

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Semester – I

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core) **Major 101**

Course – 1

Understanding Politics

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: This course is designed to develop a sound understanding of Political Science with the different meaning of politics and how is it interpreted differently by people holding different ideological positions. The critical engagements with ideologies will allow the students to develop their own understanding of politics. Since the state occupies a central position in the discourses on politics, the understanding of different theories on the state will allow the students to understand the role of the state in the society and how it governs and regulate the power structure. Media and civil society are the drivers of the politics as they perform a communication role, important for information and ideology transmission.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students would be able to explain different approaches to politics and build their own understanding of politics.
- b. They will be able to answer why the state plays so much central place in the discourses on politics.
- c. They will be able to make a distinction between nation and state.
- d. They will come to know about different theories on nationalism.
- e. Students would be able to answer what are social movements and make a distinction between the old and new social movements.

Unit-I

- a. What is Politics?
- b. Different Approaches to Understand Politics: Traditional (Historical, Philosophical, Legal) & Modern (Behavioral, Systems, Structural-Functional, Communication, Rational Choice, Post-modern)

Unit-II

- a. What is state? Significance of state in discussion of Politics.
- b. Theories of state (idealist, liberal, neo-liberal, Marxist, Gandhian).

- c. Changing Role of State in the Era of Globalization?

Unit-III

- a. State and the nation
- b. Concept of nation, nationalism, internationalism.

Unit-IV

- a. Theories of Democracy: liberal, participatory, deliberative
- a. Political Communication
- b. Role of Mass media

Readings:

- Heywood, A. (2004). *Political Theory - An Introduction*, (3rd ed.). Basingstoke: Palgrave.
- Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (Eds.). (2008) *Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
- Harding, A. (1994). The Origins of the Concept of the State, *History of Political Thought*, 15(1), pp. 57-72. •
- Held, D. (1989). *Political Theory and the Modern State*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Heywood, A. (2002). *The State*. In *Politics*. New York: Palgrave, pp. 85-102.
- Laski, H. J. (1935). *The State in Theory and Practice*. London: George Allen & Unwin
- Newton, K., & Deth, J. (2010). The Development of the Modern State. In *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 13-33.
- Dahl, R. A. (1991). *Democracy and its Critics*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Macpherson, C. B. (1973). *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Shah, G. (Ed.). (2002). *Social Movements and the State*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 2

Western Political Thinkers **Major 102**

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: The purpose of this module is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo-American tradition. Developing a 'just society' and a 'just state' has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some of the prominent classical political thinkers beginning from Plato and ending with Mao whose response to political questions vividly influenced political thinking. The seeds of the conceptual themes which seem to be so enriched today also found expressions in older times with different accentuation and nodes. The course seeks to trace that ideas and tradition and examine them critically.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course. \
- b. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.
- c. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- d. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- e. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.
- f. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- g. Students would learn the key ideas in Marxism and will be able to answer how Lenin and Marx interpreted some of the ideas of Marx while applying Marxism in their respective countries.

Unit-I

- a. Plato: Ideal state, Theory of Justice, System of Education, Critique of Democracy
- b. Aristotle: Citizenship, Justice, Slavery
- c. Machiavelli: Religion and Politics, Republicanism

Unit-II

- a. Social Contract Theorists (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau): State of Nature, Natural Rights and Social Contract, State and Political Obligation

Unit-III

- a. Utilitarian Thinkers (Betham & J. S. Mill): Utilitarianism, liberty, Representative Government

Unit -IV

- a. Marxist Thinkers (Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao): Class Struggle, Dialectic Materialism and Historical Materialism, State and Revolution
- b. Post-Marx Marxism Antonio Gramsci

Readings:

- Annas, J. (1981). *An Introduction to Plato's Republic*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Barker, E. (1959). *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. New York: Dover Publications.
- Nelson, B. (2006). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswami, S. (2004). *A History of Political Thought*. Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- Burns, T. (2009). Aristotle. In Boucher, D. & Kelly, P. (Eds.), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The Prince*. Harmondsworth: Penguin. (Translated by George Bull).
- Skinner, Q. (2000). The Adviser to Princes. In: *Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hobbes, T., & Macpherson, C. B. (1968). *Leviathan*. Baltimore: Penguin Books
- Macpherson, C. (1962). *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke*. Oxford University Press, Ontario.
- Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A History of Political Theory*. New Delhi: Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing
- McClelland, J. S. (1996). *A History of Western Political Thought*. Routledge.

Minor/Elective

Course – 1

Globalization and Politics

Minor 101

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to enable students to understand and critically analyze the phenomenon of globalization which entails interconnectivity and transportation of local with the global and vice versa. Students will come to know about the factors and forces of globalization, and how this has impacted the nation-states wherein it has triggered debates on national sovereignty, culture, and market and given rise to social movements of different shades and themes in focus.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to explain

- a. Meaning of globalization and how different schools have understood this.
- b. About the global institutional drivers of the globalization.
- c. How the globalization has impacted the traditional notion of sovereignty of the state?
- d. How globalization has impacted the domestic market and culture of societies.

Unit I

- a. Meaning and nature of Globalization
- b. Liberalization, privatization and globalization

Unit II

- a. Globalization and International Financial Institutions (GATT, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization)
- b. Role of MNCs in the era of globalization

Unit-III

- a. Globalization and Peasant Movements in India
- b. Globalization and Environmental Movement in India
- c. Globalization and Human Displacement in India

Unit- IV:

- a. Globalization, Democracy and Citizenship
- b. Globalization and the Issue of National Sovereignty

c. Globalization and its Impact on Culture

Readings:

- Held, D., & McGrew, A. (Eds.). *The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalization Debate*. (2nd edition), Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Williams, M. (1994). *The IMF and the Third World. International Economic Organisations and the Third World*. New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Rodrik, D. (2011). *Bretton Woods, GATT, and the WTO: Trade in a Politicized World. The Globalization Paradox*. New York: Norton
- Kofman, E., & Youngs, G. (Eds.), *Globalization: Theory and Practice*. (3rd edition), New York: Continuum International Publishing Group
- Dicken, P. (2015). *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy*, (7th edition). London: The Guilford Press
- Moghadam, V. M. (2013). The Global Justice Movement. In *Globalization and Social Movements*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield
- Agnew, J. (2009). *Globalization and Sovereignty*. Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.,
- O'Brien, R., & Williams, M. (2016), *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics*, (5th ed.). London and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell

Interdisciplinary Courses

Course – 1

ID 1st Sem

Managing Elections and Elections Campaign

Total Credits: 03

~~Classes per week: 04 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: This course exposes students to a wide range of conceptual and practical issues and elements pertaining to electoral democracy in India. Elections and their nature have changed significantly with the support of social media and new technologies. Parties are using these mediums and techniques and adjusting to the new nuances emerging from it. Election management has become a crucial element of electoral democracy wherein parties use all their human and material resources at their disposal. This module exposes the students to the techniques of man and material resources to manage the elections.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will learn about how to file election nominations and the technical issues involved in it.
- b. They will be able to explain the election code of conduct including the ethics to be maintained in expenditure and elections campaign.
- c. They will be made aware of the role of new media and technology involved in election campaign.
- d. They will get to know about the required skills for media management during the elections.
- e. They will be able to answer what are debates on state funding of political parties in elections.

Unit I

- a. Electoral Democracy: Methods of Representation
- b. Challenges of Electoral Politics
- c. Model Code of Conducts
- d. Election Nominations and Election Affidavits
- a. Knowing your Candidates

Unit II

- a. Traditional methods of Electoral Campaign; Poster, Pamphlets
- b. Use of New Techniques and Methods in Election Campaign

- c. Ethics in Electoral Campaign, Studies in use and abuse of communication

Unit III

- a. Role of Print, Electronic and Social Media in Elections
- b. Electoral Campaign and the Issue of Fake News
- c. Fund Management in elections

Unit VI:

- a. Membership Drive
- b. Responsibility management
- c. Booth Management

Readings:

- Krouse, R., & Marcus, G. (1984). Electoral Studies and Democratic Theory Reconsidered. *Political Behavior*, 6(1), pp. 23-39.
- Varshney, A. (2007). India's Democratic Challenge. *Foreign Affairs*, 86(2), pp. 93- 106
- Hauser, W., & Singer, W. (1986). The Democratic Rite: Celebration and Participation in the Indian Elections. *Asian Survey*, 26(9), pp. 941-958.
- Yadav, Y. (1999). Electoral Politics in the Time of Change: India's Third Electoral System, 1989-99. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(34/35), pp. 2393-2399.
- Kumar, V. (2005). People's Right to Know Antecedents of Their Election Candidates: A Critique of Constitutional Strategies. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 47(2), pp. 135-157.
- Herrnson, P. (1988). The Importance of Party Campaigning. *Polity*, 20(4), pp. 714- 719.
- West, D. (1994). Television Advertising in Election Campaigns. *Political Science Quarterly*, 109(5), pp. 789-809.
- Goldstein, K., & Freedman, P. (2002). Campaign Advertising and Voter Turnout: New Evidence for a Stimulation Effect. *The Journal of Politics*, 64(3), pp. 721-740.
- Shirky, C. (2011). The Political Power of Social Media: Technology, the Public Sphere, and Political Change. *Foreign Affairs*, 90(1), pp. 28-41.
- Newton, K. (1999). Mass Media Effects: Mobilization or Media Malaise? *British Journal of Political Science*, 29(4), pp. 577-599.
- Carlisle, J., & Patton, R. (2013). Is Social Media Changing How We Understand Political Engagement? An Analysis of Facebook and the 2008 Presidential Election. *Political Research Quarterly*, 66(4), pp. 883-895.
- George, H. (1883). Money in Elections. *The North American Review*, 136(316), pp. 201-211.

- Jain, S. (2001). State Funding of Elections and Political Parties in India. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 43(4), pp. 500-511.
- Sridharan, E. (2007). Toward state funding of elections in India? A comparative perspective on possible options. *The Journal of Policy Reform*, 3:3, pp. 229-254.
- Rosenblum, N. (2000). Political Parties as Membership Groups. *Columbia Law Review*, 100(3), pp. 813-844.
- Part, I. The Need for Greater Party Responsibility. (1950). *The American Political Science Review*, 44(3), pp. 15-36.

Semester – II

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 3

Major 201

Ancient Indian Political Thought

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objectives: This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and literatures produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft which has remained so far ignored in Indian discourses within the discipline of Political Science. It is now a settled proposition that 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 and functioning of government including bureaucracy, role and, nature of the monarchy and its 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, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Purans and some of the texts written by the philosophers themselves.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students 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.

Unit I:

- a. Salient features of Ancient Indian Political Thought
- b. Beyond Anglo-American Narrative
 - i. Need for Indian Vocabulary and Indian Framework
 - ii. Nation vs Rashtra
 - iii. India or Bharat
 - iv. Religion vs Dharma
 - v. Culture vs Sanskriti

Unit II:

- a. Geographical and Cultural Conception of Bharat
- b. Territorial Depiction in Bhishma Parva and Shanti Parva
- c. Depiction of Bharat in Puranas

Unit III:

- a. Shanti Parva in Mahabharata
- b. Saptanga Theory of Kautilya
- c. Diplomacy in Epics

Unit – IV

- a. Mandal Theory of Kautilya
- b. Conception of Justice and Jurisprudence: Manu and Kautilya

Readings:

- Kosambi, D.D. (1980). *Culture and civilization in Ancient India*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Mishra, K. K. (2004). The Study of Ancient Indian Political Traditions. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65(1), pp.9-20.
- Rao, K. S. (2007). Vedic Ideals and Indian Political Thought. *Indian Journal of Political Science*, 68(1), pp. 5-14.
- Roy, H. & Singh, M. P. (2017). *Indian Political Thought*, Pearson, Delhi.
- Basham, A. L. (1981 Reprint). *The Wonder That Was India*, Delhi: Rupa Paperback.
- Feuerstein, G., Kak, S., & Frawley, D. (1999). *In search of the cradle of civilization*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Verma, S. R. (2005). *Vedas: The Source of Ultimate Science*, Delhi: Nag Publishers.
- Mookerji, R. (2004). *The Fundamental Unity of India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad.
- Modelski, G. (1964). Kautilya: Foreign Policy and International System in the Ancient Hindu World. *The American Political Science Review*, 58(3), pp. 549-560.
- Mukherjee, B. (1976). *Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy*. Calcutta, India: Minerva Associates Publications.
- Rao, K. (2005). Manu's Ideas on Administration. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(3), pp. 489-502.
- Dutt, M. N. (1895). *Manusmṛiti*. (Reprint 2003).

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 4

Political Theory

Total Credits: 04

Major 202

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. Contemporary debates on key concepts like equality, freedom, democracy, citizenship, and justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon.
- b. They will come to know about the role and functions of Political theory.
- c. They will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics.
- d. They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics.
- e. They will be able to explain the debates on the distributive theory of justice. f. They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy.

Unit I:

- a. Understanding political questions
- b. Nature of Political Theory: Explanatory, Normative and Empirical
- c. Decline and revival of Political Theory

Unit II

- a. Theories of Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Feminist, Post-Modern
- b. Power, Authority and Influence (Max Weber, Robert Dahl, Michel Foucault)

Unit III:

- a. Notion of Justice
- b. Distributive Justice: John Rawls and Robert Nozick

- c. Communitarianism

Unit IV

- a. Theories of rights, liberty and equality
- a. Theories of Citizenship

Readings:

- Acharya, A. & Bhargava, R. (Ed.). (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson: New Delhi.
- Bhargava, R. (2010). *What is Political Theory and Why Do We Need It?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Barry, N. (1981). *An Introduction to Modern Political theory*. London: Macmillan.
- Heywood, A. (2004). *Political Ideologies: An Introduction* (3rd ed.), London: Palgrave.
- Heywood, A. (2013). *Politics* (4th ed.), London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Farrelly, C. (2004). *An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader*. London: Sage.
- Gray, J. (1993). *Post- liberalism: Studies in Political thought*. London: Routledge.
- Kymlicka, W. (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship: A liberal Theory of Minority Rights*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Mackinnon, C. (2008). *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dahl, R. A. (1957). *The concept of power*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.
- Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, State and Utopia*. New York: Basic Books.
- Rawls, J. (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton: Princeton University press.
- Bhargava, R & Acharya, A. (Eds.), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman
- Held, D. (1991). *Models of Democracy*. Polity Press, Cambridge.

Minor/Elective

Course – 2

Feminism: Theory and Practice **Minor 201**

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: This course seeks to understand the nature, phases and core issues of the feminist movement, both in Anglo-American and India. Besides, attempts have been made to understand how the social and cultural construction of role for the women has not only undermined her position as an equal member in the society but also does not take cognizance of her contribution to the family.

Learning Outcomes: After reading this course the students will be able to explain

- a. How different schools have understood patriarchy and feminist questions differently.
- b. The origin, evolution and key issues which are at the core of the feminist movement both in Anglo-American world and India.
- c. The representation of the women in the political space of India.
- d. How the immense contribution that women make to the family are neglected in computation?

Unit I:

- a. Meaning of Feminism
- b. Sex /Gender Distinction
- c. Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism and Radical Feminism

Unit II:

- a. Origin and Phases of Feminist Movement
- b. Characteristics and Issues in Feminist movement in the Euro-American World
- c. Feminist Movement in India

Unit III:

- a. Patrilineal and Matrilineal Practices in the Indian family
- b. Gender Relations in Family

Unit IV:

- a. Women and their Representation in Politics and Administration
- b. Women Representation at Grass-roots level in Politics
- c. Violence and Discrimination against Women (Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, Women Trafficking and Deserted Women)

Readings

- Shinde, T. (1993). Stree Purusha Tulna. In Lalitha, K., & Tharu, S. (Eds.), *Women Writing in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
- McDermott, R., & Hatemi, P. (2011). Distinguishing Sex and Gender. *Political Science and Politics*, 44(1), pp. 89-92.
- Matthews, J. (1986). *Feminist History. Labour History*, (50), pp. 147-153.
- Haug, F. (1989). Lessons from the Women's Movement in Europe. *Feminist Review*, (31), pp. 107-116.
- Agnihotri, I., & Mazumdar, V. (1997). Changing the Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(29), pp. 1869-1878.
- Kalpagam, U. (2000). The Women's Movement in India Today-New Agendas and Old Problems. *Feminist Studies*, 26(3), pp. 645-660.
- Mazumdar, V. (1994). Women's Studies and the Women's Movement in India: An Overview. *Women's Studies Quarterly*, 22(3/4), pp. 42-54.
- Devi, D., & Lakshmi, G. (2005). Political Empowerment of Women in Indian Legislature: A Study. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(1), pp. 75-92.
- Khanna, M. (2009). Political Participation of Women in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(1), pp. 55-64.
- Sharma, G., & Das, R. (2008). Women in Grassroots Democracy in India: Non-Governmental Organisations and Its Possibilities. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(4), pp. 815-823.
- Ahmad, S., Nilofer, & Parveen, G. (2008). Women's Political Participation and Changing Pattern of Leadership in Rural Areas of U.P. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 69(3), pp. 661-672.
- Kishwar, M. (1996). Women and Politics: Beyond Quotas. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(43), pp. 2867-2874.
- Karlekar, M. (1998). Domestic Violence. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 33(27), pp. 1741-1751.
- Chapman, J. (2014). Violence against Women in Democratic India: Let's Talk Misogyny. *Social Scientist*, 42(9/10), pp. 49-61.

- Subramaniam, M., Krishnan, P., & Bunka, C. (2014). Women's Movement Groups in State Policy Formulation: Addressing Violence against Women in India. *Indian Anthropologist*, 44(1), pp. 37-52.
- Sheba T. (2004). Sexual Harassment at the Workplace: Emerging Problems and Debates. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(41), pp. 4491-4494.

Semester – III

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 5

Comparative Government and Politics **Major 301**

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: This course will enable the students to understand the functioning of governments and political systems in comparative perspectives. The political system does not operate in a vacuum. It has its own legal, economic, socio-political and cultural ambience in which it works. This course exposes the students to concepts and approaches which can apply to understand different political regimes in terms of the origin of governmental structures and their functioning. We have different political regimes even within the broader category of democratic regimes. However, they differ from each other in many respects. This course will allow the students to understand their functioning in a comparative perspective.

Learning Outcomes

- a. The students will be able to understand and apply different approaches to explain the functioning of different types of governing regimes.
- b. They will be able to compare democratic regimes and evaluate their functioning.
- c. They will be able to critically reflect on critical aspects of electoral democracy that includes functioning of parties and the relation between representation and democracy.
- d. They will be able to explain how media has changed the contours of elections and electoral democracy.

Unit I

- a. Meaning and Significance of Comparative Politics
- b. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Political System, Institutionalism and New institutionalism, Political Economy, Political Culture, Political Development

Unit II

- a. Typologies of Regimes: Democracy and Autocracy
- b. Democratic waves after Second World War; Post-Soviet Union, Arab Springs

Unit III

- a. Theories of representation: Types and functions of electoral system.
- b. Debates on Political Participation, Comparing democratic systems such of India and the USA

Unit IV

- a. Meaning and Typologies of the Party System
- b. Comparing functioning of Party system in India, USA and Britain
- c. Political Communication and the Role of Media

Readings

- Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kopstein, J., & Lichbach, M. (Eds.). (2005). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Landman, T. (2003). *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction, second edition*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Lijphart, A. (1971). "Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method", *The American Political Science Review*, 65, No. 3, pp. 682-693.
- Macridis, R. C. (1969). A Survey of the Field of Comparative Government. In Blondel, J. (Ed.), *Comparative Government*. London: Palgrave.
- Newton, K., & Van, D., Jan, W. (2009). *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Peters, B. G. (2017). Approaches in Comparative Politics. In Caramani, D. (Ed.), *Comparative Politics*, fourth edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Blondel, J. (1999). Then and Now: Comparative Politics. *Political Studies* XLVII, pp. 152-160.
- Chilcote, R. H. (2000). *Comparative Inquiry in Politics and Political Economy: Theories and Issues*. Oxford: Westview Press.
- Clark, B. (1998). *Political Economy: A Comparative Approach*, (2nd ed.). London: Praeger.
- Esteva, G. (2010). Development. In Sachs, W. (Eds.), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, (2nd ed.). London: Zed Books.
- Bobbio, N. (1989). *Democracy and Dictatorship: The Nature and Limits of State Power*. Translated by Kennealy, P., Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

- Diamond, L. (2003). *Can the Whole World Become Democratic? Democracy, Development, and International Policies*. Paper 03-05, Center for the Study of Democracy. University of California, Irvin.
- Held, D. (2006). *Models of Democracy*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Huntington, S. P. (1991). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late 20th Century*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- 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.
- Farrell, D. M. (2011). *Electoral Systems: A Comparative Introduction*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Newton, K., & Van, D. J. W. (2009) *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Peffley, M., & Rohrschneider, R. (2014). The Multiple Bases of Democratic Support: Procedural Representation and Governmental Outputs. In Thomassen, J. (Eds.), *Elections and Democracy Representation and Accountability*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Caramani, D. (2017). Party Systems. In Caramani, D. (Ed.), *Comparative Politics*, (4th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chhibber, P. K., & Torcal, M. (1997). Elite Strategy, Social Cleavages, and Party Systems in a New Democracy. *Comparative Political Studies*, 30 (1): pp. 27–54.
- Chhibber, P. K., & Kollman, K. (2004). *The Formation of National Party Systems: Federalism and Party Competition in Canada, Great Britain, India, and the United States*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 9-21.

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 6

Modern Indian Political Thinkers Major 302

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: This course has been designed to familiarize the students with key ideas of some of political thinkers of the modern India whose writings and ideas have impacted the society and polity significantly. Their writings and thoughts give insights into their ideas of India and the kind of society and polity that they had dreamed of. As all their thoughts are not possible to cover in a semester, some key thoughts have been underlines for focused study.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. They will come to understand how Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay conceptualizes the idea of ‘we’ and ‘they’ in his writings.
- b. How Swami Dayanand Saraswati criticized the superstitions in religious texts and practice of the same by the followers and in what ways an understanding of Vedanta brings one to the supreme and real truth and wisdom?
- c. Students will be able to explain Vivekanand’s criticism of the West and taking pride in the Indian religion on the one hand and critiquing Christianity and Islam on the issue of religious conversion.
- d. They will be able to explain the key ideas of Gandhi.
- e. Students will be able to evaluate the ideas of Savarkar on Hindutva.
- f. They will be able to explain how Aurobindo understood and explain Indian Nationalism. They will also come to know why Aurobindo equated Indian Nationalism with Sanatan Dharma.
- g. They will come to know about the socialist ideas of Lohia and Jay Prakash Narayan and integral Humanism of Deendayal Upadhyay

Unit I

- a. Salient features of Modern Indian Political Thought
- b. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: The Nation and the Community
- c. Swami Dayanand Saraswati: Critique of Religions and Call for turning to Vedanta

Unit II

- a. Vivekanand as a Nationalist Monk
- b. Aurobindo on Indian Nationalism
- c. Tilak: Nationalism and Swaraj

Unit III

- a. Gandhi: Truth and Non-violence, Swadeshi
- b. Savarkar: Hindutva and Social Reforms
- c. Ambedkar: Social Democracy

Unit IV

- a. Ram Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash Narayan: Socialist Thoughts
- b. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya: Integral Humanism

Readings

- Bagchi, J. (1990). Representing Nationalism: Ideology of Motherhood in Colonial Bengal. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 25(42/43), pp. 65-71.
- Halder, M. K. (1977). *Renaissance and Reaction in Nineteenth Century Bengal: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay* (Translation of Bengali Essay). Calcutta: Minerva Associates.
- Saraswati, D. (1882). *Satyarth Prakash: The Light of Truth*. New Delhi: Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha.
- Sharma, R. (1958). Swami Dayanand's Contribution to Indian Nationalism and His Political Philosophy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 19(1), pp. 25-34.
- Basu, S. (2002). *Religious Revivalism as Nationalist Discourse: Swami Vivekananda and New Hinduism in Nineteenth-Century Bengal*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Gokhale, B. (1964). *Swami Vivekananda and Indian Nationalism*. *Journal of Bible and Religion*, 32(1), pp. 35-42.
- Kumar, N. (1992). The Swami and the Mahatma: The Socio-Political Relevance. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 53(3), pp. 297-313.
- Ghosh, A. (1996). *On Nationalism*. Pondicherry: Sri Aurobindo Ashram.
- Singh, K. (1963). *Prophet of Indian Nationalism: Study of the Political Thought of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh 1893-1910*. London: Allen and Unwin.
- Rao, P. V. (2010). *Foundations of Tilak's Nationalism*. Orient Blackswan. New Delhi.

- Varma, V. (1958). *Political Philosophy of Lokamanya Tilak*. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 19(1), pp. 15-24.
- Gandhi, M.K. (1948). *Hinduism, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*. Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Gandhi, M.K. (1948). *An Autobiography or the Story of My Experiments with Truth*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan.
- Gandhi, M.K. (1938). *The Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan.
- Banerjee, N. N. (1989). *The Undaunted Patriot*. In Swatantryaveer Savarkar Rashtriya Smarak. Bombay, pp. 57-61.
- Godbole, V.S. (2004) *Rationalism of Veer Savarkar*. Thane: Itihas Patrika Prakashan.
- Keer, D. (1966). *Veer Savarkar*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Savarkar, V.D. (1969). *Hindutva*. Bombay: Veer Savarkar Prakashan
- Dwivedi, H., & Sinha, R. (2005). *Dr. Ambedkar: The Pioneer of Social Democracy*. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 66(3), pp. 661-666.
- Gore, M.S. (1993). *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thought*. Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Doctor, A. (1988). Lohia's Quest for an Autonomous Socialism. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 49(3), pp. 312-327.
- Lohia, R. M. (1952). *Aspects of Socialist Policy*. Bombay: Tulloch Road.
- Narayan, J. P. (1965). *Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy*. Asia Publishing House.
- Nene, V. V. (2014). *Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya - Ideology & Perception Part -2. Integral Humanism*. New Delhi: Suruchi Prakashan.
- Swaroop, D. (Ed.). (1992). *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's Integral Humanism*. New Delhi: DRI.
- Upadhyay, D. D. (1968). *Political Diary*. New Delhi: Suruchi Prakashan.

Minor/Elective

Course – 3

Human Rights

Total Credits: 04 **Minor 301**

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective The purpose of the course is to build conceptual understanding in students about human rights and enable them to critically examine key issues and areas often talked about in human rights discourses. Apart from state actors and institutions, agencies and law associated with them, which occupy the central place is discussion, the module also engages with social, religious, political and economic ideologies which unleash several critical issues pertaining to human rights. Thus, it is not the conflict zones but industrialization and pursuit of political and religious hegemony also throw serious human rights challenges.

Learning Outcomes

- a. The student will be able to explain the meaning of human rights and examine human rights issues in different social, political and cultural contexts.
- b. The students will be able to relate human rights with other rights of individuals.
- c. They will come to know how ideologies which seek to create hegemony; religious or political, pose threats to the human rights of individuals.
- d. Students will be able to examine and explain issues of human rights when state and its agencies apply the methods and techniques of surveillance, interrogation and counter-terrorism operations.
- e. They will come to know about the human rights of the armed forces.

Unit I

- a. Meanings and scope of Human rights and its correlation with other rights
- b. Institutionalization of Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Unit II

- a. Political Ideologies and the Principles of Human Rights
- b. Refugee Rights: A case Study of Northeast India

Unit III

- a. Terrorism, Police Encounter and Human Rights
- b. Human Rights of the Armed Forces

Unit IV

- a. Issues of Surveillance and Censorship
- b. Police Custody, Torture and Human Rights

Readings:

- Aggarwal, G. P. et al. (2013). *Human Rights in Changing Times*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Hoffman, J., & Graham, P. (2006). 'Human Rights', *Introduction to Political Theory*. Delhi: Pearson, pp. 436-458.
- SAHRDC (2006). Introduction to Human Rights, Classification of Human Rights: An Overview of the First, Second, and Third Generational Rights. In *Introducing Human Rights*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- The Constitution of India, Chapter 3: Fundamental Rights
- Henkin, L. (1998). Religion, Religions, and Human Rights. *The Journal of Religious Ethics*, 26(2), pp. 229-239.
- Arat, Z. (2008). Human Rights Ideology and Dimensions of Power: A Radical Approach to the State, Property, and Discrimination. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 30(4), pp. 906-932.
- Mitchell, N., Howard, R., & Donnelly, J. (1987). Liberalism, Human Rights, and Human Dignity. *The American Political Science Review*, 81(3), pp. 921-927.
- Haragopal, G., & Jagannatham, B. (2009). Terrorism and Human Rights: Indian Experience with Repressive Laws. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(28), pp. 76-85.
- Bhandare, M. (2005). Terrorism and the Rule of Law: An Indian Perspective. *Peace Research*, 37(1), pp. 31-35.
- Marwah, V. (1998). Human Rights and the Role of Police. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 40(1/4), pp. 138-142.
- Keshot, A. (2009). Fundamental Rights of Indian Military Personnel. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 51(1), pp. 67-78.
- Sen, S. (2014). Right to Free Speech and Censorship: A jurisprudential Analysis. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 56(2), pp. 175-201.
- D. O'Byrne. (2007). Torture. In *Human Rights: An Introduction*. Delhi: Pearson, pp. 164-197.

Interdisciplinary Courses

Course – 2

Research in Public Opinion and Voting Behavior IDC 3rd Sem

Total Credits: 03

~~Classes per week: 04 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: The purpose of the course is to equip students with concepts, skills, and methods to understand public opinion and voting behavior in the political system. They will be trained in skills and methods of data collection, their processing with the application of new technology and precise statistical tools. The module is going to provide hands - on learning to the students to interpret election data and predicting of electoral fortunes of the parties based on inputs from the field.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students would learn the methods and techniques of data collection from the field.
- b. They would know where and how to apply the statistical tools like mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and correlational research.
- c. They will be able to predict the results of the election based on data applying the techniques of election data.

Unit I

- a. Conceptual Understanding of Public Opinion
- b. Role of Public Opinion in Democratic Politics

Unit II

- a. Survey
- b. Sampling
- c. Interview
- d. Questionnaire and Schedule
- e. Observation

Unit III

- a. Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation, Correlational Research
- b. Pie diagram, Bar Charts
- c. Statistical Software: SPSS

Unit IV

- a. Techniques of Interpreting Election Data
- b. Prediction in Polling Research
- c. Politics of Interpreting Data

Readings

- Gunnell, J. G. (2011). Democracy and the Concept of Public Opinion. In George, C. E. III., George, C. J., Lawrence, R., & Shapiro, R. Y. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of American Public Opinion and the Media*.
- Lau, R. R., Klenberg M. S., & Ditonto, T. M. (2018). Measuring Voter Decision Strategies in Political Behaviour and Public Opinion Research. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 82(1), pp. 911–936.
- Bruyn, S. (1963). The Methodology of Participant Observation. *Human Organization*, 22(3), pp. 224-235. Cannell, C., Miller, P., & Oksenberg, L. (1981). *Research on Interviewing Techniques. Sociological Methodology*, 12, pp. 389-437.
- Geer, J. (1988). What Do Open-Ended Questions Measure? *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, 52(3), pp. 365-371.
- Gideon, L. (Ed.). (2012). *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. Springer.
- Hubbard, F. (1942). Questionnaires, Interviews, Personality Schedules. *Review of Educational Research*, 12(5), pp. 534-541.
- Ellwood, C. (1933). The Uses and Limitations of the Statistical Method in the Social Sciences. *The Scientific Monthly*, 37(4), PP. 353-357.
- Babbie, E. et al. (2012). *Adventures in Social Research: Data Analysis Using SPSS 14.0 and 15.0 for Windows*. (8th edition), Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Bryman, A. (2012). *Social Research Methods*. 4th Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Eldersveld, S. J. (1951). Theory and Method in Voting Behavior Research. *The Journal of Politics*, 13(1), pp. 70-87.
- Gosnell, H. F., & Pearson, N. (1939). The Study of Voting Behaviour by Correlational Techniques. *American Sociological Review*, 4(6), pp.809-815.
- Eldersveld, S. J. (1956). Experimental Propaganda Techniques and Voting Behaviour. *The American Political Science Review*, 50(1), pp. 154-165.

Semester – IV

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 7

Major 401

Theories of International Relations

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: 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 eurocentric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-Western traditions of thought and theorizing.

Learning Outcomes

- a. Familiarization with the key concepts of the discipline of IR.
- b. Understanding of linkages between Classical Realism and Classical Geopolitics.
- c. Comprehensive understanding of the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream IR.
- d. Appreciation of what is Global IR and why non-western perspectives are needed.
- e. 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,
- f. human rights, development, and regionalism.
- g. Understanding the agency of the Global South in these areas is key to countering IR's ethnocentrism and developing new concepts, theories, and methods.

Unit I:

- a. Evolution of the Discipline
- b. Power, Sovereignty, Security
- c. Space, Power & Territory

- d. States and non-state actors
- e. Sustainable development

Unit II

- a. Realism (national interest, national power, national security, security dilemma, balance of power, structural realism, defensive/offensive realism)
- b. Liberalism (interdependence, neoliberal institutionalism, commercial liberalism, democratic peace theory, international law, regimes, world public opinion)
- c. Constructivism (identity, impact of ideas, social construction of knowledge, emerging new forms of political associations)

Unit III

- a. Marxism
- b. Postmodernism
- c. Post colonialism
- d. Feminism

Unit IV

- a. Role and relevance of non-western perspectives in IR
- b. Indian and Chinese perspectives in IR

Readings:

- Agnew, J. (1998). *Geopolitics: Revisioning World Politics*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Dunn, T., Kurki, M., & Smith, S. (2010). *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Jackson, R. and Sørensen, G. (2007). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dunne, T. and Schmidt, B. (2008). Realism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, (3rd ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dunne, T. (2008). Liberalism. In Baylis, John et al. (Eds.), *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Burke, A. (2008). Postmodernism. In Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of IR*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Devetak, R. (1996). Critical Theory. In Burchill, S. et al., *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martin's.
- Linklater, A. (1996). Marxism. In Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (Eds.), *Theories of International Relations*. New York: St. Martin's.

- 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.
- Acharya, A. (2014). Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds: A New Agenda for International Studies. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(4), pp. 1-13.
- Bajpai, K., & Mallavarapu, S. (2005). *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan
- Acharya, A., & Buzan, B. (2009). *Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia*. London: Routledge.

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – 8

Major 402

Indian Constitution

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective: The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the key elements of Indian constitution and enable them to critically assess the working of government institutions in the broader framework of constitutionality and factors and forces which attempts to influence them. The course has been designed to cover the journey of the map of India that emerged from partition to subsequent integration of Princely states and how the decision on key significant symbols such as national flag, national song, national anthem, etc. of the constitution was arrived at through comprehensive debates in the Constituent Assembly.

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to understand the terms of partition and how princely states were integrated. They will be able to answer how princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Goa, and Kashmir were integrated into India
- They will come to know the importance of the Preamble in the constitutional design of India
- They will be able to answer how constituent assembly decided about our National flag, National song, and Anthem and how debates unfolded on National language and Minority rights in the Constitution
- They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the function and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature, and the courts in the Constitutional design of India

Unit I

- a. Independence and integration of Indian States: Case Study of Junagarh, Goa, Kashmir and Northeast India
- b. Philosophy of Indian Constitution, Preamble
- c. Debates on National Language, National Flag, National Anthem, National Song, Minority rights

Unit II

- a. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy
- b. Procedure in the Constitutional Amendment

Unit III

- a. Union and State Executive
- b. Union and State Legislature

Unit IV

- a. Supreme Court and High Courts: Structure and Functions
- b. Judicial Accountability, Judicial Activism and Judicial Overreach
- c. Centre-State Relations: Legislative, Executive and Financial
- d. Contemporary Debates in Indian Federalism

Readings:

- Austin, G. (1999). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press
- Shankar, B. L., & Rodrigues, V. (2014). *The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work*. Oxford University Press.
- Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2013). *Federalizing India in the Age of Globalization*, New Delhi, India: Primus Books.
- Basu, D.D. (2022). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. 26th Edition. Lexis Nexis.
- Singh, M. (2008). Reorganisation of States in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(11), pp. 70-75.
- Noorani, A. (1973). Vande Mataram: A Historical Lesson. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 8(23), pp. 1039-1043.
- Rochana, B. (2000). Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(21/22), pp. 1837-1845.
- Baxi, U. (1967). The Little Done, the Vast Undone—Some Reflections on Reading Granville Austin's 'The Indian Constitution'. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 9(3), pp. 323-430.
- Manor, J. (2005). The Presidency. In Kapur, D., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.), *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Manor, J. (Ed.). (1994). *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*. New Delhi: Viking.
- Dhavan, R. (2006). Governance by Judiciary: Into the Next Millennium. In Dua, B.D., Singh, M.P., & Saxena, R. (Eds.), *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape*. Delhi: Manohar Publication.
- Godbole, M. (2008). *The Judiciary and Governance in India*. Delhi: Rupa Publication.
- Bagchi, A. (2000). 'Rethinking Federalism': Overview of Current Debates with Some Reflections in Indian Context. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(34), pp. 3025-3036.
- Hicks, U. (1976). Fiscal Federalism in India. *FinanzArchiv/Public Finance Analysis*, 34(2), pp. 358-362.

Minor/Elective

Course – 4

Minor 401

The Constituent Assembly Debates and the Idea of India

Total Credits: 04

~~Classes per week: 05 (@45 minutes per class)~~

Course Objective:

The making of Indian constitution was indeed a gigantic task. It was really challenging to leave behind the wounds and scars of partition and design a new script and trajectory for the modern India assuring unity of the country without diluting or disturbing its diversity. It was again a difficult task of mediating between the elements of modernity and civilizational ethos and identity which make India a unique nation in the world. It was a result of marathon meetings and cross-fertilization of ideas for over two years which went through examining and discussing the minute details. Reading into the debates of Constituent Assembly reflects the depth and richness of thoughts that went into shaping and producing a sacred document for the modern India. This course entails some of the key issues which continue to engage our national discourses in post-colonial India. The debates in the constituent assembly on the underlying issues shall be the primary and essential readings for the students.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to know and answer

- a. What were debates on nomenclature of the country? How the term 'India i.e. Bharat' as 'Union of States' came to stay in the constitution?
- b. What went into discussions on deciding national symbols like National Flag and National Anthem of the country?
- c. What were the views of the majority of the members in the Constituent Assembly on minority rights?
- d. What were the discussions on religious freedom and religious conversion in the Constituent Assembly?
- e. What were the positions of the members of the constituent assembly on the issue of cow protection?

Unit I

- a. Unity in Diversity and Diversity in Unity
- b. Basic Philosophy and 'the Preamble' of Indian Constitution

Unit II

- a. National Flag, National Anthem and National Song
- b. National Languages, Rajbhasha and Rastrabhasha

Unit III

- a. Minority Rights
- b. Debates on Religious Conversion
- c. Religion Based Reservations in Public Institutions.

Unit IV

- a. Ban on Cow Slaughter
- b. Uniform Civil Code
- c. Article 370

Readings

- Lahoti, R. C. (2004). *Preamble: The Spirit and Backbone of the Constitution of India*. Eastern book Company, Delhi.
- Gottlob, M. (2007). India's Unity in Diversity as a Question of Historical Perspective. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(9), pp. 779-789.
- Wallace, D. (1951). The Indian Constitution of 1949. *The Journal of Politics*, 13(2), pp. 269-275.
- Mookerji, R. (2004). *The Fundamental Unity of India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad.
- Roy, S. (2006). A Symbol of Freedom: The Indian Flag and the Transformations of Nationalism, 1906-2002. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 65(3), PP. 495-527.
- Lipner, J. (2003). *Re-translating Bankim Chatterji's Ananda Math*. *India International Centre Quarterly*, 30(1), 59-71.
- Agnihotri, R. K. (2015). Constituent Assembly Debates on Language. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(8), pp. 47-56.
- Gusain, L. (2012). The Effectiveness of Establishing Hindi as a National Language. *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 13(1), pp. 43-50.
- Sinha, M. (2005). Minority Rights: A Case Study of India. *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 12(4), pp. 355-374.
- Bajpai, R. (2000). Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(21/22), pp. 1837-1845.
- Basavaraju, C. (2009). Reservation under the Constitution of India: Issues and Perspectives. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 51(2), pp. 267-274.
- Shah, G. (1985). Caste, Class and Reservation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 20(3), pp. 132-136.
- Claerhout, S., & Roover, J. D. (2005). The Question of Conversion in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(28), pp. 3048-3055.
- Goyal, S. R. (2000). *India's Secularism*. New Delhi: Voice of India.
- Shourie, A. (2001). *Harvesting Our Souls: Missionaries, their Designs, their claims, Voice of India*. New Delhi: Asa publications.
- Manooja, D. (2000). Uniform Civil Code: A Suggestion. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 42(2/4), pp. 448-457.
- Rattan, J. (2004). Uniform Civil Code in India: A Binding Obligation under International and Domestic Law. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 46(4), pp. 577-587.
- Seth, L. (2005). A Uniform Civil Code: towards gender justice. *India International Centre Quarterly*. India International Centre, 31 (4), pp. 40-54.

Interdisciplinary Courses

Course – 3

Party Politics in India

IDC 4th Sem

Total Credits: 03

Classes per week: 04 (@45 minutes per class)

Course Objective: This Course focuses on the study of political parties in India both at centre and state levels. The study comprises of their organization, ideology and political support base. The in-depth understanding of parties would enable the students also to examine the questions of inner party democracy and transfer of power within the party. Further, it engages the students on the questions of government funding of elections and elections campaign in the country. With the application of new technologies and new mass media, it is important to understand how the nature and magnitude of elections campaigns have changed in India. The course allows the students to make a comparative study of elections manifestos of major political parties which will give them insight into their commitments to the issues and how and in what ways they converge as well as differ from each other.

Learning outcomes:

- a) The students will be able to explain the origin and ideologies of main national parties of India especially the BJP, The CPM, and the Indian National Congress.
- b) The students will come to know how the regional parties emerged and how their emergence challenged the hegemony of the national party like Indian the National Congress.
- c) The students will be able to explain the transformation in the nature of the regional parties in India.
- d) They will be able to decode the election manifestoes of political parties and explain in what ways they converge and diverge on policy issues and programs.
- e) They will be able to explain how politics and issues can be studied through slogans.

Unit – I

- a. Nature of National Parties, their Organization, Ideology and Support Base
- b. Debates on Democracy within Party
- c. Dynasty politics and Family Succession in Parties

Unit – II

- a. Rise of Regional Parties
- b. Nature of Regional Parties: Dynasty and Family Proprietorship and Control

Unit – III

- a. Comparing Manifestos of the Political Parties
- b. Studies in Slogans.
- c. Understanding Voting Behaviour

Unit - IV

- a. Expenditure in Elections
- b. Impact of High Election Expenditure
- c. Debate on Public Funding of Elections

Readings

- Jaffrelot, C. (1996). *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, 1925 to the 1990s*. New Delhi: Penguin.
- Bhattacharyya, H. (2015). Political Parties and Democracy in South Asia: The CPI-M in India's Liberal Democracy, In Wolf S. et al. (Eds.), *Politics in South Asia*. Cham: Springer.
- Khare, H. (2004). The Indian National Congress: Problems of Survival and Reinvention. In Mitra, S. K. et al. (Eds.), *Political Parties in South Asia*, New York: Praeger, pp. 31-54.
- Zavos, J. et al. (Eds.). (2004). *Hindu Nationalism and Indian Politics: An Omnibus*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Heath, O. (1999). Anatomy of BJP's Rise to Power: Social, Regional and Political Expansion in 1990s. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(34/35), 2511-2517.
- Jaffrelot, C., & Verniers, G. (2011). Re-nationalization of India's Political Party System or Continued Prevalence of Regionalism and Ethnicity? *Asian Survey*, 51(6), pp. 1090-1112.
- Pai, S. (1990). Regional Parties and The Emerging Pattern of Politics in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 51(3), pp. 393-415.
- Vaishnav, M. (2013). *The Complicated rise of Regional Parties*. Carnegie endowment for international peace.
- Roy, D. (2004). From Promises to Performance: Political Manifestos and Budget 2004-05. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(32), pp. 3583-3585.
- Singh, S. (2012). Where Do Parties Live? Electoral Institutions, Party Incentives, and the Dimensionality of Politics. *Social Science Quarterly*, 93(4), pp. 950-967.
- Katju, M. (2001). Changing Times: Visual Media and Indian Politics. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(39), pp. 3759-3761.
- Kumar, R. (2017). Padayatras and the Changing Nature of Political Communication in India. *Studies in Indian Politics*, 5(1), pp. 32-41.
- Zhirnov, A. (2016). Electoral coordination in India: The role of costly campaign communication, *India Review*, 15:4, pp. 359-378.

- Bharucha, A. (2003). Impact of Identity Politics on Differential Voter Outcomes: What Determines India's Voting Behaviour? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(6), pp. 550-560.
- Vaishnav, M. (2015). *Understanding the Indian Voter*. Carnegie endowment for international peace.
- Chhibber, P. (1995). Political Parties, Electoral Competition, Government Expenditures and Economic Reform in India, *The Journal of Development Studies*, 32(1), pp. 74-96.
- Thachil, T., & Teitelbaum, E. (2015). Ethnic Parties and Public Spending: New Theory and Evidence from the Indian States. *Comparative Political Studies*, 48(11), pp. 1389–1420.
- Sahoo, N. (2017). *Towards public financing of elections and political parties in India: Lessons from global experiences*. ORF Occasional Paper No. 127.

Semester – V
Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)
Course – 9 (PS 501C)
Politics in India
Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: The course “Politics in India” aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, nature, and dynamics of Indian politics since independence. It introduces major theoretical approaches to studying Indian politics and examines the functioning of political institutions, parties, and electoral processes. The course explores issues of identity, caste, region, religion, and gender that shape political participation and representation. It also analyzes developmental strategies, foreign policy orientations, and the role of media and technology in contemporary politics. By integrating theory with practice, the course seeks to develop analytical, research, and communication skills essential for informed and active democratic citizenship.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Political and Policy Analysis	Collect and analyze local-level political data (voter lists, turnout, etc.)
Communication and Presentation Skills	Conduct field surveys/interviews with local representatives or voters
Data Handling and Research Skills	Prepare policy briefs or citizen charters
Fieldwork and Report Writing	Participate in mock parliaments, debates, and youth policy labs
Critical and Comparative Thinking	Create digital campaigns or infographics summarizing political issues
Leadership and Team Collaboration	Preparing brand building plan for political parties
Election Strategy Models	
Simulating Campaign Management	

Unit- 1: Approaches and Political Developments in India

1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics: Liberal, Nationalist, Marxist and Gandhian perspectives.
2. Politics in India: Nature and Trends.

3. Politics of Planned Development: Ideas of Development, Five Year Plans, Green Revolution, New Economic Policy (1991 onwards), NITI Ayog & National Development Council.

Suggestive Readings

- Atul Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- B.L. Fadia, *Indian Government and Politics*, Sahitya Bhawan, 2023.
- Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, OUP.
- V.P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, Vikas, 2007.
- IGNOU e-Content on Indian Political System (B.A. Political Science).
- বিমল প্রসাদ সিংহ, *ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনীতি ও সরকার*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2021.
- অমল মুখোপাধ্যায়, *ভারতের রাজনীতি: স্বাধীনোত্তর পর্ব*, দে'জ পাবলিশিং, কলকাতা, 2018.
- পার্থ প্রতিম ঘোষ, *ভারতের উন্নয়ন নীতি ও পরিকল্পনা*, বইচি, কলকাতা, 2020.
- পঙ্কজ কুমার দে, *ভারতের পররাষ্ট্রনীতি*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2019.
- সুব্রত রায়চৌধুরী, *গান্ধী, মার্কস ও ভারতীয় রাজনীতি*, বিদ্যাসাগর প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, 2017.

Unit-2: Political Party and Electoral Politics

1. Party Politics: Typology of parties; One-party dominance- From Congress to BJP, Rise & role of Regional Parties, Coalition Politics.

2. State Politics: Nature, Scope and Determinants; Emerging Trends.

3. Electoral Politics & reforms in India: Electoral process and Voting behaviour, Role of money and muscle power in politics, Changing nature of campaign, One Nation One Election Debate, Understanding manifestos of political parties, Populism

Suggestive Readings

- Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, 1970.
- Yogendra Yadav & Suhas Palshikar, *The Study of Democratic Politics in India*, Sage, 2009.
- Christophe Jaffrelot, *India's Silent Revolution*, C. Hurst & Co.
- Election Commission of India Reports and official data.
- শংকর দে, *ভারতের দলীয় রাজনীতি*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2020.
- তপন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, *ভারতের নির্বাচন ও গণতন্ত্র*, সুবর্ণরেখা, কলকাতা, 2019.

- সমরেশ মজুমদার, *ভারতের রাজনীতি ও রাজ্য রাজনীতি*, বইচি, কলকাতা, 2018.
- অরুণ মাইতি, *কংগ্রেস থেকে বিজেপি: ভারতীয় রাজনীতির রূপান্তর*, অর্থ প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, 2021.
- অনিরুদ্ধ রায়, *ভারতের রাজনৈতিক দল ও নির্বাচন ব্যবস্থা*, নবযুগ প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, 2020.

Unit-3: Politics of identity & self-determination

1. Identity politics: Role of Language, Ethnicity, Religion; Caste, Gender & Tribal politics in India. Regionalisation of Indian politics.
2. Demand for autonomy & statehood – the case of North-East India.

Suggestive Readings

- Gail Omvedt, *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements in India*, Zed Books, 1993.
- Nandini Deo, *Mobilizing Religion and Gender in India*, Routledge, 2015.
- Nivedita Menon, *Seeing Like a Feminist*, Zubaan, 2012.
- Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, Sage, 2004.
- কৃষ্ণেন্দু চট্টোপাধ্যায়, *ভারতের সামাজিক আন্দোলন*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2021.
- স্বপন মজুমদার, *জাতপাত, ধর্ম ও ভারতীয় রাজনীতি*, সুবর্ণরেখা, কলকাতা, 2018.
- অনুরাধা বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, *ভারতের নারীবাদ ও নারী রাজনীতি*, বইচি, কলকাতা, 2020.
- রমেশ হেমব্রম, *আদিবাসী ও প্রান্তিক রাজনীতি*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2019.
- সুবীর পাল, *পরিবেশ ও সমাজ আন্দোলন*, একতা পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2021

Unit-4: Media & Cyber Politics

1. Cyber Politics : Meaning, Nature, Type & Characteristics.
2. Cinema as a Political Tool : Political Propaganda through Cinema, Cinema as Soft Power, Film Stars as Politicians and Campaigners.
3. Media and Politics: Role of media in shaping public opinion, Challenges in Political Reporting, Fake news & ethics.

Suggestive Readings

- Robin Jeffrey, *India's Media Revolution*, OUP, 2000.
- Nalin Mehta, *Behind a Billion Screens: What Television Tells Us About Modern India*, HarperCollins, 2015.
- Arvind Rajagopal, *Politics After Television*, Cambridge University Press, 2001.

- Reports from *PRS Legislative Research* and *Lokniti-CSDS*
- দেবশিস ভট্টাচার্য, *মিডিয়া ও রাজনীতি*, সুবর্ণরেখা, কলকাতা, 2020.
- অর্পিতা মুখোপাধ্যায়, *সাইবার রাজনীতি ও গণতন্ত্র*, বইচি, কলকাতা, 2021.
- সুমন দত্ত, *চলচ্চিত্র ও ভারতীয় রাজনীতি*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2018.
- অরুণ কুমার দে, *ভারতের সংবাদমাধ্যম ও জনমত*, দে'জ পাবলিশিং, কলকাতা, 2019.
- সৌমেন নন্দী, *রাজনীতি, মিডিয়া ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি*, প্রগ্রেসিভ পাবলিকেশন, কলকাতা, 2021

Semester – V
Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)
Course – 10 (PS 502C)
Public Administration
Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the basis of administration and management.
2. To describe the theoretical evolution of Public Administration.
3. To analyse the relevance and effectiveness of changing organizational forms to carry out the administrative process.
4. To assess the importance of legislative and judicial controls in administration.
5. To examine the civil society and other grievance mechanism in Public Administration

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Leadership and Team Coordination	Participate in “Administrative Innovation Labs” (designing solutions for real local problems).
Administrative Writing & File Management	
Data Analysis and Policy Evaluation	Use digital tools (Google Forms, data dashboards) for field data collection.
Public Communication and Ethics	Present their findings in a mini seminar or poster exhibition.
ICT and Digital Governance Tools	
Research Design and Report Writing	

UNIT-I : Introducing Public Administration

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and significance of Public Administration
2. Evolution: From Woodrow Wilson to New Public Management (New Public Administration, Development Administration, NPM)
3. Public and Private Administration
4. Public administration in the era of globalization and liberalization

UNIT-II – Theories of Organization & Personnel administration

1. Different approaches to the study of Public Administration: Classical Approach, Scientific Management Approach, Human Relation Approach, Bureaucratic Approach (Karl Marx, Max Weber, Robert)
2. Dynamics of Administration: Robert Merton
3. Personnel Administration: Classification, Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Civil Service Neutrality, Professional Association and Unionism.

UNIT-III – Principles of Organization & Financial Administration

1. Principles of Formal Organization: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command Centralization and Decentralization, Staff and Line.
2. Administrative Behaviour: Authority and Supervision. Leadership. Accountability. Delegation, Communication, Decision Making.
3. Financial Administration: Nature, scope and significance.

Unit-IV – Governance and Public Policy in India

1. Indian Administrative thinkers: Kautilya, Gandhi, Nehru, Patel
2. Constitutional frameworks of state and district administration.
3. Local governance in India (73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts)
4. TTAADC: Composition & functions

Books Recommended:

1. Avasthi and Maheswari: Public Administration in India, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 2013.
2. Ramesh K Arora: Indian Public Administration, New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan, 2012.
3. R.B. Jain: Public Administration in India, 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance, New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 2002.
4. Rumki Basu: Public Administration: Concept and Theories, New Delhi: Sterling, 2013.
5. R. Tyagi: Public Administration, Atma Ram & Sons, New Delhi, 1983.
6. B. Battacharya: Urban Development in India; Shree Publishing House: Delhi, 1979.
7. M.K. Gandhi: Panchayati Raj Navjeevan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 1959
8. S.P. Jain: Panchayati Raj Institutions in India: An Appraisal, (ed.), Hyderabad. NIRD, 1995. K.K. Puri: Local Government in India, Bharat Prakashan, Jalandhar, 1985.

9. V.K. Puri: Local Government and Administration, Modern Publishers, Jalandhar, 2005
10. Sahab Singh and Swinder Singh: Public Administration Development and Local Administration, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar, 1992.
11. Pradeep Sachdeva: Urban Local Government and Administration in India, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 1993.
12. S.R. Maheshwari: Local Government in India, Laxmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra, 1970.
13. Mohit Bhattacharya: New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors, 2019.
14. P.B. Rathod: A Handbook of Public Administration, Jaipur, ABD Publishers, 2005.
15. Ravindra Prasad Singh: Principles and Practice of Public Administration, Jaipur, ABD

Semester – V

Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)

Course – 11 (PS 503C)

Political Sociology

Total Credits: 04

Course Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Research Design and Fieldwork	Establish a “Political Sociology Lab” or student group to collect community data.
Survey & Data Analysis	Use digital survey tools, mapping apps, or data visualization platforms.
Critical Thinking and Policy Analysis	Engage in “Civic Innovation Projects” — such as designing awareness campaigns or digital infographics on political inclusion.
Digital Literacy and Visualization	
Leadership and Communication	
Civic Engagement and Social Innovation	Present findings in a poster session or departmental seminar.

Unit – I – Introduction to Political Sociology

1. Nature and Scope of Political Sociology: Evolution of Political Sociology as a discipline.
2. Approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Western Perspectives;(Pluralist, class, post-modern approaches); Indian perspectives (Indological, subaltern approaches)

Unit II – Theories of Political Sociology

3. Bureaucracy: Marx, Weber and Merton
4. Elitism: Meaning and Nature of Elitism. Elite Theories: G. Mosca, V Pareto and C. Wright Mills
5. Political Communication- Karl Deutsch, Role of Digital Media

Unit III – Major Concepts

6. Social stratification: theory and practice with special reference to caste and class in India.
7. Conceptualization of Power, Authority and Legitimacy: Max Weber
8. Political Socialization, Political Culture: Nature, Types, Agencies.
9. Political Participation : Role of Pressure groups in Politics, Gender and Politics, Electoral Behaviour: Importance and Determinants with special reference to India.

Unit IV – State-Society Interface

10. Social Change and Political Development: Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Urbanization

11. State- Civil Society Debate

Semester – V

Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)

Course – 12 (PS 504C)

Foreign Policy of India

Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, principles, and practice of India's foreign policy. It examines the historical foundations of India's external relations, the domestic and international determinants shaping policy choices, and India's engagements with major powers and regional organizations.

Students will explore India's transition from a postcolonial state to a global power, understand its strategic priorities in a multipolar world, and critically analyze contemporary foreign policy challenges — including global governance, trade negotiations, regional cooperation, and security issues.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Policy Analysis and Evaluation	Access MEA reports, UN databases, and global indices for research.
Diplomatic Communication and Negotiation	Conduct surveys/interviews with scholars or media professionals.
Data and Research Interpretation	Present findings at the college “International Policy Symposiums.”
Global Awareness and Cross-cultural Understanding	Develop creative policy proposals addressing regional or global issues.
Analytical Writing and Policy Drafting	
Digital Presentation Skills	

Unit I: Historical Evolution and Determinants of India's Foreign Policy

1. Evolution of India's Foreign Policy from Cold war to post Cold War period.
2. Determinants: Geography, history, economy, politics, ideology, and leadership.
3. Principles and objectives: Non-alignment, Panchsheel, and multi-alignment

Suggested Readings:

1. J.N. Dixit, Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy, Picus Books, 1998.

2. P. Chaco, *Indian Foreign Policy: The Politics of Postcolonial Identity*, Routledge, 2012.
3. Sumit Ganguly (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, Oxford University Press, 2010.
4. Achin Vanaik, *India in a Changing World*, Orient Longman, 1995.
5. B.R. Nayar & T.V. Paul, *India in the World Order*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Unit II: India and the Major Powers

4. India's relation with great powers: USA, Russia, China, Japan
5. India's nuclear policy: NPT, CTBT, 123 agreement

Suggested Readings:

1. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World*, Routledge, 2009.
2. David Malone, *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2011.
3. Ian Hall, *The Engagement of India: Strategies and Responses*, Georgetown University Press, 2014.
4. M. Miller, *India's Feeble Foreign Policy*, Foreign Affairs, 2013.
5. S. Cohen & S. Dasgupta, *Arming Without Aiming: India's Military Modernization*, Brookings, 2010.

Unit III: India and Its Neighbors

6. India's Indo-Pacific policy
7. India's Act-East Policy with special reference to North-East India
8. Bilateral relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Maldives.
9. India's maritime policy: SAGAR

Suggested Readings:

1. M. Miller & B. Gopalaswamy, *Cooperation in South Asia: Redefining Alliances*, Atlantic Council, 2016.
2. Varun Sahni, "India and the Asian Security Architecture," *Current History*, 2006.

3. Sumit Ganguly & M.S. Pardesi, "Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy," *India Review*, Vol. 8(1), 2009.
4. D.M. Malone & C. Raja Mohan (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2015.
5. Rajan Mohan, C., *Modi's World: Expanding India's Sphere of Influence*, HarperCollins, 2015.

Unit IV: India in the Global and Multilateral Context

10. India's engagement with global and regional institutions: UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank, G20, BRICS, SCO, QUAD.
11. India's role in global climate diplomacy and sustainable development.
12. India's soft power diplomacy.
13. Challenges and prospects for India as an emerging global power.

Suggested Readings:

1. Sangit K. Ragi et al., *Imagining India as a Global Power: Prospects and Challenges*, Routledge, 2018.
2. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), *New Directions in India's Foreign Policy: Theory and Praxis*, Cambridge University Press, 2019.
3. Mukul Dubey, *India's Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World*, Orient Blackswan, 2016.
4. Sumit Ganguly (ed.), *Engaging the World: Indian Foreign Policy since 1947*, Oxford University Press, 2016.
5. B. Chellaney, "Fighting Terrorism in Southern Asia: The Lessons of History," *International Security*, 2001/02.

Semester – V
Minor Discipline Specific Courses
Course – 2
Constitution of India and Civic Education
Total Credits: 04

Course Objective : This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Constitution, its historical foundations, structure, and guiding principles. It enables learners to grasp the functioning of parliamentary democracy, federal relations, and key constitutional institutions ensuring governance and accountability. The course also explores electoral systems, decentralization, and the role of statutory bodies in sustaining democratic values. Emphasis is placed on cultivating civic awareness, responsibility, and participation through practical engagement. Overall, students will develop informed citizenship, constitutional literacy, and the ability to critically analyze India's political and civic processes within a democratic framework.

Learning Outcomes:

Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Constitutional and Legal Literacy	Conduct mini field surveys on constitutional awareness or civic participation.
Policy Analysis and Civic Research	Prepare infographics or short videos explaining key rights and duties.
Critical Thinking and Ethical Reasoning	Participate in mock parliaments / youth model assemblies.
Digital and Media Literacy	Write policy briefs or case commentaries on constitutional issues.
Leadership and Teamwork	Create a “Civic Innovation Project” (e.g., local cleanliness, digital literacy, or legal aid initiative).
Communication and Advocacy Skills	

Unit-1: Constitutional Framework

1. Making of the Indian Constitution: Constituent Assembly- composition & Functions
2. Preamble – Its ideas & significance
3. Sources & Features of Indian Constitution,

4. Fundamental Rights & Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy

Suggestive Readings

- Austin, G. (1999). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press
- Basu, D.D. (2022). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. 26th Edition. Lexis Nexis.
- Rochana, B. (2000). "Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights." *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(21/22), pp. 1837-1845.
- Baxi, U. (1967). "The Little Done, the Vast Undone—Some Reflections on Reading Granville Austin's 'The Indian Constitution'." *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 9(3), pp. 323-430.
- Mahapatra, Anadikumar (২০১৭), 'ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি' সুহৃদয় প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Ghosh Himangshu (২০১৭), 'ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি' মিত্র প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Dalal Pranabkumar (2019), 'ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি' আরামবাঘ প্রকাশনী, বাঁকুড়া, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.

Unit-2 : System of Government

1. Indian Federalism, Centre-State Relations
2. Union & State Executive: President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister.
3. Union Parliament: Composition and functions, Procedure of Constitutional Amendment, Law-making Process.
4. State Legislatures: Composition and functions.
5. Judiciary: Composition & Functions of Supreme Court, High Court.
6. Lokpal / Lokayukta - Composition & Functions.

Suggestive Readings

- Shankar, B. L., & Rodrigues, V. (2014). *The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work*. Oxford University Press.
- Manor, J. (2005). "The Presidency." In Kapur, D., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.), *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Dhavan, R. (2006). "Governance by Judiciary: Into the Next Millennium." In Dua, B.D., Singh, M.P., & Saxena, R. (Eds.), *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape*. Delhi: Manohar Publication.

- Godbole, M. (2008). *The Judiciary and Governance in India*. Delhi: Rupa Publication.
- Mahapatra, Anadikumar (২০১৭), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ সুহৃদয় প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Ghosh Himangshu (২০১৭), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ মিত্রম প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Dalal Pranabkumar (2019), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ আরামবাঘ প্রকাশনী, বাঁকুড়া, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.

Unit-3 : Electoral Systems and Institutions

1. Composition & Functions of Election Commission
- 2.. Decentralization and Devolution: a) Panchayati Raj b) Municipalities c) TTAADC
3. Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, NITI Ayog.

Suggestive Readings

- Chhibber, P. K., & Nooruddin, I. (2004). *Do Party Systems Matter? The Number of Parties and Government Performance in the Indian States*. Oxford University Press.
- Kothari, R. (2009). *Politics in India*. Orient Blackswan.
- Mathew, G. (Ed.) (2000). *Status of Panchayati Raj in the States and Union Territories of India, 1999*. Concept Publishing.
- Yadav, Yogendra, & Palshikar, Suhas. (2009). *Party System and Electoral Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Bardhan, P. (2002). *Decentralization of Governance and Development*. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 16(4), pp. 185-205.
- Laxmikanth, M. (2024). *Indian Polity*. New Delhi, McGraw Hill Education.
- Mahapatra, Anadikumar (২০১৭), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ সুহৃদয় প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Ghosh Himangshu (২০১৭), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ মিত্রম প্রকাশনী, কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- Dalal Pranabkumar (2019), ‘ভারতের শাসন ব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি’ আরামবাঘ প্রকাশনী, বাঁকুড়া, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.

Unit-4 : Civic Awareness and Participation

1. Civic Sense & Civic Responsibility : Importance of Civic Sense, Sensitizing against Social Discrimination, Traffic Sense and Payment of Taxes, Cleanliness in Public Places and Campus

2. Citizenship in India : Acquiring and Losing Citizenship, The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, National Register of Citizens (NRC).

Suggestive Readings

- Almond, Gabriel A., & Verba, Sidney. (1963). *The Civic Culture*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Dewey, John. (1927). *The Public and Its Problems*. Chicago: Swallow Press.
- চৌধুরী, এন. সি. (2022). *ভারতের সংবিধান ও নাগরিক অধিকার*. কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.
- শর্মা, সি. এন. (2019). *নাগরিক সমাজ ও গণতন্ত্র*. কলকাতা, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ.

Political Science Undergraduate Syllabus for 6th Semester

Semester – VI

Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)

Course – 13 PS 601C

Social Movements & Politics in India

Total Credits: 04

1. Course Objectives:

1. This course allows students working on social movements to explore the range of issues, themes and concepts that confront the study of processes of resistance, dissent and organization.
2. The course exposes students to the vast expanse of literature on social movement theory, as well as a broad range of thematic issues within the arena of social movement and politics in India.
3. Together its focus remains on how to read, engage with, understand, analyze and write about social movements and the broader processes of organization and mobilization.
4. The particular movements that students will engage with in depth in this process widened on the work and interest of the students.
5. Identify the relations between Social movements and politics in India and role of media in this context.

2. **Learning Outcomes:** Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Meaning and types of different social movements	Participate in workshops or seminars relate to social movements and politics
Sociological theories on social movements	Use digital tools (Google Forms, data dashboards) for field data collection.
Communication and interpersonal skills	Preparing projects on social movements, politics in NE India etc.
Crucial digital and technological skills for	Content analysis for gathering secondary sources,
Addressing issues related to social movements	
Practical application with different stake holders	

UNIT I: Meaning and Nature

1. Understanding Social Movements,
2. Changing nature of Social Movements

3. Old social movements and new social movements
4. Relationship between social movement and politics.

References:

1. Banks, J. A. 1972. The Sociology of Social Movements. London: Macmillan.
2. Mukherjee, P. N. 1977. 'Social Movement and Social Change: Towards a Conceptual Clarification and Theoretical Framework', Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 38-59.
3. Oommen, T. K. (Ed.). 2010. Social Movement: Vol. I & II. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Rao, M. S. A. 1979. Social Movements and Social Transformation. Delhi: Macmillan.
5. Scott, A. 1990. Ideology and New Social Movements. London: Routledge.

UNIT II : Approaches and Determinants

1. Theories of Social Movements: Structural- Functional; Marxian; Gandhian; Liberal,
2. Determinants of Social Movements
3. Media and Social Movements

References:

1. Oommen, T. K. 2004. Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Publishers.
2. Oommen, T. K. (Ed.). 2010. Social Movement: Vol. I & II. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Rao, M. S. A. 1979. Social Movements and Social Transformation. Delhi: Macmillan.
4. Rao, M. S. A. 1979. Social Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar.
5. Gore, M. S. 1993. The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts. New Delhi: Sage.
6. Mies, M. and Thomsen, V. B. 2000. The Subsistence Perspective: Beyond the Globalized Economy. London: Zed Books.

UNIT III : Major social movements in India

1. Peasant Movement: Tebhaga Movement, Telengana Movement,
2. Civil Society Movement
3. Jana Lokpal Movement
4. RTI Movement

References:

1. Brass, T. 1995. New Farmers' Movements in India. London and Portland or Frank Cass.
2. Buchler, S. M. 2000. Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Dhanagare, D. N. 1983. Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Singh, K. S. 1982. Tribal Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar.
5. SinghaRoy, D. 2004. Peasant Movement in Post-Colonial India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

6. Wolf, E. 1966. Peasant Wars in the Twentieth Century. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
7. Zelliott, E. 1995. From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. New Delhi: Manohar.

UNIT IV : Major Social Movements in NE India

1. Movements in North-East India: Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur
2. Movement in Tripura: Jamatia, Reang and Kuki Rebellion in Tripura

References:

1. Barth, Fredrik, (ed.) "Ethnic Groups and Boundaries; The Social Organization of Cultural Difference". London: George Allen & Unwin, 1969.
2. Baruah, Apurba, Chauvinism in Assamese Society and the Bengali elite in Assam, "Proceedings of India History Association", Vol. 9. The Association, 1988.
3. Barua, Gunabhiram, "Asam Buranji", Guwahati: Assam Prakashan Parishad, 2006.
4. Baruah, Sanjib, "India Against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality", Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. Dasgupta, J., "Community, Authenticity and Autonomy: Insurgence and Institutional Development in India's North-East" in Basu, A. and Kohli, A. ed. "Community conflict and the State in India", Oxford, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Bhattacharjee, S.R. (1989). Tribal Insurgency in Tripura: A Study in Exploration of Causes.
7. Bhattacharya, Suchinta (2003). The Halams of Tripura from Primitivism to Modernity. Creative Mind: Kolkata.
8. Manohar. Barbora, Sanjay, Autonomy or Death: Assessing Ethnic Autonomy Arrangements in Assam, Northeast India'. Kolkata: Calcutta Research Group, 2005.

Semester – VI
Major Discipline Specific Courses (Core)
Course – 14 PS 602C
Political Economy
Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives:

- To understand the relation between politics and economy
- To know the history of evolution of Political Economy as an academic discipline
- To critically understand the classical and modern approaches (both western and Indian) towards Political Economy
- To enable the students to critically assess the recent trends in Indian economy and contribute in the field of academics, policy making and implementation as future citizens of society.

Learning Outcome

- The students will be able to understand the relation between politics and economy
- They will be able to know the history of evolution of Political Economy as an academic discipline
- They will be able to understand the classical and modern approaches (both western and Indian) towards Political Economy and contribute in the field of academics, policy making and implementation as future citizens of society

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Critical thinking and analysis of political and economic processes in society from an interdisciplinary perspective. Application of qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyse political-economic issues using reports, surveys, and policy documents Conceptual understanding of state, market, class, and power relations. Ability to identify, evaluate, and synthesize evidence from academic literature, government publications, and international organizations. Policy analysis and problem-solving skills related to public policy and governance.	Critical thinking and analysis of political and economic processes in society. Research aptitude and data interpretation skills. Ethical reasoning and social justice orientation in economic decision-making. Awareness of contemporary political-economic issues (poverty, unemployment, reforms). Employability and lifelong learning skills.

Unit 1: Nature and Scope

1. Political economy: Meaning, nature and scope
2. Historical evolution of political economy as an academic discipline
3. Classical political economic theories and its contributors: Adam Smith, David Ricardo, JS Mill

Unit 2: Approaches

1. Modern approaches: Marxism, Neo-liberalism, John Maynard Keynes
2. Indian Approaches: Gandhian, Amartya Sen and Nehru-Mahalonobis Strategy
3. Market Socialism and Foreign Aid

Unit 3: Global Perspective

1. Role of the State in economic development: Traditional and Modern view
2. Foreign trade policies and globalization
3. Globalization: Transitional Corporations, WTO

Unit 4: Indian Perspective

1. Agriculture politics – Neo agrarianism
2. Industrial policies- Policies of business and trade unions
3. Recent trends in Indian economy and development
4. Transition from Planning Commission to NITI Ayog

Unit 1 References:

Keynes, John Neville (2011), The Scope and Method of Political Economy, New York, Palgrave Macmillan

Clift, Ben (2014), Comparative Political Economy: States, Markets and Global Capitalism, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Derber, Charles and Yale R. Magrass (2014), Capitalism: Should You Buy It? : An Invitation to Political Economy, Boulder, London: Paradigm Publishers.

সুবোধ কুমার মুখার্জী (2021). আধুনিক ভারতের আর্থিক ইতিহাস: 1757-2000 (Bengali). কনকাতা, K P Bagchi & Co.

নিতিন সিং শনিয়া (2023). Indian Economy (Bengali Edition). কনকাতা / India, McGraw Hill Education.

দত্ত, রুদ্র এবং সুন্দরম, কে. পি. (2021). ভারতীয় অর্থব্যবস্থা. নई দিল্লী, এস. চন্দ এন্ড কংপনী লিমিটেড।

মিশ্রা, এস. কে. এবং পুরী, বি. কে. (2020). ভারতীয় অর্থব্যবস্থা. নई দিল্লী, হিমালয় পাব্লিশিং হাউস।

সিংঘানিয়া, নিতিন (2023). ভারতীয় অর্থব্যবস্থা (হিন্দী সংস্করণ). নई দিল্লী, মৈকগা-হিল এজুকেশন (ইন্ডিয়া)।

বসু, কৌশিক (2018). রাজনীতিক অর্থশাস্ত্র কা পরিচয়. নই দিল্লী, অক্সফোর্ড ইউনিবর্সিটি প্রেস।

Unit 2 References:

Dunn, Bill (2009), Global Political Economy: A Marxist Critique, London: Pluto Press.

Howard, M.C. and J.E. King (1975), The Political Economy of Marx, New York: Longman.

Sweezy, Paul M. (1991), The theory of Capitalist Development: Principles of Marxian Political Economy, Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi & Company.

Kaviraj, Sudipta (1996), “Dilemmas of Democratic Development in India”, in Adrian Leftwich (ed.), Democracy and Development: Theory and Practice, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 114-137.

Kaviraj, Sudipta (1997), "The Modern State in India", in Martin Dornbos and Sudipta Kaviraj (eds.), *Dynamics of State Formation: India and Europe Compared*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 225-250.

Sen, Amartya Kumar (2000), *Development as Freedom*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mandel, E. (1979) *An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory*. New York: Pathfinder Press, 3rd print, pp. 3-73.

Harvey, D. (2005) *A Brief History of Neo-liberalism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1- 206.

Ghosh, B.N. (2007) *Gandhian Political Economy: Principles, Practice and Policy*. Ashgate Publishing Limited, pp. 21- 88.

बसु, कौशिक (2018). राजनीतिक अर्थशास्त्र का परिचय. नई दिल्ली, ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस।

Unit 3 References:

Chatterjee, Partha (2017), "Prelude: Land and the Political Management of Primitive Accumulation" in Anthony P. D'Costa and Achin Chakraborty (eds), *The Land Question in India: State, Dispossession, and Capitalist Transition*, Oxford University Press, pp. 1-15.

Bardhan, Pranab (July-August 2022), The 'New' India: A Political-Economic Diagnosis, *The New Left Review*, Vol. 136, pp. 5-27.

Bardhan, Pranab (1999), *The Political Economy of Development in India: Expanded edition with an epilogue on the political economy of reform in India*, Oxford University Press

Raj, K. N. (1985), *Essays on Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture*, OUP,

मिश्रा, एस. के. एवं पुरी, वी. के. (2020). भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था. नई दिल्ली, हिमालय पब्लिशिंग हाउस।

Unit 4 References:

Bhaduri, Amit and Deepak Nayyar (1996), *The Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalization*, New Delhi:

Penguin Books. Chapter 5: "The State and the Market: The Name of the Game", pp. 125-155.

Bhambhri, C.P. (1980), *World Bank and India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publications. Chapter 1 : "Framework for Analysis of the Role of World Bank", pp. 1-19.

Phukan, M. (1998) *The Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe*. Delhi: Macmillan India, (ch.14: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism), pp. 420- 440.

সুবোধ কুমার মুখার্জী (2021). আধুনিক ভারতের আর্থিক ইতিহাস: 1757-2000 (Bengali). কলকাতা, K P Bagchi & Co.

টিম রাজিব শ্রাবণ (2022). প্রসঙ্গ ভারতের অর্থনীতি (Bengali Version). কলকাতা, এক্সেস প্রকাশনী.

নিতিন সিংহানিয়া (2023). Indian Economy (Bengali Edition). কলকাতা / India, McGraw Hill Education.

दत्त, रुद्र एवं सुंदरम, के. पी. (2021). भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था. नई दिल्ली, एस. चंद एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड।

मिश्रा, एस. के. एवं पुरी, वी. के. (2020). भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था. नई दिल्ली, हिमालय पब्लिशिंग हाउस।

सिंघानिया, नितिन (2023). भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था (हिंदी संस्करण). नई दिल्ली, मैकग्रा-हिल एजुकेशन (इंडिया)।

बसु, कौशिक (2018). राजनीतिक अर्थशास्त्र का परिचय. नई दिल्ली, ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस।

Political Science
Semester-VI
Major: 15 PS 603C
Feminism: Theory and Practice
Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding the idea of feminism and gender identities, interplay between feminism and politics; it explains the historical evolution of Feminism in world and Indian perspectives. It elucidates various feminist movements and the role of eminent feminist thinkers in the development of the plight of women. The course also aims to make students aware of contemporary gender issues in India and recognize legal safeguards of women in India.

Learning Outcome: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Critical Thinking and Analysis of social, political, and economic issues from intersectional lens	Research Skills including qualitative and quantitative methodologies, data analysis, and the ability to find and evaluate evidence from diverse sources.
Advocacy and Activism for supporting human rights and social justice systems	Organizational analysis to reshape existing power relations and promote inclusive workplace cultures and leadership opportunities for women.
Identifying problems and developing creative, equitable solutions to issues arising from gender inequality and social injustice	Organizing Debate on Gender Discrimination and Marginalized people's Rights
Ethical Practices in fostering a deeper understanding of the complexities of gender issues and promoting a commitment to social restructuring	Developing feminist pedagogies and integrating a critical feminist perspective into curricula across disciplines, from literature and social work to science education
	Gender-sensitive project design, strategic planning, and program evaluation

Unit-I- Understanding Feminism:

1. Meaning, nature, and scope
2. Concepts: Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Public/Private
3. Approaches:
 - Liberal Feminism (Thinkers: Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill)
 - Radical Feminism (Thinkers: Shulamith Firestone, Kate Millett, Andrea Dworkin, Catharine MacKinnon, and Mary Daly)

Socialist Feminism (Thinkers: Friedrich Engels, Clara Zetkin, Juliet Mitchell, Margaret Benston and Mariarosa Dalla Costa)

Post structural Feminism (Thinkers: **Julia Kristeva, Helena Cixous, Judith Butler, Rosie Braidotti** and Gayatri Spivak)

Eco-feminism (Thinkers: Françoise d'Eaubonne, Vandana Shiva, Rosemary Radford Ruether, Karen Warren, and Greta Gaard)

Suggested Readings:

1. B. Hooks, (2010) '*Feminism: A Movement to End Sexism*', in C. Mc Cann and S. Kim (eds), *The Feminist Reader: Local and Global Perspectives*, New York: Routledge, pp. 51-57.
2. R. Delmar, (2005) 'What is Feminism?', in W. Kolmar & F. Bartkowski (eds) *Feminist Theory: A Reader*, pp. 27-37
3. T. Shinde, (1993) '*Stree Purusha Tulna*', in K. Lalitha and Susie Tharu (eds), *Women Writing in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, pp. 221-234
4. U. Chakravarti, (2001) '*Pitrasatta Par ek Note*', in S. Arya, N. Menon & J. Lokneeta (eds.) *Naarivaadi Rajneeti: Sangharsh evam Muddey*, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium Implementation Board, pp.1-7.
5. V. Geetha, (2002) *Gender*, Calcutta, Stree, pp. 1 20.
6. Geetha, V. (2007) *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: Stree.
7. M. Kosambi, (2007) *Crossing the Threshold*, New Delhi, Permanent Black, pp. 3-10; 40 46.
8. Jagger, Alison. (1983) *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. U.K.: Harvester Press, pp. 25-350.
9. Lerner, Gerda. (1986) *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
10. S. de Beauvoir (1997) *Second Sex*, London: Vintage.
11. Judith Butler (1990): *Gender Trouble*; Routledge.
12. Vandana Shiva: *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development* (1988); South End Press.
13. **Susan Griffin (1978): *Women and Nature: The Roaring Inside Her; The Counterpoint*.**
14. **Tanuja Mohapatra (2017): *Gender and Society* , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-6158-5, pp 1-43**
15. **Dipak Kumar Dash (2017): *Feminism* , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-8319-8, pp- 9-10, 23-25, 26-38**
16. **MANE-004 Gender and Society, IGNOU study material, <https://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/41151>**
17. S.Mitra: Chapter 1: Conceptualizing Sex, Patriarchy, Gender, Transgender and Sexual Division of Labour, *Sociology of Genders*, <https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in>
18. Rimple Mehta: *Family, Marriage and Household*, *Sociology of Genders*, <https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in>
19. নারীবাদ: রাজশ্রী বসু; পশ্চিম বঙ্গ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষদ ; ২০০২.
20. আধুনিক রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান: অনাদিকুমার মহাপাত্র; স্কুহদ পাবলিকেশন; ২০০৬.

UNIT II – Evolution of Feminism:

1. Historical Waves: Basic concerns
 - First Wave: Political rights and suffrage
 - Second Wave: Liberation and equality in family and work
 - Third Wave: Intersectionality and diversity
 - Fourth Wave: Cyber feminism and global gender justice
2. Indian Feminism: Historical Overview of Feminist Movement in Modern India (Colonial and Post-Colonial Period)

3. Indian Feminists: Raja Ram Mohan Roy: 'Sati' Abolition Movement; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar: Widow Re-marriage Movement; Mahatma Gandhi: Political Participation of Women; Savitribai Phule: Women Education Movement; Begum Rokeya: Women Education.

Suggested Readings:

1. Betty Friedan (1963): *The Feminine Mystique*; W.W. Norton.
2. Rebecca Walker (1992); "Becoming the Third Wave" in *Ms* magazine; Liberty Media for Women, LLC.
3. I. Agnihotri and V. Mazumdar, (1997) 'Changing the Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30 (29), pp. 1869-1878.
4. R. Kapur, (2012): 'Hecklers to Power? The Waning of Liberal Rights and Challenges to Feminism in India', in A. Loomba: *South Asian Feminisms*, Durham and London: Duke University Press, pp. 333-355
5. **Dipak Kumar Dash (2017): *Feminism*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-8319-8, pp-1-9,**
6. <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=bJ9NR1aLymilUwtofBcNiw==>
7. <https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V5ISSUE6/IJRPR29888.pdf>
8. Amit Das Dr. Tarini Halder(2023) Contribution of Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule in education and empowerment of weaker sections in India, *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*, Volume 8, Issue 1, ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
9. Santu Biswas and Prof.(Dr.) Dibyendu Bhattacharyya (2022): Role of Savitribai Jyotirao Phule in the Perspective of Indian Women Education, *Journal of Uttarakhand Academy of Administration Nainital (JUAAN)*, ISSN No-2582-5798
10. EPS03: Modern Indian Indian Political Thought ,Block 2, Unit 4: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, IGNOU (<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20631/1/Unit-4.pdf>)
11. Dr. Bhaswati De: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's Legacy In Women's Rights And Education, *Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the Light of Two Hundred Years*, e-ISBN:978-93-7020-770-7 <https://iipseries.org/assets/docupload/rs120253CCC98782A76957.pdf>
12. Nandita Das, Dr Mahfuz Alam (2025):Role of Begum Rokeya Sakhawat in Women Empowerment through Education, *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*,Volume 6, Issue 9, ISSN 2582-7421
13. Dr. Shubhangi Rathi: Role of Mahatma Gandhi in women's political participation , *mkgandhi.org* <https://www.mkgandhi.org/articles/women1.php>
14. Dr. Manisha P. Shukla(2023): Thoughts Of Mahatma Gandhi On Participation Of Women In Politics, *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*, Volume 10, Issue 7, ISSN-2349-5162
15. BSOC-107: Sociology Of Gender, IGNOU, Unit 10-Women's Movements In Colonial India: Routes And Roots, eGyankosh <http://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/81697>
16. BSOC-107: Sociology of Gender, IGNOU, Unit 11: Unit-11 Contemporary Women's Movements in India: 1950s to 2000s <http://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/81698>
17. হোসেন, বেগম রোকেয়া শেখায়ত: রোকেয়া রচনাবলী; সম্পাদনা: আব্দুল কাদির ; বাংলা একাডেমি, ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ, ১৯৭১ ইং; ডিজিটাল লাইব্রেরি ইন্ডিয়া।
18. ড: জ্যোতি বিকাশ নাথ: ভারত পথিক রাজা রামমোহন রায়: অনুবাদ: শ্যামল কুমার মৈত্র ; তপতি পাবলিশার্স ; ২০০২।
19. ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর: বিধবা বিবাহ প্রচলিত হওয়া উচিত কিনা - এ বিষয়ে প্রস্তাব; সংস্কৃত যন্ত্র ; কলিকাতা ,১৯৪১ ইং ; ডিজিটাল ইন্ডিয়া লাইব্রেরি।

UNIT III- Contemporary Gender Issues in India:

1. Gender and Violence (Types , causes and effects of gender-based violence); Gender and Caste (gendered inequalities shaped by caste and caste hierarchies are maintained through patriarchal control over women) ; Gender and Politics (Women's Political Participation in National, Regional and Grass-root level Politics)
2. Understanding Woman's Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work, Methods of computing women's work.; Patrilineal and Matrilineal Practices in Indian Family.
3. LGBTQ Rights; Governments initiatives for LGBTQ Rights.

Suggested Readings:

1. K. P Anuradha(2010): Gender Equality and Development, Adhyayan Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-8435-170-5
2. **Dipak Kumar Dash (2017): Feminism, , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-8319-8, pp-183-228**
3. **Tanuja Mohapatra (2017): Gender and Society , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-6158-5 pp-165-196**
4. Dr. Roopesh Kumar (2024): LGBTQ-Rights in India and Abroad: Emerging Horizons, Satyam Law International, ISBN: 978-81-19119-82-0
5. **Tanuja Mohapatra (2017): Gender and Society , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-6158-5 pp-215-290**
6. S.Mitra: Chapter 1: Conceptualizing Sex, Patriarchy, Gender, Transgender and Sexual Division of Labour, Sociology of Genders, <https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in>
7. BSOC-107: Sociology Of Gender, IGNOU, Unit-12 Queer Movements
<http://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/81699>
8. BSOC-107: Sociology of Gender, IGNOU, Unit-11-Contemporary Women's Movements in India: 1950s to 2000s
<http://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/81698>
9. BSOC-107: Sociology Of Gender, IGNOU Unit-6-Gender and Work
<http://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/81693>
10. Lgbti Rights, Amnesty International.
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/discrimination/lgbti-rights/>
11. About LGBTI People And Human Rights OHCHR And The Human Rights of LGBTI People, United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, United Nations
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/about-lgbti-people-and-human-rights>.
12. Rachit Sharma (2021) Rights Of LGBTQ In India And The Struggle For Societal Acceptance, International Journal Of Law Management And Humanities, Volume 4, Issue 3, Page 18 – 32
<https://ijlmh.com/paper/rights-of-lgbtq-in-india-and-the-struggle-for-societal-acceptance/>

UNIT IV- Legal safeguards for Women: Indian perspective

1. Constitutional Provisions in India for women
2. Laws and Rules: The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. 2006; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) Act; The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Free Legal Aids to women through Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
3. He For She campaign in India; Sakhi-OSC.

Suggested Readings:

1. **Dipak Kumar Dash (2017): Feminism, , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi,ISBN: 978-93-272-8319-8, pp-115-182**
2. **Tanuja Mohapatra (2017): Gender and Society , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-272-6158-5 pp-215-290**
3. UN Women(2020): Brief-Me Too-Headlines From A Global Movement
<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Brief-MeToo-Headlines-from-a-global-movement-en.pdf>
4. The Transgender Persons (Protection Of Rights) Act, 2019, Ministry Of Law And Justice (Legislative Department), Government of India
5. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Government of India
6. The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Government of India.
7. The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Government of India.
8. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Government of India.
9. The Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2013
10. Brianna Hay(2022): He For She: Uniting the Global Community Through Social Media, Johns Hopkins University Macksey Journal, Volume 3 Article 5, ISSN of 2693-0955
11. He for She: About He for She, UN Women Asia and the Pacific
<https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/heforshe>
12. One Stop Centre, Standard Operating Procedure One Stop Centre, Ministry Of Women And Child Development, Government Of India
13. One Stop Centre Scheme, Implementation Guidelines For State Governments / Ut Administrations December, 2017.
14. The Legal Services Authority Act. 1987.
<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s32e45f93088c7db59767efef516b306aa/uploads/2025/04/202504081796627129.pdf>

Semester – VI
Major Discipline Specific Course
Course – 16 (PS 604C)
Politics in North -East India
Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the politics of North-East India. It explores the historical evolution, constitutional framework, identity politics, governance mechanisms and emerging challenges in the region. The course also examines contemporary issues such as migration, insurgency, peace processes, digital governance, and the future trajectory of the region under India's Act East and Digital Northeast policies.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to

1. Understand the historical and geopolitical significance of the North-East region.
2. Analyse the interaction between ethnicity, identity, and state formation.
3. Evaluate governance mechanisms such as the Sixth Schedule and Autonomous District Councils.
4. Understand the socio-political relevance of regional parties and movements.
5. Assess the role of governance and development institutions in maintaining stability and inclusion.
6. Develop an understanding of Tripura's political and socio-economic transformation.
7. To understand contemporary issues, challenges of North -East India.

Unit I: Historical and Geopolitical Context

1. Approaches to the study of state politics: Geo-Political and Strategic Approach, Historical and Colonial Approach, Ethnic based Approach, Political-Economic Approach
2. Determinants of state politics in North East India
3. Emergence of North East as a region
4. Constitutional Governance and the Sixth Schedule: Autonomous District Councils in North -East and administrative challenges and implications for regional identity.

Suggested Readings:

- i. Baruah, Sanjib. Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India. Oxford University Press, 2005.
- ii. Phanjoubam, Pradip. The Northeast Question: Conflicts and Frontiers. Routledge, 2016.
- iii. Bhaumik, Subir. Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's North-East. Sage Publications, 2009.
- iv. Bhattacharyya, Harihar. Political Sociology of North-East India. Routledge, 2018.
- v. Mackenzie, Alexander. The North-East Frontier of India. Mittal Publications (reprint), 2013.
- vi. Baruah, Sanjib. In the Name of the Nation: India and Its Northeast. Stanford University Press, 2020.

- vii. Goswami, Namrata. Indian National Security and Counter-Insurgency: The Use of Force vs Non-violent Response in Northeast India. Routledge, 2014.
- viii. Misra, Tilottoma (ed.). The Peripheral Centre: Voices from India's Northeast. Zubaan, 2010.
- ix. Hazarika, Sanjoy. Strangers of the Mist: Tales of War and Peace from India's Northeast. Penguin, 1994.
- x. Singh, Amarjeet. The Partition of Assam and the Creation of Pakistan: The Role of Sylhet. Routledge, 2022.

Unit II: Society, Identity and Ethnic Politics

1. People of North East India: Role of ethnicity, culture, and language in political mobilization.
2. Identity Politics and Migration: Demographic change, refugee influx and identity assertion.
3. Political Institutions and Party Politics: Emergence and Role of Regional Political Parties in north east India.
4. Citizenship: NRC and CAA

Suggested Readings:

- i. Hussain, Monirul. Interrogating Development: State, Displacement, and Popular Resistance in North-East India. Sage, 2008.
- ii. Debbarma, B. K. Politics of Identity and Development in Tripura. Mittal Publications, 2014.
- iii. Darlong, Lalhmingthanga. Autonomy and Ethnic Politics: The Case of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council. Concept Publishing, 2011.
- iv. Phanjoubam, Pradip. The Northeast Question: Conflicts and Frontiers. Routledge, 2016.
- v. Misra, Tilottoma. The Periphery Strikes Back: Challenges to the Nation-State in Assam and Nagaland. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 2014.
- vi. Nath, Lopita. Memories of Migration: Gender and Ethnicity in the South Asian Diaspora. Cambridge Scholars, 2013.
- vii. Jha, D. N. Ethnicity, Conflict, and National Integration in Northeast India. Concept, 1996.
- viii. Naga Forum for Peace. Dialogue, Democracy and Peace in the Northeast. Zubaan, 2012.
- ix. Sen, Soumen. Tribal Society in Transition: North East India. Mittal, 2006.

Unit III: Governance, Development and Security

1. Developmental Policies and Challenges: Role of DONER, NEC, North-East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) and Connectivity Corridor.
2. Border Diplomacy and Migration Politics: India–Bangladesh–Myanmar border relations and cross-border trade, and security challenges in North East India.
3. North East India's Foreign and Economic Policy: Look East/Act east, BIMSTEC and Cross Border Trade.

Suggested Readings:

- i. Bhattacharyya, Harihar. Political Sociology of North-East India. Routledge, 2018.
- ii. Hussain, Monirul. Interrogating Development: State, Displacement, and Popular Resistance in North-East India. Sage, 2008.

- iii. Darlong, Lalthmingthanga. *Autonomy and Ethnic Politics: The Case of TTAADC*. Concept, 2011.
- iv. Bhaumik, Subir. *Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's North-East*. Sage Publications, 2009.
- v. Ministry of DoNER. *Annual Reports and North-East Region Vision 2035*. Government of India.
- vi. Baruah, Arupjyoti. *Frontier Futures: Reimagining Northeast India and Southeast Asia in the Digital Age*. Routledge, 2023.
- vii. Gogoi, Surajit. *Development, Governance and Regionalism in Northeast India*. Routledge, 2022.
- viii. Mishra, Udayon. *Peace and Development in Mizoram: Role of State and Civil Society*. Oxford University Press, 2020.

Unit IV: Contemporary Political Issues and Regional Integration

- 1. Political History of Tripura – Pre and Post Merger to India.
- 2. Resource Conflicts: Land rights, forest conservation and developmental displacement.
- 3. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council: Objectives of Sixth Schedule and its overview
- 4. party Politics in Tripura

Suggested Readings:

- i. Baruah, Sanjib. *In the Name of the Nation: India and Its Northeast*. Stanford University Press, 2020.
- ii. Baruah, Arupjyoti. *Frontier Futures: Reimagining Northeast India and Southeast Asia in the Digital Age*. Routledge, 2023.
- iii. Phanjoubam, Pradip. *The Northeast Question: Conflicts and Frontiers*. Routledge, 2016.
- iv. Nag, Sajal. *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency and Subnationalism in North-East India*. Manohar Publishers, 2002.
- v. Thomas, Rosie, and Dolly Kikon (eds.). *Women and Peace Politics in Northeast India*. Zubaan, 2019.
- vi. Singh, B.P. *The Problem of Change: A Study of North-East India*. Oxford University Press, 1987.

Semester – VI
Minor Discipline Specific Courses
Course – 6 (PS601M)
E- Governance
Credits - 04

Course Objectives:

1. Learn to digitize and automate processes to reduce time, cost, and paperwork in government service delivery.
2. Understand how online platforms and data improve government openness and reduce corruption.
3. Explore ways to empower citizens, facilitate participation, and bridge the digital divide.
4. Study architectures, policies, legal frameworks, infrastructure needs (human, tech), and strategic planning for e-governance projects.
5. Gain familiarity with office automation tools, internet technologies, and managing digital government portals.
6. Investigate the social, economic, and developmental impacts of e-governance initiatives.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
Software management	Participate in cyber security workshops or seminars.
Cyber security	
Digital literacy	Use digital tools (Google Forms, data dashboards) for field data collection.
Data Analysis	Preparing projects on e-governance facilities in India
Networking with NGOs	
ICT and Digital Governance Tools	Hands on training on e-governance portal.
Research Design and Report Writing	

Unit-I: Understanding e-governance

1. Meaning and nature of government and governance.
2. e-Governance –Meaning, Nature & Scope, Objectives and Significance.
3. e-Governance and Good Governance.

Books recommended:

1. Anil Kumar Dhiman, E- Governance – Good Governance using ICT, S K Book Agency, 2017.
2. Bagel C.L, Yogendra Kumar, Good Governance – Concept and Approaches, Kanishka Publishers, 2006
3. Prabhu C.S.R, E- Governance – Concepts and Case Studies, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. Delhi, 2015.
4. Richard Heeks, Implementing & Managing e Government – An International Text, Sage Publications, 2009.
- 5.

Unit-II: e-governance: Plans and Projects

1. e-Governance in India- - National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)-National Informatics Centre- Strategies for e-Governance
2. Major e-Governance Projects and Initiatives in Tripura.

Books recommended:

1. B.Sreenivas Raj, E-Governance Techniques-Indian and Global Experiences, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
2. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential-Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Y.Parthasaradhi, E-Governance and Indian Society, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
4. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006. Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs, S.K.Book Agency, New Delhi, 2017.

UNIT-III: Issues and Challenges

1. Civil Services: e-Governance-Transparency and Accountability in administration,
2. Issues and Challenges: Digital Gap, Capacity Building, Cyber Security in Cyber Crimes, Socio-political implications, Issues of integration, Networking with NGOs.

Books recommended:

1. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006. Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs, S.K.Book Agency, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Ashok Aggarwal, Governance-Case Studies, University Press India Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, 2017. .
3. Jain R.B, Public Administration in India – 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance, Deep & Deep Publications, 2002.
4. Nippanik.S, Murthy B.K, Digital India – Governance Transformation, Vitasta Publishing Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2018.
5. Pardhasaradhi Y, Rakesh Chetal, Namita Gupta, E- Governance and Indian Society - With Case Studies, Kanishka Publishers, 2009.

UNIT-IV: Areas and implementation

1. Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration, Effective delivery of services for public utilities through e-Governance-Online filing of complaints, issuance of certificates & land records, online payments etc.
2. Easy access to information and e-Governance in Social security and welfare schemes: Direct transfer of benefits, Biometric authentication through Aadhaar, etc.

Books recommended:

1. Shubash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E- Government Potential – Concepts, Cases & Practical Insight, Sage Publications, 2009.
 2. Sridevi Ayaluri, Vijaya Sekhar K.S, 2015, Digital India in Action – Selected e- Governance initiatives, Religate Interactive Brand Consulting Pvt. Ltd, 2015.
 3. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential-Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
 4. Y.Parthasaradhi, E-Governance and Indian Society, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
 5. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006.Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs, S.K.Book Agency, New Delhi, 2017.
 6. Ashok Aggarwal, Governance-Case Studies, University Press India Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, 2017.
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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Semester – VII

Major Discipline Specific Courses (core)

Course – PS-701C: Human Rights

Total Credits: 04

Course objective: The course has been designed to familiarize students with the idea and importance of human rights. To make them aware of the classic and recent studies on Human Rights. to comprehend the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); to inform them about state, national, and international human rights protection organizations. The course also aims to make students aware of the numerous provisions of Indian Constitution that represents major provisions of the UDHR.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
• Legal Expertise and Compliance of Human Rights and Duties • Advocacy and Activism against violation of Human Rights • Communication and Interpersonal Skills • Capacity Building and Training • Skill to work in diverse roles, including human rights analysts, lawyers, activists, researchers, consultants etc.	• Data and evidence-based research • Ability to gather and analyse qualitative and quantitative data, track key performance indicators (KPIs) related to human rights • Data Analysis and Reporting • Develop Human Rights-Based Approaches (HRBA) to Development

Unit I: Understanding Human Rights

- Human Rights: Meaning, nature, scope and genesis.
- Classification of Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal Rights
- Theoretical Approaches: Liberal, Marxist, and Radical

Readings:

- Gauba O.P, An Introduction to Political Theory , Macmillan Publishers, India, 2013
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(English)
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(Hindi)
- Paul Gordon Lauren, The Evolution of International Human Rights: Visions Seen, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.
- Bhattacharya D.C, Political Theory, Vijaya Publishing House, 2010
- Perry Michael J, The Idea of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, 1998
- Human Rights Programme, Indian Journal of Human Rights, Special issue, “Human Rights:Theoretical Perspectives”, University Hyderabad, Jan-June, 1998

- Kuldeep Narayan Datta & Lohit Hazarika, Human Rights, Balaji Publishers, 2023
- Adil-Ul- Yasin &, Archana Upadhyay, Human Rights, Akansha Publishing House, 2024.
- মানবাধিকার পরিচয় : অধ্যাপিকা আফরিন আক্তার, শেখ তাবারক আলী ; মাইতি পাবলিকেশন, ২০২৫.
- মানবাধিকার শিক্ষা : ডাঃ প্রণব কুমার চক্রবর্তী ; রিতা পাবলিকেশন.

Unit 2: Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the New Rights

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its significance,
- Three Generation of Human Rights
- New rights: right to a future and rights of future generations, rights to peace (and disarmament), rights to clean environment.

Readings:

- United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights booklet (https://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf)
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(English)
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(Hindi)

Unit 3: Promotion of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

- Major UN instruments on human rights (Conventions on Racial Discrimination, Women's Rights, Rights of the Child, Torture), UN Commission on Human Rights
- UN bodies involved in promotion of human rights - Economic and Social Council, UN Commission on Human Rights.
- Emerging dimensions of Human Rights: National Sovereignty versus 'international enforcement' of human rights, Human rights, and science and technology.

Readings:

- Verma, R.S., Human Rights: Burning Issues of the World, Volumes I, II and III (Delhi: Radiant Publishers, 2000).
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(English)
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-11(Hindi)
- Pandey, Veenapani, International Perspectives on Human Rights, Mohit Publications, New Delhi, 1999
- Jitu Borah, Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective, Balaji Publications, 2019
- Munin Baruah, Human Rights Threats and Challenges, Eastern Book House, 2018

Unit 4: Human Rights and Duties in India

- Constitutional perspective: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties, and their interrelationships and the Statutory protection of human rights
- Human rights of specially disadvantaged sections of society in India: Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, Minorities , Women and Children , Disabled Individuals , the Elderly
- Role of National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission with special reference to Tripura Human Rights Commission, National Commission of Women, Minorities, SC/ST.
- Refugee rights, Police encounter and human rights.

Readings:

- Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok, eds. Political Theory: An Introduction, Delhi: Pearson, 2014.
- Donnelly, Jack, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, Jaipur: Rawat, 2014.
- Rahman, Anisur, ed., Human Rights and Social Security: Perspectives, Issues and Challenges, New Delhi: Manak Publications, 2012.
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-12(English)
- IGNOU, Understanding Human Rights, CHR-12(Hindi)
- Krishna Iyer V.R, The Dialectics & Dynamics of Human Rights in India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Eastern law House, Calcutta, 1999
- Mamta Yadav, Dalits and Human Rights, Omega Publications, New Delhi, 2010
- No.1 & 2, Indian Journal of Human Rights, Jan-Dec 1999
- Shashi Nath Saraswati, Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution: A Gandhian Perspective, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2002
- Dr. T.S.N. Sastry, India and Human Rights Reflections, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2005
- Haragopal.G, Gandhian World View: A Civil Liberty Perspective, North Eastern Hill University, Shilong, 1991
- Singh Sehgal. B.P, Human rights in India (Socio – Political Dimension of Human Rights), Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1999
- Menon, Nivedita Gender and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, 1999
- Kothari Rajni, Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longmann Publications, 1971
- Kothari, Rajni Politics in India, Orient Longmann Publications, 1975
- Basu, D.D, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Printice Hall, New Delhi, 1999
- Bhagwati P.N, Dimensions of Human Rights, Society for Community Organization Trust, Madurai, 1987
- Chandhoke Neera, State and Civil Society, Sage Publications, 1995
- Desai A.R. (ed.), Violation of Democratic Rights in India, Vol. I, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1986
- Alok Kumar Ray, Human Rights in a Comparative Prespective, Kalyani Publishers, 2019
- Jitu Borah, Human Rights in a Comparative Prespective, Balaji Publications, 2019
- Deepa Mehta, Rights-Emaerging Issues and Challenges, Yking Books, 2023

Semester – VII
Major Discipline Specific Course

Course – PS 702C: Development Studies

Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a value added, market driven, employment oriented and indigenously relevant course in the Development sector.
2. To give necessary inputs and training in setting up of goals and objectives of development activities, establishment of organization, thorough understanding of the organizational management, devising strategies and operational pathways.
3. To plan, implement and monitor Development Projects / Programmes based on the relevant organizational policies.
4. To help an individual to understand the subject and its field activity in detail from a more realistic point of view and prepare them for a career in Development Sectors.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
• Different dimensional studies • Policy analysis • Communication and interpersonal skills • Crucial digital and technological skills for addressing global issues • Practical application with different stake holders	• Participate in workshops or seminars relate to global development issues. • Use digital tools (Google Forms, data dashboards) for field data collection. • Preparing projects on census, role of media, poverty alleviation etc. • Hands on training on various developmental initiatives.

Unit I: Concept and Perspective of Development:

- Social, Economic, Human, Gender and Sustainable Development, Under-development
- Liberal, Marxian and Gandhian Perspective
- Political Development.

Unit II: Environmental Issues and Development:

- Environmental Concerns and Contemporary Social Theory
- Consequences of Development on Ecology and Environment
- Inequality: Concepts of Equality and Equity, Concept of Inequality; Causes and Consequences of Inequality.
- Unemployment: Types; Causes; Issues and Challenges of Unemployment.

Unit III: Sectoral and Emerging Issues in Development

- Sectoral Issues in Development; Agriculture, Industry, Service.
- Infrastructure-Emerging Issues in Development.
- Natural Resource Management.
- Development and Sustainable Development Goals.

Unit IV: Participatory Approach in Development

- Bottom of the Pyramid Approach; Understanding the Importance of Social Capital and Social Mobilisation.
- Social Security: Systems and Role in Development.
- People's Participatory Processes in Development.
- Good Governance.

References:

- Alkire, S. (2002). Dimensions of Human Development. *World Development*, 30(2), 181-205.
- Cham Haughton, J and Khandker, S. R. (2009). *Handbook on Poverty and Inequality*. World Bank.
- Desai, M. (1991). Human Development: Concepts and Measurement. *European Economic Review*, 35(2-3), 350-357.
- Dudley L. Poston Jr. (2019). *Handbook of Population*. Springer.
- Mudacumura, G.M. & Haque, M.S. (Eds). (2004). *Handbook of Development Policy Studies*. Routledge.
- Mukherji, R. (Ed). (2007). *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*. Oxford University Press.
- Pattanaik, B.K. (2019). *Introduction to Development Studies*. Sage Publications.
- Ray, D. (1998). *Development Economics*. OUP.
- Secretariat, C. (2016). *Global Youth Development Index and Report 2016 (Vol. 1)*. Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Sen, A. (1981). *Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*. Clarendon Press.
- Sen, A. (2000). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
- Sharone, O., Pultz, S., & Chen, V. (2022). *Handbook on Unemployment*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Thirlwall, A.P. (2003). *Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Economies*. Palgrave
- Fukuda-Parr, S. & Kumar, A.K.S. (2004). *Readings in human development: concepts, measures and policies for a development paradigm*. OUP Deneulin.
- Shahani, L. (2009). *An Introduction to the Human Development and Capability Approach: Freedom and Agency*. Routledge.
- Sen, A. (2000). A Decade of Human Development. *Journal of Human Development*, 1(1) 17- 23, DOI: 10.1080/14649880050008746.
- Sen, G. (1997). *Empowerment as an Approach*. Background paper for Human Development Report 1997. UNDP. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). *Human Development Reports 1990 to 2004*, Oxford University Press.

Semester – VII
Major Discipline Specific Course

Course – PS 703C: Research Methodology

Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce learners to the foundations, purpose, and process of research. It will develop research thinking, problem identification skills, and familiarity with different research approaches. It will equip students with knowledge of sampling techniques, data collection tools, and basic data analysis. This course also aims to build competencies in writing research reports, avoiding plagiarism, and using digital research tools.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the meaning, purpose, and importance of research in academic and professional contexts.
- Identify and formulate research problems, research questions, objectives, and hypotheses.
- Apply appropriate sampling design, data collection techniques, and basic statistical analysis.
- Prepare a research report following ethical standards, proper citation, and presentation formats.
- Use digital tools for literature review, referencing, plagiarism detection, and data analysis.

Unit I: Foundations of Research

- Meaning and concept: Research, Method, Methodology
- Steps of Research, Types of Research
- Research Problem: Identification, objectives and formulation

Suggested Readings:

- Kothari, C.R. (2004). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International.
- Ghosh, B. N. (2015). Scientific Method and Social Research. Sterling Publishers.
- Mukherjee, P. N. (2016). Methodology in Social Research.

Unit II: Research Design and Sampling

- Research Design: Concept and Types
- Sampling Design: Types (Probability and Non-Probability Sampling), Merits and Demerits
- Tools of Data Collection: Questionnaires, Interviews, Observation

Suggested Readings:

- Bryant, A. & Bell, E. (2016). Business Research Methods. Oxford University Press.
- Bajpai, S. R. (2011). Methods of Social Survey and Research. Kitab Ghar.
- Uma Sekaran (2010). Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach. Wiley.
- Krishnaswamy, K.N. (2006). Management Research Methodology: Principles, Methods and Techniques. Pearson.

Unit III: Data Analysis and Application of Computers

- Introduction to basic statistical analysis: Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median, Mode)

- Application of Computer in Social Science Research: Word, Excel, Power Point

Suggested Readings:

- Naresh Malhotra (2010). Marketing Research. Pearson.
- Gupta, S. P. (2012). Statistical Methods. Sultan Chand & Sons.
- Chou, Ya-Lun (1982). Statistical Analysis for Business and Economics. McGraw-Hill.

Unit IV: Research Ethics and Report Writing

- Ethics in Research: Plagiarism, Copyright
- Citation and referencing styles (APA, MLA, Chicago)
- Steps of Report Writing: Abstract, Bibliography, Annexure

Suggested Readings:

- Pandey, P., & Pandey, M. M. (2015). Research Methodology: Tools and Techniques. Bridge Center.
- Kamble, P. (2018). Research and Publication Ethics. Himalaya Publishing House.
- Fred Kerlinger (2000). Foundations of Behavioral Research.
- Michael V.P. (2010). Research Methodology.

Semester – VII
Major Discipline Specific Course

Course Code: 704C — International Law

Credits: 04

Course Description: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to public international law, examining the legal rules, principles, and institutions that govern interactions among states, international organizations, and individuals. Students will critically evaluate legal frameworks surrounding jurisdiction, treaties, conflict resolution, human rights, and the use of force.

Unit 1: Foundations, Sources, and Subjects of International Law

Topic 1: Nature, Evolution, and Basis of International Law

Definition, historical development, and scope of public international law; distinction between public and private international law; theoretical perspectives on compliance and binding nature (Positivism vs. Natural Law).

Topic 2: Sources of International Law

Analysis of Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ); international treaties and conventions; customary international law and *opinio juris*; general principles of law; judicial decisions and academic writings.

Topic 3: Subjects of International Law

Criteria for statehood under the Montevideo Convention; international organizations as legal subjects; non-state actors, corporations, and the expanding legal capacity of individuals.

Topic 4: Relationship Between International and Municipal Law

Theories of Monism and Dualism; incorporation and transformation of international law into domestic legal systems; state practices regarding treaty implementation and customary rules.

Unit 2: Statehood, Jurisdiction, and Immunity

Topic 1: Recognition of States and Governments

Theories of recognition (Declaratory vs. Constitutive); legal effects of non-recognition; recognition of governments vs. recognition of states; *de facto* and *de jure* recognition.

Topic 2: Principles of State Jurisdiction

Territoriality principle; nationality/active personality principle; passive personality principle; protective principle; universal jurisdiction in international crime.

Topic 3: State Immunity and Diplomatic Law

Doctrine of sovereign/state immunity (absolute vs. restrictive immunity); commercial exception (*jure imperii* vs. *jure gestionis*); diplomatic immunities, privileges, and inviolability under the Vienna Conventions.

Topic 4: State Responsibility

Elements of an internationally wrongful act; rules of attribution to the state; circumstances precluding wrongfulness (consent, self-defense, necessity); forms of reparation (restitution, compensation, satisfaction).

Unit 3: Treaties, Maritime Boundaries, and Dispute Settlement

Topic 1: Law of Treaties

The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT); treaty formation, consent, and entry into force; treaty interpretation; reservations and objections; invalidity, termination, and jus cogens norms.

Topic 2: International Law of the Sea

Framework of UNCLOS (1982); legal regimes of maritime zones (Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, High Seas); freedom of navigation and deep seabed mining.

Topic 3: Settlement of International Disputes

Diplomatic methods of dispute resolution (negotiation, mediation, inquiry, conciliation); arbitration; judicial settlement through the International Court of Justice (contentious and advisory jurisdiction).

Topic 4: The United Nations and Collective Security

Structure and functions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly; Chapter VII enforcement mechanisms; peacekeeping operations and regional security arrangements.

Unit 4: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law, and Regulating Force**Topic 1: International Human Rights Law**

Development of global human rights norms; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); ICCPR and ICESCR covenants; regional human rights mechanisms and enforcement bodies.

Topic 2: Law of Armed Conflict (International Humanitarian Law)

Geneva Conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols; principles of distinction, necessity, proportionality, and humanity; protection of civilians, prisoners of war, and non-combatants.

Topic 3: Regulation of the Use of Force (Jus ad Bellum)

Prohibition of the threat or use of force under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter; exceptions: inherent right of individual and collective self-defense (Article 51) and UN Security Council authorization; humanitarian intervention and Responsibility to Protect (R2P).

Topic 4: International Criminal Law and Environment

Foundations of international criminal liability; the Rome Statute and the International Criminal Court (ICC); core crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, aggression); foundational principles of International Environmental Law (precautionary principle, polluter pays).

Suggested Bibliography:

- Aust, A. (2010). Handbook of International Law (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Brownlie, I. (2019). Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law (9th ed., Ed. by James Crawford). Oxford University Press.
- Cassese, A. (2005). International Law (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Dixon, M. (2013). Textbook on International Law (7th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Evans, M. D. (Ed.). (2018). International Law (5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Klabbers, J. (2020). International Law (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Shaw, M. N. (2021). International Law (9th ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Semester – VII
Minor Discipline Specific Courses

Course – PS 701M: Foreign Policy of India

Total Credits: 04

Course Objectives: This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, principles, and practice of India's foreign policy. It examines the historical foundations of India's external relations, the domestic and international determinants shaping policy choices, and India's engagements with major powers and regional organizations. Students will explore India's transition from a postcolonial state to a global power, understand its strategic priorities in a multipolar world, and critically analyze contemporary foreign policy challenges including global governance, trade negotiations, regional cooperation, and security issues.

Learning Outcomes: Through this course, students will be able to develop the following skill development areas and may be oriented in the following research and innovative fields.

Skill Development Areas	Research and Innovation Orientation
• Policy Analysis and Evaluation • Diplomatic Communication and Negotiation • Data and Research Interpretation • Global Awareness and Cross-cultural Understanding • Analytical Writing and Policy Drafting • Digital Presentation Skills	• Access MEA reports, UN databases, and global indices for research. • Conduct surveys/interviews with scholars or media professionals. • Present findings at the college International Policy Symposiums. • Develop creative policy proposals addressing regional or global issues.

Unit I: Evolution and Determinants of India's Foreign Policy

1. Evolution of India's Foreign Policy from Cold war to post Cold War period.
2. Determinants of India's Foreign Policy
3. Basic Principles: Non-alignment, Panchsheel, and multi-alignment

Suggested Readings:

1. J.N. Dixit, Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy, Picus Books, 1998.
2. P. Chaco, Indian Foreign Policy: The Politics of Postcolonial Identity, Routledge, 2012.
3. Sumit Ganguly (ed.), India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, Oxford University Press, 2010.
4. Achin Vanaik, India in a Changing World, Orient Longman, 1995.
5. B.R. Nayar & T.V. Paul, India in the World Order, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Unit II: India and the Major Powers

1. India's relation with great powers: USA, Russia and China
2. India's nuclear policy: NPT, CTBT

Suggested Readings:

1. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), India's Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World, Routledge, 2009.
2. David Malone, Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford University Press, 2011.
3. Ian Hall, The Engagement of India: Strategies and Responses, Georgetown University Press, 2014.
4. M. Miller, India's Feeble Foreign Policy, Foreign Affairs, 2013.
5. S. Cohen & S. Dasgupta, Arming Without Aiming: India's Military Modernization, Brookings, 2010.

Unit III: India and Its Neighbours

1. India's Indo-Pacific policy
2. India's Act-East Policy with special reference to North-East India
3. Bilateral relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal

Suggested Readings:

1. M. Miller & B. Gopalaswamy, Cooperation in South Asia: Redefining Alliances, Atlantic Council, 2016.
2. Varun Sahni, India and the Asian Security Architecture, Current History, 2006
3. Sumit Ganguly & M.S. Pardesi, Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy, India Review, Vol. 8(1), 2009.
4. D.M. Malone & C. Raja Mohan (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford University Press, 2015.
5. Rajan Mohan, C., Modi's World: Expanding India's Sphere of Influence, HarperCollins, 2015.

Unit IV: India in the Global and Multilateral Context

1. India's engagement with global and regional institutions: UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank
2. India's role in global climate diplomacy and sustainable development.
3. Challenges and prospects for India as an emerging global power.

Suggested Readings:

1. Sangit K. Ragi et al., Imagining India as a Global Power: Prospects and Challenges, Routledge, 2018.
2. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), New Directions in India's Foreign Policy: Theory and Praxis, Cambridge University Press, 2019.
3. Mukul Dubey, India's Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World, Orient Blackswan, 2016.
4. Sumit Ganguly (ed.), Engaging the World: Indian Foreign Policy since 1947, Oxford University Press, 2016.
5. B. Chellaney, Fighting Terrorism in Southern Asia: The Lessons of History, International Security, 2001/02.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Semester - VIII

Governance and Citizenship

Paper Code: 801C

Course Objectives

- To understand the relation between governance and citizenship.
- To know the history of evolution of Governance as a part of academic discipline.
- To critically understand the mechanism to the study of Citizen-Centric Governance.
- To enable the students to critically assess the recent trends in Governance and contribute in the field of academics, policy making and implementation as future citizens of society.

Learning Outcome

- The students will be able to understand the relation between governance and citizenship.
- They will be able to know the history of evolution of Governance as a part academic discipline.
- They will be able to understand the recent trends in Governance and contribute in the field of academics, policy making and implementation as future citizens of society.

Unit 1: (Government and Governance: Meaning of Governance and Good Governance)

- Understanding the State, Government, Society, and the Citizen.
- Citizenship Within and Outside the Nation-State.
- Citizen-Centric Governance: Meaning, Nature and Significance.

Unit 2: (Democracy and Governance)

- Governance on the Citizens' Doorsteps – CM Window and Public Grievance.
- Governance with and without Democracy.
- Relationship between Democracy and Good Governance.

Unit 3: (Institutional and Legal Arrangements)

- Citizen Charter
- Right to Information
- Consumer Protection Act
- E-Governance and Mobile Governance
- Public Service Delivery

Unit 4: (State and Citizenship in Governance)

- Role of the State in Governance: Policy Formulation and Enforcement of Social Audit
- Role of Citizen in Governance: Civic Culture, Citizen Participation and Social Audit
- Key Areas of Governance Issues: Environment Governance, Education and Health Care Governance
- Digital India: An Overview

References

1. Avasthi, Amreshwar and Maheshwari, Shriram, (1996), Public Administration, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra-3

2. Chandler, J.A. (1996), Local Government Today, Manchester University Press, Manchester, and New York
3. L. D. White (1926), Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, MacMillan Company, New York
4. Maheshwari, S. R. (2000), Indian Administration, Orient Longman, Hyderabad
5. Maheshwari, S.R. (1984) Local Government in India, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra
6. Muttalib M. A. and Khan Mohd. Akbar Ali (1983), Theory of Local Government, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, Bangalore and Jullundur
7. Robertson (2002), The Role of Participation and Partnerships in Decentralised Governance: A Brief Synthesis of Policy Lessons and Recommendations of Nine Case Studies on Service Delivery for the Poor, 2002
8. Second Administrative Reforms Commission Tenth Report on 'Refurbishing of Personnel Administration – Scaling New Heights', November 2008
9. Second Administrative Reforms Commission, First Report on Right to Information: Master Key to Good Governance, June 2006
10. Second ARC Eleventh Report on 'Promoting e-Governance: the Smart Way forward, December 2006
11. Siwach, Rajkumar, Soochna Ka adhikar Adhiniyam, 2005 aur PardarshuShasan Tanter, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2010
12. The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Towards Good Governance, Volume XLIV, No. 3, July-September, 1999
13. The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on, Citizen and Administration, Part 1 and 2, Volume XXI, No. 3, 1975
14. The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on, Right to Information: Present Status and Issues, Volume LV, No. 3, July-September, 2009
15. Thomas Raleigh (1886: 158-160), Elementary politics, Oxford University Press Warehouse, London

Semester - VIII
Paper - Globalisation and Politics
Paper Code: 802C

Course Description

This course introduces students to the political dimensions of globalisation: its historical roots, driving forces (economic, technological, cultural), institutional architecture (states, markets, international organisations), political outcomes (inequality, sovereignty shifts, transnational movements), and varied responses at local, national and regional levels. Emphasis will be on conceptual clarity, comparative case studies, and critical engagement with scholarly and policy debates.

Course Objectives

By the end of the course students will be able to:

- Define and critically analyse key concepts and theories of globalisation.
- Explain how global economic, political and cultural processes interact to reshape state power and governance.
- Evaluate the roles of international institutions, multinational corporations and transnational social movements.
- Assess the political consequences of globalisation for democracy, development and identity in different regions.
- Read and synthesise academic and policy literature in both English and Bengali.

Course Outcomes (Cos)

On successful completion students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Identify and explain major theoretical approaches to globalisation and global politics.
- **CO2:** Apply these frameworks to contemporary case studies (trade, finance, crises, migration, climate politics).
- **CO3:** Critically assess policy responses and civil society reactions to global forces.

Unit I — Understanding of Globalisation

- Concept of Globalisation (economic, political, and cultural).
- Global Debates on Globalisation: Liberal and School of Swadeshi, Marxist.
- Historical Stages of Global Integration: Pre-modern, Imperial, Post-1945, Post-1970s.
- LPG: Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation.

Unit II — The Global Political Economy

- International Financial Institutions: IMF, World Bank, and WTO.
- Multinational Corporations, Production Networks, and Labour.
- Crisis, Migration, and Development Debates.

Unit III — Power and Governance

- Changing Nature of State Sovereignty.
- Globalisation and Democracy.
- Security in a Globalising World: Non-State Actors, Human Security and Terrorism.

Unit IV — Culture, Identity, Resistance and the Future

- Cultural Globalisation and the Politics of Identity.
- Media in the Age of Globalisation.
- Global Environmental Politics and Climate Justice.
- Future Trajectories: Technological Change, Deglobalisation Debates, and Regionalism.

Suggested Readings

- Manfred B. Steger, Globalization: A Very Short Introduction.
- Joseph E. Stiglitz, Globalization and Its Discontents.
- Thomas L. Friedman, The Lexus and the Olive Tree (for popular treatment).
- Baylis, Smith & Owens (eds.), The Globalization of World Politics (selected chapters).
- Heywood, A., Global Politics.
- Lechner, F. J. & Boli, J. (eds.), The Globalization Reader.
- Selected journals: International Organization, Global Governance, Third World Quarterly, Journal of Contemporary Asia, Economic & Political Weekly (EPW).

Semester VIII
Paper Code: 803C
Artificial Intelligence and Political Science

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce undergraduate students to the growing intersection between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Political Science. It explains how AI technologies such as machine learning, NLP, automation, and data analytics are transforming governance, public administration, elections, diplomacy, and global politics. The course helps students understand key concepts, emerging applications, benefits, risks, and ethical challenges of AI in political systems. Students will also explore how AI influences political communication, public opinion, international security, and global power competition. Overall, the course prepares learners to critically analyse technological impacts on democratic institutions and political processes in the 21st century.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts and types of AI relevant to political systems.
- Identify how AI supports governance, public services, political campaigns, elections, diplomacy, and global security.
- Develop analytical skills to evaluate AI's advantages, risks, ethical issues, and regulatory needs.
- Appreciate AI's growing influence on democracy, institutions, and international politics.

Course Syllabus

Unit 1: Introduction to AI and Political Science

- Understanding AI: Key concepts and foundational definitions.
- Types of AI Technologies: Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing (NLP).
- Emergence & Impact: Emergence of AI and its analytical impact on Political Science.
- Evaluation: Advantages and disadvantages of AI integration.

Unit 2: AI in Governance

- AI and Administration: Automation in bureaucratic processes, public support, and citizen grievance redressal mechanisms.
- AI and E-Governance: AI's influence on governance structures, public finance, urban planning, and the role of government data portals.
- AI and Regulation: Needs & importance of AI regulation, including India's DPDP Act.

Unit 3: AI in Political Processes

- AI and Political Communication: Social media, political advertising, automated propaganda, and modern political campaigns.
- AI and Public Opinion: Public opinion mining, citizen interaction (chatbots), and predictive opinion forecasting.
- AI and Elections: Voter targeting, voter behaviour analysis, campaign data analytics, and predictive insights on election outcomes.

Unit 4: AI in International Relations & Politics

- AI and Global Power: Geopolitics, strategy, and the global AI race.
- AI in International Security: International law and the role of the UN in AI regulation.
- AI in Diplomacy & Negotiations: Diplomatic communication, conflict prevention, and peace-building.

Bibliography

Unit 1: Foundations & Analytical Frameworks

- Bostrom, N. (2014). *Superintelligence: Paths, Dangers, Strategies*. Oxford University Press.
- Russell, S., & Norvig, P. (2020). *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (4th ed.). Pearson.

Unit 2: Governance, Administration, & Regulation

- Algorithmic Justice League & WEF. (2022). *Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence in Public Sector Applications*. World Economic Forum.
- Government of India. (2023). *The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023*. Gazette of India.
- West, D. M. (2018). *The Future of Work: Robots, AI, and Automation*. Brookings Institution Press.

Unit 3: Communication, Elections, & Public Opinion

- Howard, P. N. (2020). *Lie Machines: How to Save Democracy from Troll Armies, Deceitful Robots, and Junk News*. Yale University Press.
- Tufekci, Z. (2017). *Twitter and Tear Gas: The Power and Fragility of Networked Protest*. Yale University Press.
- Woolley, S. C., & Howard, P. N. (Eds.). (2019). *Computational Propaganda: Political Parties, Politicians, and Automated Networks on Social Media*. Oxford University Press.

Unit 4: Geopolitics, Security, & Global Governance

- Horowitz, M. C. (2018). Artificial Intelligence, International Competition, and the Balance of Power. *Texas National Security Review*, 1(3), 36–57.
- Payne, K. (2021). *I, Warbot: The Dawn of Artificial Intelligence Warfare*. Oxford University Press.
- United Nations High-Level Advisory Body on AI. (2024). *Governing AI for Humanity*. United Nations Secretariat.

Semester - VIII
Paper - State Politics in India
Paper Code – 804C

Course Description

This course examines the dynamic realm of state politics in India, exploring how macro-level national political frameworks interact with micro-level state processes. Students will analyze federalism, identity mobilizations, party competition, and the political economy of regional development.

Course Structure

Unit 1: Theoretical Frameworks, Federal Structure, and State Formation

Topic 1: Frameworks for Studying State Politics

Theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches to Indian state politics (Myron Weiner, Iqbal Narain, and Rajni Kothari); transition from national-centric to state-centric political analysis.

Topic 2: Constitutional Federalism and Asymmetric Arrangements

Union-State institutional dynamics; asymmetric federalism under Article 370, Article 371, and the 5th and 6th Schedules; administrative structures of Union Territories.

Topic 3: Reorganisation of States and Territorial Politics

Historical trajectory of state reorganisation from linguistic reorganization (1956) to contemporary movements for smaller states (e.g., Telangana, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh).

Topic 4: Inter-State Disputes and Conflict Resolution

Nature of inter-state conflicts over river water allocations, territorial boundaries, and regional migration; evaluation of institutional mechanisms like Inter-State Councils and tribunals.

Unit 2: Identity Politics, Social Mobilisation, and Movements

Topic 1: Caste Dynamics and Electoral Mobilisation

Role of dominant castes, Backward Class (OBC) mobilization, and Dalit political assertions; comparative study of caste dynamics across northern and southern states.

Topic 2: Religion and Secularism in Regional Contexts

Interplay of religious identity, communal mobilization, and electoral strategy; regional variations in secular practices and party strategies across Indian states.

Topic 3: Language, Ethno-Nationalism, and Sub-State Regionalism

Linguistic identity politics, regional autonomy demands, ethno-national assertions, and sub-state movements (e.g., Gorkhaland, Bodoland, Ladakh).

Topic 4: Gender, Social Movements, and Grassroots Mobilisation

Women's representation and political agency in state assemblies; environmental, anti-liquor, and indigenous rights movements shaping state governance agendas.

Unit 3: Party Systems, Electoral Dynamics, and Local Governance

Topic 1: Regionalisation of Party Systems

Evolution from single-party dominance to bi-party and multi-party state systems; factors behind the rise and sustained influence of regional political parties.

Topic 2: Coalition Politics and State Governance

Mechanics of coalition building, cabinet stability, political bargaining, and the constitutional role of the Governor during political instability or hung assemblies.

Topic 3: Electoral Behaviour and Populist Welfare Schemes

Determinants of voting behavior at the state level; clientelism, local leadership structures, and the impact of state-level welfare programs ("welfarism") on voter turnout.

Topic 4: Decentralisation and Grassroots Governance

Impact of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; local self-government institutions (Panchayati Raj and Municipalities) and their influence on state-level political power.

Unit 4: Political Economy, Agrarian Changes, and State Development**Topic 1: Regional Disparities and Comparative Development Models**

Patterns of inter-state economic inequality; comparative analysis of state development trajectories (e.g., social development models vs. market-led growth models).

Topic 2: Agrarian Politics and Rural Mobilisation

Political economy of agriculture; the impact of the Green Revolution, farmers' movements, and political responses to rural distress.

Topic 3: Economic Reforms and State-Level Liberalisation

Transition from planned state development to market-driven reforms; competitive federalism, foreign direct investment (FDI), and changing state policy environments.

Topic 4: Land Acquisition and Resource Politics

Political debates surrounding land acquisition laws, industrial corridors, natural resource allocation (mining/forests), and development-induced displacement.

Suggested Bibliography

- Brass, P. R. (1994). *The Politics of India Since Independence* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Chatterjee, P. (Ed.). (1997). *States and Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Frankel, F. R., & Rao, M. S. A. (Eds.). (1989/1990). *Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order* (Vols. 1 & 2). Oxford University Press.
- Hasan, Z. (Ed.). (2000). *Politics and the State in India*. Sage Publications.
- Jaffrelot, C. (2003). *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*. C. Hurst & Co. Publishers.
- Jenkins, R. (1999). *Democratic Politics and Economic Reform in India*. Cambridge University Press.
- Pai, S. (2002). *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The BSP in Uttar Pradesh*. Sage Publications.
- Pai, S. (Ed.). (2013). *Handbook of Politics in Indian States: Regions, Parties, and Economic Reforms*. Oxford University Press.
- Sarangi, A. (Ed.). (2009). *Language and Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Weiner, M. (Ed.). (1968). *State Politics in India*. Princeton University Press.
- Ziegfeld, A. (2016). *Why Regional Parties? Clientelism, Elites, and the Indian Party System*. Cambridge University Press.

Semester - VIII
Course Name: Public Administration (Minor)
Course Code: 801M

Course Description

This course introduces students to the foundational theories, organizational structures, policy dynamics, and operational mechanics of Public Administration. It equips students to critically analyze state capacity, administrative behavior, and modern governance reforms in contemporary society.

Course Structure

Unit 1: Foundations and Theoretical Frameworks

Topic 1: Nature, Scope, and Evolution of Public Administration

Definition and significance of public administration; distinction between public and private administration; historical evolution of the discipline from Woodrow Wilson's Politics-Administration Dichotomy to New Public Administration (NPA).

Topic 2: Classical and Neo-Classical Organizational Theories

Analysis of core administrative theories: Scientific Management (Taylor), Administrative Management (Fayol), the Bureaucratic Model (Weber), and the Human Relations Movement (Mayo).

Unit 2: Administrative Behavior and Accountability

Topic 1: Concepts of Administrative Behavior

Mechanisms of organizational decision-making (Herbert Simon's Bounded Rationality), motivation frameworks (Maslow, Herzberg), and leadership models within public bureaucratic structures.

Topic 2: Control and Accountability in Governance

Institutional mechanisms of legislative, executive, and judicial oversight; modern citizen-centric tools of accountability, including the Right to Information (RTI), Citizens' Charters, and Social Audits.

Unit 3: Public Policy and Modern Governance Paradigms

Topic 1: The Public Policy Process

The public policy cycle: agenda-setting, formulation, implementation challenges, and evaluation; the role of civil society, interest groups, and think tanks in policy networks.

Topic 2: New Public Management (NPM) and E-Governance

The paradigm shift from traditional bureaucracy to market-driven administration; Good Governance indicators; digital public infrastructure and e-governance applications in public service delivery.

Unit 4: Personnel and Financial Administration

Topic 1: Public Personnel Management and Civil Services

Systems of recruitment, training, performance evaluation, and career progression; civil service neutrality versus political commitment; ethical frameworks and anti-corruption measures.

Topic 2: Public Finance and Budgetary Processes

Principles of public finance; types of budgeting (Line-Item, Performance, Outcome, Zero-Based); the role of parliament and audit bodies (e.g., CAG) in financial administration.

Suggested Bibliography

- Bhattacharya, M. (2012). New Horizons of Public Administration. Jawahar Publishers.

- Basu, R. (2014). *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*. Sterling Publishers.
- Denhardt, R. B., & Denhardt, J. V. (2015). *Public Administration: An Action Orientation* (7th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Henry, N. (2013). *Public Administration and Public Affairs* (12th ed.). Routledge.
- Shafritz, J. M., Hyde, A. C., & Parkes, S. J. (Eds.). (2016). *Classics of Public Administration* (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Waldo, D. (1984). *The Administrative State: A Study of the Political Theory of American Public Administration* (2nd ed.). Holmes & Meier.