

Suggested Readings:

1. Geetha, V. (2007) *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: Stree.
2. Jagger, Alison. (1983) *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. U.K.: Harvester Press.
3. Rowbotham, Shiela. (1993) *Women in Movements*. New York and London: Routledge.
4. Jayawardene, Kumari. (1986) *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*. London: Zed Books.
5. Forbes, Geraldine (1998) *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Desai, Neera & Thakkar, Usha. (2001) *Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Semester VIII**Honours with Research****B.A. Political Science****SEMESTER-VIII****(MAJOR)****POL-M-T-14: Understanding South Asia****Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50****Course Objectives:**

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Understand the Geo-politics of South Asia as a region.
- Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.
- Understand the process of regional integration in South Asia.
- Identify the major environmental issues in South Asia.

Unit 1: South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions.

Unit 2: Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy;
b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)

Unit 4: Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.

Suggested Readings:

1. B.H.Farmer, *An Introduction to South Asia*, London, Rutledge, 1993.
2. Baxter et al (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Boulder, West view, 1987.
3. Robert W. Stern, *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia*, New Delhi, India Research Press, 2001.
4. Urmila Phadnis and RajatGanguly, *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, Delhi, Sage, 2001.
5. Hamza Alavi and John Harriss (ed.), *The Sociology of Developing States: South Asia*, New Delhi, Houndmill: Macmillan, 1987.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)
POL-M-T-15: Public Policy
Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50**

Course Objective: This course will help the students to be familiarized with the concept of public policy, changing pattern of development, different models and actors in framing public policy. The course will also enrich the students about contemporary public policies of India.

Unit 1: Public Policy – Meaning and Nature, Origin, Basic features, Importance, Different types.

Unit 2: Models for Public Policy Analysis- Institutional Model, Elite Theory, Incremental Model, Public choice Model, Systems Model and Rational Policy Making Model.

Unit 3: Determinants of Public Policy- Political Parties, Interest Groups, Mass Media, Social Movements and International Agencies.

Unit 4: Values in Public Policy-Bridge between Politics and Policy.

Unit 5: Globalization and Policy Making- Capacity of the State.

Unit 6: Public Policies in India with reference to Health, Education, Food Security and Environment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Michael Moran, Martin Rein & Robert E. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, OUP, New York, 2006
2. Thomas R. dye, Understanding Public Policy, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2002
3. James Anderson, Public Policy Making, Cengage Learning, New York, 2013
4. Yehezkel Dror, Public Policy Making Reexamined, Routledge, London, 1983
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice, Sage, New Delhi, 2019
6. Jenny Stewart, Public Policy Values, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2009
7. Kuldeep Mathur, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, OUP, New Delhi, 2015
8. Rajesh Chakrabarti & Kaushiki Sanyal, Public in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2017

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)**

POL-M-T-16: Methods and Instruments of Data Collection in Social Science Research

Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Understand the meaning and ways of analysing and managing qualitative and quantitative data.
- Learn the meaning and methods of collecting data through sampling.
- Learn the usage of instruments of primary and secondary data collection.
- Understand the concept of reliability and validity.

Unit 1: Analysis of Data: Qualitative Research versus Quantitative Research- Main Features, What is Qualitative Data? What is Quantitative Data? Strategies and Techniques for managing Qualitative Data, Strategies and Techniques for managing Quantitative Data.

Unit 2: Methods of Data collection: Concept of Sampling – Types of Sampling, Principles of Sampling, Sample size, Sampling Frame, determining the sample size, Non-response and Sampling Error Concepts; Population – Parameter and Statistical population.

Unit 3: Instruments of Data collection: Primary versus Secondary Data- Primary data collection Instruments – a) Observation, b) Interview, c) Questionnaire.

Unit 4: Reliability and validity of research Instrument: - The Concept of Validity, Types of Validity- Face and Content Validity, Concurrent and Predictive Validity, Construct Validity,

The concept of Reliability, Factors affecting Reliability of a research instrument, External Consistency Procedures and Internal Consistency Procedures.

Suggested Readings:

1. Stephen D. Lapan, Marlyn T. Quartaroli and Frances Julia Riemer (Eds.). Qualitative Research An Introduction to Methods and Designs, Jossey Bass Wiley, San Fransisco, 2012.
2. Matt Henn, Mark, Weinstein and Nick Foard, A Short Introduction to Social Research, Sage, 2006.
3. W.L. Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2014.
4. David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods. 2nd edition, London: Rutledge, 2015.
5. Norman K. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln (eds.) The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research, 3rd edition, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2005.
6. David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2014.
7. William Outhwaite and Stephen P. Turner (eds.) The Sage Handbook of Social Science Methodology, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2007.
8. W.L. Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, 7th edition, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2014.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)
POL-M-T-17: Dissertation
Major; Credit-12**

Course objectives:

After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- Apply the knowledge gained through different courses in practical field.
- Solve problems related to his course of study.
- Document, calculate, analyse and interpret data.

- Deduce findings from different studies
- Write and report in standard academic formats.

Guidelines:

- The students undertaking this course shall be allotted a supervisor/mentor/guide at the beginning of the semester.
- The student shall select a topic for dissertation from any field of Political Science taking help from the supervisor/mentor/guide.
- The work completed within the stipulated time and written in standard academic format shall be submitted at the end of the semester.
- The work shall be evaluated on the basis of the written document submitted by the student and a *viva-voce* conducted on the same.

Suggested Readings:

1. Smith, K., Todd M., Waldman, J., *Doing Your Undergraduate Social Science Dissertation*, USA, Rutledge, 2009.
2. Burnett Judith , *Doing Your Social Science Dissertation*, London, Sage Publications, 2009.
3. Lovitts, Barbara E. & Wert, Ellen L., *Developing Quality Dissertations in the Social Sciences: A Graduate Student's Guide to achieving excellence*, Virginia, Stylus Publishing, 2009.

Honours without Research

B.A. Political Science

SEMESTER-VIII

(MAJOR)

POL-M-T-14: Understanding South Asia

Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Understand the Geo-politics of South Asia as a region.
- Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.
- Understand the process of regional integration in South Asia.
- Identify the major environmental issues in South Asia.

Unit 1: South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions.

Unit 2: Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)

Unit 4: Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.

Suggested Readings:

1. B.H.Farmer, *An Introduction to South Asia*, London, Rutledge, 1993.
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3. Robert W. Stern, *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia*, New Delhi, India Research Press, 2001.
4. Urmila Phadnis and RajatGanguly, *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, Delhi, Sage, 2001.
5. Hamza Alavi and John Harriss (ed.), *The Sociology of Developing States: South Asia*, New Delhi, Houndmill: Macmillan, 1987.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)
POL-M-T-15: Public Policy
Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50**

Course Objective:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Get familiarized with the concept of public policy.
- Understand the changing pattern of development, different models and actors in framing public policy.
- Know about contemporary public policies of India.

Unit 1: Public Policy – Meaning and Nature, Origin, Basic features, Importance, Different types.

Unit 2: Models for Public Policy Analysis- Institutional Model, Elite Theory, Incremental Model, Public choice Model, Systems Model and Rational Policy Making Model.

Unit 3: Determinants of Public Policy- Political Parties, Interest Groups, Mass Media, Social Movements and International Agencies.

Unit 4: Values in Public Policy-Bridge between Politics and Policy.

Unit 5: Globalization and Policy Making- Capacity of the State.

Unit 6: Public Policies in India with reference to Health, Education, Food Security and Environment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Michael Moran, Martin Rein & Robert E. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, OUP, New York, 2006
2. Thomas R. dye, Understanding Public Policy, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2002
3. James Anderson, Public Policy Making, Cengage Learning, New York, 2013
4. Yehezkel Dror, Public Policy Making Reexamined, Routledge, London, 1983
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice, Sage, New Delhi, 2019
6. Jenny Stewart, Public Policy Values, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2009
7. Kuldeep Mathur, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, OUP, New Delhi, 2015
8. Rajesh Chakrabarti & Kaushiki Sanyal, Public in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2017

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)**

POL-M-T-16: Methods and Instruments of Data Collection in Social Science Research

Major; Credit-4; Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Understand the meaning and ways of analysing and managing qualitative and quantitative data.
- Learn the meaning and methods of collecting data through sampling.
- Learn the usage of instruments of primary and secondary data collection.
- Understand the concept of reliability and validity.

Unit 1: Analysis of Data: Qualitative Research versus Quantitative Research- Main Features, What is Qualitative Data? What is Quantitative Data? Strategies and Techniques for managing Qualitative Data, Strategies and Techniques for managing Quantitative Data.

Unit 2: Methods of Data collection: Concept of Sampling – Types of Sampling, Principles of Sampling, Sample size, Sampling Frame, determining the sample size, Non-response and Sampling Error Concepts; Population – Parameter and Statistical population.

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Unit 4: Reliability and validity of research Instrument: - The Concept of Validity, Types of Validity- Face and Content Validity, Concurrent and Predictive Validity, Construct Validity, The concept of Reliability, Factors affecting Reliability of a research instrument, External Consistency Procedures and Internal Consistency Procedures.

Suggested Readings:

1. Stephen D. Lapan, Marlyn T. Quartaroli and Frances Julia Riemer (Eds.). Qualitative Research An Introduction to Methods and Designs, Jossey Bass Wiley, San Fransisco, 2012.
2. Matt Henn, Mark, Weinstein and Nick Foard, A Short Introduction to Social Research, Sage, 2006.
3. W.L. Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2014.
4. David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods. 2nd edition, London: Rutledge, 2015.
5. Norman K. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln (eds.) The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research, 3rd edition, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2005.
6. David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2014.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)
POL-M-T-18: Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges
Major; Credit-6; Full Marks-75**

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

- Understand basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions.
- Get an overview of current issues and debates in the field with focus on the problems specific to India
- Develop a basic understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Understand the issues and challenges of Human Rights in India.
- Promote respect, understanding and appreciation for diversity.

Unit 1: Human Rights and Duties: Conceptual Perspectives- Indian Philosophical Foundation of Human Rights in India- Constitution and Institutional Aspects of Human Rights in India.

Unit 2: Human Rights and Working Class, Farmers, Migrant Workers and Refugees in India: Labour Problems in India, Bonded Labour, Violations of Rights of Refugees in India. World Trade Organization and Labour Rights in India, Impact of Liberalization and Privatisation on Human Rights of Laborers in India, Special Laws, Institutions and policies for protection of Working Class and Refugees in India.

Unit 3: Human Rights and Women in Contemporary Indian Society: Patriarchy and oppressive social custom, gender discrimination and offences against women like domestic violence, female foeticide, Child Marriage, sexual harassment in private and public domain, Prostitution, Special Laws, Institutions and policies for protection of women in India.

Unit 4: Human Rights and Children in Contemporary Indian Society: Child Labour, child dropout and illiteracy, Child abuse inside and outside home, street children, child trafficking, juvenile delinquency, Special Laws, Institutions and policies for protection of children in India.

Unit 5: Human Rights and Minority Groups in India: Caste and Discrimination: Untouchability, Dalit Rights, Rights of Indigenous People and Tribal's in India, Rights of ethnic and religious Minority groups, human Rights Issues of the Sexually Minority Groups, Institutions and policies for protection of minority groups in India.

Unit 6: Ecological and Environment Rights: right to a healthy Environment & principle of Sustainable Development, Biodiversity, Forest rights, Animal rights in India. Environment vs Development debate, Special Laws and Policies for protection of Environment in India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Lina Gonsalves, 2001, women and Human rights, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
2. Sankar, Sen, 2002, Tryst with Law, Enforcement and Human Rights. A.P.H Publishing Corporation
3. John, K. Thomas (ed) 2005, Human Rights of Tribal Isha Books, New Delhi
4. Amar Gupta, 2005, Human Rights of Indigenous People, Isha Books
5. H.M. Seervani (ed) 2006, Constitutional law of India, Universal Law Publisher, Co. Pvt. Ltd
6. Dr. Mehraj Begum (ed), 2000, Human Rights in India, Issues and Perspectives, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

7. Jack Donnelly, 2005, Universal Human Rights in theory and practice, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
8. Asgar Ali Engineer, 2006, Muslim and India, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. K.P. Saxena (ed), 2003, Human Rights and the Constitution vision and the reality, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Bimal Kumar, 2000, Problems of Working Children, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
11. Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A fiftieth Anniversary Anthology, Bahia Tahzib, Kees van der Heijden, Netherlands, Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Springer Netherlands, 1998.
12. Protection of Human Rights and National Human rights Commission Reflections, N.K. Padhi, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007.
13. National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation , functioning and future prospects, Volume 2, Arun Roy, Khama Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
14. Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables". By Human Rights Watch Asia, Smita Narula, Human Rights Watch (Organization), 1999.
15. Untouchability in Rural India. By Ghanshyam Shah, Harsh Mander, Sukhadeo Thorat, Satish Deshpande, Amita Baviskar, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
16. Child Sexual abuse and Protection Laws in India, By Debarati Halder, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
17. Child Rights in India: challenges and Social Action, by Geeta Chopra, Springer India, 2015.
18. Violence against Women and Girls: Lessons from South Asia, by Jennifer L. Solotaroff, Rohini Prabha Pande, World Bank Publications, 2014.
19. Violence against Women in India: Mahesh K. Nalla, N. Prabha Unnitham, Taylor and Francis, 2019.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-VIII
(MAJOR)**

POL-M-T-19: Indian Administration

Major; Credit-6; Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:

Unit 1: A Few Important Central Ministries: Ministries of Home, Finance and External Affairs.

Unit 2: Secretariat Administration-The Cabinet Secretary-Prime Minister's Secretariat and P.M.O.

Unit 3: Planning Process in India-The Planning Commission and its rise and decline-National Development Council-Finance Commission.

Unit 4: Bureaucracy in India- The Generalist-Specialist (Technocrat) controversy.

Unit 5: Personnel Administration in India-Role of UPSC.

Unit 6: Legislative Control over Administration-The Public Accounts Committee-The Estimates Committee.

Unit 7: Forms of Public Sector in India-Patterns of Management.

Unit 8: Judicial Control over Public Administration in India.

Unit 9: Local Self-Government in India-Urban and Rural-Structure and Function.

Suggested Readings:

1. Maheshwari, S.R., *Indian Administration*, New Delhi, Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., 2001.
2. Chakrabarty, B. & Chand, P., *Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice*, New Delhi, SAGE Publications, 2016.
3. Arora, R.K. & Goyal, R., *Indian Public Administration: Institutions & Issues*, New Delhi, Wishwa Prakashan, 1996.
4. Prasad, K., *Indian Administration: Politics, Policies, and Prospects*, New Delhi, Pearson-Longman, 2006.
5. Singh, H. & Singh, P., *Indian Administration*, New Delhi, Pearson, 2011.
6. Avasthi, A. & Avasthi, A.P., *Indian Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra , 2020.