

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal



PROPOSED CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS (DRAFT) OF

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)
MAJOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

4-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME

(w.e.f. Academic Year 2023-2024)

Based on

**Curriculum & Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes
(CCFUP), 2023 & NEP, 2020**

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY, PASCHIM MIDNAPORE, WEST BENGAL

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY
BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) MAJOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
 (under CCFUP, 2023)

Level	YR.	SEM	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L-T-P	Marks				
								CA	ESE	TOTAL		
SEMESTER-III												
BA (Hons.)	2 nd	III	Major-3	PLSHMJ03	T: Indian Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			Major-4	PLSHMJ04	T: Comparative Government and Politics	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			SEC	PLSSSEC03	P: Legal Literacy and Awareness (Practical)	3	0-0-3	10	40	50		
			AEC	AEC03	Communicative English -2 (<i>common for all programmes</i>)	2	2-0-0	10	40	50		
			MDC	MDC03	Multidisciplinary Course -3 (<i>to be chosen from the list</i>)	3	3-0-0	10	40	50		
			Minor -3 (Disc.-I)	PLSMIN03	T: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
Semester-III Total								20		375		
SEMESTER-IV												
IV	IV	IV	Major-5	PLSHMJ05	T: Political Processes in India	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			Major-6	PLSHMJ06	T: Perspectives on Public Administration	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			Major-7	PLSHMJ07	T: Theories of International Relations	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			AEC	AEC04	MIL-2 (<i>common for all programmes</i>)	2	2-0-0	10	40	50		
			Minor-4 (Disc.-II)	PLSMIN04	T: UNO and Global Politics	4	3-1-0	15	60	75		
			Internship/ Apprent.	INT	Internship/ Apprenticeship - activities to be decided by the Colleges following the guidelines to be given later	4	0-0-4	-	-	50		
			Semester-IV Total					22		400		
TOTAL of YEAR-2								42		775		

MJ = Major, MI = Minor Course, SEC = Skill Enhancement Course, AEC = Ability Enhancement Course, MDC = Multidisciplinary Course, CA= Continuous Assessment, ESE= End Semester Examination, T = Theory, P= Practical, L-T-P = Lecture-Tutorial-Practical, MIL = Modern Indian Language

PROGRAMME AND SUBJECT OUTCOME

The subject of Political Science intends to equip students with an understanding of Power relations in society through the study of the following:

- ✓ The State, especially the structure, functions and processes of the Government in terms of existing written/ unwritten constitutions;
- ✓ The ‘value’ and ‘causal’ theories and also the long and rich history of political ideas and philosophy;
- ✓ Indian Government and Politics, as well as Comparative Government and Politics;
- ✓ International/ Global relations and politics;
- ✓ The theories and practices of a newly developed areas of Public Administration and Public Policy;
- ✓ Sociological understanding of Politics and Political Institutions are also formed through the study of Political Sociology;
- ✓ Various socio-political issues like Gender, Environment, Exclusion and Inclusion, Human Rights, Social and Political Movements are also given due importance;
- ✓ Research Methodology and hands-on experiences from the field;
- ✓ Various Skill Enhancement Courses like Media and Politics, Panchayati Raj Management Systems and Legal Awareness;
- ✓ It seeks to introduce the learners with various skills and experiences towards social change as well as being responsible citizens.

MAJOR (MJ)

MJ-3: Indian Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval

Credits 04

MJ-3T: Indian Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft. The thinking on politics and statecraft has been in all the great civilizations including India which is one of the most ancient and rich civilizations of the world. In India, academic sages and philosophers produced huge treasures of wisdom on politics, kingship, the functioning of government including the monarchy and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people. This course module will make them understand the ideas of some prominent ancient political thinkers of India in light of the key sources like Vedas, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Puranas and some of the texts written by some individual philosophers themselves.

This course also intends to acquaint students with the rich and vast ideas of medieval political thought of India based on Islamic tradition. Moreover, the culture of syncretism, i.e., *Sufism* and *bhakti* tradition will also be covered in it for better understanding of India's political thought.

Learning Outcome:

- a. The student will come to know about the ideas of individual sages and philosophers on politics and functioning of government.
- b. They will be able to interlink the themes on the functioning of the Monarchy and its relationship with the people taking the cue from the ideas of individual thinkers.
- c. Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions of ancient India.
- d. The students will be able to know the contribution of Islamic scholars' thoughts and ideas of state, Monarchy and functioning of government.

Course contents:

Group A		Teaching Hours
Sl	Topic	No of Classes
01	Ancient Indian Political Ideas: Basic Attributes	5
02	Western Narrative and Need for Indian Vocabulary: Sabha, Samiti, Janapad (Mahajanapad, Rajdharma); Santiparva in Mahabharata	8
03	Manu: Social Laws Kamandaka: Nitisara	7
04	Kautilya: Theory of State, Dandaniti, and Mandal Tattva	10

Group B**Teaching Hours**

Sl	Topic	No of Classes
05	Islamic Political Thought in Medieval India: Various Issues and Concepts	10
06	Ziauddin Barani: Ideal Polity	5
07	Abul Fazal: Theory of Monarchy	5
08	Sufism, Bhakti Movement and Cultural Syncretism: Kabir, Nanak	10

Suggested Readings:

1. A. Fazl, (1873) *The Ain-i Akbari* (translated by H. Blochmann), Calcutta: G. H. Rouse, pp. 47- 57.
2. Altekar, A S. (1955). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass.
3. Appadorai, A. (2002) *Political Thoughts in India*, Khama Publishers, Delhi.
4. Basham, A. L. (1981). *The wonder that was India*. Delhi: Rupa Paperback.
5. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1929). *Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Hindu Polity*. Varanasi: Banaras Hindu University.
6. Dutt, M. N. (2003). *Manusmriti*. New Delhi. Vedic Books.
7. Ghoshal, U. N. (1959). *A History of Indian Political Ideas: the Ancient Period and the Period of Transition to Middle Ages*. Oxford University Press.
8. I. Habib, (1998) 'Two Indian Theorist of The State: Barani and Abul Fazal', in Proceedings of the Indian History Congress. Patiala, pp. 15- 39.
9. I. Habib, (1998) 'Ziya Barni's Vision of the State', in *The Medieval History Journal*, Vol. 2, (1), pp. 19- 36.
10. Jayaswal, K. P. (1967). *Hindu Polity*. Bangalore: Bangalore Printing Press.
11. Kosambi, D.D. (1980). *Culture and Civilization in Ancient India*. Vikas Publishing House. Delhi.
12. M. Alam, (2004) 'Sharia Akhlaq', in *The Languages of Political Islam in India 1200-1800*, Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 26- 43
13. M. Shakir, (1986) 'Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 142- 160
14. Mukherjee, B. (1976). *Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy*. Calcutta: Minerva Associates Publications.
15. Prasad, B. (1928). *The State in Ancient India: A Study in the Structure and Practical Working of Political Institutions*. Allahabad: Indian Press Limited.
16. Roy, H. & Singh, M. P. (2017). *Indian Political Thought*, Pearson, Delhi.
17. S. Saberwal, (2008) 'Medieval Legacy', in *Spirals of Contention*, New Delhi: Routledge, pp.1 31

18. Shamashastri, R. (1915). *Kautilya's Arthashastra*- translated by R. Shamashastri with an introductory note by Dr. J.F. Fleet. Bangalore. Government Press.
19. Sharma, R. S. (2015). *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Paperback.
20. V. Mehta, (1992) 'The Imperial Vision: Barni and Fazal', in *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 134- 156.
21. V. Mehta, (1992) *Foundation of Indian Political Thought*, Delhi: Manohar.
22. Varma, V. P. (1974). *Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundations*. Motilal Banarsi Dass. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass.
23. Varma, V.P. (1986) *Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought*, Agra, Lakshmi Narain.
24. সত্যরত চক্রবর্তী (২০০৩) ভারতবর্ষঃ রাষ্ট্রভাবনা, প্রকাশন একুশে।
25. অরুণিমা রায়চৌধুরী (২০২৪) ভারতীয় জ্ঞান পরম্পরাঃ প্রতিহেয় অনুসন্ধান, সেতু প্রকাশনী।
26. ডঃ ভারতী মুখাজী (১৯৯৭) প্রাচীন ভারতবর্ষের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিত্তা, শ্রীভূমি পাবলিশিং কোম্পানী।
27. ডঃ ভারতী মুখাজী (১৯৯৭) প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগের ভারতবর্ষের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিত্তা, শ্রীভূমি পাবলিশিং কোম্পানী।

MJ-4: Comparative Government and Politics

Credits 04

MJ-4T: Comparative Government and Politics

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

The goal is to assist the students in comprehending the essence and extent of comparative politics, and to teach them the art of comparing political systems. The course focuses on a critical understanding of political regimes, structures, functions, and processes. The course also concentrates on the political economy and constitutional development of different countries and discusses contemporary debates on the changing nature of the state.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students can learn about the political systems, institutions, and culture of different countries.
- ✓ Students can compare states based on their political culture, form of government, and public policy.
- ✓ Students can analyze the impact of globalization on political systems and assess the level of democratization.
- ✓ Students can learn about the historical context of modern states and constitutional development.
- ✓ Students can use the comparative method to analyze contemporary political issues.

Course contents:

Group A

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	Comparative Government and Politics: Definition, Nature and Scope; Differences between Comparative Government and Politics	10
02	Parliamentary and Presidential System of Government: Comparative Analysis with Special Reference to U.K. and USA	5
03	Federal and Unitary form of Government: Comparative Study with Special reference to India and P.R.C.	5
04	Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Systems Analysis, Dependency Theory, Modernization Theory	10

Group B

Teaching Hours

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Political Order and the Third World Countries: Institution Building Deinstitutionalization Political Decay	10
06	Democracy and Democratization: Different Models of Democracy and Democratic Waves after the Second World War	8
07	Electoral System: Theories of Representation and Different Types of Electoral System	5
08	Party System: Definition, Classification and Functions of the Political Parties in Developing Societies	7

Suggested Readings:

1. Bowler, S. (2006). Electoral Systems. In Rhodes, R.A.W., Binder, S.A., & Rockman, B.A. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Institutions*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 577-594.
2. Caramani, D. (2017). Party Systems. In Caramani, D. (Ed.), *Comparative Politics*, (4th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 318-347.
3. Chatterjee, Rakhahari. (1998). *Comparative Politics: History, Methods and Approaches*. Calcutta: Sarat Book House.
4. Duverger, Maurice. (1954). *Political Parties: their Organisation and Activity in the Modern State*. Methuen.
5. Farrell, D. M. (2011). *Electoral Systems: A Comparative Introduction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Fukuyama, Francis. (2014). *Political Order and Political Decay: From the Industrial Revolution to the Globalization of Democracy*.
7. Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

9. Held, David. (2006). *Models Democracy*. Cambridge: Polity Press
10. Huntington S.P. (1968). *Political Order in Changing Societies*, Yale University Press.
11. Huntington S.P. (1991). *The Third Wave of Democracy*, University of Oklahoma Press.
12. Lijphart, A. (1971). Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method. *The American Political Science Review*, 65, No. 3, pp. 682-693.
13. Macridis, R. C. (1969). A Survey of the Field of Comparative Government. In Blondel, J. (Ed.), *Comparative Government*. London: Palgrave.
14. Mukherjee, Subrata and Ramaswamy, Sushila. (2017). *Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Orient Black Swan.
15. Newton, K., & Van, D. J. W. (2009) *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
16. Newton, K., & Van, D., Jan, W. (2009). Foundations of Comparative Politics: *Democracies of the Modern World*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
17. Peters, B. G. (2017). Approaches in Comparative Politics. In Caramani, D. (Ed.), *Comparative Politics*, fourth edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
18. Pitkin, H. F. (1967). *The Concept of Representation*. California: University of California Press.
19. Reeve, A., & Ware, A. (2001). *Electoral Systems: A Comparative and Theoretical Introduction*.
20. Roy S.N. (1999). *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*. New Delhi: Princeton Hall of India.
21. Thomassen, J. (2014). Representation and Accountability. In Thomassen, J. (Ed.), *Elections and Democracy Representation and Accountability*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
22. রাখহরি চ্যাটার্জী (২০১০) তুলনাত্মক রাজনীতিক পরিচয়, লেভান্ট।
23. দীপিকা মজুমদার (২০১৫, দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ) তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি ও শাসন ব্যবস্থা, প্রগতিশীল প্রকাশক, কলকাতা।
24. হিমাংশু ঘোষ (২০১২) তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি ও শাসন ব্যবস্থা, মিত্রম, কলকাতা।

MJ-5: Political Processes in India

Credits 04

MJ-5T: Political Processes in India

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

This course provides students a solid grounding in Indian politics where they study the extra-constitutional institutions, factors, and forces which influence the political discourses and decisions in the country. As politics operates in an ecology constituted by the constitutional, socio-economic, linguistic and ethnic sub-systems, the course is designed to understand their roles in politics of the country. The students will understand the politics of development in India since independence and the peasant unrest in response to the development process. The student will also be able to understand the nature of environmental movements as an off shoot of development process followed by the post independent

Indian state. Students will be exposed to the ideology, structure, and social base and functioning of the political parties, which play the pivotal role in the democratic polity.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Students would be able to learn the key drivers of Indian politics. The students will be able to explain how caste, religion, language have influenced the identity politics in India.
- ✓ They will be able to explain the ideology, social base and function of key political parties such as Indian the National Congress and the Bhartiya Janata Party.
- ✓ They will be able to critically examine and explain the development issues in India, especially in the farm and industrial sectors.
- ✓ They will be able to know what ails our electoral democracy and what are the key issues related to expenditure in elections and their public funding.

Course contents:

Group A

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	The Ecology of Indian Politics: Constitutional, Social, Cultural and Ethnic	10
02	Politics of Economic Development: From Command Economy to LPG Era	7
03	The Changing Nature of India's Party System: From One Dominant Party System to Multi-Party Coalition. Emergence of Regional Political Parties: Evolution and Changing Role	8
04	Environmental Movements: Issues, Debates. Impact of Environmental Movements in Post-independent India	5

Group B

Teaching Hours

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Identity Politics: Caste, Gender, Religion, Language and Dalit Mobilization	10
06	Religion and Politics: Communal Problem, Politics of Secularism, Majority-Minority Debates	5
07	Regionalism: Issues and Debates, Typology and Creation of New States	5
08	State Politics in India: Emerging Issues	10

Suggested Readings:

1. Austin, G. (1999), *Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Austin, G. (1999), *Working A Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*. Oxford: University Press.

3. Bardhan, P. K. (1989). *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Oxford University Press.
4. Bhaduri, A. (2010). *Development with Dignity: A Case for Full Employment*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
5. Bhaduri, A., & Nayyar, D. (1996). *The Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalization*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
6. Bhambhani, C. (2005). Reservations and Casteism. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(9), pp. 806-808.
7. Bhargava, R. (Ed.). (1998). *Secularism and Its Critics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Brass, P. R. (1994). *The Politics of India since Independence* (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Chatterjee, P. (2014). *State and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.
10. Chatterji, R. (2001). *Politics India: The State-Society Interface*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
11. Chhibber, P. K. (2016). *Religious Practice and Democracy in India*. Delhi, India: Cambridge University Press.
12. Debnath Kunal and Chatterji Souvik (2024) Marginalised Groups in India: Historography, Politics and Policies, Routledge.
13. Deshpande, A. (2008). Quest for Equality: Affirmative Action in India. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 44(2), pp. 154-163.
14. Frankel, F. R. (2005). *India's Political Economy: the Gradual Revolution (1947-2004)*. Oxford: OUP
15. Frankel, F. R. (2016). *India's Green Revolution: Economic Gains and Political Costs*. Princeton, Ewing: Princeton University Press California Princeton Fulfillment Services Distributor.
16. Gough, K., & Sharma, H. P. (Eds) (1973). *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*, New York: Monthly Review Press.
17. Guha, R. (2010). *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
18. Hasan, Z. (2012). *Congress after Indira: Policy, Power, Political Change (1984- 2009)*. Oxford University Press.
19. Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.) (2011). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Kapur, D., Mehta, P. B., & Vaishnav, M.(Eds) (2018). *Rethinking public institutions in India*. Oxford University Press.
21. Kaviraj, S. (ed)(2012). *Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
22. Kothari, R. (1974). The Congress System Revisited: A Decennial Review. *Asian Survey*, XIV (12).
23. Kothari, R. (ed.), (1991). *Caste in Indian Politics*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
24. Manor, James (2016), *Politics and State-Society Relations in India*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
25. Mukherjee, B. (1992). *Regionalism in Indian Perspective*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi.
26. Mukhopadhyay, A. K. (2013). *Post-Colonial Democracy in India: Structures and Processes*. Delhi: Setu Prakashani.

27. Mukhopadhyay, A. K. (2016). *Essays on Post Colonial Democracy in India*. Burdwan: Avenel Press.
28. Priyam, M., Menon, K., & Banerjee, M. (2009). *Human Rights, Gender and the Environment*. Delhi india: Longman is an imprint of Pearson.
29. Rangarajan, M. (2016). *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*. Delhi, India: Pearson Longman.
30. Rudolph, L. I., & Susanne, H. R. (1987). *Pursuit of Lakshmi*, New Delhi: Orient Longman
31. Sathyamurthy, T. V. (Ed.). (1998). *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in India*. New Delhi: OUP.
32. Shah, G. (2001). *Dalit Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
33. Shah, G. (2004). *Social Movements in India: A review of Literature*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
34. Ziegfeld, A. (2016). *Why Regional Parties? Clientelism, Elites and the Indian Party System*. Cambridge University Press.
35. শিবাজীপ্রতিম বসু. (সম্পাদিত). (২০১৯). ভারতীয় রাজনীতির প্রমুখ দিকগুলি. কলকাতা: পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্যন্ত.
36. দেবনারায়ণ মোদক. (২০১৪). ভারতীয় রাজনীতি: নির্বাচিত প্রসঙ্গ, এভেনিল।
37. দেবনারায়ণ মোদক. (২০১৬). ভারতীয় সমাজ ও রাজনীতি: জাতীয়তা, সাম্প্রদায়িকতা ও দলিত প্রসঙ্গ, কলকাতা: একুশ শতক
38. দেবনারায়ণ মোদক. (২০১৫). রাজনীতি ও ভারত ভাবনা: বিবিধ প্রসঙ্গ, কলকাতা: নেতাজী সুভাষ মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
39. তুহিন কাস্তি দাস ও শুচিতা সেন, (২০২২). ভারতীয় রাজনীতির স্থাধীনতা- উত্তর পর্ব (১৯৫০- ২০২০). মেদিনীপুর: কবিতিকা.
40. ইয়াসিন খান. (সম্পাদিত) (২০১৪) দলিত ও জাতপাত কথা, এডুকেশন ফোরাম।
41. ইয়াসিন খান. (২০১১) সাম্প্রদায়িকতা ও ধর্মনিরপেক্ষতাং রাজনৈতিক ডিসকোর্স, কবিতিকা।

MJ-6: Perspectives on Public Administration

Credits 04

MJ-6T: Perspectives on Public Administration

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

1. The course intends to introduce meanings, scope, and evolution of Public Administration.
2. The objective is to familiarize the learner with theories, approaches, and perspectives on Public Administration.

Learning Outcome:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- ✓ Be acquainted with meanings, nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration.
- ✓ Develop an understanding on new approaches of Public Administration such as good governance, e-governance etc.

Course contents:

Group A		Teaching Hours
Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	Public Administration as a Discipline: Meaning, Scope, Evolution and Significance. Public and Private Administration	08
02	Classical Theories: Scientific Management (F.W.Taylor) Administrative Principles (Gullick,Urwick and Fayol) Ideal-type Bureaucracy (Max Weber)	10
03	Neo-Classical Theories: Human relations theory (Elton Mayo) Decision-making (Herbert Simon)	06
04	Contemporary Theories: Ecological approach (Fred Riggs) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)	06

Group B		Teaching Hours
Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Principles of Organization: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Line and Staff, Centralization-Decentralization	08
06	New Developments in Public Administration: New Public Administration New Public Management New Public Service Approach Feminist Perspectives	10
07	Perspectives on Governance: The Governance discourse, E-Governance	06
08	Contemporary Trends: Globalization, Liberalization and Public Administration Administrative Reforms Changing role of Bureaucracy	06

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, R., (2014) Public Administration: Concepts and Theories. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
2. Bhattacharya, M., (2011) New Horizons of Public Administration. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.

3. Bhattacharya, M., (2012) Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.
4. Bhattacharya, M., (2012) Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.
5. Chakrabarty, B., & Bhattacharya, M., (2008) The Governance Discourse: A Reader. Oxford University Press.
6. Chakrabarty, B., & Bhattacharya, M., (eds.), (2003) Public Administration: A Reader. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Chakrabarty, B., (2007) Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Drucker, P., (1999) Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Harper Collins.
9. Henry, N., (2013) Public Administration and Public Affairs, 12th edition. New Jersey: Pearson.
10. Kapoor, G., (1986) Public Administration: Theory and Practice. New Delhi: Macmillan.
11. Maheshwari, S., (2009) Administrative Thinkers. New Delhi: Macmillan.
12. Medury, U., (2010) Public Administration in the Globalization Era. New Delhi: Orient Black Swan.
13. Munshi, S., et al., (2009) The Intelligent Person's Guide to Good Governance. Sage India.
14. Prabhu, C.S.R., (2015) E-Governance: Concepts and Case Studies. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
15. Riggs, F., (1961) The Ecology of Public Administration, Part 3. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.
16. Sapru, R.K., (2013) Administrative Theories and Management Thought. Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
17. Stivers, C., (2002) Gender Images in Public Administration. California: Sage Publishers.
18. গৌতম মুখোপাধ্যায়. (২০১৯). আধুনিক জনপ্রশাসন, সেতু প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা।
19. রাজশ্রী বসু. (২০২০). জনপ্রশাসন, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাষ্ট্রীয় পুষ্টক পর্যবেক্ষণ, কলকাতা।
20. সোমা ঘোষ. (২০১৯). জনপ্রশাসনঃ তত্ত্ব ও প্রয়োগ, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স, কলকাতা।
21. প্রদীপ্ত মুখার্জি (সম্পাদিত) (২০১৭) প্রশাসনিক তত্ত্ব, মিত্রম, কলকাতা।
22. প্রদীপ্ত মুখার্জি (সম্পাদিত) (২০১৭) ভারতীয় প্রশাসন, মিত্রম, কলকাতা।

MJ-7: Theories of International Relations

Credits 04

MJ-7T: Theories of International Relations

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

The field of international relations is made up of diverse actors, processes, and outcomes. The key objective of this course is to introduce the students to both the mainstream International Relations (IR) approaches such as realism (and its nexus with Classical Geopolitics), liberalism and constructivism and to critical approaches such as post colonialism and feminism. The term 'Geopolitics' was coined at the very end of the 19th century at the service of new forms of nationalism, colonial projects and inter- imperialist rivalry in Europe and beyond. With the

complex interplay between space and power at its conceptual core, geopolitics has most often been associated with a ‘realist’ and state-centric approach to international relations. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of ‘global’ or more ‘international’, international relations that is inclusive of non-Western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination and euro-centric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-Western traditions of thought and theorizing.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Familiarization with the key concepts of the discipline of IR.
- ✓ Understanding of linkages between Classical Realism and Classical Geopolitics.
- ✓ Comprehensive understanding of the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream IR.
- ✓ Appreciation of what is Global IR and why non-western perspectives are needed.
- ✓ Greater appreciation of the important role played by non-Western countries in building post-War norms and institutions in key areas such as universal sovereignty, human rights, development, and regionalism.
- ✓ Understanding the agency of the Global South in these areas is key to countering IR's ethnocentrism and developing new concepts, theories, and methods.

Course Contents:

Group A

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	Key Concepts I: National Interest; Power (Balance of Power, Relativity of Power); Sovereignty; Security (Collective Security); Space, Power and Territory; Anarchy; Order.	12
02	Key Concepts II: Globalization; Domination; Agency and Resistance; Sustainability; Geo-Politics.	8
03	The Development of IR Thinking: Historical Context; Theoretical Discussion between IR Scholars (Major Debates)	6
04	The Divergence of Approaches (Sociological Approaches, Psychological Approaches)	4

Group B

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Classical Theories I: Realism, Liberalism; Neo-Neo debate	6
06	Classical Theories II: International Political Economy, Marxism	10
07	Critical Theories: Neo-Colonialism, Constructivism, Feminism, Green Political Theory	08
08	Towards a Global IR: Role and Relevance of Non-Western Perspective; Terrorism	4

Suggested Readings:

1. Acharya, A. (2014). Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(4), pp. 1-13.
2. Acharya, A., & Buzan, B. (2009). *Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives On and Beyond Asia*. London: Routledge.
3. Agnew, J. (1998). Geopolitics: Revisioning World Politics. London and New York: Routledge.
4. Bajpai, K., & Mallavarapu, S. (2005). *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
5. Boesche, R. (2003). *The First Great Political Realist: Kautilya and his Arthashastra*. Lexington Books.
6. Burke, A. (2008). Postmodernism. In Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Chaturvedi S. (2012). Geopolitics. In Chimni, B.S., & Mallavarapu, S. (Eds.), *International Relations: Perspectives for the Global South*. New Delhi: Pearson.
8. Chaturvedi, S., & Painter, J. (2007). Whose World, Whose Order: Spatiality, Geopolitics and the Limits of World Order Concept. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 42(4), pp. 375- 395.
9. Devetak, R. (1996). Critical Theory. In Burchill, S. et al., *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martinís, pp. 145-178.
10. Diez, T., Bode, I., & Fernandes da Costa, A. (2011). *Key Concepts in International Relations*. London: Sage.
11. Donnelly, J. (2015). The Discourse of Anarchy in IR. *International Theory: A Journal of International Politics. Law and Philosophy*, 7(3), pp. 393-425.
12. Dunn, T., Kurki, M., & Smith, S. (2010). *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
13. Dunne, T. (2008). Liberalism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
14. Dunne, T. and Schmidt, B. (2008). Realism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, (3rd ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
15. Goldgeier, J & Telock, P. (2008). Psychological Approaches, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 462-480
16. Guzzini, S. (1993). Structural Power: The Limits of Neorealist Analysis. *International Organization*, 43(3), pp. 443-478.
17. Hobson, J. (2012). *The Eurocentric Conception of World: Western International Theory, 1760-2010*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
18. Hurd, I. (2008). Constructivism. In Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 298–316.
19. Jackson, R. and Sørensen, G. (2007). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
20. Kratochwil, F. (2008). Sociological Approaches, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 444-461
21. Kydd, Andrew H. (2008). Methodological Individualism and Rational Choice, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 425-443

22. Linklater, A. (1996). Marxism. In Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (Eds.), *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martinís, pp. 119-144.

23. Mohammed, A. (2002). Inequality and Theorizing in International Relations: The Case for Subaltern Realism. *International Studies Review*, 4:2, pp. 27-48.

24. Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2008). Alternative Approaches to International Theory: Feminism. In Baylis, J. et al. (Eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

25. Tuathail, G. O., Dalby, S., & Routledge, P. (2006). (Eds.). *The Geopolitics Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.

26. গৌতম কুমার বসু. (২০০৬). আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক: তত্ত্ব ও বিবর্তন. কলকাতা: পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্যবেক্ষণ।

27. পুরুষোত্তম ভট্টাচার্য, ও অনিন্দ্যজ্যোতি, মজুমদার. (২০০৭). আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের রূপরেখা. কলকাতা: সেতু প্রকাশনী।

28. শিবাশিস চ্যাটার্জি (সম্পাদিত), (২০২৩) সমকালীন বিশ্ব রাজনীতিঃ নির্বাচিত ধারণা ও গতিপ্রকৃতি, সেতু প্রকাশনী।

MINOR (MI)

MI – 3: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Credits 04

MI – 3T: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a comparative perspective. It is important for students to see how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ Develop analytical skills to question and appraise human rights policies and practices at the international levels;
- ✓ Perceive improvements, discern ambiguities and identify contradictions in the human rights issues in different part of the world; and
- ✓ Gain the understanding of the key contemporary challenges in international human rights regime.

Course contents:

Group A

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	Understanding Human Rights: Origin and Development; Four Generations of Rights	08
02	International Human Rights Regime; Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	08
03	Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India	08
04	Torture: USA and India	06

Group B

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Surveillance and Censorship: China and India	06
06	Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India	07
07	Caste and Race: South Africa and India	07
08	Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan	10

Suggested Readings:

1. A.P. Vijapur and Suresh (ed.) (1999) *Perspectives on Human Rights*, Manak Publications
2. C.J. Nirmal, (1999), *Human Rights in India*, OUP
3. D. O'Byrne, (2007) *Human Rights: An Introduction*, Delhi, Pearson.
4. G.S. Bajwa and D.K. Bajwa (1995) *Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations Globalization Era*, Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
5. J. C. Johari (1996) *Human Rights and New World Order*, Anmol Publications.
6. J. Lokaneeta, (2011) 'Torture in the TV Show 24: Circulation of Meanings';
7. J. Morsink, (1999) *the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
8. J. Nickel, (1987) *Making Sense of Human Rights: Philosophical Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
9. Janusz symondies (2002) *Human Rights: Concept and Standards*, Rawat Publications.
10. Khan and R. Hussain, (2008), 'Violence Against Women in Pakistan: Perceptions and Experiences of Domestic Violence', *Asian Studies Review*, Vol. 32, pp. 239 – 253
11. M. Ahmad, (2002) 'Homeland Insecurities: Racial Violence the Day after September 11', *Social Text*, 72, Vol. 20(3), pp. 101-116.
12. M. Cranston, (1973) *What are Human Rights?* New York: Taplinger
13. M. Mohanti et. al (1998) , *Peoples Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World*, Sage
14. Pinto, (2001) 'UN Conference against Racism: Is Caste Race?', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 36(30)
15. Praveen Vadkar (2017), Concepts, *Theories and Practice of Human Rights*, Rajat Publications.
16. The Constitution of India, Chapter 3: Fundamental Rights
17. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 2: Bill of Rights.
18. Upendra Baxi (2007) *Human Rights in a Post Human World: Critical Essays*, Oxford University Press.
19. ইয়াসিন থান (সম্পা.) (২০১৫) মানব অধিকার: নানাদিক, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স।

MI-4: UNO and Global Politics**Credits 04****MI-4: UNO and Global Politics****Full Marks: 75****Course Objectives:**

The main objective of this course is to explain the concept of Globalization and changing scenario of Europe after post-cold war. It gives the idea of major institutions of Global Governance and major regional organizations. It's also focuses on UNO and its major organs.

Learning Outcome:

- ✓ The students are given clarity about globalization.
- ✓ This course will provide conceptual understanding about global governance, international and major regional organizations.
- ✓ After completion of course students will be able to understand the International relations and Global politics.

Course contents:**Group A**

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
01	The United Nations: An Historical Overview of the United Nations; Principles and Objectives.	08
02	Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council; Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice.	08
03	The specialized agencies: International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO).	08
04	Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organization: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms.	06

Group B

Sl. No.	Topic	No of Classes
05	Globalization: Conceptions and Perspective.	06
06	Major Institutions of Global Governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO – Overview.	07
07	Europe Post Cold War World in Transition: European Union, BREXIT (overview).	07
08	Major Regional Organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, BIMSTEC, G-20.	10

Suggested Readings

1. J. Goldstein and J. C. Pevehouse (2017) *International Relations*, Pearson.
2. J.A. Moore and J. Pubantz (2006) *The New United Nations: International Organisations in the Twenty-First Century*, Pearson.
3. P. Taylor and A. J. R. Groom (eds.) (2001) *The United Nations at the millennium*, Frances Printer
4. Rumki Basu (2004) *United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization*, Sterling Publications
5. S. B. Gareis and J. Warwick (2012) *The United Nations: An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan.
6. অনাদি মহাপাত্র (২০০১) আন্তর্জাতিক সংগঠনের ক্লিপেরথা, সুহৃদ পাবলিকেশনস।
7. অনীক চট্টোপাধ্যায় (২০০৫) ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধের পর আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্যট
8. নির্মলকান্তি ঘোষ (১৯৯৮) আন্তর্জাতিক সংগঠন ও জাতিপুঞ্জ, কলকাতা, শ্রীভূমি।
9. বিশ্বনাথ চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদিত) (২০১৫) ভারতের বিদেশনীতি ও সম্পর্কের গতি প্রকৃতি, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স।
10. বিশ্বনাথ চক্রবর্তী ও দেবাশীষ নলী (২০১৪) তত্ত্ব ধারণা ও বিষয় বিতর্কে আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স।
11. মিহির দে (২০২১): ভারতের বিদেশনীতি এবং দক্ষিণ এশিয়া, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স।
12. রাধারমণ চক্রবর্তী ও সুকল্পা চক্রবর্তী (২০০৯) সমসাময়িক আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক, প্রগতিশীল।
13. ক্লামকি বসু ও অঞ্জনা ঘোষ (১৯৯৯) সম্মিলিত জাতিপুঞ্জ, জওহর।
14. শিবাশিস চ্যাটোর্জি (সম্পাদিত), (২০২৩) সমকালীন বিশ্ব রাজনীতিঃ নির্বাচিত ধারণা ও গতিপ্রকৃতি, সেতু প্রকাশনী।

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

SEC 3: Legal Literacy and Awareness

Credits 03

SEC 3P: Legal Literacy and Awareness

Full Marks: 50

Course Outline:

1. Legal literacy is an extremely important part of a citizens' life. In fact, many problems occur, or many people are caught in the wrong side of the law, because they lack the necessary legal awareness. Hence, they might have committed some avoidable mistakes.
2. On the positive side, awareness about the law and legal procedures enable people to plan their behavior in tune with a complex, diverse and collective setting.
3. This course will prepare students to acquire them knowledge about the manner of functions of the legal system in India.
4. As a result, students – who have already started receiving training in Political Science, shall be aware of the institutions that compromise the legal system like the Courts, Public Offices, Police and other government functionaries.