

B.A. Political Science (Major)
SEMESTER-I
POL-M-T-1: Understanding Political Theory : Concepts
Core Course; Credit-6; Full Marks-75

Course Objective

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

Understand certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory

Develop the skills required to understand and assess the critical concepts in Political Theory.

Unit 1: What is Politics?

Unit 2: Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (Monistic and Pluralistic); Power and Authority--- types and linkages;

Unit 3: Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality .

Unit 4: Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.

Unit 5: Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.

Unit 6: Key concepts V: Citizenship.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi, Pearson Longman, 2008.
2. Swift, Adam, *Political Philosophy: A Beginners' Guide for Students and Politicians*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006.
3. Held, David, *Models of Democracy*, Stanford University Press, California, 2006.
4. Daniels, Norman, *Reading Rawls: Critical Studies on Rawls' 'A Theory of Justice'*, Stanford University Press, California, 1989.
5. Heywood Andrew, *Key Concepts in Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, 04-Nov-2000.
6. Gauba, O. P., *Introduction to Political Theory*., New Delhi , Macmillan, 2009.
7. Johari, J. C., *Contemporary Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends* ,New Delhi ,Sterling Publishers, 2006.
8. Ramaswamy, S., *Political Theory: Ideas and Concept*, Delhi , PHI,2015.
9. Roy, A. & Bhattacharya, M., *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions* ,Kolkata, World Press, 1962.
10. Verma, S.P., *Modern Political Theory*, New Delhi, Vikash Publishing House, 1975.
11. McKinnon, C. (2008). 'introduction', *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.
12. Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.) (2003) *Political Concepts*. Manchester, Manchester University Press.
13. Vincent, A. (2004). *The Nature of Political Theory*. New York. Oxford University Press.
14. Jaggar, A. (1983). *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. Forbes Boulevard. Rowman and Littlefield.
15. Knowles, D. (2001). *Political Philosophy*. London. Routledge. Pp69—132.
16. Mill, J.S. (1991). *On Liberty and Other Essays*. ed. Jon Gay. Oxford. Oxford University Press.
17. Rawls, J. (1971) *A Theory of Justice*. Harvard. Harvard University Press.
18. Dworkin, R. (1977). *Taking Rights Seriously*. London. Duckworth.
19. Dryzek, J. (2000). *Deliberative Democracy and Beyond*. Oxford. Oxford University Press.
20. Miller, D. (2006). *The Liberty Reader*. Edinburgh. University of Edinburgh Press.
- 21.. Arblaster, A. (1994). *Democracy*. (2nd edition). Buckingham. Open University Press.

B.A. Political Science (Minor)
SEMESTER-I
POL-MI--T-1: Indian Constitution
Minor Course; Credit-4; Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Develop a basic understanding about the structure of the Indian Constitution.
- Understand the nature of federalism in India.
- Get an idea about the Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens' and the role that the Indian judiciary play in protecting and upholding these rights.

Unit 1: Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly, the Preamble and Philosophy of Indian Constitution.

Unit 2: Rights and Duties: Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit 3: Federalism and Decentralization in India: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations – Nature and Evolving Trends of Federalism in India, 5th and 6th Schedules, Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.

Unit 4 : Union Executive: President and Vice President. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Relationship between President and Prime Minister

Unit 5: Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Composition and Functions, Speaker.

Unit 6: The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Composition and Functions, Judicial Activism & Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, D.D., Manohar, V.R., Banerjee B.P., Khan S. A., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur , Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2008.
2. Kashyap, S.C., *Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994.
3. Chakrabarty, Bidyut & Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 2008.
4. Kochanek, Stanley A. & Hardgrave Robert L.(Jr), *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, USA, Thomson Wadsworth, 2008.
5. Johari J.C., *Indian Government and Politics: Basic Framework and State Structure*, New Delhi, Vikash Publication, 1974.
6. Austin, Granville, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford, 1966.
7. Austin, Granville , *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003
8. S.K. Chaube (2009). *The Making and Working of the Constitution*, Delhi. National Book Trust.
9. P. Mehta and N, Jayal (2010). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
10. Louise Tillin (2013). *Remapping India: New States and their Political Origins*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
11. L, Rudolph and S, Rudolph. (2008). *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty-Year Perspective, 1956-2006*. Volume 2. *The Realm of Institutions: State Formations and Institutional Change*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press. Pp 183-210.

**B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-I**

POL--SEC-P-1: Legislative Practices and Procedures

Skill Enhancement Course; Credit-3. Full Marks-45

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- To Identify the legislative process in India at various levels,
- To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process.
- To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.

Unit 2: Legislative Process - How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.

Unit 3: Legislative Committees: Types and role – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.

Unit 4 : Budget Document : Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

Suggested Readings:

1. Jayal, N and Mehta, P (eds), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi
2. B. Jalan, (2007) *India's Politics*, New Delhi: Penguin.
3. Mathur, C.T. (2020) ---Legislative Support---Legislative Practices and Procedures. Shivalik Prakashan
4. Dey, Moitri, Datta, Paromita, Kumari, Radha & Kaur S.P. ----A Primer on Legislative Support. Adroit Publishers.
5. Kapur, D. and P. Mehta eds. (2005) *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
6. Shankar, B. & Rodriguez, V. (2011) *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Malhotra, G. (2002) *Fifty years of Indian Parliament*. New Delhi. Lok Sabha Secretariate.
8. Singh, D. (2016). *The Indian Parliament. Beyond Seal and Signature of Democracy*, Gurgaon, India, Universal Law Publishing.
9. H. Kalra, (2011) *Public Engagement with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
10. Subhash Kashyap, (2006) *Parliamentary Procedure, Law Privilege, Practice & Precedents* - Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
11. Madhavan, M.R. & N.Wahi *Financing of Election Campaigns* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delh, 2008:
http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/conference/Campaign_finance_brief.pdf
12. Vanka, S. *Primer on MPLADS* Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2008.
can be accessed on: <http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads-487/>

**B.A. Political Science(Value Added Course)
SEMESTER-I**

**Course Code- Pol-VA-T-1 ,Environmental Studies (Value Added Course)
Credit-4. Full Marks-50**

B.A. Political Science (Multidisciplinary Course)
SEMESTER-I
Course Code- Pol-MU-T-1, Multidisciplinary Course
Credit-3. Full Marks-45

Semester II

B.A. Political Science (Major) SEMESTER-II
POL-M-T-2: Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Core Course; Credit-6; Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

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

- Understand the contemporary approaches to the study of politics. .
- Develop a critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the use of relevant conceptual too kit..
- Assess the critical and contemporary debates in Political Theory.

Unit 1: Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural - Functionalism.

Unit 2: Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.

Unit 3: Approaches III: Feminist.

Unit 4: Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.

Unit 5: Key ideas: State ; Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value .

Unit 6: Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bottomore, Tom, *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought*; UK, Wiley Publishers, 1992.
2. McLellan, David, *Marxism after Marx* , UK, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.
3. Kolakowski, Leszek , *Main Currents of Marxism; Founders : The Founders, the Golden Age, the Breakdown* , New York, W.W. Norton Publishers, 1978.
4. Avineri, Shlomo, *The Social & Political Thought of Karl Marx*; Cambridge , Cambridge University Press, 1968
5. Worsley , Peter, *Marx and Marxism*, London, Routledge, 2002
6. Gaus, Garald F and and Kukathas ed, *Handbook of Political Theory*, sage Publications , New Delhi, 2004 .
7. Berlin, Isaiah. (1969) *Four Essays on Liberty*.
8. Evans, M. (ed.) *The Edinburgh Companion to Contemporary Liberalism*.
9. Goodin, Robert E and Reeve, Andrew. Eds. *Liberal Neutrality*. 1989.
10. Meadowcroft, James. (ed.) *The Liberal Political Tradition: Contemporary Reappraisals*. (1996).
11. Nagel, Thomas. *Equality and Partiality*. (1991).
12. Quong, Jonathan. *Liberalism Without Perfection*. (2011).
13. Rawls, John. *Political Liberalism*. (1993)
14. Raz, Joseph. *The Morality of Freedom*. (1986)
15. Sandel, Michael. (ed.) *Liberalism and its Critics*.
16. Jagger, Alison. *Feminist Politics and Human Nature* (1984)
17. Mitchell, Juliet and Oakley, Ann. *What is Feminism?* (1986)
18. De Beauvoir, Simone, *The Second Sex*. (1949).
19. Rossi, Alice. (ed.) *The Feminist Papers. From Adams to de Beauvoir*. (1973)
20. MacKinnon, Catherine, A. *Feminism Unmodified. Discourses of Life and Law*. (1987); *Towards a Feminist Theory of the State*.
21. Singer, Peter. (2018) *Marx: A Very Short Introduction*.
22. Wolff, Jonathan. (2003) *Why Read Marx Today?*
23. Browning, Gary. (2016) *A History of Modern Political Thought. The Question of Interpretation*.

B.A. Political Science (Minor) SEMESTER-II
POL-MI-T-2: Politics in India
Core Course; Credit-4; Full Marks-50

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Develop a basic understanding about the Indian party system and electoral politics.
- Identify the major challenges to the process of Nation-building in India.
 - It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Unit1. The Indian Party System – Main Features- Major National Political Parties – Major Regional Political Parties- From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions.

Unit 2. Identity Politics and Social Cleavages in India- Role of Caste, Class and Religion in politics.

Unit 3. Electoral Politics in India: The Election Commission- Electoral Reforms in India – Voting Behaviour in India- Its major determinants- Defection Politics in India – Crime and Politics in India.

Unit 4. Nation Building in India – Major Challenges - Regionalism in India- Main Components- Regionalism versus Nationalism Debate- Major Regional movements in India – Gorkhaland and Bodoland movement.

Suggested Readings:

1. Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002.
2. Sridharan, *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2013.

3. Frankel F., Hasan, Z., and R. Bhargava (eds.) *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in Democracy*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002.
4. Baruah, S. ed., *Ethnonationalism in India: A Reader*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012.
5. Brass, P., *The Politics of India Since Independence*, Delhi: Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books, 1990.
6. Vora, R. and Palshikar, S. (eds.) *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage, 2004.
7. Menon, Nivedita & Nigam Aditya, *Power and Contestation: India since 1989*, London: Fernwood Publishing, Halifax and Zed Books, 2007.
8. Mehta, P. and Jayal N. (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010.
9. R. Kothari, *Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970.
10. Kohli Atul (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
11. P. Chibber & R. Verma (2018) *Ideology and Identity. The Changing Party Systems of India*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
12. T. Byres. Ed. (1994) *The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press. 1994.
13. S. Ganguly, L Diamond, and M. Plattner. (eds.) *The State of India's Democracy*, Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.

B.A. Political Science (Skill Enhancement Course)
SEMESTER-II
POL-SEC-P-2 : Nationalism in India
Core Course; Credit-3 Full Marks-45
Course Objectives:

After end of this course learner will able to-

- Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it.
- Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.

Unit 1: Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry and administration system.

Unit 2: Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the new middle class in India.

Unit 3: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Birth of INC & Liberal constitutionalist phase , Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists.

Unit4: Partition and Independence: Communalism in Indian Politics – The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandra, B., *Essays on Colonialism*, Hyderabad, Orient Blackswan, 1999.
2. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, M., Mukherjee, A., Panikkar, K.N. & Mahajan S., *India's Struggle for Independence (1857-1947)*, New Delhi, Penguin, 2016.
3. Young, R., *Postcolonialism : A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.
4. Bandopadhyay, S., *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2015. (revised edition)
5. Sarkar, S., *Modern India (1885-1847)*, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.
6. Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, Popular, 1987
7. Chatterjee, P. (1993) *The Nation and its Fragments. Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.
8. B. Chakraborty and R. Pandey. (2010) *Modern Indian Political Thought*. New Delhi. Sage Publications.
9. Dutta, G. Sobhanlal (2007) 'Imperialism and Colonialism: Towards a Postcolonial Understanding', in Dasgupta, Jyoti Bhushan (ed.) *Science, Technology, Imperialism and War*. New Delhi. Centre for Studies in Civilization Publication and DK, pp423-466.
10. Thapar, R. (2000) 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist and Post-Colonial', in De Souza P.R. (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*. New Delhi. Sage. Pp25-36.

B.A. Political Science (Summer Intern Ship)

SEMESTER-II

POL-SI-T-1: Summer Internship

Credit-4 Full Marks-50

Summer Internship

(Additional for Certificate/Diploma)

(Project/Seminar/Community Engagement Programme/MOOC Tutorial/Field Study etc)

B.A. Political Science (Ability Enhancement Course)

SEMESTER-II

AECC-1: Communicative English

Core Course; Credit-4 Full Marks-50

**B.A. Political Science (Multidisciplinary Course)
SEMESTER-II
Course Code- Pol-MU-T-2, Multidisciplinary Course
Credit-3. Full Marks-45**

Semester III

**B.A. Political Science (Major)
SEMESTER- III
Pol -M-T3: Indian Political Thought (Ancient and Medieval)
Core Course; Credit-6; Full Marks-75**

Course Objectives:

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

- Understand the key concepts of ancient Indian political thought.
- Identify the key concerns of medieval Indian political thinkers

Unit 1: Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview, Ideas on Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions.

Unit 2: Shantiparva with special reference to Rajdharma.

Unit 3: Buddhist political thought: Kingship and the relations between politics and Ethics.

Unit 4: Kautilya's Political Thought: Saptanga Theory of State – Mandala Theory and Diplomacy.

Unit5: Medieval Political Thought in India: A broad outline- Zia Barani: Good Sultan and Ideal Polity. Principle of Syncretism.

Unit6: Abul Fazl: Governance and Administration, Kabir: Syncretism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Altekar A. S., *The state and government in ancient India*, Delhi, Motiram Banarasidas, 1973.
2. Bhandarkar D. R., *Some aspects of ancient Indian polity*. Banaras, Banaras Hindu University, 1963.
3. Drekeimer C. *Kingship and Community in early India*, Burklay, University of California, 1962.
4. Ghoshal U. N., *A history of Indian Political Ideas*, Mumbai, Oxford University Press, 1966. 5. Jayaswal K. P., *Hindu Polity*, Calcutta, Butterworth Publishers, 1924.
6. Kangle R. D., *The Arthashastra of Kautilya*, 3 Vols., Mumbai, University of Mumbai, 1975.
7. Krishna Rao M. V.; *Studies in Kautilya*, Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1979.
8. Saletore B. A., *Ancient Indian Political thought and Institutions*, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1963.
9. Sharma J. P.; *Republics in ancient India*, London, E. J. Brill Publishers, 1968.
10. Singh, Mahendra Prasad & Roy, Himanshu eds., *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*, New Delhi, Pearson, 2011.
11. Mehta, V.R. & Mehta Vrajendra Raj, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation: from Manu to the Present Day*, New Delhi, Manohar Publishers, 1996.
12. Kabir. (2002) *The Bijak of Kabir*, (translated by L. Hess and S. Singh), Delhi: Oxford University Press, No. 30, 97, pp. 50-51 & 69- 70.

**B.A. Political Science (Minor)
SEMESTER- III**

**Pol -MI-T3: India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World.
Core Course; Credit-4; Full Marks-50**

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Have an insightful understanding about India's foreign policy preferences in the globalizing World.

- Identify the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.

Unit 1: India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power

Unit 2: India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia

Unit 3: India's Engagements with China

Unit 4: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies

Unit 5: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security Regimes.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dubey, M, *India's Foreign Policy Coping with the Changing World: Updated Edition with a New Chapter on Pakistan*, New Delhi, Orient Black Swan, 2016.
2. Dutt, Sagarika, *India in a Globalized World*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2015.
3. Malone, David M. and others, *Oxford Handbook of India's Foreign Policy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2015.
4. Ayres, A. and Raja Mohan, C. (eds), *Power Realignment in Asia: China, India, and the United States*, New Delhi, Sage, 2009.
5. Ganguly, Anirban, Chauthaiwale, Vijay & Sinha, Uttam Kumar, eds. *The Modi Doctrine: New Paradigms in India's Foreign Policy*, USA, Wisdom Tree, 2018.

B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER- III
Pol-MU-T-3: Multidisciplinary Course
Credit-3; Full Marks-45

B.A. Political Science
SEMESTER-III
POL--SEC-T-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy
Skill Enhancement Course; Credit-3. Full Marks-45

Course Objectives:

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

- Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.
- Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation.

Unit1: Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Unit 2: Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure- Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Unit3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights. Laws relating to cyber crimes.

Unit 4: System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals- Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.

Unit 5: Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law.

Unit 6 : Human Rights - emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration.

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, D. D & Others, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2008.
2. Kashyap, S, *Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994.
3. Gender Study Group, (1996) *Sexual Harassment in Delhi University, A Report*, Delhi: University of Delhi.
4. D. Srivastva, (2007) 'Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women in India: Constitutional and Legal Perspectives', in C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds) *Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. B.L. Wadhwa, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003.
6. Aggarwal, N., *Women and Law in India*, New Century, Delhi, 2002.

B.A. Political Science SEMESTER-III

Pol-VA-T-3 : Human Rights, Gender and Environment Value Added Course; Credit-4. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.
- Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.

- Help us to understand the conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience

Unit 1: Understanding Social Inequality: Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

Unit 2: Human Rights : Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms, Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit 3: Gender: Analysing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India.

Unit 4: Environment: Environmental and Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.
2. Baxi, Upendra (2002), The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
3. Beteille, Andre (2003), Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Geetha, V. (2002) Gender, Stree Publications, Kolkata.
5. Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) Social Movements in India, Sage Publications, Delhi.
6. Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) Environmental History of India, University of California Press, Berkeley.
7. Haragopal, G. (1997) The Political Economy of Human Rights, Himachal Publishing House, Mumbai.
8. Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) Gender and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi. Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for Women, Delhi.
9. Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India, Kali for Women, Delhi.
10. Gonsalves, Colin (2011) Kaliyug: The decline of human rights law in the period of globalization Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi.
11. Sen, Amartya, Development as Freedom (1999) New Delhi, OUP.

Semester IV

B.A. Political Science (Major)

SEMESTER- IV

Pol -M-T4: Indian Political Thought (Modern)

Core Course; Credit-6; Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

- After completion of the course the learners will be able to:
- Understand the key concerns of major political thinkers of modern India.
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Unit 1: Rammohan Roy– Views on rule of law, Rights, freedom of thought and social justice.

Unit 2: Vivekananda: Views on Cultural nationalism, Society and Education.

Unit 3: Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.

Unit4: Rabindranath Tagore: Critique of Nationalism and his views on Internationalism.

Unit 5: M.N.Roy: Views on National and Colonial Questions and Radical Humanism.

Unit 6: B.R. Ambedkar : Views on social justice and Constitutionalism.

Unit 7: Pandita Ramabai : Her views on Gender & Social Justice.

Unit 8: Pt. Nehru: Views on Socialism

Unit 9: Ram Manohar Lohia : Views on Socialism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Verma, V.P., *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1974.
2. Pantham, T. and Deutsch, K. eds., *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage publications, 1986.
3. Appadorai, A. ,*Documents on political thought in Modern India*, 02 Vols. Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1970.
4. Chakrabarty, B. & Pandey, R.K., *Modern Indian Political Thought : Text and Context*, New Delhi, Sage Publication, 2009.
5. K.N. Kakan (ed) *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi, Sage Publication, 1992.
6. Pramanik Nimai (ed), *Adhunik Bharater Samajik o Rajnitik Bhabna*, Kolkata, Chaya Prakasani, Vol.1, 2009.
7. Jayapalan, N., *Indian Political Thinkers: Modern Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 2003.

B.A. Political Science (Major)

SEMESTER- IV

Pol -M-T5: Understanding International Relations: Theories and Concepts.

Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Understand the major approaches to the study of International Relations
- Comprehend the main theories in International Relations
- Develop an idea about some major concepts of International Relations.

Unit 1: International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline – What is International Relations Theory?

Unit 2: The Great Debates in the discipline of International Relations: First, Second and Third.

Unit 3: Mainstream International Relations Theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism (c) Marxian - Dependency & World Systems theory (d) Feminist Approach (e) Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South.

Unit 4: National Power- Definition, Elements and Limitation – Balance of Power- Devices of maintaining Balance of Power- Collective Security.

Unit 5: Foreign Policy- Objectives – Instruments of foreign policy- Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.

Suggested Readings

1. Griffiths, Martin , International Relations Theory for the Twenty-First Century: An Introduction, NewYork, Routledge, 2007.
2. Jackson R & Sorensen G., Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Daddow, Oliver, International Relations Theory, Sage Publications, 2017. 4. Roach, Steven C., Griffiths, M & O'Callaghan, T., International Relations: The Key Concepts, Routledge, 2008.
5. Chatterjee A., International Relations Today: Concepts and Applications, New Delhi, Pearson, 2010.

B.A. Political Science (Minor)
SEMESTER- IV
Pol-MI-T4: Comparative Government and Politics
Minor Course ; Credit-4. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

- After completion of the course the learner will be able to:
- Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government. · Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems.
- Gain knowledge about the basic features of the constitution in UK,USA and PRC.

Unit 1: The Nature and Scope of Comparative Government - Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government- Going beyond Euro centrism.

Unit 2: Major approaches to the study of comparative politics ---Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach)- limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- origin and key features.

Unit 3: Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms – anti-colonial struggles and process of decolonization.

Unit 4: Socialism: Meaning, growth and Development.

Unit 5: Comparative study of the Constitutional Developments and Direct Democracy of: UK, USA, PRC, And Switzerland.

Suggested Readings :

1. Hague, Rod, Harrop, Martin & McCormick, John., *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, UK, Macmillan Education, Palgrave, 2016.
2. Johari, J.C., *New Comparative Government*, New Delhi, Lotus Press, 2006.
3. Blondel, J., *Comparative Government Introduction*, New York, Routledge, 2013.
4. Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, 2009.
5. Caramani, D. (edt.). *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.
6. Bhat, Mohd. Shafi, *Comparative Government and Politics: Political Analysis*, New Delhi, Educreation Publishing, 2011.

**B.A. Political Science(AECC)
SEMESTER- IV
AECC; Ability Enhancement Course
Credit-4. Full Marks-50**

B.A. Political Science (Summer Internship)
SEMESTER- IV
Pol-SI-T2; Summer Internship
Credit-4. Full Marks-50

