid understanding of accounts and finance and good administration skills. After completion of their degree, aspirants are presented with the opportunity to work in non-profit and welfare organisations, local and state government bodies and the most prestigious Indian civil service.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Nicholas Henry: Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice, Hall; 1975
Avasthi and Maheshwari: Public Administration
E. Chandran: Public Administration
S.R. Sharma: Indian Administration
Nehru: Discovery of India
S.R. Maheshwari: Indian Administration
N. Bara: Changing Role of Bureaucracy
Finner.H: Theory and Practice of Modern Government
Paul H. Appleby: Public Administration in India; Report of Survey
C.P. Bhambhri: Public Administration
Stahl. O. Glenn: Public Personnel Administration
Bishnoo Bhagwan and Vidya Bhushan: Public Administration
Piffiner and Presthus: Public Administration
D.P. Sing: Good Governance and Development: IIPA
Charles T. Goodsell: Emerging Issues in Public Administration
M.P. Sharma: Local Self Government
K.K. Pillay: History of Local Self Government in the Madras Presidency
N.C. Roy: The Civil Service in India
S.R. Maheshwari: State Government in India
B.B. Misra: District Administration and Rural India
Bata. K. Dey: E-Governance in India: Problems. Challenges and Opportunities: IIPA
M.H. Malick and A. V. K. Murthy: The Challenge of E-Governance: IIPA
S.R. Maheshwari: The Indian Journal of Public Administration: IIPA, Vol. XLII. No. 3. July - Sep. 1996.

FIFTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-SEVEN	
PAPER	COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the application of comparative methods and approaches to the study of politics and government. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different types of governments, basic features of some specific constitutions and comparative analysis of basic issues of Britain, USA and China.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Comparative Politics: Definition, Nature and Scope,	05
II	Origin and Development of Comparative Politics	05
III	Comparative Politics and Comparative Government	05
IV	Major Approaches to Comparative Politics: Traditional Approaches (Philosophical, Historical, Institutional and Legal)	10
V	Modern Approaches (System, Structural, Communicational and New Political Economy)	10
VI	Colonialism and process of Decolonization; Going beyond Eurocentrism	05
VII	Types of State and Government and Comparative Analysis: Classification of Government Unitary and Federal Liberal and Socialist Presidential and Parliamentary	10
VIII	Basic Features of the Constitution: Britain USA Switzerland China Russia.	15
IX	Themes for Comparative Analysis (Across Britain, USA and China): Legislature Speaker Cabinet Committee	10

	Party System	
X	Contemporaries Issues: Neo-Colonialism, Modernization, Global Economy, AI (Artificial Intelligence)	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance and significance of Comparative Politics 2. Major Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics 3. Liberal and Socialist 4. Basic Features of the Constitution: Britain/ USA/ Switzerland / China/ Russia 5. Global Economy 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <p>The outcome of this course is to build a strong understanding about the origin and development of Comparative study in Political Science. This course is designed to learn about the different approaches of Comparative Politics, types of government and the study of different constitutions and issues which is very much relevant to the present day. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in-depth study and research in future in the field of comparative studies in Political Science.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press Roy, (2001) Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison ‘, in Punjab Journal of Politics. Vol. xxv (2) N. Chandhoke, (1996) Limits of Comparative Political Analysis __, in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31 (4), January 27, R. Suresh, (2010) Economy & Society -Evolution of Capitalism, New Delhi, Sage Publications, Hoogvelt, (2002) History of Capitalism Expansion ‘, in Globalization and Third World Politics. London: Palgrave, Brown, (2009) __The Idea of Communism ‘, in Rise and Fall of Communism, Harper Collins (eBook), J. McCormick, (2007) Communist and Post-Communist States ‘, in Comparative Politics in Transition, United Kingdom: Wadsworth R. Meek, (1957) The Definition of Socialism: A Comment ‘, The Economic Journal. 67 (265) Bhattacharyya, DC- Modern Political Constitution, Vijaya Publishing House</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-EIGHT	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICS: ISSUES AND DEBATES	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES/OUTCOME</p> <p>To introduce this course to the students will be trained in the present issues and debates on Indian politics. Furthermore, this course aims to provide students a sound understanding of different issues in Indian politics that is Religion and Politics, Communalism and Politics, Regionalism and Politics and Caste and Politics. Further, the course also tries to cover the National Political Parties, Coalition Politics, Reasons for Political Defection, Role of Interest Groups, Environmental Movement, Human Rights Movement, Corruption, Impediments to National Integration, Religious Fundamentalism, Criminalization of Politics and Political Violence.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Major Approaches to Indian Politics: Liberal Interpretation, Marxist Perspective and Gandhian Perspective	10
II	Religion and Politics: Definition, Nature and Characteristics of Religion, Relation between Religion and Politics, Challenges Faced by Secularism in India	10
III	Communalism and Politics: Meaning and Nature of Communalism, Causes of the emergence of Communalism in India	05
IV	Regionalism and Politics: Meaning and Nature of Regionalism, Regionalism of Indian Political System	05
V	Caste and Politics: Definition and Characteristic of Caste, The role of Caste in Indian Politics	05
VI	Party System: Feature and Trends, National Political Parties, Coalition Politics, Reasons for Political Defection	10
dVII	Role of Interest Groups: Business Groups, Working Class Peasants and Students Organization	10
VIII	Environmental Movement: Chipko, Narmada Bachoo Aandolan	10
IX	Human Rights Movement: Meaning of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Hindrances to the Protection of Human Rights	10
X	Major issues in Indian Politics: Corruption, Impediments to National Integration, Religious Fundamentalism, Criminalization of Politics, Political Violence	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Religion and Politics	05

	2. Regionalism and Politics 3. Environmental Movement 4. Human Rights Movement 5. Corruption	
COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this paper is to prepare the students with sound understanding of the real situation in Indian politics. The course helps students to examine and analyse the contemporary Indian political system from different new dimensions		
SUGGESTED READINGS: Chatterjee, Rakhahari (ed), Politics India Thakur, Ramesh, The Government and Politics of India Brass, Paul R, The Politics of India Since Independence Kohli, Atul, Democracy and Discontent Kothari, Rajni, Politics in India Chakraborty, Bidyut, Coalition Politics in India Baru, Sanjaya, The Accidental Prime Minister Ruparelia, Sanjay, Divided We Govern: Coalition Politics in Modern India Sikri, S.L., Indian Go Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.), Secularism and its Critics, Oxford, New Delhi, 1999. Bose, Sumanta, 1998. 'Hindu Nationalism and the Crisis of Indian State' S. Bose & A Jalal (eds.), Nationalism, Democracy and Development, Delhi: Oxford University Press. Brar, Bhupinder, Kumar Ashutosh, Ram, Ronki, Globalization and the Politics of Identity in India, Pearson Longman, New Delhi, 2008. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, Indian Politics and Society Since Independence, Routledge, London, 2007. Jayal, Niraja Gopal, Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India, Oxford, New Delhi, 2001. Jayal, Niraja, Gopal (ed.) 2007. Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007. Mohanty, Manoranjan (ed.), Class, Caste, Gender, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004. Nayyar, Baldev, Raj (ed.), Globalization and Politics in India, Oxford, New Delhi, 2007. Rajendra Vora & Suhas Palshikar (eds), Indian Democracy: Meaning and Practices, Sage, New Delhi. Ray, Raka & Katzenstein, Mary F., Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics, Oxford, 2006. Samaddar, Ranabir, The Politics of Autonomy: Indian Experiences, Sage, New Delhi, 2005. Shah, Ghanashyam (ed.), Dalit Identity and Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2001. Shah, Ghanashyam (ed.), Social Movements and the State, Sage, New Delhi, 2002 Brass, Paul. R., Language, Religion and Politics in Northern India Srinivas, M. N., Caste in Modern India Rao, M.S.A., Social Movement in India Chakraborty, Satyabrata, "Environment and Politics in India" Chandhoke, Neera, State and Civil Society		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-V	MAJOR-NINE	
PAPER	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Political sociology is the study of the social organisation of power. This course covers the major themes and debates in political sociology—a diverse field both in terms of the range of topics addressed and the theoretical perspectives are used. Our main purpose will be to provide an overview of the major perspectives and arguments comprising the field, including classical and contemporary readings. The issues studied in this field include the nature of power and the state, relations between the state and society, social stratification and politics, political organisation, civic participation, political culture, voting behaviour and citizenship. The course explores the social dimensions of power and political institutions. It examines social power and focuses on the political attitudes, values and behaviour of people in different societies. Students will study the politicisation of social cleavages (divisions) such as class, race and ethnicity, gender, religion and nationality, changing social values and attitudes, and political engagement and participation.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Political Sociology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Social Basis of Politics, Interrelations of State, Society and Politics	10
II	Social Stratification and Politics: Class and Caste, Social Mobility	10
III	Political Socialization: Concept, Features, Agencies with special reference to education and media	10
IV	Political Participation; Concepts, Types, Non-participation	10
V	Political Culture: Concept, Elements, Types, Political Sub-Culture	10
VI	Political Development: Concept, Lucian Pye's Theory of Political Development	05
VII	Political Communication: Concept, Institution of Political Communication in Democratic State	10
VIII	Relation between Religion and Politics	05
IX	Political Parties- Definition, Types, Function	10
X	Gender and disparities	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Political Socialization 2. Political Culture 3. Religion and Politics 4. Political Parties 5. Groups in Political Systems	05

<p>COURSE OUTCOME: On completion of this course, students are expected to have acquired familiarity with major features of contemporary societies that are relevant to politics, especially for developed democracies. More particularly, upon completion of this course, students will: Have a basic understanding of sociological theories of the state; Acquire an understanding of recent social and political science explanations of political process and events; Acquire, more generally, a grasp of the competing approaches in the field; Be able to relate this theoretical understanding to empirical data and analyses for various states; Apply sociological principles to make sense of current world events and to contribute to social debates; Comprehend different opportunities to influence political decisions by average citizens.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>T. Parsons- The Social System, N.Y.1967 N. Poluntzas- Political Power and social Class, London, 1973 S. Lipset- Political Man, N.Y, 1960 G. Almond & Verba- The Civic Culture, Princeton, 1963 M.Duverger- Political Parties T. Bottomore- Political Sociology Amal kr. Mukhopadhyay- Political Sociology Ali Asraf& L.N. Sharma- Political Sociology Mrinalkanti Ghosh Dastidar- Rajnaitik Samajbigyan Nirmal Kanti Ghosh & Pitam Ghosh-Rajnaitik Samajtatya Kalyan Kumar sarkar, Rajnaitik Samajtatya Parimal Bhusan Kar, Samajtatya</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-V	MDC-THREE
PAPER	INTRODUCTION TO GENDER EQUALITY
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:50 (35+15) Written:35, CE:10 and Attendance:05
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES The Course on Gender Equality aims to provide students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the basic concepts related to Gender, the norms and the processes that shape Gender perceptions and the importance of Gender equity and equality. • A comprehension of the various indicators of Gender inequality, and the institutions and processes that sustain it. • An awareness of the various Conventions, constitutional and legal provisions for Gender equity. • An understanding of the concept, importance, measurement and indicators of Gender disaggregated data and Gender audit. 	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 45 (Per Week:03)
I	Understanding Gender Equity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concepts- Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Patriarchy; • Gender Equity- Meaning and Definition; • Gender Equality- Meaning and Definition; Gender Equity and Gender Equality – Relationship; • The importance of Gender Equity and Gender Equality in society. 	10
II	Discrimination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators of inequality- Sex Ratio, Education, Health and nutrition, Work participation; • Institutions of Gender Inequality- Family, Economy, Religion, Education and Political institutions. 	05
III	Violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female Foeticide, Child Marriage, Domestic Violence; • Unequal access to property; • Unequal access to political participation; • Representation of women in Media. 	10
IV	Gender Equity and Legal provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective Legislation for Women in India - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; • Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; • Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Prevention Act, 2005; • National Commission for Women- Composition, powers and functions; • West Bengal State Commission for Women- Composition, powers and functions. 	10
V	Towards Measuring Gender Equity and Equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)- Meaning and Indicators; • Global Gender Gap Index- Meaning and indicators; • Gender Disaggregated Data- Meaning and importance; • Gender Audit -Meaning and importance. 	10
COURSE OUTCOME: The course on Gender equality would enable the students to:		

- Have an understanding of the various concepts related to Gender, social norms and processes that foster gender inequality, and the importance of Gender equity and equality.
- Understand the variables of Gender inequality, institutions and processes that foster discrimination and violence against women.
- Be equipped with the knowledge of various international conventions, Constitutional and legal provisions available for bringing about greater Gender equity and equality.
- Be aware of the concept, measurement and indicators of gender equity and gender equality and importance of gender data and gender audit.
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SUGGESTED READINGS:

K. Das (2013): Financial Inclusion, Self-Help Groups and Women Empowerment, New Century Publication.

K. Das & G. Sharma (2016): Women Empowerment and Socio-Economic Development, New Century Publication.

Changing Status of Women in West Bengal-1970-2000: The Challenge Ahead, by Jasodhara Bagchi.

Kamal Shankar Srivastava, Women in Indian Constitution and Human Rights, Ranchi, A.P.H. Pub., 2007.

Mohini Chatterjee, Feminism and Gender Equality, Jaipur, Aavishkar Pub., 2005

Shailly Sahai. Social Legislation and Status of Hindu Women, Jaipur: Rawat, 1986. 7.

Alka Singh, Women in Muslim Personal Law, Jaipur: Rawat 1991.

Devaki Jain and Pam Rajput, Narratives from Women's Studies Family –Recreating Knowledge, New Delhi: Sage, 2003.

Neera Desai and Maithreyi Krishna Raj, Women and Society in India, Delhi: Ajantha, 1987.

Maria Mies, Indian Women and Patriarchy, Delhi: Concept, 1980.

SIXTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-TEN	
PAPER	INDIAN POLITICS: WOMEN AND MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The main objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of present condition of women and marginalised communities in Indian society. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of participation of women in politics, Constitutional Rights and Others Legal Rights and Women, Legal Provisions for Protection of Women, National Commission for Women, West Bengal Commission for Women. Students will study of SC's, ST's and Backwardness, Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities, Muslim Minorities and Indian Politics, Special Provisions for the SC's, ST's, Arguments for and Against Reservation and Mandal Commission.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	The Struggle for Women Suffrage, National Politics and Women's Participation	10
II	Local Self Government and Participation of Women	10
III	Constitutional Rights and Others Legal Rights and Women, Reservation of Seats for Women in the Legislature	05
IV	Women Movement in Post- Independence India, Women in Modern Indian Society, Women Organization and the Women	05
V	Legal Provisions for Protection of Women: Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Dowry Prohibition and Domestic Violence	10
VI	National Commission for Women, West Bengal Commission for Women	10
VII	Who are Dalits? Nature and Characteristics of Dalit Movement in India	05
VIII	Definition of SC's, ST's and OBC's, Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities	10
IX	Special Provisions for the SC's, ST's and OBC's Arguments for and Against Reservation	10
X	Mandal Commission and Aftermath Condition, National Commission for Backward Classes, National Commission for Minorities	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Arguments for and Against Reservation	05

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Need of Protective Provisions, Provisions of Minorities 3. National Commission for Backward Classes 4. Local Self Government and Participation of Women 5. Legal Provisions for Protection of Women 	
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: The outcome of this course is to build a strong understanding about the real situation of the women, SC's, ST's and OBC's communities. This course is designed to learn about the different issues, constitutional provision of women, SC's, ST's and OBC's communities. Furthermore, it will be helpful for the students for any in-depth study and research in future in the field of women and Marginalized communities.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINDS:</p> <p>M. Kosambi, (2007) Crossing the Threshold, New Delhi, Permanent Black R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction, Delhi: Pearson C. Mc Cann and S. Kim (eds), The Feminist Reader: Local and Global Perspectives, New York: Routledge K. Millet, (1968) Sexual Politics, Available at http://www.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/millett-kate/sexual-politics.htm, S. Ray Understanding Patriarchy', Available at http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course-material/hrge_06.pdf Agnihotri and V. Mazumdar, (1997) Changing the Terms of Political Discourse: Women 's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s', Economic and Political Weekly, 30 (29), P. Swaminathan, (2012) Introduction ', in Women and Work, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan J. Kothari, (2005) 'Criminal Law on Domestic Violence ', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40(46), H. Mander, and A. Joshi, The Movement for Right to Information in India, People 's Power for the Control of Corruption. Available at http://www.rti.gateway.org.in/Documents/References/English/Reports/.pdf. P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) 'Indian Legal System ', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute. P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) 'Women and the Constitution ', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute. M, Mohanty et al. (2011) Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People 's Rights in India. Delhi: Danish Books. SAHRDC, (2006) 'Criminal Procedure and Human Rights in India 'in Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The system and Procedure, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) 'Introduction ', in Towards Legal Literacy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press Acts: Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Available at http://chdsla.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/consumer.pdf. Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Available at http://wcd.nic.in/wdvact.pdf. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, Available at http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/poact989E4227472861.pdf.</p>		

Jagan. Karade (2023) _Marginal Communities: Issues and Challenges
 Nithya Neelakandan. Radha (2024) _ State, Human Rights, Marginalized Groups
 Jagan. Karade (2022) _Caste and Marginal Communities
 Hill Krishnan (2015) _ Caste Away: Growing up in India's Most Backward
 Caste
 Arun Kumar and Nikita Srivastava (2024) _ Minorities of India Issues and
 Challenges
 K.M. Ziyauddin (2022) _ Reading Minorities in India Forms and Perspectives

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-ELEVEN	
PAPER	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND PRACTICE	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES The primary objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of International Relations and its different theories and practice to the students of Political Science. This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of various international issues and its impact on the world politics. Further, the course also tries to cover the impact of international politics in the field of general masses and the human society and the vice-versa. Hence, in totality the course enhances the understanding capacity of the students regarding the contemporary societies, its problems and prospects and could analyses the matter by relating it with the contemporary international political system.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope, International Relations and International Politics, International Relation as an autonomous discipline	10
II	Westphalia Peace Treaty and the Evolution of the International State System; Crisis of the nation-state system	05
III	Major Concepts: State, Sovereignty, Power, Security and Green Politics	10
IV	Theoretical Perspective Liberalism & Neo-liberalism Classical Realism Dependency Theory System Theory Marxist Approaches	15
V	Emerging Theories: Critical Constructivism Post Structural	05
VI	IR since World War II	10

	World War II: Causes and Consequences Cold War: Different Phases, Détente-Features of Post-Cold War and Emergence of other Centres of Power	
VII	Third World; features, problems and relevance	05
VIII	Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development	15
IX	Globalisation: Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.	05
X	Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Crisis of the nation-state system 2. Post-Cold War and Emergence of other Centres of Power 3. International Terrorism 4. Environmentalism 5. Migration and Refugee Problems	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

The outcome of this paper is to prepare the students with sound understanding of the foundational idea of International Relations. The course helps students to examine and analyse the contemporary international system from different new dimensions

SUGGESTED READINGS:

M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave,
R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press
S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007,
C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) Understanding International Relations, Basingstoke: Palgrave,
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6. R.
Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) Introduction to Global Politics, New York: Routledge,
Rumki Basu, (ed) (2012) International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues New Delhi, Sage.

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-VI	MAJOR-TWELVE
PAPER	POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENT
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05)

	Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
COURSE OBJECTIVES		
The main objective of this course is to provide the basic idea of Bengal After Partition: Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics, Political Parties and their ideologies and the Local Self Government in West Bengal. Further, the course also tries to cover the Caste Identity and Politics: Namasudra and Rajbanshi 'Kshatriya', Gorkha. Hence, in totality the course enhances the understanding capacity of the students regarding the contemporary issues of the West Bengal Political System.		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Scenario of Colonial Bengal: Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal	05
II	Bengal After Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics in Bengal after Independence	05
III	Woker's and Peasant's Movement: Tebhaga, Naxalbari and Women and Politics	10
IV	Parties and Politics: Features of West Bengal Party System, Major Political Parties	15
V	Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967): Major Policies, Leadership, Successes and Limitations	05
VI	Left in West Bengal Politics: United Front Regime and Drawbacks (1967-1969), Left in West Bengal-Formation, Successes and Failures (1977-2011)	10
VII	Emergence of Trinamool Congress and Emergence of Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics	10
VIII	Coalition Politics in West Bengal: Emergence and Recent trends	05
IX	Caste Identity and Politics: Namasudra and Rajbanshi 'Kshatriya', Gorkha	10
X	Local Self Government: Urban and Rural: Evolution, Composition, Functions and Role	10
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal 2. Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics 3. Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967) 4. Left in West Bengal-Formation, Successes and Failures (1977-2011) 5. Emergence of Trinamool Congress as an Alternative Power to Left 6. Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics 7. Local Self Government in West Bengal 	05
COURSE OUTCOME:		

- To understand the Nationalism and National Movement in Colonial Bengal
- To understand the concept of Bengal After Partition: Partition (1947) and its impact on Economy, Society & Politics
- The course helps students to examine Parties and their politics in West Bengal Political System
- The course will enhance students understanding the Local Self Government in West Bengal

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Partha Sarathi, 2016. Left Politics in West Bengal: Examining the 'Marxists' and the 'Maoists' Purbalok Publication,

Roy Dayabati, 2013, Rural Politics in India: Political Stratification and Governance in West Bengal – Cambridge University Press.

Franda Marcus F, 1971. Radical Politics in West Bengal – MIT Press

Sujato Bhadra and Purnendu Mondal, 2013, - Political killings in West Bengal 1977-2010, a survey, Kolkata, Kyampa [Bengali]

Sibaji Pratim Basu i& Geetisha Dasgupta, 2011, Politics in Hunger Regime; Essays on the Right to Food in West Bengal, Frontpage Publication, ISBN: 9789381043011,

Dutta Nilanjan, 2015. Rights and the 'Left'; West Bengal 1977 – 2011, Raj Publications ISBN: 9789380677767

Chaudhury Amiya, West Bengal in Perspective: Politics & Governance, Shipra Pub, ISBN 9788175417496

Askokvardhan C & Vachhani Ashish, 2011. Socio Economic Profile of Rural India Series II (Volume IV: Eastern India (Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), Concept Publ.

Chatterjee, Rakhahari, ed., Politics in West Bengal: Institution, Process and Problems, Calcutta: World Press.

Lieten, G K., 2003. Power, Politics and Rural Development: Essay on India. New Delhi: Monohar Pub.

Webster, Neil, 1992. Panchayati Raj and Decentralization of Development Planning in West Bengal. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi.

Rogaly, Harriss & Bose, eds. Sonar Bangla: Agricultural Growth and Agrarian Change in West Bengal and Bangladesh, New Delhi: Sage Pub

Bandyopadhyay Sekhar, 2009, Decolonization in South Asia: Meanings of Freedom in Post-Independence West Bengal, 1947-52, Routledge

SEVENTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-THIRTEEN	
PAPER	RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES AND ETHIC	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the research aptitude among the researchers • To develop the most appropriate methodology for his/her research • To make them familiar with different research methods and techniques 		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Meaning of research, Objectives of research, Types of research	10
II	Research approaches, Significance of research, Research methods versus methodology, Research and scientific methods	10
III	Research processes, Criteria for good research	05
IV	Research problem, Selecting the problem, Necessity of defining the problem, Techniques involved in defining a problem	10
V	Meaning and need for research design, features of a good design, Important concepts relating to research design	10
VI	Measurements in Research, Measurement Scales, Sources of errors in measurement	05
VII	Collection of primary data: Observation Method, Interview Method, through questionnaires, through schedules, difference between questionnaire and schedule	10
VIII	Collection of secondary data, Selection of appropriate methods for data collection, Case study method	05
IX	Research Ethics – Honesty – intellectual Ownership and plagiarism, Responsibility and Accountability of the researcher. Situation that raises ethical issues. Freedom and privacy from coercion. Ethics in relation to other people. Role of Research participant	15
X	Meaning of Plagiarism, Scientific misconduct. Importance of Computer in research	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Objectives and Types of Research 2. Research Design 3. Data Collection 	05

	4. Research Ethics 5. Plagiarism	
COURSE OUTCOME:		
<p>After completion of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning and importance of research • Understand the concept of research design and survey methodology • Collection of data, processing of data and descriptive measures of data • Inferential analysis of data with hypothesis testing and multivariate techniques 		
SUGGESTED READINGS:		
<p>Garg, B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal, F. and Agarwal, U.K., 2002. An introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers.</p> <p>Kothari, C.R., 1990. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International. 418p.</p> <p>Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K., 2002. Research Methodology, Ess Ess Publications. 2 volumes.</p> <p>Trochim, W.M.K., 2005. Research Methods: the concise knowledge base, Atomic Dog Publishing. 270p.</p> <p>Wadehra, B.L. 2000. Law relating to patents, trademarks, copyright designs and geographical indications. Universal Law Publishing.</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
Note: Major-18 will be Elective related to Discipline, which can be chosen from a pool of course	
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-FOURTEEN
PAPER	INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05
COURSE OBJECTIVES	
<p>This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution, and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India, attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. India's evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climate change negotiations, international economic governance, International terrorism and the United Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India's role as a global player since independence.</p>	

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Foreign Policy of India: Characteristics, Determinants and Recent Trends	10
II	India 's Policy of Non-alignment	05
III	Indian's Foreign Policy with Neighboring Countries: India-Pakistan India- Bangladesh India- Nepal India- Bhutan India-Afghanistan	15
IV	Indian's Foreign Policy with Other Major Economics India-USA India-China India-Russia India-Britain India-Japan	15
V	India and International Organizations: India-SAARC India-ASEAN India-BIMSTEC India-G20 India-European Union	15
VI	The Role of India in Relation to the United Nations	05
VII	India's New Trade Policy and Strategy, India's Act East Policy	05
VIII	India's Strategy on Environment / Climate Change	05
IX	India's Negotiating Style and Strategy on Security, India's Nuclear Policy	05
X	New Trends in India Foreign Policy: Quest for Global Power Status, Structural Transformation in India's World View	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Recent Trends of India's Foreign Policy 2. India-Pakistan 3. India-USA 4. India-China 5. India's Negotiating Style and Strategy on Security	05

COURSE OUTCOME:

Students will learn about India's diplomatic manoeuvres in an essentially interested and power-seeking global hierarchical relationships. Students will also learn about the challenges

India faces in securing its interests as a postcolonial state. The study of India's ability to engage with powerful nations in the world like the USA, Russia and China will help students understand India's perspective on international relations. The course will enhance students' understanding of India's strategies in South Asia. Students will also learn about India's negotiation strategy in dealing with global trade. Environment and security regime.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York: Palgrave,
R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press
S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations*, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007,
C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) *Understanding International Relations*, Basingstoke: Palgrave,
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6. R.
Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) *Introduction to Global Politics*, New York: Routledge,
Rumki Basu, (ed) (2012) *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues* New Delhi, Sage
D. Scott, (2009) *India's —Extended Neighborhood Concept: Power Projection for a Rising Power* , in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (2),
Narlikar, (2007) *All that Glitters is not Gold: India 's Rise to Power* , in *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28 (5)
Mohan, (2013) *Changing Global Order: India 's Perspective* , in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.
Narlikar, (2006) *Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the Negotiating Strategy of a Rising India* , in *International Affairs*, Vol. 82 (1),
S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) *Explaining Sixty Years of India 's Foreign Policy*, in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (1),
Ch. Ogden, (2011) *International Aspirations 'of a Rising Power* , in David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India 's International Relations*, London: Routledge,
W. Anderson, (2011) *Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy* , in W. Anderson, *Trusts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.
Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers
J. Frankel, *The Making of Foreign Policy*, London Oxford University Press, 1963.
H.L. Gaddis, *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal to Post War American Security Policy*, Oxford university Press, 1990.
S.W. Hook and J. Spanier, *American Foreign Policy Since World War II*, Washington DC, CQ, Press 2000.
G.E. Kennan, *American Diplomacy: 1900-1950*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951.
M.E. Malia, *Russia Under Western Eyes*, Cambridge, Belknap Press, 1999.
H.J. Morgenthau, *In Defense of the National Interest*, New York, Knopf, 1951

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-FIFTEEN	
PAPER	POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
COURSE OBJECTIVES The course intends to introduce student to some of the key issues relating to state and economic development in India from the independence period to the contemporary phase. It looks at both the aggregate and the sectoral spaces in India's public policy and performance with reference to the role of state, market and people's movement concerns.		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Understanding Political Economy: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy	05
II	Approaches to Political Economy: Classical and Contemporary, New Political Economy	05
III	Economic Development: Concept of Economic Development, Basic Factors of Economic Development, Indicators of Economic Development	10
IV	Theories of Economic Development: Marxist, Rostow's, Lewis and Amartya Sen	10
V	Introduction to Public Finance: Meaning and Scope of Public Finance, Distinction between Public and Private Finance, Public Good Verses Private Good	10
VI	Rural Development: Concept of Rural Development, Rural Development Programme since Independence (IRDP, RLEGP, NREP), Poverty Alleviation Programme (MGNREGA, SGSY, PMGSY)	10
VII	Financial Institution: Role of Financial Market and Institution, Money and Capital Market	05
VIII	Agriculture and Economic Reforms: Features of Indian Agriculture, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Problems of Indian Agricultural	10
IX	Industry and Economic Reforms: Industrial Development Strategy, Public Sector, Liberalisation and Privatisation Process, Corporate Sector	10
X	Major Issues of Political Economy: Multi-National Corporation (MNCs) State and Market Political Economy of COVID 19 Crisis Globalization and Indian Economy Banking Crisis	10

Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy 2. Approaches to Political Economy 3. Poverty Alleviation Programme (MGNREGA, SGSY, PMGSY) 4. Problems of Indian Agricultural 5. Liberalisation and Privatisation Process 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the relevance of different stakeholders in formulating Political Economy in India • To develop comprehensive and interdisciplinary knowledge between the various political and economic issues and challenges in India • To develop theoretically rich and empirically grounded knowledge about the Indian Economic system • To motivate and inform students about the opportunities and future prospects in the field. 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>Brass, Paul R, (1992), The Politics of India Since Independence, Cambridge</p> <p>Byres, Terence, J., (ed). (1994). The State and Development Planning in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Chatterjee, Partha. (1997). A Possible India: Essays in Political Criticism. Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Das, Arvind N. (1994). India Invented: A Nation in the Making. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.</p> <p>Frankel, Francine. R. (1978). India's Political Economy:1947-1977: The Gradual Revolution. Princeton: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Gadde, Omprasad. (2016). From Project Based Lending to Policy Based Lending: An Evaluation of Structural Adjustment Lending Policy of World Bank. Journal of Social and Administrative Sciences, 3(1): 56-62.</p> <p>Khilnani, Sunil. (1997). The Idea of India. London: Hanush Hamilton.</p> <p>Kohli, Atul. (1996). Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Mukherji, Rahul. (2012). Political Economy of Reforms in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Pai, Sudha. Handbook of Politics in Indian States: Regions, Parties, and Economic Reforms. Delhi: Oxford India Handbooks.</p> <p>Banerjee and Iyer. 2010. Colonial Land Tenure, Electoral Competition, and Public Goods in India. in Diamond and Robinson, eds. Natural Experiments of History.</p> <p>Francine R. Frankel, 2004, India's Political Economy, Delhi. OUP</p> <p>Llyod Rudolf and Rudolf, Susan, In Pursuit of Laxmi, Chicago Press, 1987.</p> <p>Nirja Gopal Jayal, and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, 2011, The Oxford Companion to the Politics in India, Delhi, OUP.</p>		

Pranab Bardhan, 1998, The Political Economy of Development in India, Delhi, OUP
 Rahul Mukherjee, (ed.), 2007, India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms. New Delhi, OUP.
 Rob Jenkins, 2000, Economic Reform in India, Cambridge, CUP
 Stuart Colbridge and John Harris, 2000, Reinventing India, Cambridge Polity
 Terence J. Byres (ed.), 1998, The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India, Delhi, OUP
 Terry J. Byres, 1999, The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence, Oxford University Press.
 Vijaya Joshi and L.M.D. Little, 1998. India's Economic Reform 1991-2001, Delhi, OUP.

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-VII	MAJOR-SIXTEEN
PAPER	DISSERTATION TOPIC
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100
<p>NOTE: During 7th semester for Major-16, students have to submit a progress report during term end examination, on the Dissertation topic (Evaluation-100 marks).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference: University Regulations, Page No. 4&5</p>	

EIGHTH SEMESTER

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE		
SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-SEVENTEEN	
PAPER	HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05	
<p>COURSE OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The programme provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It also develops investigative and analytical skills. Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society, such as fairness, dignity, equality, and respect. They are all an important form of protection for us especially those who may face abuse, neglect, and isolation.</p>		
Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	Human Rights: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Significance of Human Rights	10
II	Generation of Human Rights: 1 st Generation (Civil Rights and Political Rights) 2 nd Generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) 3 rd Generation (Group/Collective Rights)	05
III	Human Rights Movement in India	15
IV	Human Rights and Indian Constitution: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy	15
V	Protection and of Human Rights in India, Hindrances to the protection of Human Rights in India	15
VI	Successes and Failures of Human Rights Movement in India	05
VII	Protection of Human Rights Act: National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Court	
VIII	United Nations and Human Rights: International Implementation Mechanism for Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Protection Mechanism for Human Rights	05
IX	Globalisation and Human Rights, Terrorism and Human Rights	05
X	Human Rights and Human Development: Human Rights of the Minority Communities Human Rights of the Refugees Rights to Environment Rights to Child Rights to Persons with Disabilities	05

Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Human Rights 2. Human Rights and Indian Constitution 3. Successes and Failures of Human Rights Movement in India 4. United Nations and Human Rights 5. Human Rights and Human Development 	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME: Its outcomes for respecting and promoting human rights are that governments bear the primary responsibility. However, every individual owes it to themselves and their communities to promote human rights. That can seem like a challenging task but there are many ways you can undertake this mission in both your daily life and as a lifelong goal.</p>		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>Buergenthal, T. and D. Shelton, Protecting Human Rights in the Americas (Strasburg: 1995) Buergenthal, T. and R. Norris, Human Rights under the Inter-American System (New York: Dobbs Ferry, 1983) Carey, J., U.N. Protection of Civil and Political Rights (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1970) Cassese, A., ed., Human Rights: Thirty Years after the Universal Declaration (1979) Cassese, J., Human Rights in Changing World (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990) Davidson, Scot, The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1992) Del Russo, A.L., International Protection of Human Rights (Washington: Lerner Law Books, 1971). Falk, Richard, Human Rights and the State Sovereignty (New York: Halmes and Meiser Publishers, 1981) Ganji, M., International Protection of Human Rights (Geneva: Droz, 1962) Harris, D.S., The European Social Charter (Charlottesville, 1984). Hurst, Hannum, Guide to International Human Rights Practice (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984) Jacobs, Francis G. and R.C.A. White, The European Convention on Human Rights, (Oxford: Clarendon University Press, 1996)</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE

Note: Major-18 will be Elective related to Discipline, which can be chosen from a pool of course

SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-EIGHTEEN
PAPER	UNITED NATIONS AND GOBAL CONFLICTS
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05

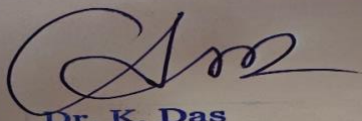
COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course will first introduce students to the historical, theoretical, and practical foundations of the United Nations and its predecessor. Students will be able to define the United Nations structure and functioning and explain the UN's main organs and their development. After establishing foundational and structural understanding of the United Nations, this course will discuss the UN's influence as an intergovernmental organisation for public policy and international norm setting in the areas of security, peacekeeping, human rights and development. The international legal underpinnings that guide the UN will be highlighted throughout the course. This course will also discuss the Various Global Conflict, like Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Afghanistan War, Palestine-Israel War.

Unit	Topic	No. of Lectures 90
I	United Nations (UNO): Genesis and the Charter, Comparative analysis between League of Nations and UNO	10
II	Objectives and Principles of the United Nations	05
III	Structure of the UNO: The General Assembly The Security Council The Economic and Social Council The Trusteeship Council The International Court of Justice The Secretariat	15
IV	Specialised Agencies of the UNO: International Labour Organisation (ILO) World Health Organisation (WHO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	15
V	United Nations and Economic Reconstruction: International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) World Trade Organisation (WTO)	15
VI	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Collective Security under the UNO	05
VII	Methods of the pacific settlement of international disputes under the UNO, Peace-Keeping Operation of the UNO	

VIII	Millennium Declaration of the UNO (2000)	05
IX	Success and failure of the UNO	05
X	Global Conflict: Korean War Vietnam War Cuban Missile Crisis Afghanistan War Palestine-Israel War	05
Project (Handwritten)	Project Report on any one of the following topics within 1000 words: 1. Genesis and the Charter 2. Objectives and Principles of the United Nations 3. The General Assembly 4. The Security Council 5. Peace-Keeping Operation of the UNO 6. Success and failure of the UNO	05
<p>COURSE OUTCOME:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret the challenges of cooperation and analyse collective security as an organising concept; • Recognise the context in which the UN identifies the need for international intervention, including peacekeeping operations and the responsibility to protect • Understand the tension between state sovereignty and humanitarian intervention. • Discuss the UN sanctions regime and assess its effectiveness. 		
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <p>Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008): The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education</p> <p>Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006): International Relations. 6th edn. New Delhi: Pearson</p> <p>Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005): The United Nations: an introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave,</p> <p>Basu, Rumki (2014): United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers</p> <p>Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.): (2008) The globalization of world politics. an introduction to international relations. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press</p> <p>Viotti, P.R. and Kauppi, M.V. (2007): International relations and world politics-security, economy, identity. 3rd edn. New Delhi: Pearson Education,</p>		

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE 4 YEARS COURSE	
SEMESTER-VIII	MAJOR-NINETEEN
PAPER	FINAL DISSERTATION REPORT
CREDIT-06	FULL MARKS:100 (75+10+10+05) Written:75, Project:10, CE:10 and Attendance:05
<p>NOTE: During the end of 8th semester for Major-19, student has to submit a Final Dissertation report on the same topic (Evaluation-100 marks)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference: University Regulations, Page No. 5</p>	



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