



Vidyasagar University
Midnapore-721102, West Bengal, India

**The SYLLABUS for
POST-GRADUATE Programme
in**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Under NEP with Effect from 2025-2026 Session



Brief History

The Department of Political Science is one of the oldest departments at Vidyasagar University. It started its journey in January 1986 with 50 students. Over the years, the department grew, so increased the number of students. The present intake capacity is 123 seats (Day), 25 seats (Santali Medium/ Ol chiki script) and 55 seats (under CCAE). The department initially focused exclusively on PG teaching and research in Political Science. Later, in 2008, the M. Phil. Programme was introduced. We are the first department to introduce this programme in the university. This apart, the department has also conducted Certificate Courses in Human Rights, Panchayati Raj Management System. Our department is also the nodal department of the Gandhian Studies Centre of Vidyasagar University. This Centre has organized many national seminars/workshops. Although 'Rural Administration' is the thrust area, in the course of time, we have diversified our expertise further to include areas like Indian Political Thought, Foreign Relations and Area Studies, Social and Political Movements, Urban Governance, Green Politics, Human Rights, Sustainable Rights, Refugee Studies etc. The research works of our Ph.D. scholars reflect such variety. The department regularly organizes National Seminars and Special Lectures with leading political scientists both from within and outside West Bengal.

DRAFT **Programme Outcomes (POs)**

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

1. Provide students with intensive and extensive knowledge in the domain of theory and practices of Political Science at the local, state, national and global levels.
2. Bring out the best potentials of the students; encourage them to take part in the social and political life of the nation in a meaningful and responsible manner;
3. Introduce and inculcate values relevant to contemporary India, such as gender sensitivity; environmental concerns; governance issues and professional ethics and overall human values;
4. Generate skills, employability and entrepreneurship capacities relevant to our students, who are overwhelmingly from rural and marginalised backgrounds.
5. In addition, students find employment in various important sectors, such as teaching, administration, journalism and media and also in society-centric NGOs.

6. Encourage young learners of the department to develop critical intellectual perceptions towards politics and the welfare of the people.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

After completion of the course, we expect the students to acquire understandings on:

- Modern Political Thought
- The contemporary political-administrative issues and challenges in Indian Politics
- The rural power structure of Indian society
- The global politics
- The politics in comparative terms with emphases on approaches and methodologies
- The insight into political beliefs central to an understanding of the modern world
- Analytical and evaluative skills
- Methodological debates in Research Methodology
- Public Administration and Policy Studies
- Politics of West Bengal
- Politics of Jungle Mahal
- Politics of Developing World
- The rural society, politics and administration in India
- Political Analysis
- Enlightenment and Modernity
- Advance Political Theory
- Comparative Politics
- Development Studies
- Methods of appraising various projects in rural India
- Cutting-edge issues on the process and workings of government, in terms of their larger socio-economic and political contexts
- Knowledge on various field-based, administrative and management positions, both at government and private sector
- Forced Migration and Displacement
- Political structures and institutions in India
- Contemporary challenges before modern states
- Various Dimensions of Governance
- Various Global and Local challenges
- The South Asian context
- The basic methods of social science research
- The process of democratisation, particularly civil society and media
- The most relevant issue in contemporary world like development and migration etc.
- A thorough academic understanding of the subject, covering both practical dimensions and ethical issues
- Life and Philosophy of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- SWAYAM or various online learning platforms.
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Field Visit/Industry Visit/Case Study/Hands-on Practical/ Skill Enhanced Course
- Career opportunities in media, NGOs as well as various governmental, non-governmental departments and international organisations.
- Methods of writing dissertation and research proposal.
- Social Service and Community Engagement

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Contents

Semester	Course No.	Course Title	Full Marks	No. of Lectures/ Hours	Credit
I	DSC 1	Political Analysis	50	60	4
	DSC 2	The Modern State: Global Challenges and Transformations	50	60	4
	DSC 3	Research Methodology and Ethics	50	60	4
	DSE 1 or	Advanced Political Theory	50	60	4
		Contemporary Liberalism: Major Debates			
	DSE 2 or	Society and Politics in South Asia	50	60	4
		Social and Political Movements			
	IKS	Indian Knowledge System (IKS)	25	30	2
	Compulsory non-Credit Course	Life and Philosophy of Vidyasagar	25	24	00
Total			275+25	330+24	22
II	DSC 4	Contemporary India: State, Society and Politics	50	60	4
	DSE 3 or	Politics, Society and Development	50	60	4
		Politics of Developing Countries			
	DSE 4 or	Democratic Decentralization and Local Governance in India	50	60	4
		Decentralization, Grassroots Democracy, and Public Services			
	DSE 5 or	Politics in West Bengal	50	60	4
		Understanding Society and Politics of Jungle Mahal			
	DSC 5	Comparative Political Analysis	50	60	4
	Field Visit/Industry Visit/Case Study/Hands-on Practical/ Skill Enhanced Course	SEC on Human Rights /Panchayati Raj Management System/Cyber Security	25	30	2
	Total		275	330	22

III	DSC 6	Social and Political Thought in Modern India	50	60	4
	DSC 7	Public Administration and Policy Studies	50	60	4
	DSC 8	Contemporary Global Issues and Ethical Dimensions in World Politics	50	60	4
	DSC 9	Enlightenment and Modernity	50	60	4
	MOOCS	Course will be chosen by the students from SWAYAM online platform	50	As per instruction provided by MOOCS	4
	Social Service/ Community Engagement	National Social Service Unnat Bharat Abhiyan / Gandhian Studies Centre	25	30	2
		Total	275	240+30+ MOOCS	22
IV	DSC 10	Understanding Governance: Context, Concept and Emerging Issues	50	60	4
	DSC 11	Rural Society in India: Politics and Administration	50	60	4
	Research Project/ Dissertation	Research Project/ Dissertation	100	120	8
	Internship/Capstone project/ Applied Field or Industry Project/ Innovation and Incubation/ Entrepreneurship/ Start-up Proposal or Practice	Internship/ Applied Field or Industry Project/ Innovation and Incubation/ Entrepreneurship	50	60	4
	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)/ Skill Enhanced Course	Intellectual Property Rights	25	30	2
Total			275	330	22
All Semesters		Total	1100+25	1320+24	88

FIRST SEMESTER

DSC 1

Political Analysis

Group A

1. Locating Political Analysis in Politics and Political Science
2. Political Analysis in transition: From Institutionalism to Positivism
3. Empirical Political Analysis and beyond: Behaviouralism and Post-behaviouralism
4. Interdisciplinary Political Analysis: New Institutionalism

Group B

5. Political Analysis: The Marxist Tradition and Critical theory
6. Feminism and the Gender question
7. Biopolitics: An Overview
8. Inclusive Political Analysis: Hermeneutics and Ubuntu

Recommended Readings

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Adrian Leftwich. (1990). *New Developments in Political Science*.

Adrian Leftwich. (ed.) (2004). *What is Politics? The Activity and its Study*.

Amartya Sen. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny*.

Arjaan de Haan and Naila Kabeer. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Two Essays*.

David Held. (ed.). (1991). *Political Theory Today*

David Held. (ed.). (1993). *Prospects for Democracy: North, South, East, West*.

Dipankar Sinha. (2021). *The Social Sciences in a Global Age: Decoding Knowledge Politics*.

Edward Shils. (1997). *The Virtue of Civility: Selected Essays on Liberalism, Tradition, and Civil Society*.

John Gray. (1998). *Liberalism*.

Bryan S. Turner. (2015). *Citizenship and Capitalism: The Debate over Reformation*.

Mark E. Warren. (ed.). (1999). *Democracy and Trust*.

Gerard Delanty (2010). *Community*.

John S. Dryzek, Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (eds.) (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of*

Political Theory.

Gopal Guru. (ed). (2009). *Humiliation.*

Gurpreet Mahajan. (2002). *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy.*

Gurpreet Mahajan. (1997) *Explanation and Understanding in the Human Sciences.*

Jack Barbalet. (1991). *Citizenship.*

Norbrto Bobbio. (1987). *The Future of Democracy: A Defence of the Rules of the Game.*

Patrick Dunleavy and Brendon O’Leary. (1987). *Theories of the State: The Politics of Liberal Democracy.*

Peter Saunders. (1998). *Capitalism.*

Richard Bellamy. (ed). (1993). *Theories and Concepts of Politics.*

Seymoor Martin Lipset. (ed.) (1977). *Class, Citizenship and Social Development.*

Stephen Nathanson (1992). *Should we consent to be Governed? A Short Introduction to Political Philosophy.*

T Marovaha and O Mutanga (2024). ‘Decolonising participatory research: can Ubuntu philosophy contribute something,’ *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, Vol. 27, No. 5, 501–516.

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Course Outcome: This is a foundational course for understanding the methodology of social sciences in general; and Political Science in particular. It is designed to equip the advanced students of Political Science with the theoretical and philosophical backgrounds and rationale in various modes of political inquiry. Students desirous of making careers in academics, research, NGOs and media shall find the course particularly useful.

In addition, this course is designed to:

- Equip students with both cardinal political values and practical necessities of contemporary times at the very beginning of their postgraduate studies;
- Work as a foundation for future studies and professional pursuits.

DSC 2

The Modern State: Global Challenges and Transformations

Group-A

1. Globalisation and the multiple challenges to state sovereignty
2. Identities and the challenges to integrity of nation-states: An overview
3. Development, Displacement, and Environmental Justice: Emerging Challenges
4. Internal displacement: UN General Principles on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Group-B

5. Refugees, borders and forced migration
6. The Refugee regime after Second World War – UNHCR- legal and implementing instruments
7. Climatic displacements – Global Environmental Regimes
8. Digital Governance, Surveillance, and the State

Recommended Readings

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Benedict Anderson. (2006). *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origins and Spread of Nationalism*.

Charles Taylor and Amy Gutmann. (eds.) (1994). *Multiculturalism: Examining the politics of recognition*.

David Harvey. (2009). *Social Justice and the City*.

David Held. (ed.) (1991). *Political Theory Today*.

David Miller. (2001). *Principles of Social Justice*.

John Agnew. (2009). *Globalisation and Sovereignty*.

John Keane. (1991). *The Media and Democracy*.

Nancy Fraser, Axel Honneth and Joel Golb (2003). *Redistribution or Recognition? A Political Philosophical Exchange*.

Paula Banerjee, Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury and Samir Kumar Das. (eds.). (2005). *Internal Displacement in South Asia*.

Ranabir Samaddar. (1999). *The Marginal Nation: Trans-border Migration from Bangladesh to West Bengal.*

Ranabir Samaddar. (2003). *Refugees and the State.*

Sanjay Chaturvedi and Timothy Doyle. (2015). *Climate Terror: A Critical Geopolitics of Climate Change.*

Sibaji Pratim Basu. (ed.). (2009). *The Fleeing People of South Asia: Selections from Refugee Watch.*

Joan Martinez-Alier. (2002). *The Environmentalism of the Poor: A Study of Ecological Conflicts and Valuation.*

Shoshana Zuboff .(2019). *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism: The Fight for a Human Future at the New Frontier of Power*

Course Outcome: This course intends to enhance the understanding of the students on:

- Contemporary challenges before modern states.
- Global challenges such as globalisation, border issues, and ecological issues.
- Local challenges such as ethnicity, identity politics, displacement, migration and the media.

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DSC 3

Research Methodology and Ethics

Group- A

1. Scientific Research: Meaning and basic Characteristics
2. Why learn Methodology? Methods and Methodology in Social Science Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives
3. Role of Theory in Social Science Research: Science, Theory and Fact – their interrelationships
4. Building blocks of Theory: Concepts, Variables and Hypothesis

Group- B

5. Research Design: Meaning; Goals of Research Design; Formulating a Research Design; Characteristics of a good Research Design

6. Participant Observation as a Method of Social Science Research
7. Survey Research: Sampling, Interview and Questionnaire
8. Ethical issues in Social Science Research - Values in Scientific Research

Recommended Readings:

Gerard Guthrie. (2013). *Basic Research Methods: An Entry to Social Science Research*

Goode, William. J. and P. K. Hatt, (1952). *Methods in Social Science Research*

Gurpreet Mahajan. (1992) *Explanations and Understanding of the Human Sciences*

Howard Lune, Enrique S. Pumar and Ross Koppel. (eds.). (2010). *Perspectives in Social Science Research and Analysis: A Reader for Sociology*

Janet B. Johnson and H. T. Reynolds and J.D. Mycoff. (2019). *Political Science Research Methods*

J.M. Box-Steffensmeier, H.E. Brady and David Collier. (eds.). (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology*

M. Barakso, D.M. Sabet and B. Schaffner. (2014). *Understanding Political Science Research Methods: The Challenges of Interference*

Patrick McNeill and Steve Chapman. (2005). *Research Methods*

Pertti Alsuutari, Leonard Bickman and Julia Brannen. (2017). *The SAGE Handbook in Social Research Method*

Peter Burnham, Karin Gilland Lutz, Wyn Grant and Zig Layton-Henry. (2008). *Research Methods in Politics*.

P. V. Young .(1956). *Scientific Social Survey and Research*.

Rakhahari Chatterjee. (1979). *Methods of Political Enquiry*.

Ram Ahuja. (2001). *Research Methods*.

Sandra Halperin and Oliver Heath. (2012). *Political Research: Methods and Practical Skills*.

Course Outcome: The course is designed to make the students aware of the philosophy and logic of scientific research as well as the research ethics; the basic methods of social science research; and to enable the students to have job opportunities in social research, particularly data collection and organisation in different educational and research institutes.

DSE 1

Advanced Political Theory

Group: A

1. Political Theory: What is Political? Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory
2. Political Theories and Political Ideologies: Key Issues
3. Orientalism and Postcolonialism
4. Postmodernism

Group: B

5. Structuralism and post-structuralism
6. Ecologism
7. Multiculturalism
8. Feminism

Recommended Readings

Andrew Heywood. (2021). *Political Ideologies*

Arvind Shiva Ramkrishnan. (2017). *Introduction to Political Ideologies: Contexts, Ideas, and Practices*

Catrina McKinnon. (ed.), (2008). *Issues in Political Theory*

David Held. (ed.). (1993). *Prospects for Democracy: North, South, East, West*

David Held. (ed.). (1991). *Political Theory Today*

Edward Shils. (1997). *The Virtue of Civility: Selected Essays on Liberalism, Tradition, and Civil Society*.

Gurpreet Mahajan. (2002). *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy*

J.C. Johari. (2012). *Contemporary Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*

John Gray. (1986). *Liberalism*

John Hoffman and Paul Graham. (2006). *Introduction to Political Ideologies*

John S. Dryzek, Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips. (eds.). (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*

Richard Bellamy. (ed.). (1993). *Theories and Concepts of Politics*

S.L. Verma. (2008). *Advanced Political Theory: Analysis and Technologies*

Sushila Ramaswamy. (2010). *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*

Will Kymlicka. (1990). *Contemporary Political Philosophy*

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Course Outcome: This course is designed to equip students with cardinal political values, ideologies and practical necessities of contemporary times.

Or

DSE 1

Contemporary Liberalism: Major Debates
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Group-A

1. Classical Liberalism: background and basic tenets of classical liberalism
2. Debates on Liberal Democracy; Theory of Welfare State
3. Issues and Trends in Contemporary Liberalism
4. Positivism and political theory: Key issues and debates

Group-B

5. Post liberal theories of Democracy: Contributions of C.B. Macpherson and Robert Dahl
6. Contemporary Liberal and Neo-liberal theories: contributions of John Rawls, Robert Nozick and Amartya Sen
7. Liberal-Communitarian debate
8. Debates between liberalism and Marxism: Key issues.

Recommended Readings

Alan Ryan. (2012). *The Making of Modern Liberalism*

Andrew Heywood. (2022). *Political theory*

Bhiku Parekh. (1982). *Contemporary Political Theories*
C. B. Macpherson. (1973). *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval*
Christopher Wolfe. (ed.) (2003). *Liberalism at the Crossroads: An Introduction to Contemporary Liberal Political Theory and Its Critics*
David Held. (1989). *Political Theory and the Modern State*
John Rawls. (1971). *A Theory of Justice*
Mark Evans. (ed.) (2001). *The Edinburgh Companion to Contemporary Liberalism*
Robert Dahl. (1998) *On Democracy*
Sushila Ramaswamy. (2010). *Political Theory: Ideas and Concept*
W, Kymlicka. (2002). *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*
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Course Outcome : The course intends to familiarise the students on the contemporary liberalism and its various forms. After completing the course, the students can understand the debates on contemporary liberalism.

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DSE 2

Society and Politics in South Asia

Group A

1. South Asia as a Regional Entity – Geo-political and strategic Significance
2. Democracy, nationalism and the process of nation building in South Asia
3. Diversity, ethnicity and identity politics in South Asia: An overview
4. Environmental issues in South Asia: Contemporary trends

Group B

5. Refugee scenario in South Asia
6. Left extremism in South Asia
7. Nuclear Issues in South Asia

8. Security in South Asia – Trends and Directions

Recommended Readings

A. R. Momin. (ed.), (2001). *Diversity, Ethnicity and Identity*

B. M. Jain and Eva-Maria Hexamer. (2004). *Nuclearisation in South Asia*

Bhumitra Chakma. (2020). *South Asian Regionalism: The Limits of Cooperation*

David N. Gellner. (ed.), (2009). *Ethnic Activism and Civil Society in South Asia*

David N. Gellner. (ed.), (2010). *Varieties of Activist Experience Civil Society in South Asia*

Deepak K Singh, (2009). *Stateless in South Asia: The Chakmas between Bangladesh and India*

Eyasin Khan. (2013). *Maoist Movement in Nepal: Contextualizing Indo-Nepal Relations*

Itty Abraham, (1998). *The Making of the Indian Atomic Bomb: Science, Secrecy and the Postcolonial state*

Kousar J. Azam. (ed.). (2001). *Ethnicity, Identity and the State in South Asia*

Marlene Laruelle (et al.). (2010). *China and India in Central Asia: A New Great Game*

Navin Murshid. (2013). *The Politics of Refugees in South Asia*

Partha Pratim Basu . (et al). (2012). *Democracy and Democratisation in 21st Century*

Rafiq Dossani and Henry S Rowen. (ed.). (2005). *Prospects for Peace in South Asia*

S. L. Sharma & T. K. Oommen. (ed.). (2000). *Nation and National Identity in South Asia*

T.V. Paul. (2010). *South Asia's Weak State*

Urmila Phandnis. (1989). *Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*

Vandana A and Henry C. Shukla, (2004). *Security in South Asia: Trends and Directions*

Course Outcome: The course is designed to make students familiar with the major issues in South Asian politics.

Or

DSE 2

Social and Political Movements

Group -A

1. Social and political Movements: Nature and Definitions; Conceptual Issues; ‘Old’ and ‘New’ Social Movements
2. Components of Social and Political Movements

3. Typology of Social and Political Movements
4. Theories of Social and Political Movements: Representative Theories- Ted Robert Gurr and Charles Tilly

Group -B

5. Revolutionary Theories of Social and Political Movements: Frantz Fanon; Regis Debray and Che Guevara.
6. Theories of Non-violence: Gandhi and Rawls
7. Globalisation and Social Movements: Political Action in the age of ICT
8. *Satyagraha* as a Method of Social and Political Movements

Recommended Readings

Bipin Chandra. (2000). *India After Independence*

D. N. Dhanagare. (1983). *Peasant Movements in India*

Debal Singh Roy. (2004). *Peasant Movements in Post-Colonial India*

Ghanashyam Shah. (ed.), (2002) *Social Movements and the State*

Ghanashyam Shah. (1990). *Social Movement in India*

Jack Woddies. (1972). *New Theories of Revolution*

K. S. Subramanian. (1989). *Parliamentary Communism: Crisis in Indian Communist Movement*

M. S. A Rao. (ed.). (1979). *Social Movement in India*

Monaranjan Mohanty. (et.al.). (ed.), (1998) *People's Right, Social Movements and the State in Third*

Paul Willikinson. (1971). *Social Movements*

Pratibha Jain. (1985). *Gandhian Ideas, Social Movements and Creativity*

Rajendra Singh. (2001). *Social Movements, Old and New: A Post-Modernist Critique*

Sukomol Sen. (1997). *Working Class of India: History of Emergence and Movement (1830-1995)*

Course Outcome: After studying the present course, the students will be able to locate social movements within the broad social and political processes of the society. They will be able to describe social movements in terms of their vital elements, the reasons of their manifestations and the process of their transformation in the society. Over the years several sophisticated theoretical perspectives have emerged in explaining social movements. Hence students would be able to explain classical, resource mobilisation and the identity perspectives of social

movements very clearly. They will also be able to develop critic of these perspectives in view of new facets of social movements as have emerged in the contemporary world.

Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

Group A

1. Indian Knowledge System: Concept and Scope
2. The idea of *Bharat*: Geographical and Cultural Conception
3. The idea of Statecraft: Shanti Parva in *Mahabharata*; Saptanga Theory of Kautilya; Politics of Ethics in the thought of Thiruvalluvar

Group B

4. Concept of Monarchy: Manu, Kautilya and Kamandak
5. Ancient Indian Foreign Policy: Diplomacy in Epics: *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*; Mandal Theory of Kautilya
6. Idea of Justice and Jurisprudence in Indian Knowledge Tradition: Laws of Manu; Judicial Administration in *Arthashastra*

Recommended Readings

A. L. Basham. (1954). *The Wonder That Was India*.

A. S. Altekar. (1944). *Education in Ancient India*.

Amartya Sen. (2005). *The Argumentative Indian*.

Anthony J. Parel. (2016). *Pax Gandhiana: The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi*.

Arvind Sharma. (1990). *The Concept of Universal Religion in Modern Hindu Thought*.

D. N. Jha. (2004). *Early India: A Concise History*.

Irfan Habib. (2002). *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception*.

K. M. Panikkar. (1969). *The State and the Statecraft in Ancient India*.

M. Hiriyanna. (1993). *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*.

R. P. Kangle. (1960). *The Kautilya Arthashastra, Part I-III*.

R. S. Sharma. (1996). *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*.

Romila Thapar. (2002). *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*.

S. Radhakrishnan. (1929). *Indian Philosophy, Vol. I & II*.

Satischandra Chatterjee & Dhirendramohan Dutta. (1984). *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*.

Sudipta Bhattacharya. (2011). *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*.

Uma Kapila. (2003). *Indian Political Thought*.

Course Outcome: 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 in the light of Indian Knowledge System. After Studying of the course: 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; and c. Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions of ancient India; and d. the student can able to clarify the scope of Indian Knowledge System.

DRAFT Compulsory Non-Credit Course Life and Philosophy of Vidyasagar

Group-A

1. Early Life and Education: Birth and Lineage; A Journey from Iswar Chandra Bondopadhyaya to Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Vidyasagar and Indian Education: The then Indian education system; Vidyasagarian plan for reformation of Indian education- Vidyasagar as teacher, Vidyasagar as writer, planner and reformer of Indian education.
3. Vidyasagar and Women Emancipation: Introduction of widow remarriage, struggle to stop child marriage

Group-B

4. Philanthropist Vidyasagar: Vidyasagar's philanthropy as narrated by others
5. Vidyasagar : Traditions and modernity; Vidyasagara as Traditional moderniser
6. Relevance of Vidyasagarian thoughts and values: Vidyasagar and the then society of Bengal, Lesson for future generations

Recommended Readings

Amalesh Tripathi.(2011). *Vidyasagar : the Traditional Moderniser*

Brian A.Hatcher. (2014). *Vidyasagar : The Life and After Life of an Eminent Indian*

Asok Sen.(1977.). *Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and His Elusive Milestone*

Binoy Ghosh. (2011). *Vidyasagar O Bangali Samaj*

N.B. Students will learn the course from the Institutional Learning Management System (ILMS) of Vidyasagar University.

SECOND SEMESTER

DSC 4

Contemporary India: State, Society and Politics

Group A

1. Approaches to the Study of Indian State
2. Indian Democracy: Nature and Problems - 'Crisis of Governability'
3. Political Culture in India
4. Identity politics in India: Caste, Tribe, Minorities, Gender, Language - the issue of Reservation

Group B

5. Religion in Indian politics: Secularism and Communalism; Theory and Different Perspectives
6. Politics of Regionalism: Conceptual issues; typologies; different perspectives; select case studies
7. State politics in India: emerging trends – State Politics in West Bengal: key issues
8. Civil Society in Indian Politics: Role of NGOs and Social Action Groups; Social Movements: Select Case Studies (Dalit and Environmental Movements)

Recommended Readings

A. Saith et al. (eds.). (2008). *The ICTs and Indian Social Change: Diffusion, Poverty, Governance*

Amartya Sen. (2005).*The Argumentative Indian*

Amartya Sen. (1999). *Development as Freedom*

Amartya Sen. (2000). *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny*

Ashutosh Kumar. (ed.), (2011). *Rethinking State Politics in India: Regions within Regions*

Ashutosh Varshney. (ed.), (2004). *India and the Politics of Developing Countries*

Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh. (eds.), (2013). *Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics*

Atul Kohli. (1991). *Democracy and Discontent*

B. Fadia. (2008). *State Politics in India (2 vols.)*.

Ghanashyam Shah. (2002). *Social Movements and the State*.

Iqbal Narain. (ed.). (1967), *State Politics in India*.

Mahendra Prasad Singh and Subhendu Ranjan Raj. (2011), *The Indian Political System*.

Nirja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta. (2010), *Oxford Companion to Indian Politics*.

Nirja Gopal Jayal. (2013). *Citizenship and its Discontents: An Indian History*.

Nirja Gopal Jayal. (1999). *Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India*.

Partha Chatterjee. (ed.) (1997), *State and Politics in India*.

Partha Chatterjee. (2004), *The Politics of the Governed*.

Paul R. Brass. (1990), *The Politics of India Since Independence*.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta. (et al.). (eds.) (2010), *Oxford Companion to Indian Politics*.

Rajeev Bhargava. (1998), *Secularism and Its Critics*.

Rajni Kothari. (ed.). (1970), *Politics in India*.

Rakhahari Chatterjee. (ed.). (2014), *Politics India: State–Society Interface (Revised Edition)*.

Ram Chandra Guha. (2007), *India After Gandhi*.

Ranabir Samaddar. (2005), *The Politics of Autonomy: Indian Experience*.

Rudolph and Rudolph. (1987), *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*.

Sudipta Kaviraj. (ed.) (1997), *Politics in India*.

Sudipta Kaviraj. (2010), *The Trajectories of the Indian State*.

Zoya Hasan. (ed.) (2000), *Politics and the State in India*.

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Course Outcome: The course intends to acquaint the students with contemporary issues and changes in Indian politics in terms of theoretical, sociological and cultural dimensions. It explores the internal structure of Indian society to understand identity formation, political assertion and changing pattern of governance.

DRAFT DSE 3 **Politics, Society and Development**

Group A

1. Development: Political and Social Aspects. Rise of Development Studies as an academic discipline
2. Political Development and its Critique – (i) Modernisation Theory; (ii) Dependency Theory
3. Development Communication
4. Sustainable Development: Concept and Issues

Group B

5. State, Democracy and Development: (a) the ‘Right to Development’ and Rights-based approaches to development; (b) the ‘failed state’ thesis
6. Human Development – capability approach: empowerment, agency and Collective Capability. The idea of well-being

7. Development Ethics: Concept and Core Issues
8. Religion and Development

Recommended Readings

Amartya Sen. (2000). *Development as Freedom*.

Amartya Sen. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny*.

Amartya Sen. (2010). *The Idea of Justice*.

Ananya Mukherjee Reed. (2008). *Human Development and Social Power: Perspectives from South Asia*.

Arjaan de Haan and Naila Kabeer. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Two Essays*.

Atul Kohli. (2004). *State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*.

B.C. Smith. (2007). *Good Governance and Development*.

Denis Goulet. (2010). *Development Ethics at Work Explorations – 1960-2002*.

Dipankar Sinha. (2013). *Development Communication: Contexts for the Twenty-First Century*.

Himanshu Sekhar Rout and S. Bhyrava Murthy. (eds.) (2010). *Human Development in India: Challenges and Policies*.

Jeffrey Haynes. (2008). *Development Studies*.

Juhani Koponen. (2020) ‘Development: History and Power of the Concept,’ *Forum for Development Studies*, Vol. 47, No.1, pp. 1-21.

Nita Mishra, Gerard McCann and Perdaig Carmody. (eds.) (2022). *Covid-19, the Global South and Pandemic’s Development Impact*.

Olle Törnquist. (1999). *Politics and Development: A Critical Introduction*.

Paul Hopper. (2012). *Understanding Development*.

অর্মত্য সেন ও জঁ দ্রেজ (২০০৮). *উন্নয়ন ও সক্ষমতা*

Course Outcome: Course Outcome: This course intends to acquaint the students with one of the most relevant and fascinating issues of contemporary period: development; and its socio-political and historical context, in relation to various practical issues and the underlying ethical dimensions. A thorough academic understanding of the subject shall open up career opportunities in the media, NGOs, bureaucracy, academic professions; and particularly ambitious students may also seek careers in international organisations.

Or
DSE 3
Politics of Developing Countries
Group A

1. Politics, Development and Development Studies: An Introduction
2. Political Development and its Critique – (i) Modernization Theory; (ii) Dependency Theory
3. Development Communication
4. Sustainable Development: Concept and Issues

Group B

5. State and Development: the ‘Right to Development’ and Rights-based approaches to development
6. Human Development – the capability approach
7. Development Ethics: Concept and Core Issues
8. Religion and Development

Recommended Readings

Amartya Sen. (2000). *Development as Freedom*.

Amartya Sen. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny*.

Amartya Sen. (2010). *The Idea of Justice*.

Ananya Mukherjee Reed. (2008). *Human Development and Social Power: Perspectives from South Asia*.

Arjaan deHaan and Naila Kabeer. (2008). *Social Exclusion: Two Essays*.

Atul Kohli. (2004). *State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*.

B.C. Smith. (2007). *Good Governance and Development*.

Dipankar Sinha. (2013). *Development Communication: Contexts for the Twenty-First Century*.

Himanshu Sekhar Rout and S. Bhyrava Murthy. (eds.). (2010). *Human Development in India: Challenges and Policies*.

Jeffrey Haynes. (2008). *Development Studies*.

Juhani Koponen. (2020) 'Development: History and Power of the Concept,' *Forum for Development Studies*, Vol. 47, No.1, pp. 1-21.

Nita Mishra, Gerard McCann and Perdaig Carmody. (eds.) (2022). *Covid-19, the Global South and Pandemic's Development Impact*.

Olle Törnquist. (1999). *Politics and Development: A Critical Introduction*.

Paul Hopper. (2012). *Understanding Development*. Cambridge: Polity.

অমর্ত্য সেন ও জঁ দ্রেজ (২০০৮). *উন্নয়ন ও সক্ষমতা*

Course Outcome: This course intends to acquaint the students with one of the most fascinating issues of contemporary period: development; and its socio-political and historical context, in relation to various practical issues and the ethical dimensions. The knowledge of this course will motivate students to seek careers in the media, NGOs, bureaucracy and academic professions.

DSE 4
DRAFT
Democratic Decentralisation and Local Governance in India
Group-A

1. Scope and significance of rural governance in India: politics of governance in localities
2. Capacity Building, E-Governance, and Human Resources in Rural Local Governance
3. Finance of rural local government – the state finance commission and fiscal devolution; rural well-being and rights-based legislative design
4. State control of PRIs in India – the issue of autonomy in rural local government

Group-B

5. Significance of urban governance in the context of rapid global urban transformation (with special emphasis on developing countries)
6. Urban politics in India – nature and scope – issues of 'linkage' and 'autonomy'
7. Urban environment management: major issues – towards sustainable cities
8. Smart Cities, Urban Governance Reforms, and Inclusive Development

Recommended Readings

Annapurna Shaw. (2012). *Indian Cities*.

Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Pandey. (2018). *Local Governance in India*.

I.S.A Baud and J. de Wit. (eds.). (2008). *New Forms of Urban Governance in India*.

Jonathan S. Davies and David L. Imbroscio. (eds.) (2009). *Theories of Urban Politics*.

Joseph Gugler. (ed.) (1996). *The Urban Transformation in the Developing World*.

Kuldeep Mathur. (2013). *Panchayati Raj*.

M. Gottdiener and Leslie Budd. (2005). *Key Concepts in Urban Studies*.

Niraja Gopal Jayal, Amit Prakash and Pradeep K. Sharma. (2007). *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond*.

Peter J. Taylor et al. (eds.). (2013). *Cities in Globalization: Practices, Policies and Theories*.

Prasanna K. Mohanty. (2014). *Cities and Public Policy: An Urban Agenda for India*.

G. Palanithurai (2007). *E-Governance and Rural Development: A Study of ICT Use in Rural Governance in India*.

Seema Kala. (2022). *Smart Cities in India: Governance, Innovation and Development*.

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Course Outcome: This course is designed to provide the students with an understanding about:

- The scope, nature and functions of local governments.
- The governmental activities that touch their daily lives and visibly.
- The contemporary issues in both rural and urban governance such as urban transformation, sphere of autonomy, environment management and sustainable cities.

OR

DSE 4

Decentralisation, Grassroots Democracy, and Public Services

Group-A

1. Types of Decentralisations – Administrative, fiscal, and political decentralisation

2. Grassroots Democracy and Public Participation – Role of civil society, budgeting, and community planning
3. Decentralisation and Development Outcomes – effectiveness, accountability, and equity in public service delivery
4. Decentralisation and Federalism in India – relationship between centre, state and local governments

Group-B

5. Public Service Delivery in Rural and Urban India – health, education, water, and sanitation: institutional arrangements and performance.
6. Social Audits, RTI, and Grievance Redressal – tools of democratic accountability and transparency.
7. ICTs and Innovations in Service Delivery – role of digital platforms, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and Common Service Centres (CSCs).
8. Decentralised Planning and SDGs – localising Sustainable Development Goals through democratic governance.

Recommended Readings

DRAFT

Bardhan, Pranab, and Dilip Mookherjee. (2006). *Decentralization and Local Governance in Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*.

Manor, James. (1999). *The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralization*.

Heller, Patrick, Harilal, K.N., and Chaudhuri, Shubham. (2007). *Building Local Democracy: Evaluating the Impact of Decentralization in Kerala, India*.

Jean-Paul Faguet. (2012). *Decentralization and Popular Democracy: Governance from Below in Bolivia*.

Sharma, Pradeep K. (2010). *Grassroots Democracy and Governance in India*.

Sharma, Arvind K. (ed.) (2017). *Decentralized Governance and Planning in India*.

T.R. Raghunandan. (2012). *Decentralization and Local Governments: The Indian Experience*.

Kundu, Amitabh. (2009). *Inequality, Informality, and Public Service Delivery in Urban India*. UNDP India Discussion Paper Series.

Devarajan, Shantayanan, Khemani, Stuti, and Shah, Shekhar. (2009). *The Politics of Partial Decentralization*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper.

United Nations Development Programme. (2021). *Local Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals: A Global Perspective*.

Course Outcome: This course is designed to provide the students with an understanding about:

- The role and importance of decentralisation in promoting democracy at the local level.
- Participate in local governance processes through hands-on experience with community planning, participatory budgeting, and sustainable development projects.
- Identify the challenges and opportunities in improving service delivery at the grassroots level.

DSE 5

Politics of West Bengal

Group A

1. Impact of Partition: Socio-economic and political: Problems of Migration and Rehabilitation; Unique character of West Bengal politics
2. Parties and Politics: Indian National Congress; INC as Ruling Party and as Opposition; Emergence of Trinamool Congress
3. The Left in West Bengal: Left in power and in opposition
4. Politics of Left Radicalisation: Naxalite Movement-Recent Trends

Group B

5. Agitational Politics: Workers', Peasant's and Students' movements in West Bengal
6. Sub-regional movements: Gorkhaland and Kamtapuri
7. TMC in opposition and in power
8. Emerging Trends in West Bengal Politics: Populist Strands and Political Marketing

Recommended Readings

Dayabati Roy and Parthasarathi. (2012). *Contemporary Politics in West Bengal: Glimpses from the Left Front Regime*

Dwaipayan Bhattacharya. (2015). *Government as Practice: Democratic Left in a Transforming India*

Joya Chatterjee. (2002). *Bengal Divided*

Joya Chatterjee. (2007). *The Spoils of Partition*

Jyotiprasad Chatterjee and Supriya Basu. (2019). *Left Front and After: Understanding the Dynamics of Paribortan in West Bengal*

Pradip Kumar Bose. (ed). (2000). *Refugees in West Bengal*

Prafulla Chakraborty. (1999). *The Marginal Man*

Rakhahari Chatterjee. (ed). (2002). *Politics in West Bengal*

Rakhahari Chatterjee and Partha Pratim Basu, (2019). *West Bengal under Left Rule*

Ranabir Samaddar. (ed) (2003). *Refugees and the State: Practices of Asylum and Care in India(1947-2000)*

Ranabir Samaddar. (2013). *Passive Revolution in West Bengal*

Ranabir Samaddar. (1999). *The Marginal Nation : Transborder Migration from Bangladesh to West Bengal*

Sucharita Sen Gupta and Paula Banerjee. *Refugee Movement: Another Aspect of Popular Movements in West Bengal in the 1950s and 1960s (MCRG 2015)*

Sucharita Sen Gupta. (et al). *West Bengal - Bangladesh Borders: Humanitarian Issues (MCRG 2015)*

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Course Outcome: The course intends to make the students familiar with the unique character of the politics of West Bengal with its major twists and turns since inception. It focuses on the very nature of people's upsurge and initiatives and highlights the important issues that have been shaping the direction of politics in contemporary West Bengal. This course also enables students to critically examine the evolution of West Bengal's politics since Partition, highlighting its socio-economic and political impacts. Students will gain an understanding of migration, rehabilitation, and the distinctive trajectory of party politics, from the dominance of the Congress to the rise of the Left and the Trinamool Congress. It develops analytical insights into radicalisation through the Naxalite movement, agitational and sub-regional politics, as well as workers', peasants', and students' movements. The course also familiarises learners with the intersections of culture, politics, and decentralisation, fostering a nuanced comprehension of West Bengal's democratic processes and transformations.

OR
DSE 5

Understanding Society and Politics of Jungle Mahal

Group A

1. Making sense of Jungle Mahal: Evolution; Administrative and Political Setup
2. Society and Politics of Jungle Mahal: Basic issues
3. Globalisation and the Culture of Jungle Mahal: Marginalisation within own ‘region’; Politics of inclusion: Joint Forest Management (JFM)
4. Cultural Resistance of the people of Jungle Mahal: Ideas of *Nirbakisation*

Group B

5. Human Rights and the Status of backward People in Jungle Mahal
6. Linguistic movements in Jungle Mahal
7. Left-extremist movements in Jungle Mahal
8. Ethnic- Unrest and political militancy: Kurmi-movement in Jungle Mahal

DRAFT

Recommended Readings

Abhijit Guha. (ed.).(2012). *Maoism in India: Ideology and Ground Reality*

Biswajit Roy. (2012). *War and Peace in Junglemahal People, State and Maoists*

Chandan Sinha. (2013). *Kindling of an Insurrection: Notes from Junglemahals*

Dipak K Middya. (2012). *Indigenous People in India: Identity, Empowerment and Discontent*

Pashupati Prasad Mahato. (2012). *Cultural Resistance of the People of Jungle Mahal: Sanskritisation vs. Nirvakization*

Ranabir Samaddar. (1998). *Memory, Identity, Power: Politics in the Jungle Mahals (West Bengal) 1890-1950*

Suchibrata Sen. (1984). *The santals of Jungle Mahals : an agrarian history 1793-1861*

ইয়াসিন খান (সম্পাদিত). (২০১৯). জঙ্গলমহলঃ সমাজ-সাহিত্য ও সাহিত্য(১ম ও ২য় খন্ড)

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বিপ্লব মাজী (সম্পাদনা), (২০২৩). মেদিনীপুর চৰ্চা

মধুপ দে. (২০০২). জঙ্গলমহলের লোককথা

সুভাষচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, (২০১২). জঙ্গলমহলের জনজীবন ও লোকসংস্কৃতি

সুমহান বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, (২০২০). প্রসঙ্গ আদিবাসী

Course Outcome: The objective of the course is to familiarise student about the general idea of Jungle Mahal; Socio-economic dimensions and political movements of Junglemahals. Also, this course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the society and politics of Jungle Mahal. It explores the region's historical evolution, administrative and political structures, and the core socio-political issues shaping its identity. Students will critically examine the impact of globalisation, marginalisation, and inclusion through initiatives like Joint Forest Management. The course highlights cultural resistance, human rights concerns, and the condition of backward communities, while also analysing linguistic and ethnic movements. By studying left-extremist politics and the Kurmi movement, learners gain insights into unrest, militancy, and resistance, enabling them to appreciate Jungle Mahal's complex socio-political dynamics.

DRAFT

DSC 5

Comparative Political Analysis

Group-A

1. Development of Comparative Politics as an academic discipline
Comparative Government and Comparative Politics
2. Comparative Politics: Nature and scope
3. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Institutionalism (historical, rational choice, sociological), Systems Theory, and Post-behavioralism.
4. Methods of comparison

Group-B

5. Comparative democratisation – contemporary perspectives: Samuel P. Huntington's 'Third Wave' thesis; democratic consolidation
6. Democratic decline, autocratisation and democratic resilience
7. Political parties and interest group politics
8. Political Institutions, Legitimacy, and Governance

Recommended Readings

Allan Larson (1980). *Comparative Political Analysis*.

B. Guy Peters (1998). *Comparative Politics: Theory and Methods*.

David Apter (1965). *The Politics of Modernization*. Chicago,

Frank L. Wilson (2002). *Concepts and Issues in Comparative Politics: An Introduction to Comparative Analysis*.

Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell (1966). *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*.

Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba (1963). *Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*.

Georg Sørensen (1993). *Democracy and Democratization: Processes and Prospects in a Changing World*.

Jeffrey Kopstein and Mark Lichbach (2000). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*.

Rakhahari Chatterjee (2014). *Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis*.

Samuel P. Huntington (1991). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*.

Vivien Lowndes and Mark Roberts (2013). *Why Institutions Matter: The New Institutionalism in Political Science*.

Jon Pierre and B. Guy Peters (2000). *Governance, Politics and the State*.

Course Outcome: The course intends to:

- Develop comprehensive understanding of politics in comparative perspective with emphases on approaches and methodologies.
- Provide insight for an understanding of the contemporary world.
- Develop analytical and evaluative skills on Comparative Politics and political analysis.

THIRD SEMESTER

DSC 6

Social and Political Thought in Modern India

Group- A

1. Social and Political Thought in the light of Indian Knowledge System: Different strands
2. Liberal-Reformist Thought: Ram Mohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
3. Moderate-Gandhian Thought: Dada Bhai Naoroji, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave
4. Cultural-Revivalist Thought: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

Group -B

5. Ideal-Humanist Thought: Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
6. Left-Socialist Thought: Manabendra Nath Roy, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jaya Prakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia
7. Radical-Pragmatist Thought: Syed Ahmed Khan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Muhammad Iqbal
8. Feminist Thought: Pandita Ramabai and Begum Rokeya

Recommended Readings

Bhikhu Parekh. (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A Critical Examination*

Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey. (2009) *Modern Indian Political Thought*

Biman Behari Mazumdar. (1934). *History of Indian Social and Political Ideas: From Rammohun to Dayananda*

Harihar Bhattacharyya (ed.). (2007). *Indian Political Thought and Movements*

Jayantanuja Bandopadhyay. (2005). *Social and Political Thought of Gandhi*

M. P. Singh, and Himangshu Roy. (2011). *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*

Partha Chatterjee. (1986). *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World*

Sibaji Pratim Basu. (2009). *The Poet and the Mahatma: Engagement with Nationalism and Internationalism*

Sibaji Pratim Basu. (2024). *Rabindranath Tagore: Axiology of Politics*

Thomas Pantham and Kenneth Deutsch. (eds.). (1986). *Political Thought in Modern India*.

Upendra Baxi and Bhikhu Parekh. (eds.). (1995). *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*

V.P. Varma. (1974). *Modern Indian Political Thought*

V.R. Mehta. (1992). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*

ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ (ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ). (୨୦୧୩). ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ
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ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ (ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ). (୨୦୨୧). ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ
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ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ. (୨୦୦୯). ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ
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ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ. (୨୦୨୩). ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ
ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ ମହାନ୍ତିର ପାତ୍ରମାନ

Course Outcome: This course aims to acquaint the students with the nationalist idea and thoughts of the great personalities from Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay to Iqbal and Maulana Azad.

DSC 7

Public Administration and Policy Studies

Group A

1. Evolution of Public Administration: Managerial and Sociological traditions
2. Organization Theory: Foundations and Transitions – (i) Organizational revolution: emergence, evolution, and societal impact; (ii) Dimensions of power, conflict and decision-making in organizational contexts
3. Core Dynamics of Organizational Life: (i) Interface of innovation, motivation, leadership, and communication in organizational behaviour and performance; (ii) Critique of modernist assumptions
4. Administrative Reforms: Concept and Necessities (with special reference to Indian experiences)

Group B

5. Policy Sciences to Public Policies: An Evolution
6. Policy Formulation – various stages
7. The Policy Context; and Policy Assemblage
8. Policy Implementation and Assessment

Recommended Readings

A. Strati. (2000). *Theory and Method in Organization Studies*.
 Anthony Giddens. (1995). *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*.

Bidyut Chakraborty and Mohit Bhattacharya. (eds.) (2006). *Public Administration: A Reader*.

C. Casey (2002). *Critical Analysis of Organizations: Theory, Practice, Revitalization*. Sage, London.

Dipankar Sinha. (2018). *The Information Game in Democracy*.

Emile Durkheim. (1957). *Professional Ethics and Civic Morals*.

Gedion Onyango and Ishtiaq Jamil. (eds). (2025) *Routledge Handbook of Public Policy in the Global South*.

J. B. Miner (2005). *Organizational Behaviour I: Essential Theories of Motivation and Leadership*.

K. Tourish and Hargie, O. (2004). *Key Issues in Organizational Communication*.

M. J. Hatch and Cunliffe, A. L. (2012). *Organization Theory: Modern, Symbolic and Postmodern Perspectives*.

Michael Moran, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin. (eds.) .(2006). *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*.

Nicholas Henry. (2018). *Public Administration and Public Affairs*.

Renu Khator and JCC Zamor. (eds.) (1994). *Public Administration in the Global Village*.

Richard K. Ghere and George H Frederickson. (ed.) (1993). *Ethics in Public Management*.

Y. S. Sisodia & Pratip Chattopadhyay. (eds.) (2024). *Political Communication in Contemporary India: Locating Democracy and Governance*.

Course Outcome: This course intends to acquaint the advanced level of students with the world of administration and policy. The knowledge of this course shall motivate students to seek careers in the media, NGOs, bureaucracy, academic profession as well as in independent entrepreneurship.

DSC 8

Contemporary Global Issues and Ethical Dilemmas in World Politics

Group-A

1. Global Civil Society, Social Movements, and Transnational Advocacy Networks
2. Social Media, Misinformation, and Challenges to Democracy-'Post truth' and the voices from the margins
3. Secularism, multiculturalism and the minority rights: concerning issues
4. Gender inequality and feminist politics

Group-B

5. Security dilemma and the non-traditional security threats: challenges for the global order
6. Health Security, Global Pandemics, and Biopolitics
7. Political ecology, environmental politics and the green theory
8. Globalisation Today: National Interests and International Cooperation

Recommended Readings

Andrew Heywood. (2011). *Global Politics*.

Arjun Appadurai. (1977). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation*.

Brian White, Richard Little and Michael Smith. (eds.) (2005). *Issues in World Politics*.

Gurpreet Mahajan (2002). *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy..*

J. Herbert Altschull. (1994). *Agents of power: The Role of the News Media in Human Affairs.*

Jean Grugel and Matthew Louis Bishop. (2014). *Democratisation: A Critical Introduction.* London: Bloomsbury.

John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens. (2021). *The Globalisation of World Politics.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

John Baylis and N. J. Rengger. (1992). *Dilemmas of World Politics: International Issues in a Changing World.*

Joseph E. Stiglitz. (2002). *Globalization and Its Discontents.*

Judith Lorber. (2000). *Gender inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics.*

Martha Finnemore. (1996). *National Interests in International Society.*

Michael Edwards. (2004). *Civil Society.*

Partha S. Ghosh. (2016). *Migrants, Refugees and the Statelessness in South Asia.*

Peter J. Katzenstein. (ed.) (1996). *The Culture of National Security: Norms and Identity in World Politics.*

Peu Ghosh. (2022). *Introduction to Political Economy: Contexts, Issues and Challenges.*

Pranab Bardhan. (1984). *The Political Economy of Development in India.*

Rajeev Bhargava. (1998). *Secularism and Its Critics.*

Robyn Eckersley. (1992). *Environmentalism and Political Theory: Towards an Ecocentric Approach.*

Steven Smith & Michael Lipsky. (1993). *Non-profits for Hire: The Welfare State in the Age of Contracting.*

Margaret E. Keck and Kathryn Sikkink. (1998). *Activists beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics.*

Samantha Bradshaw and Philip N. Howard. (2019). *The Global Disinformation Order: 2019 Global Inventory of Organised Social Media Manipulation.*

Stefan Elbe. (2010). *Security and Global Health: Toward the Medicalization of Insecurity*. Cambridge.

Joseph E. Stiglitz. (2017). *Globalization and Its Discontents Revisited: Anti-Globalization in the Era of Trump*.

Course Outcome: This course seeks to make students familiar with:

- The process of democratisation, particularly civil society and media
- Contemporary issues such as gender, minority rights, multiculturalism and globalisation.
- Non-traditional security scenario in the post-COVID-19 world order.

DSC 9

Enlightenment and Modernity

Group- A

1. The Enlightenment: its background, meaning and significance
2. Enlightenment and Modernity: Key Issues
3. Rousseau's Critique of Enlightenment
4. Critique of Kant's "What is Enlightenment"?

Group- B

5. Responses to Enlightenment: Hegel and Marx
6. Nietzsche: An overview of his political philosophy
7. Critical theory: Contributions of Horkheimer and Habermas
8. Post modernity and the critique of modernity; background and main tenets of post modernism; contributions of Lyotard and Foucault

Recommended Readings

Allex Callinicos. (1990). *Against Postmodernism*

Anthony Giddens. (1990). *The Consequences of Modernity*

Christopher Butler. (2002). *Postmodernism: A Very Short Introduction*

David Mclellan. (2007. 4th edition). *Marxism after Marx*

David Stove. (2002). *On Enlightenment*

Fredric Jameson. (1991). *Postmodernism, or, the cultural logic of late capitalism.*

Stuart Hall and Gieben Bram. (eds.) (1992). *Formation of Modernity*
Immanuel Kant. (1784). *An Answer to the Question: What Is Enlightenment?*
J. G. Merquior. (1991). *Western Marxism*
Michael Levenson. (2011). *Modernism*
Neera Chandhoke. (1995). *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory*
Nigel Dodd. (1999). *Social Theory and Modernity*
Perry Anderson. (1998). *The Origins of Post modernity: Considerations on Western Marxism*
Razmig Keucheyan. (2013). *The Left Hemisphere: Mapping Critical Theory Today*
S.L. Doshi. (2003). *Modernity, Post Modernity and Neo-Sociological Theories*

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Course Outcome : This course is prepared to familiarise the students to the age of reason in political field and its subsequent development as well as with related issues.

FOURTH SEMESTER

DSC 10

Understanding Governance: Context, Concept and Emerging Issues

Group A

1. The Emergence of Governance Discourse: New Public Management and the Public Choice Theory
2. Government And Governance – the ‘Quality of Government’ theory
3. State-Market relations: Public Private Partnership (PPP); Regulatory Agencies and the Third Sector
4. Government and the Business Power: Crony Capitalism and its Implications

Group B

5. Government and Corporate Corruption
6. Transparency and Accountability
7. Digital Governance: Scope and Challenges
8. Governance and the Emerging Context: New Technologies – challenges and the ethical dimensions of Algorithm, Big Data and Artificial Intelligence

Recommended Readings

Alina Mungiu-Pippidi. (2015). *The Quest for Good Governance: How Societies Develop Control of Corruption.*

Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze. (2005) *Economic Development and Social Opportunities.*

Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze. (2010) *India: Development and Participation.*

B. C. Smith. (2007). *Good Governance and Development.*

B. S. Ghumman, A. Monga and R. K. Johal. (eds) (2012). *Corruption and Quality of Governance*

Bidyut Chakraborty and Mohit Bhattacharya. (eds.) (2008). *The Governance Discourse: A Reader.*

Bo Rothstein. (2011) *The Quality of Government: corruption, Social Trust, and Inequality in an International Perspective.*

Böhm, Madeleine. (2025) ‘Algorithms, AI, Big Data, and Big Tech: IPS Scholarship on Digital Technologies,’ *International Political Sociology*, Vol 19, No 3, pp. 1-25.

Corporate Reform Committee. (2014) *Fighting Corporate Abuse: Beyond Predatory Capitalism.*

David Runciman. (2019) *How Democracy Ends*

Dipankar Sinha. (2018) *The Information Game in Democracy*

Dipankar Sinha and Samir Sharma. (eds.). (2024). *Digital Governance and Digital Politics in South Asia.*

Erman, Eva and Markus Furendal (2024) ‘Artificial Intelligence and the Political Legitimacy of Global Governance,’ *Political Studies*, Vol. 72, No. 2, pp. 421–441.

Francis Fukuyama (2004). *State-Building, Governance and the World Order in the 21st Century.*

Gedion Onyango and Ishtiaq Jamil. (eds). (2025). *Routledge Handbook of Public Policy in the Global South.*

J. Satyanarayana. (2004). *E-Government: The Science of Possible*.

Joy M. Moncrieffe. (2011). *Relational Accountability: Complexities of Structural Injustice*.

Kathe Callahan. (2006). *Elements of Effective Governance: Measurement, Accountability and Participation*.

Larsson, Stefan (2020) 'On the Governance of Artificial Intelligence through Ethics Guidelines,' *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 437–451.

Marshall B. Clinard. (1990). *Corporate Corruption: The Abuse of Power*

Michael Moran, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin (eds.) (2006) *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*.

Pepper C. Culpepper. (2011) *Quiet Politics and Business Power*.

Richard Bellamy and Antonio Palumbo. (eds) (2010) *From Government to Governance*.

Richard K. Ghere and George H Frederickson. (ed.) (1993). *Ethics in Public Management*.

Susan Rose-Ackermann and Bonnie J. Palfka. (2016) *Corruption in Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform*.

Y. S. Sissodia & Pratip Chattopadhyay. (eds.). (2024). *Political Communication in Contemporary India: Locating Democracy and Governance*.

Course Outcome: This course intends to acquaint the advanced level of students with the **DRAFT** issues beyond administration and policy. The knowledge of this course will motivate students to seek careers in the media, NGOs, bureaucracy, academic profession as well as independent entrepreneurship.

DSC 11

Rural Society in India: Politics and Administration

Group- A

1. Understanding Rural Society in India- Rural Power structure.
2. Indian Villages: The Changing Pattern – Caste, Class and The Structure of Inequality
3. Rural Society and Agrarian Change: Basic Issues; Land Reforms; Land Acquisition and Resettlement
4. Rural Development in India: Approaches, Policies and Strategies

Group- B

5. Rural Development Administration in India: Origin and Growth, the Rural Development Bureaucracy and State – the role of ICT
6. District Administration in India: Colonial Legacies; Role, Functions and Challenges to District Administration
7. District Planning and Plan Administration: Concept of Decentralized Planning; Evolution and Methodology
8. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India: Evolution, Institutional Innovations for Grassroots Decentralization; State Control of PRIs in India

Recommended Readings

A.K. Dubey. (1984). *District Administration in India*

A.R. Desai. (2005). *Rural India in Transition*

A.R. Desai. (ed.), (2005). *Rural Sociology in India*

A.Vinayak Reddy. et. al. (2008). (ed.) *Rural Development in India: Policies and Initiatives*

Alexander R Thomas. et. al., (2013). *Critical Rural Theory: Structure, Scope, Culture*

K.L. Sharma. (1999). *Social Inequality in India: Profiles of Caste, Class and Social Mobility*

Katar Singh. (2016). *Rural Development in India*

Kuldeep Mathur. (2013). *Panchayati Raj*

Manish Thakur. (2014). *Indian Village: A Conceptual History*

S.C. Dube. (1961). *Indian Village*

S.L. Doshi and P. C. Jain. (1999). *Rural Sociology*

S.R. Maheswari. (1995). *Rural Development in India*

Sanhita Joshi. (2017). *Rethinking Panchayati Raj*

Dwaipayan Bhattacharya. (2016). *Government as Practice: Democratic Left in a transforming India*

DRAFT

ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ, ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ . (ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ). (୨୦୦୧) . ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ, ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ .

ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ, ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ . (୨୦୦୧) . ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ .

ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ, ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ ଓ ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରାଜ୍ୟ ପରିଵାହନ ବ୍ୟାବସାୟ .

Course Outcome: The course facilitates a better understanding of rural society, politics and administration In India.

Research Project/ Dissertation

The course is designed to train students in the systematic application of research methodology within the discipline of Political Science. It provides a structured framework for independent research, enabling learners to critically investigate a specific theme, issue, or problem of political relevance. The course introduces students to the essential components of scholarly research, including the formulation of research questions, identification of appropriate theoretical frameworks, and the application of suitable research designs and methodologies. Emphasis is placed on developing the ability to engage with diverse sources, construct well-reasoned arguments, and employ both qualitative and quantitative approaches as required.

Through guided supervision, students will learn to organise their research process, analyse data, and present findings in a coherent and academically rigorous manner. Special attention is given to ethical considerations in research and to the development of academic writing skills, including citation practices and structuring arguments in accordance with established scholarly conventions. By the conclusion of the course, learners will be able to produce a dissertation or research paper that demonstrates originality, methodological soundness, and theoretical grounding. This project not only consolidates their academic training but also equips them with skills essential for higher studies, policy research, and professional careers.

DRAFT **Internship/Capstone project/ Applied Field or Industry Project/ Innovation and Incubation/ Entrepreneurship/ Start-up Proposal or Practice**

The course is designed to provide students of Political Science with a rigorous and interdisciplinary understanding of entrepreneurship as both an economic activity and a social process situated within broader structures of governance, development, and policy. It begins with an introduction to the foundations of entrepreneurship, its conceptual meaning, and its significance in contemporary societies where political institutions, markets, and civil society intersect. Students will examine the defining characteristics of entrepreneurship and the functions performed by entrepreneurs in shaping business outcomes and wider developmental trajectories. The course highlights entrepreneurship as a form of agency that operates within institutional frameworks, linking individual initiative to structural opportunities and constraints. To strengthen this analytical perspective, the course integrates practical frameworks such as the S.T.A.R. and S.M.A.R.T. theories, which help students to enhance skills in goal-setting, evaluation, and problem-solving—competencies that are vital for both public policy and entrepreneurial practice.

Applied learning forms a central component of the course. Students will undertake internships, capstone projects, or field-based industry assignments that allow them to connect theoretical knowledge with real-world experience. Through innovation and incubation projects, they will be guided to conceptualise start-up proposals or practice-based ventures, gaining exposure to the processes of designing initiatives that are innovative, feasible, and socially responsive. This not only prepares them for entrepreneurial practice but also enables

them to critically assess the role of entrepreneurship within political economy and governance.

The field visit element further reinforces this experiential dimension. Students will engage with handicraft units, industrial sites, and wholesale markets for vegetables, fruits, flowers, grains, and garments. These visits will provide first-hand understanding of production networks, labour relations, and market dynamics, while also inviting reflection on issues of state regulation, policy intervention, and the integration of local economies into national and global systems. Case studies and interactive Q&A sessions will complement these activities, enabling students to analyse different narratives of entrepreneurial success and failure and to cultivate reflective and critical thinking.

The course concludes with an emphasis on start-up practice and proposal development. Students will work systematically through stages of identifying opportunities, mobilising resources, managing risks, and evaluating outcomes, thereby gaining a nuanced perspective on how ideas evolve into viable practices. For Political Science students, this engagement demonstrates how entrepreneurship intersects with governance, development, and policy frameworks. By the end of the course, learners will have developed the capacity to analyse entrepreneurship through both theoretical and applied lenses, preparing them for careers in public policy, research, development organisations, or entrepreneurial ventures.

DRAFT

Intellectual Property Rights

Group- A

1. Intellectual Property Rights: Concept and Issues
2. Origin and Development of Intellectual Property Rights
3. Types of Intellectual Property Rights

Group- B

4. Theories of Intellectual Property Rights
5. Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights
6. Intellectual Property Rights in Cyber World

Suggested Readings

Amy L. Landers, *Understanding Patent Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2012.

Ananth Padmanabhan, *Intellectual Property Rights Infringement and Remedies*, Lexis Nexis, 2012

David I. Bainbridge, *Intellectual Property*, Longman, 9th Edition, 2012

David Nimmer, *on Copyright*, Lexis Nexis, 2010

Jayashree Watal, *Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2001

Lionel Bently & Brad Sherman, *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2008

Martin J. Adelman et al., *Patent Law in a Nutshell*, West, 2013

N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd Edition, 2014

Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Copyright's Paradox*, Oxford University Press, 2008.

P. Narayanan, *Copyright and Industrial Designs*, Third Edition, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2007

Paul Goldstein, *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, 2012

Paul Torremans, *Intellectual Property And Human Rights*, Kluwer Law International, 2008

Peter Drahos, *A Philosophy of Intellectual Property*, Dartmouth Pub Co, 1996

Peter Groves, *Sourcebook on Intellectual Property Law*, Routledge-Cavendish, 1997.

Philippe Cullet, *Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development*, Lexis Nexis, 2005

Susan K Sell, *Private Power, Public Law: The Globalization of Intellectual Property Rights*, Cambridge University Press, 2003

W R Cornish, *Intellectual Property: Patents Copyright Trademarks and allied rights*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2010.

DRAFT

Course Outcome

To familiar the students about the idea of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and its significance in the contemporary world. This course provides an in-depth understanding to the students about various forms of the Intellectual Property Rights, its relevance and impact on the changing global business environment. Besides this, the students should also be acclimatized with the relationship between human rights and Intellectual Property Rights. After learning this course, the learners shall also understand the cyberspace and the leading national and international instruments, laws and organizations concerning Intellectual Property Rights.