



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/08/2026

It is notified for information of all concerned that in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, (as amended), and, in the exercise of his powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 15.01.2026, approved the revised complete Syllabus (including Question patterns, Course objectives & Learning outcomes) of 4-year Honours & Honours with Research and 3-year MDC of Political Science under CCF, 2022.

The above shall take effect from the Even semester examinations, 2026 and onwards.

SENATE HOUSE

Kolkata-700073

21.01.2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, followed by the date '21/01/2026' written in blue ink.

Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar

University of Calcutta
Political Science Syllabus (1st- 8th Semesters)
Major-Minor- MDC
Semester -1

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-1	PLSM	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	3+1	12
SEC -1	PLSM	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2+2	48
MN-1 (m1)	MPLS	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	3+1	43
CC 1	MPLS – MDC-CC	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	3+1	57
SEC	MPLS - MDC-SEC	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2+2	75
IDC	PLSD -1	Understanding Governance	2+1	51 & 76
CVAC -1.2	CVAC (CONS)	Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties	2 +0	52

Semester -2

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-2	PLSM	Constitutional Government in India	3+1	13-14
SEC -2	PLSM	Understanding the Legal System	2+2	49
MN-2 (m2)	MPLS	Constitutional Government in India	3+1	44-45
CC 2	MPLS – MDC-CC	Constitutional Government in India	3+1	58 -59
SEC	MPLS - MDC-SEC -1	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2+2	75
IDC	PLSD -1	Understanding Governance	2+1	51 &76

Semester -3

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-3	PLSM	Political Theory: Approaches and Debates	3+1	14-15
DSCC-4	PLSM	Politics in India I: Structures	3+1	16
SEC -3	PLSM	Legislative Practices and Procedures	2+2	50
MN-1 (m1)	MPLS	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	3+1	43
CC 3	MPLS – MDC-CC	Politics in India I: Structures	3+1	59- 60
SEC	MPLS - MDC-SEC-1	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2+2	75
MDC -MN 1	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	3+1	67
SEC	MPLS - MDC-MINOR - SEC-1	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2+2	75
IDC	PLSD -1	Understanding Governance	2+1	51 & 76

Semester -4

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-5	PLSM	Politics in India II: Processes	3+1	17-18
DSCC-6	PLSM	International Relations: Concepts, Theories	3+1	18-19
DSCC-7	PLSM	Indian Political Thought I	3+1	19-20
DSCC-8	PLSM	Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	3+1	20-21
MN-2 (m2)	MPLS	Constitutional Government in India	3+1	44-45
CC 4	MPLS – MDC-CC	Indian Political Thought I	3+1	60-61
CC 5	MPLS – MDC-CC	Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	3+1	62-63
MDC -MN 2	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	Constitutional Government in India	3+1	68-69

Semester -5

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-9	PLSM	Indian Political Thought II	3+1	22-23
DSCC-10	PLSM	World Politics Since 1945	3+1	23-24
DSCC-11	PLSM	Political Sociology	3+1	24-25
DSCC-12	PLSM	Western Political Thought I	3+1	25-26
MN-3	MPLS * (m1/m2)	Politics in India I: Structures	3+1	45-46
MN-4		Indian Political Thought -1	3+1	46-47
CC 6	MPLS – MDC-CC **	World Politics Since 1945	3+1	63-64
CC 7		Western Political Thought -I	3+1	64-65
MDC -MN 3	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	Politics in India I: structures	3+1	69-70
MDC -MN 4	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	Indian Political Thought -I	3+1	70-71

Semester -6

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-13	PLSM	Western Political Thought II	3+1	26-27
DSCC-14	PLSM	Public Administration: Indian Context	3+1	27-28
DSCC-15	PLSM	Comparative Government and Politics I	3+1	28-29
MN-3	MPLS* (m1/m2)	Politics in India I: Structures	3+1	45-46
MN-4		Indian Political Thought -1	3+1	46-47
CC 7	MPLS – MDC-CC **	Western Political Thought -I	3+1	64-65
CC 8		Comparative Government and Politics -I	3+1	65-66
MDC -MN 5	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	3+1	72-73
MDC -MN 6	MPLS-MDC-MINOR	World Politics Since 1945	3+1	73-74

***The Candidate will study both MN-3 & MN-4 paper either in Semester 5 or in Semester 6 as in m 1 subject or as in m2 subject**

**** If a candidate opts for Political Science as CC1 (Core Subject 1), then both CC 6 and CC 7 is to be studied in Sem 5 and CC 8 to be studied in Sem 6. If a candidate opts Political Science as CC2 (Core Course 2), then only CC6 is to be studied in Sem 5 and both CC 7 and CC 8 is to be studied in Sem 6.**

Semester -7

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-16	PLSM	Governance and Public Policy in India	3+1	30-31
DSCC-17	PLSM	Comparative Government and Politics II	3+1	31-32
DSCC-18	PLSM	Major Debates in Post Independence India	3+1	32-33
DSCC-19	PLSM	Gender and Politics	3+1	33-34
DSCC -20	PLSM	Human Rights: Global and Indian Contexts	3+1	34-35

*The 5 DSCC papers to be studied in the 7th semester of the Honours programme will be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with research paper

Semester -8

(Two Categories: Category 1: Honours without Research & Category 2: Honours with Research)

Category 1: Honours without Research:

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
DSCC-21	PLSM	Ethics, Values and Governance	3Th+1TU	363
DSCC -22	PLSM	Government and Politics in South Asia	3Th&1TU	37
DSCC-23	PLSM	Understanding Political Economy	3Th&1TU	383
DSCC-24	PLSM	State Politics in India	3Th&1TU	39
DSCC-25	PLSM	Academic Writing	3Th&1TU	40

Category 2: Honours with Research Course of Studies

Paper	Course	Name of the paper	Credit (TH+TU)	Page No
RM-1 (MCQS ONLY)	PLSM	Research Methodology -1	3 TH+1 VIVA	41
RM-2	PLSM	Research Methodology -2	3 TH+1 VIVA	42
RI	PLSM	Research Internship	3TH+1 VIVA	42
DISSERTATION/PROJECT (Weightage: 2 Courses)	PLSM	Dissertation/Project	6TH+2 VIVA	42



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

UG CCF Political Science – Course Structure, Syllabus, Question Patters, Marks/Credit Distribution

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES

1. The syllabus format strictly adheres to the official template issued by the University of Calcutta.
2. All are strongly advised to read the Course Structure and the accompanying Guidelines (provided below) before consulting the detailed syllabus.
3. Course Categories:
 - DSCC: Discipline Specific Core Course
 - Minor: Discipline-specific Elective
 - SEC: Skill Enhancement Course
 - IDC: Inter-Disciplinary Course
 - CVAC: Common Value-Addition CourseAll courses are divided into two modules.
4. Credit and Marks:
 - Each credit carries 25 marks.
 - Credit–class hour correspondence follows UGC norms adopted by the University.
 - For the credit distribution across DSCC, Minor, IDC, and CVAC courses, refer to the top row of the syllabus chart.
5. References:
 - The Select Readings may be supplemented by relevant academic material from authentic and online legal sources.
 - Bengali texts included in the syllabus are supplementary to the English readings and not substitutes.
 - When required, relevant books from the UGC-prescribed CBCS reference list may also be consulted.
6. DSCC/Minor Tutorial Component (Suggested Structure):
 - Any one of the following modes may be adopted:
 - i) Written submissions:
 - One Term Paper of up to 1000 words, OR
 - Two Term Papers of up to 500 words each, OR
 - Equivalent Book Review, Comprehension assignment, or elaboration of quotation/excerpt.
 - ii) Presentation/Field-based submissions:
 - Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field Work relating to syllabus-linked and/or contemporary themes (individual or group-based). Themes and modes will be decided by the concerned faculty of the respective colleges.
7. DSCC/Core and Minor courses will have the same content but the question paper standard shall differ for the two categories.
8. SEC Courses (Discipline-specific: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy; Understanding the Legal System; Legislative Procedures and Practices):

In keeping with the objectives and spirit of these courses, the UG Board of Studies recommends the following structure:

 - 2 credits (50 marks): Theory
 - 2 credits (50 marks): TutorialBased on report/essay/case history within 800 words.

Essay/report topics should have practical orientation and may be based on:
hypothetical cases, contemporary events/issues/policies, OR visits to institutions/organizations/government departments (e.g., courts, Lok Adalats, legal aid centres, NGOs, cybercrime cells), OR awareness-building seminars/workshops.

Topics will be selected by teachers in accordance with course content.
9. Any revisions to the existing syllabus may be communicated only by the UG Board of Studies and solely upon receiving the directives from the appropriate authorities of the University.

8th Semester:

Question Patterns, and Credit/Marks Distribution: Taught Courses, Research Dissertation/Project/Report Writing, and Research Internship:

All taught courses, unless otherwise specified below, will strictly adhere to the standard format stipulated by the University, for question patterns and the corresponding credit/marks divisions.

Course-Specific Examination Formats:

1. Academic Writing Course

- Short Notes from Module I (15 marks)
- Module I: Standard question format is to be followed. 30 marks.
- Module II (Academic Essay):
 - One academic essay.
 - One topic to choose from five alternative topics.
 - Word Limit: 1,500 words.
 - Weightage: 30 marks.
 - Topic: Conceptual and/or empirical, based on the existing syllabus (CCF).

2. Research Methodology-I (Honours with Research Students Only)

This course will be assessed using Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in the specific mode prescribed by the University:

- Marks Breakdown (Theory: 3 Credits / 75 Marks):
 - 15 questions x 3 marks = 45 marks
 - 15 questions x 2 marks = 30 marks
- Viva-voce: 1 Credit 25 marks
- Total Course Credits/Marks: 4 Credits / 100 Marks

3. Research Dissertation/Project/Report Writing (Honours with Research Students Only)

This component is equivalent to two courses:

- Weightage: 8 Credits / 200 marks (counted as two courses).
- Topic Selection: May be chosen from any part of the syllabus or from important current issues relevant to India and/or the world.
- Marks Division (Total: 8 Credits / 200 Marks):
 - Report Writing/Project: 6 Credits / 150 marks
 - Viva-voce: 2 Credits / 50 marks

4. Research Internship (Honours with Research Students Only)

- Assessment Breakdown (Total: 4 Credits / 100 Marks):
 - Theory/Report: 3 Credits / 75 marks
 - Viva-voce: 1 Credit / 25 marks
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**Amendments in Course structure, as mentioned in Admission Regulations for 4-Year B.A./
B.Sc.--Honours & Honours with Research (clause no. 9 of CSR/05/2023, dt. 23.07.2023)**

Revised Course Structure for 4-Year Honours & Honours with Research (semester-1 to 6)-CCF, 2022

	DSCC/ Core (Major)	Minor (m1 & m2)	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Total Credit
Semester	15x4= 60	8x4= 32	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8	1x3= 3	172
1	1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU	1x4= 4 (m1) 3TH+1P/TU	1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2= 4		21
2	1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU	1x4= 4 (m1) 3TH+1P/TU	1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2= 4		21
3	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+1P/TU)	1x4= 4 (m2) 3TH+1P/TU	1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4			21
4	4x4= 16 4x(3TH+1P/TU)	1x4= 4 (m2) 3TH+1P/TU		1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU				22
5	4x4= 16 4x(3TH+1P/TU)	m1/m2 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+1P/TU)						24
6	3x4= 12 3x(3TH+1P/TU)	m1/ m2 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+1P/TU)						23
Credits	15x4= 60	8x4= 32	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8	1x3=3	132
Marks	15x100=1500	8x100=800	3x75=225	4x50=200	3x100=300	4x50=200	1x75=75	Total Marks =3300

Marks= 25 marks per credit.

Summer Internship has to be undertaken in semester-2/4/6.

Minor Courses will come from two subjects of same broad discipline as Major (m1 & m2)

Students shall study two papers from a single Minor subject (both either from m1 or from m2) in semester-V and shall study two papers from another Minor subject (both either from m1 or from m2) in semester-VI

The Minor subject to be studied in semester-6 shall be different from the Minor subject studied in semester-5.

Revised Course Structure (semester-7 & 8) under CCF, 2022

4-YEAR B.A./ B.Sc. HONOURS COURSES OF STUDIES

SEMESTER-7

SEMESTER	DSCC/ CORE from Major subject 4 CREDITS (3 TH+1 P/ TU) each	Total credits
* 7	5 papers x 4 credits = 20 credits (DSCC-16,17,18,19,20)	20

SEMESTER-8

SEMESTER	1st paper, 2nd paper ,3rd paper, 4th paper & 5th paper From Major subject (4 Credits each) 5papers x 4 credits = 20 credits	Total Credit
8	5 Core Papers (DSCC-21,22, 23, 24 & 25) (3Th +1 P/TU)	20

Course Structure (Semesters-7 & 8) under CCF, 2022

4-YEAR B.A./ B.Sc. HONOURS WITH RESEARCH COURSES OF STUDIES

SEMESTER-7

SEMESTER	DSCC/ CORE from Major subject 4 CREDITS (3 TH+1 P/ TU) each	Total credits
*7	5 papers x 4 credits = 20 credits (DSCC-16,17,18,19,20)	20

SEMESTER-8

SEMESTER	1st paper & 2nd paper From Major subject (4 Credits each) 2 papers x 4 credits = 8 credits	3rd paper From Major subject (4 Credits) 1 paper x 4 credits = 4 credits	4th paper From Major subject (8 Credits) 1 paper x 8 credits = 8 credits	Total credits
8	2 papers of Research Methodology (RM-1 & RM-2) (3 TH+1 viva)	Research Internship (3 TH+1 viva)	Dissertation / Project (6 TH+2 viva)	20

Note:- * In semester-7:

The 5 DSCC/ Core papers to be studied in the 7th semester of the Honours Programme shall be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with Research programme.

Total Credits & Marks (Semesters-1-8) for 4-YEAR B.A./ B.Sc. Honours Courses of Studies

	DSCC/ Core/ Research Methodology/ Project / Review (Major)	Minor (m1 & m2)	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Total Credits
Credits	25x4= 100	8x4= 32	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8	1x3=3	172
Marks	25x100=2500	8x100 =800	3x75= 225	4x50=2 00	3x100= 300	4x50=2 00	1x75=75	Total Marks =4300

Total credits & Marks (semesters-1- 8) for 4-YEAR B.A./ B.Sc. Honours with Research Courses of Studies

	DSCC/ Core/ Researc h Method ology (Major)	Minor (m1 & m2)	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internsh ip	Research Internship (Major)	Dissertati on/ Project (Major)	Total Credit s
Credi ts	22x4= 88	8x4= 32	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8	1x3=3	1x4=4	1x8=8	172
Marks	22x100= 2200	8x100= 800	3x75= 225	4x50= 200	3x10 0=30 0	4x50 = 200	1x75=7 5	1x100=100	1x200=2 00	Total Marks =4300

Honours Courses with Titles (Sequentially arranged in accordance with the above structures)	DSCC (4 credit courses) 22 for all + 3 courses only for non-dissertation students (one course in 7 th Sem. and two courses in 8 th Sem.)	Minor (4 credit each)	SEC (4 credit each)	IDC (3 credit each)	CVAC (2 credit each)
Sem I	DSCC-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	SEC-1: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	Understanding Governance	Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties
Sem II	DSCC-2: Constitutional Government in India	Constitutional Government in India	SEC-2: Understanding the Legal System		
Sem III	DSCC-3: Political Theory: Approaches and Debates DSCC-4: Politics in India I: Structures	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	SEC-3: Legislative Practices and Procedures		
Sem IV	DSCC-5: Politics in India II: Processes DSCC-6: International Relations: Concepts, Theories DSCC-7: Indian Political Thought I DSCC-8: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	Constitutional Government in India			
Sem V	DSCC-9: Indian Political Thought II DSCC-10: World Politics Since 1945 DSCC-11: Political Sociology DSCC-12: Western Political Thought I	* Politics in India I: Structures Indian Political Thought I			
Sem VI	DSCC-13: Western Political Thought II DSCC-14: Public Administration: Indian Context DSCC-15: Comparative Government and Politics I	* Politics in India I: Structures Indian Political Thought I			

***The Candidate will study same two Minor papers as mentioned under MN-5 & MN-6 either in Semester 5 or Semester 6 as per their choice**

Honours Courses with Titles (Sequentially arranged in accordance with the above structures)	DSCC (4 credit courses) 22 for all + 3 courses only for non-dissertation students (one course in 7 th Sem. and two courses in 8 th Sem.)	Minor (4 credit each)	SEC (4 credit each)	IDC (3 credit each)	CVAC (2 credit each)
Sem VII (The 5 DSCC/ Core papers to be studied in the 7 th semester of the Honours Programme shall be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with Research programme)	DSCC-16: Governance and Public Policy in India DSCC -17: Comparative Government and Politics II DSCC-18: Major Debates in Post - Independence India DSCC-19: Gender and Politics DSCC-20: Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context				
Sem VIII (Honours Without Research)	DSCC-21: Ethics, Values and Governance DSCC-22: Government and Politics in South Asia DSCC-23: Understanding Political Economy DSCC-24: State Politics in India DSCC-25: Academic Writing				
Sem VIII (Honours With Research)	RM -1 (MCQ only) – Research Methodology- I RM-2 : Research methodology II RI : Research Internship :Dissertation/Project				

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE SYLLABUS FOR MAJOR/HONOURS

DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC CORE (4 CREDITS: 3TH+1TU)

SEMESTER -I

DSCC-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
- The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
D. Held: Models of Democracy.
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SEMESTER -2

DSCC-2: Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

- To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
- To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
- To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
- To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
- Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work

P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.

D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয় সংবিধান (বাংলা সংস্করণ)

দুর্গাদাস বসু - ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়

সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদঃ পার্থ সরকার)

অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

SEMESTER -3

DSCC-3: Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to go beyond the conceptual foundations and introduce the students to:

- The idea of political theory, its history, and complementary and contending approaches
- Linkages of theories and debates
- Initiate them to assess the theories and debates critically

Learning Outcomes:

By going through the course the students will be able to:

- Be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political questions, political events and political phenomena encountered
- Reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices of democracy.

Module I:

1. Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.
2. Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.
3. Postcolonial; Feminist.

Module II:

4. Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.
5. Key ideas: State (with Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.
6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.

Select Readings:

- Marsh, D. and G. Stoker (eds.): Theory and Methods in Political Science.
M. Freeden: Liberalism: A Very Short Introduction
D. Garland: Welfare State: A Very Short Introduction
M. B. Steger: Neoliberalism: A Very Short Introduction
R. Young: Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction.
Margaret Walters: Feminism: A Very Short Introduction.
Arpita Mukhopadhyay: Feminisms.
K. Marx and F. Engels: The Communist Manifesto.
V. I. Lenin: The State.
D. McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.
D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx.
Tom Bottomore ed.: A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.
M Cornforth: Dialectical Materialism.
R. Miliband: Marxism and Politics.
Ravi Kumar: Contemporary Readings in Marxism.
Marxist Internet Archive: www.marxist.org
দীপক কু মার দাস সম্পাদিত: রাজনীতির তত্ত্বকথা (২ খন্ড)
চৈতালি বসু: রাজনীতশাস্ত্র ও অভিজ্ঞতাবাদী রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব
রাজশ্রী বসু ও বাসবী চক্রবর্তী সম্পাদিত :প্রসংগে মানাবিবিদ্যা
অশোক সরকার: রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান অভিধান
দেবারতি সেনগুপ্ত ও পারমিতা ব্যানার্জী : পিতৃতন্ত্র কাহাকে বলে (কমলা ভাসিনের What is Patriarchy-র অনুবাদ)
কালর মাক্সর ও ফ্রেডরিক এনগলস রচনা সংকলন
লেনিন নির্বাচিত রচনাবলী (বেড়া খন্ড)
টম বটেমারঃ মাক্সীয় সমাজতত্ত্ব (অনুবাদঃ হিমাংশু ঘোষ)
শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত : মাক্সীয় রাষ্ট্রচিন্তা
ভোলানাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায় :: মরিস কনফোর্থ : দন্দ্বমূলক বস্তুবাদ (অনুবাদ)
শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত , রতন খাসনবিস সৌরিন ভট্টাচার্য : উত্তর -উপিনেবশবাদ ও মাক্সবাদ

DSCC-4: Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

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

- The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- The rationale of major interest groups
- The electoral logistics
- The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.

2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.

3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.

5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.

6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*.

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

Partha Chatterjee, *State and Politics in India*.

Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*.

Z. Hasan, *Parties and Party Politics in India*.

S. R. Maheswari, *Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service*.

P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India's Political Parties*.

R. Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*.

E. Sridharan, *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*.

S. K. Das, *The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions*.

Subrata Mitra, *Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy*.

L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), *Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power*.

R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation* (Latest edition).

Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*.

Sudha Pai, *Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis*.

SEMESTER -4

DSCC-5: Politics in India II: Processes

Course Objectives:

Being complementary to the previous course (CC-4) it is to impart an understanding of the political process in India by taking into consideration the change and continuity in social, cultural and economic dimensions and relations. The idea is to analyse the ways in which the processes simultaneously shape and are themselves shaped by the structural frameworks of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course students are to:

- Gain insights into the interconnections between social, cultural and economic dimensions and relations and the political process in India.
- Understand the challenges arising due to various ascriptive identities diversities
- analyse the changing nature of the Indian polity in the context of the above diversities.
- make sense of the specificities of the political processes in India in the light of operational and behavioural dynamics of the identity- and movement-based themes, issues and events

Module I:

1. Role of Religion, Language.
2. Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity.
3. Regionalism and sub-regionalism.

Module II:

4. Agricultural movements; Industrial working-class movements.
5. Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender-based struggles.
6. Environmental movements; Civil rights movements.

Select Readings:

- Atul Kohli and Prema Singh (eds.), Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics.
- M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (eds.) People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World.
- G. Shah, Social Movements in India.
- Raka Ray and M.F. Katzenstein (eds.), Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics.
- G. Shah (ed.), Caste and Democratic Politics in India.
- D. K Singha Roy, Peasants' Movements in Post-colonial India.
- Raka Ray, Fields of Protest: Women's Movements in India.
- Nivedita Menon, Gender and Politics in India.
- A. Narrain, and G. Bhan, Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India.
- Rajni Kothari (ed.), Caste in Indian Politics (2nd edition).
- Christophe Jaffrelot, Religion, Caste and Politics in India.
- S. S. Jodhka, Caste in Contemporary India (2nd edition).
- A. Sarangi, Language and Politics in India.
- Ashutosh Kumar (ed.), Rethinking State Politics in India: Regions within Regions.

Siddhartha Guha Roy, Human Rights, Democratic Rights and Popular Protest.
Sanjib Baruah, Ethnonationalism in India: A Reader.
Tom Brass, New Farmers' Movements in India.
M. Carrin et al, The Politics Of Ethnicity In India, Nepal And China.
M. P. Singh and H. Roy (eds.), Indian Political System.

DSCC-6: International Relations: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

With the aim to provide a reasonably advanced introduction to IR concepts and theories course offers:

- In-depth and critical understanding of IR;
- Conceptual and methodological dimensions
- Substantive foci
- Differing ways of problematisation.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate a sense of political agency
- Ability to think critically about fundamental concepts, processes and systems.
- Application of knowledge gained for using major analytic and theoretical frameworks.
- Demonstrate the ability to construct and evaluate analytical arguments and write clear logical prose.

Module I

1. International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution.
2. International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview).
3. Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition.
4. Intervening Concepts (overview): a) Development; b) Third World/Global South; c) Pan Africanism; d) Gender; e) Environment f) Terrorism; g) Migration.

Module II

5. Major Theories I: a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism; b) Liberalism and Neoliberalism;
6. Major Theories II: a) Marxist; b) Dependency; World Systems c) Feminist
7. Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation)
8. Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy.

Select Readings:

Norman D. Palmer & Howard C Perkins, International Relations (Revised Edition).
Inis Claude, Swords into Ploughshares: The Problems and Progress of International Relations.
S. Straus and Barry Driscoll,, International Studies: Global Forces, Interactions and Tensions.
M. Nicholson, International Relations: A Concise Introduction.
R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition.
J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, International Relations.
C. Brown and K. Ainley, Understanding International Relations
H. J. Morgenthau: Politics among Nations.

K. Booth and S. Smith (eds), International Relations Theory Today
S.H. Hoffman: Essays in Theory and Politics of International Relations.
K.J. Holsti, International Politics: A Framework for Analysis.
J. Frankel, The Making of Foreign Policy.
J. Frankel, Contemporary International Theory and Behaviour of States.
J. Bennett, International Organizations.
J. Bandyopadhyay, The Making of India's Foreign Policy.
P.R. Viotti and M.V. Kauppi, International Relations and World Politics.
Peu Ghosh, International Relations.
S.D. Muni: Indian Foreign Policy, The Democracy Dimension.
K.P. Bajpai and H.V. Pant, India's Foreign Policy---A Reader.
Sumit Ganguly, India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect.
V. P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy since Independence.

DSCC-7: Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
- Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
- Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
- Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
Amit Dey, Sufism in India
V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition

Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.

U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.

J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi

D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.

Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.

K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.

B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.

B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.

Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.

Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.

Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.

R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.

Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.

ভারতী মুখার্জী: প্রাচীন ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা

সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গে রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা

নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি

সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা

সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত

সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ

মনস্বিতা সান্যাল(অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism-র অনুবাদ)

দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা

তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন

দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম

DSCC-8: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

- Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
- Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
- Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
- Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

- Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
- Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
- Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

- W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
- N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
- M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
- A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
- M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
- B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
- K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
- M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
- Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
- G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
- R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
- B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
- M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
- D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
- J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration.
-

DSCC-9: Indian Political Thought II

Course Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand the historical context and explore the rich and diverse tradition of political thinking in India in modern times.
- To encourage the students know the valuable contributions made by Indian Political thinkers and philosophers
- To examine the key political ideas and concepts like justice, liberty, equality, socialism, and nationalism in the Indian context and to assess the influence of traditional and modern Indian political thought on contemporary political practices and institutions
- To help students develop the ability to analyze and engage with theories presented by the thinkers and also to make a comparative study between Western and Indian Political Thought

Learning Outcomes:

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

- Gain an understanding of the historical and cultural contexts that have influenced Indian political thought in modern times.
- Learn about the significant works and contributions of important Indian political thinkers and philosophers.
- Study the impact of social and political movements on Indian political thought
- Assess the role of the political thoughts in shaping these movements.

Module I

1. Manabendra Nath Roy: Radical Humanism.
2. Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas
3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Muhammad Iqbal: Views on Colonialism and Nationalism.

Module II

4. Jawaharlal Nehru: Views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: Views on Socialism and Fascism.
5. V. D. Savarkar, Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Contested notions of 'nation'.
6. Jyotiba Phule and Bhim Rao Ambedkar: Caste system and Untouchability; Pandita Ramabai: Views on Social Justice

Select Readings:

- V. R. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), 'A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization, Vol. 10, Part: 7, pp. xxvii-ixi.
- V. Mehta and Th. Pantham (eds.), Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations
- S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition.
- T. Pantham and K.L. Deutsch: Political Thought in Modern India.
- Sumit Sarkar: Modern India.
- Bipan Chandra: Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India.
- A. Parel, (ed.), 'Introduction', in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule

D. Dalton, 'Continuity of Innovation', in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi.

J. Nehru: Discovery of India.

B. Zachariah, Nehru.

S. Thorat and Aryana eds., Ambedkar in Retrospect.

J. Sharma, Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism

Y. Meherally ed., Narendra Deva: Socialism and National Revolution.

Ramchandra Guha, India after Gandhi.

Uma Chakrabarti, Rewriting History: The Life and Times of Pandita Ramabai.

B. K. Bhattacharya ed., Salient Ideas of Rammonohar Lohia.

Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought--- Text and Context.

B.N.Ray, Indian Political Thought: Reading and Reflections

রাধারমণ চক্রবর্তী ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার বিকাশ ও রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলন

সুভাষ চন্দ্র সোম : ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ইতিহাস

অশোক কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় রাষ্ট্রচিন্তা পরিচয়

DSCC- 10: World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

- To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
- To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
- To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
- To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes

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

- Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
- Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.
- Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
- Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives.
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.

5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.
রাধারমণ চক্রবর্তী ও সুকল্পা চক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িক আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক
পুরুষোত্তম ভট্টাচার্য ও অনিন্দ্যজ্যোতি মজুমদার) সম্পাদিত: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের রূপরেখা
গৌতম বসু: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক: তত্ত্ব ও বিবর্তন
অনীক চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডায়ুদ্ধের পর আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক

DSCC- 11: Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

The course seeks to highlight the intersection of politics and society and to familiarise the students with essential conceptual-theoretical concerns and practical manifestations. The course is initiated with a focus on the bases of social power and in the process the topics have been embedded with the perennial questions of power, authority, and resistance as manifested in political institutions and political systems.

Learning Outcomes

The course will enable the students to:

- Relate political processes, political institutions, political issues, and political change with social/sociological dynamics.
- To understand and analyze the complexity of the aforementioned sub-themes, particularly in the broader contact of the State-society interface.
- To come to terms with an expansive notion of the 'political', a topic with which the syllabus begins in the first place.

Module I:

1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.
2. Political culture and Political socialization: Nature, Types and Agencies.
3. Political participation: Concept and Types.
4. Political development and social change.
5. Political communication: Concept, Structures, Functions.

Module II:

6. Social stratification and politics I: Caste, Tribe
7. Social stratification and politics II: Class, Elite.
8. Gender and politics: Basic issues.
9. Religion and politics: Varying perspectives.
10. Electorate and electoral behavior (with special reference to the Indian context).

Select Readings:

Michael Rush: Politics and Sociology.
B. Axford et al.: Politics--- An Introduction.
Tom Bottomore: Political Sociology.
Amal K. Mukhopadhyay: Political Sociology.
S. Chakraborty ed.: Political Sociology.
Tom Bottomore: Classes in Modern Society.
R. Chatterjee ed.: Religion, Politics and Communalism.
B. Lindenfeld ed.: Reader in Political Sociology.
Pradip Basu (ed.) – Political Sociology
M. Evans ed.: The Women Question.
P. Worsley: The Three Worlds: Culture and World Development.
Samuel Huntington: Political Order in a Changing Society.
G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman eds.: The Politics of Developing Areas.
J. Manor: Rethinking Third World Politics.
J. Kantola et al eds.: The Oxford Handbook of Gender Politics.
J. Blondel: Comparative Government
G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell, Jr.: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach.
S. Oates: Introduction to Media and Politics.
টম বটমোর: মার্ক্সীয় সমাজতত্ত্ব)অনুবাদঃ হিমাংশু ঘোষ(
সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তীঃ রাষ্ট্র, সমাজ ও রাজনীতি

DSCC 12: Western Political Thought - I

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
- It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

- To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
- To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. Greek Political Thought: Main features; Plato: Justice, Communism; Aristotle: State, Classifications of Constitutions.
2. Roman Political Thought: Theories of Law and Citizenship – Contributions of Roman thought.
3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Major features.
4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.
6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.
7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.
8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.
A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.

শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত (সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্য রাষ্ট্রভাবনা

অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনের ধারা

অমৃতভ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্য রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ইতিহাস

সুদীপ্ত দে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোর Republic-এর অনুবাদ)

নির্মলকান্তি মজুমদার: (এ্যারিস্টটলের Politics-এর অনুবাদ)

সুনীল বরণ বিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীর Prince-এর অনুবাদ

SEMESTER –6

DSCC-13: Western Political Thought –II

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the students to the key political thinkers from liberal philosophical tradition and its competing theories in modern Europe.
- It explains the intellectual foundation of the central concepts like freedom, democracy, representation, constitutional government, and republicanism and the debates around it.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will be able

- To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the modern political thinkers.
- To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. J. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: Views on Liberty and Representative Government. Mary Wollstonecraft: Ideas of Republicanism, Legal rights.
2. T. H. Hegel: Civil Society and State.
3. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation. I. Berlin: Idea of freedom.

Module II:

4. Utopian Socialism and Scientific Socialism: Basic characteristics.
5. Varieties of non-Marxist Socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.
6. Anarchism: Overview.
7. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: Emergence and basic contentions.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
Q. Skinner: The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 Volumes).
A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: from Plato to Marx.
C. L. Johnson (ed.) - The Cambridge Companion to M Wollstonecraft (Ch. By Chris Jones)
L. Kolakowski: Main Currents of Marxism (3 Volumes).
D.K. Das and T. Chattopadhyay: Varieties of Socialism.
D. McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.
D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx.
Critical Theory: A Very Short Introduction
G. Therborn: From Marxism to Post Marxism?
হিমাংশু ঘোষ: রাজনৈতিক তত্ত্বের ইতিহাস)J H Sabine- এর ভাষান্তর(
অমল মুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনের ধারা

DSCC-14: Public Administration: Indian Context

Course Objectives:

The course begins with the historical roots to highlight various processes of Public Administration in India. It covers the core issues to enable the students to relate the theoretical dimensions with the concrete scenario in contemporary India. The course is intended to prepare students for careers in academia, media and public service

Learning Outcomes:

- The students will be able to integrate theory with practice vis-à-vis administration.
- Analyze the evolution and development of Public Administration in India.
- Examine the structure, processes and culture vis-à-vis Indian administration.
- Initiate awareness of the role of Public Administration in policy-making and implementation in India.

Module I

1. Historical backdrop: Kautilya's Administrative Thought; Mughal Administration; Colonial legacy; Indianisation of Public Services and Administration (UPSC, SPSC - Recruitment, training, role). India's Administrative Culture.
2. Organisation of Union government (PMO, Cabinet Secretariat) and State government (Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate); District Administration -- Role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.
3. Major Issues I: Ethics and Values in Public Service; Digitalisation of Administration: Role of ICTs.
4. Major Issues II: Citizen-Administration Interface; Gender Equality

Module II

2. Local Self Government: Panchayat, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations: Structure and Functions (with special reference to 73rd and 74th Amendment Act).
3. Law and Order Administration: Role of Central and State Agencies. Criminalization of Politics and Administration; Police-public relations.
4. Financial Administration: Budget -- Types; Preparation and Execution. Parliamentary control of public Expenditure (Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Role of CAG).
5. Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns; Administrative Reforms Commissions (1st ARC as background, the main focus on 2nd ARC report).

Select Readings:

- B. B. Mishra: Administrative History of India.
 S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration
 R.K. Arora and R. Goyal: Indian Public Administration- Institutions and Issues.
 B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration- Evolution and Practice.
 P. Ramachandran: Public Administration in India
 S. Sarkar: Public Administration in India.
 S. R. Maheswari: Public Administration in India- The Higher Civil Service
 S. Mahajan and A. Puri Mahajan: Financial Administration in India.
 H. Singh and P. Singh: Indian Administration.
 G. Rajput: 2nd ARC Report Summary.

DSCC-15: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

- The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
- To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
- To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
- Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

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

- Be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
- Understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices of democracy

Module I

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics: its scope, nature and methods of comparisons. Distinctions between comparative government and comparative politics.
2. Major approaches: Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach): Features and limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy: Origin and Key features; Cultural Approach: Features.
3. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarianism: Meaning and Features; Democracy: Critical Perspective (focus on S P Huntington).

Module II

4. Forms of Government: Unitary system: Features (focus on UK, France); Federal system: Features (focus on USA, Russia).
5. Executive in UK, USA, France and PRC: A comparative study of the powers and position of the President of USA, France and China. Comparative study of British and French Parliaments.
6. Legislature in U.K., USA, France and PRC: Composition and Functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA.

Select Readings:

- G. Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View
S.E. Finer: Comparative Government.
J. Blondel: An Introduction to Comparative Politics.
J. Blondel (ed.): Comparative Government: A Reader.
G. Lowenberg: British and French Parliaments in Comparative Perspective
G. Almond and B. J. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
J. T. Ishiyama and Breuning, M. eds.: 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics
J. Kopstein and H. Lichbach eds.: Comparative Politics
R. Chatterjee: Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis.
S. P. Huntington: The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century.
Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies
J. Harvey and L. Bather: British Constitution and Politics
Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Government
A.C. Kapoor: Select Constitutions
J. Wilson: American Government

রাখরি চ্যাটার্জী: তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি পরিচয়

অমিতাভ রায়)সম্পাদিত: তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি

রাজশ্রী বসু)সম্পাদিত(-তুলনামূলক শাসনব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি

পঞ্চানন চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ফ্রান্সের সাধারণতন্ত্র

সুকন্যা ঘোষ ও ইন্দ্রানী ঘোষ: তুলনামূলক সরকার ও রাজনীতি

SEMESTER –7

To Be noted: The 5 DSCC papers to be studied in the 7th semester of the Honours programme will be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with research paper

DSCC-16: Governance and Public Policy in India

Course Objectives:

By the end of this course, learners will be able to:

- <> Examine the historical evolution of governance in India from the post-independence period to the present.
- <> Analyze the interplay between the state, market and citizens vis-à-vis public policy, with equity and access.
- <> Understand key policy challenges and initiatives in urban and rural development.
- <> Evaluate major public health, higher education, and digital governance policies in India, including their historical evolution and contemporary reforms.
- <> Critically assess the impact of privatization and globalization on public policy outcomes.
- <> Develop the ability to interpret and critique policy frameworks, programs, and governance mechanisms in diverse socio-economic contexts.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- <> Trace the trajectory of governance in India from the late 1940s to the present, and its impact on public policy.
- <> Identify and describe key issues in urbanization and rural development, and the role of flagship programmes.
- <> Summarize the evolution of public health and higher education policies, and explain the significance of major committees, commissions, and policies.
- <> Outline the objectives and components of India's digital governance initiative.

Module I

1. India's trajectory of governance: post-independence era to the present. State, Market and Citizens: impact on public policy--- key issues of equity and access.
2. Urbanization: key issues--- urban growth and urban development. Challenges--- poverty, transport and housing. National Commission on Urbanization. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.
3. Rural development: Evolution. Nature, Strategies and Scope. Causes of rural backwardness and rural poverty. Rural Livelihood Mission.

Module II

4. Public Health Policy: from late 1940s to the present--- overview of important committees and commissions. Impact of privatisation. National Health Policies (especially of 2017).
5. Higher Education Policy: evolution from late 1940s to the present--- overview of important committees and commissions. Impact of privatisation. Case study: National Education Policy, 2020.
6. Digital Governance Policy: Governance online. Major goals: public service delivery; transparency; Citizen participation. Challenges: Digital Divide; Surveillance and privacy. National E-Governance Plan (2006).
[For major policies, focus on major goals, main features, and brief evaluation].

Select Readings:

Chetan Ghate, (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Economy*

Anne O. Krueger, *Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy*

Jean Dreze,

K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, Amitabh Kundu & B.N. Singh, *Handbook of Urbanization in India*, Oxford University Press

Isher Judge Ahluwalia and Ravi Kanbur, *Urbanisation in India: Challenges, Opportunities and the Way Forward*

K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, *Re Visioning Indian Cities: The Urban Renewal Mission*.

S. Maheswari, Rural Development in India, - A Public Policy Approach
NIRD: Rural Development in India: Some Facets.
T.S. Sundaram. Antipoverty Rural Development in India.
L.C. Jain: Grass without roots; Rural Development under Government Auspices.
Kartar Singh. Rural Development Principles, Policies and Management.
Vaguet, A. (Ed.), *Indian Health Landscapes under Globalisation*
S.C. Bhatnagar, E-Government – from Vision to Implementation: A Practical Guide with Case Studies.
S.C. Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential: Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights.

DSCC-17: Comparative Government and Politics II

Course Objectives:

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

- <> Understand the classification of political systems and their defining principles across different national contexts.
- <> Analyse the structures, conventions, and institutional mechanisms that underpin liberal and socialist systems.
- <> Compare the roles, structures, and impacts of political parties and interest groups in diverse political settings.
- <> Evaluate the organization and functioning of judiciaries across multiple systems.
- <> Assess the relationship between citizens and the state, focusing on rights, duties, and political participation.
- <> Examine the roles of bureaucracy and the military in governance, including conditions leading to military intervention in politics.
- <> Apply comparative political analysis to contemporary issues and debates in governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- <> Identify key classifications of political systems and explain the principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review, democratic centralism, and direct democracy tools.
- <> Describe the features of liberal, socialist, and social democratic systems, with examples from specific countries.
- <> Summarise the typology, features, and functions of political parties and interest groups in select countries.
- <> Outline the structures and functions of the judiciary in select countries.

Module I

1. Classification of political systems. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems; distinguishing features---conventions, rule of law (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), democratic centralism (PRC), referendum and initiative (Switzerland). Social Democracy: features.
2. Political Parties: typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC, Bangladesh).
3. Interest groups: role (focus on UK and USA).

Module II

4. Judiciary in UK, USA, France, and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.
5. Rights and Duties of citizen (UK, USA, France, PRC)
6. Bureaucracy: role; Military and Politics: conditions and modes of intervention.

Select Readings:

R. Hague, and Martin Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*.
J. Blondel, *Comparative Politics: An Introduction*.
Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.), *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book*.
S. A. Palekar: *Comparative Government and Politics*.
D. Carmani (ed.): *Comparative Politics*.
P. H. O'Neil: *Essentials of Comparative Politics*.
G Sartori, *Parties and Party Systems: A Framework for Analysis*.
G.A. Almond and G. B. Powel, *Comparative Politics: Systems, Process, and Policy*.
Robert Dahl: *Polyarchy*.
Andrew Heywood, *Politics*.

Robert Dahl: *A Preface to Democratic Theory*.

B. Guy Peters, *The Politics of Bureaucracy*.

Samuel E. Finer: *Man on the Horseback: The Role of Military in Politics*.

E. A. Nordlinger, *Soldiers in Politics: Military Coups and Governments*.

Maurice Duverger: *Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction*.

J. H. Aldrich, *Why Parties? A Second Look*.

S. T. Shehabuddin, "Bangladeshi Politics since Independence", in A. Riaz and M.S. Rahman eds., *Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Bangladesh*.

DSCC-18: Major Debates in Post Independence India

Course Objectives:

- ◆ This course explores critical debates that have shaped the political, social, and economic trajectory of India since independence.
- ◆ It encourages students to engage with divergent perspectives on nation-building, democracy, development, and identity politics.
- ◆ Through key readings and discussions, students will critically examine contested issues around secularism, federalism, social justice, economic reforms, and national identity.

Learning Outcome:

The students will:

- ◆ Familiarise themselves with pivotal debates witnessed in post-independence India.
- ◆ develop critical understanding of competing visions of Indian democracy and development.
- ◆ will be able to analyze the role of state, society, and institutions in shaping contemporary India.
- ◆ will cultivate critical reflections on unresolved and/or evolving debates in Indian public life.

Module I

1. Nationalism and the Idea of India.
2. Secularism: Uniform Civil Code vs. Personal Laws
3. Linguistic Reorganization and Federalism
4. Caste, Reservation, and Social Justice
5. Minority Rights and Citizenship

Module II:

6. Nehruvian Development Model and its Critics
7. Green Revolution: Success, Exclusion, and Ecological Costs
8. Economic Liberalization (1990s onwards)
9. State and Welfare: Rights-Based Approaches (such as, rural employment guarantee schemes, RTI, RTE to be discussed in debate setting)
10. Debates on Environmental Justice and Development Displacement

Select Readings:

Madhav Khosla (ed.), *Letters For A Nation: From Jawaharlal Nehru to His Chief Ministers 1947-1963*

T.J. Byres, *The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence*

Rajeev Bhargava, *The Promise of India's Secular Democracy*

Paul Brass, *Politics of India since Independence*

Vijay Joshi, *India's Long Road: The Search for Prosperity*

Christophe Jaffrelot, *India's Silent Revolution*

Sunil Khilnani, *The Idea of India*

Ramachandra Guha, *India after Gandhi*

Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*

Vandana Shiva, *The Violence of the Green Revolution*

Partha Chatterjee, *Politics of the Governed*

DSCC19: Gender and Politics

Course objectives:

The basic idea of the course is to introduce the students to

- the study of politics from a gender perspective
- the contribution of feminist theories to the understanding of our socio-political system
- the theoretical and empirical contexts of gendered inequalities of lived experiences

Learning outcomes:

The students will be able to

- identify the key concepts and analyze the issues in the field of gender and politics.
- examine the gendering of socio-political, economic and cultural worlds
- understand the critical engagement of theory and practice, especially its implications for public policy making

Module I

I. Conceptual Groundings

1. Patriarchy: a. Sex-Gender debates b. Public and Private dichotomy c. Power
2. Family, community and social reproduction
3. Key debates: Identity, diversity and intersectionality; Participation and Representation; State, Citizenship and public policy

Module II

II. Movements and Issues

4. History of the Women's Movement in India - Overview
5. Violence against women
6. Work and Labour. a. Visible and Invisible work b. Reproductive and care work c. Sex work

Select Readings:

G. Waylen, K. Celis, J. Kantola and S. L. Weldon (eds.), *Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics*

N. Menon, 'Gender', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*

V Geetha, *Gender*

Kamala Bhasin, *What is Patriarchy?*

N. Menon, 'Power', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*

M. John. (ed.), *Women's Studies in India*

U. Chakravarti, *Gendering Caste through a Feminist Lens*

Kumkum Sangari, 'Politics of Diversity: Religious Communities and Multiple Patriarchies', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 30, No. 52, 1995, pp. 3381-3389

C. MacKinnon, 'The Liberal State' in *Towards a Feminist Theory of the State*

Bell Hooks, *Feminism is for Everybody: Passionate Politics*

Anupama Roy, *Gendered Citizenship: Historical and Conceptual Explorations*

Naila Kabeer, *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*

D. W. Ahern, G. A. Steuernagel, M.M. Conway (eds.), 'Introduction' in *Women and Public Policy: A Revolution in Progress*

Radha Kumar, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India*

Anupama Roy, 'Women's Movement' in N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.) *Oxford Companion to Indian Politics*

I. Agnihotri and V. Mazumdar, 'Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30 (29), 2020, pp. 1869-1878.

A. Loomba, *South Asian Feminisms*

N. Gandhi and N. Shah, *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Women's Movement*

P. Swaminathan, 'Introduction', in *Women and Work*

J. Tronto, (1996) 'Care as a Political Concept', in N. Hirschmann and C. Stephano (eds.), *Revisioning the Political*

P. Kotiswaran (ed.), 'Introduction' in *Reader on Sex Work*

রাজশ্রী বসু, নারীবাদ

ঋতু সেন চৌধুরী (সম্পাদিত), নারীবাদের নানা পাঠ

DSCC-20: Human Rights: Global and Indian Contexts

Course objectives:

- To develop the theoretical understanding of human rights
- To discuss the major issues of and contemporary debates on human rights in global and Indian contexts
- To understand the institutional framework and various mechanisms of protection of human rights
- To discuss the Constitutional provisions related to protection of human rights in India

Learning outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- identify the key issues in the realization of human rights
- assess the nature of violations of human rights
- understand the institutional mechanisms in protecting human rights
- engage in critical discussions on contemporary challenges in the protection of human rights

Module I

1. Understanding Human Rights: Three generations of rights; History of human rights movements: overview

2. Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance; International Covenants; UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. Global human rights organizations: role.

3. Major global issues (country-based examples may be selected): Structural violence: Race, Gender-based violence; Surveillance and censorship; Torture and custodial violence; Refugees and minorities

Module II

4. Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights.

5. Legal enforcement mechanism: Protection of Human Rights Act (1993): National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions. Human Rights Courts

6. Major issues: Child rights; Rights of the persons with disabilities; Rights of the marginalized groups: Dalits, women, indigenous communities; Civil rights and Anti-terror laws; Role of the NGOs and human rights associations

Select Readings:

- SAHRDC (2006) 'Introduction to Human Rights'; 'Classification of Human Rights: An Overview of the First, Second, and Third Generational Rights', in *Introducing Human Rights*
- D. O'Byrne, (2007), *Human Rights: An Introduction*
- M. R. Ishay, (2008), *The History of Human Rights*
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf
- UN and Human Rights, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights>
- Satvinder Juss (ed.) (2019), *Human Rights in India*
- Amit Bhattacharya and Bimal Kanti Ghosh (eds.), (2012), *Human Rights in India, Historical Perspective and Challenges Ahead*
- K. Mohanty (2010) 'In Pursuit of People's Rights: An Introduction', in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed: Inventory of People's Rights in India*
- K. Kannabiran (2012) 'Adivasi Homelands and the Question of Liberty', in *Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution*
- U. K. Singh (2007) 'The Unfolding of Extraordinariness: POTA and the Construction of Suspect Communities', in *The State, Democracy and Anti-terror Laws in India*
- V.R. Krishna Iyer (1999), *The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India*
- J. Chander (2016) 'The Disability Rights Movement in India' in Nandini Ghosh (ed.), *Interrogating Disability in India: Theory and Practice*
- Siddhartha Guha Roy (2002) *Human Rights, Democratic Rights and Popular Protest*
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SEMESTER –8

(Two Categories)

Category 1: Honours without Research and Category 2: Honours with Research

Category 1: Honours without Research Course of Studies

DSCC 21: Ethics, Values and Governance

Course Objectives:

The course will:

- ◆ hone skills in ethical reasoning based on rationality and objectivity.
- ◆ familiarise students with various dimensions of ethics.
- ◆ highlight the role and importance of organizational values.

- ◆ examine public ethics and private morality.
- ◆ explain corruption in public and private domains.
- ◆ analyse free speech, its moral limits, and democratic significance.

Learning Outcomes:

Students completing the course will be able to:

- ◆ apply rational and objective ethical reasoning.
- ◆ compare key ethical theories used in political and public contexts.
- ◆ explain the relevance of organizational values.
- ◆ distinguish between public ethics and private morality.
- ◆ assess the ethical dimensions of corruption.
- ◆ evaluate free speech debates from ethical and democratic perspectives.
- ◆ use ethical frameworks to address governance-related issues.

Module I

Ethical Reasoning: rationality and objectivity.

Ethical Reasoning in Politics: Consequentialist, Deontological and Virtue Ethics theories.

Organizational Values: Definition; Purpose; Importance.

Ethics in Decision-Making: Bias, integrity and responsibility

Codes of Conduct and Ethical Standards in Public and Organizational Life

Module II

Public Ethics and Private Morality

Corruption in Public and Private Life

Free Speech: Values; Moral Limits; Relations with democracy

Whistleblowing and Accountability in Governance

Transparency, Responsibility and Ethical Leadership

Select Readings:

Joseph Raz, *Ethics in the Public Domain: Essays in the Morality of Law and Politics*

Jonathan Boston et. al., *Public Policy: Why Ethics Matters*

Humphrey Bourne and Mark Jenkins, "Organizational Values: A Dynamic Perspective", *Organization Studies*, 34:4, April, 2013, pp. 495-514.

Annabelle Lever and Andrei Poama, *The Routledge Handbook of Ethics and Public Policy*

Igor Primoratz (ed.), *Politics and Morality*

Adrienne Stone and Frederick Schauer, *The Oxford Handbook of Freedom of Speech*

Lawrence Liang, "Free Speech and Expression", in Sujit Choudhry et al. (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*.

S. K. Chakrabarty, *Values and Ethics for Organization: Theory and Practice*

Atal, Yogesh and and S.K. Choudhary, *Combating Corruption: The Indian Case*

DSCC 22: Government and Politics in South Asia

Course Objectives:

- ◆ The course provides the students with a comprehensive and systematic introduction to the dynamics of government and politics in the South Asian region.
- ◆ It will highlight how South Asia has become a focal point of growing international attention since the end of the Cold War by focusing on both traditional and non- traditional security issues like nuclear proliferation, rise of insurgency and terrorism.
- ◆ It will also provide the students to comprehend the manner in which some South Asian states have also been

experiencing a profound political transition towards democratization.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be:

- ◆ able to familiarise with the dynamics of state and nation-building in South Asia.
- ◆ to understand some of the key determinants and salient features of traditional and non-traditional dimensions of security in the South Asian Region.
- ◆ to explain civil-military relations, the reasons behind the rise of religious fundamentalism and the challenges towards democratic transition in the South Asian countries.

Module I:

1. Idea of South Asia: historical dimensions
2. Political Development in South Asia: state formation, state consolidation and state failure
3. Security Challenges in South Asia: traditional and non-traditional aspects
4. Globalization and South Asian states

Module II:

5. Politics of Regional Cooperation: Role of SAARC
6. Democratic transition and its challenges in select South Asian States: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka
7. Civil-Military relations in Pakistan and Afghanistan.
8. Religious fundamentalism and its challenges in South Asia

Select Readings:

Denis Dalton and A. Jeyaratnam Wilson, *The States of South Asia: Problems of National Integration: Essays in Honour of W.H. Morris-Jones*

Maya Chaddha, *Building Democracy in South Asia: India, Nepal Pakistan*

Hamza Alavi, *The State In Post-Colonial Societies: Pakistan And Bangladesh*, *New Left Review*, July- August 1972.

Bose, Sugata & Ayesha Jalal, *Modern South Asia*

Robert W. Stern, *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia: Dominant classes and Political Outcomes in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh*

Michael Brecher; *New States of Asia: A Political Analysis*

B.H. Farmer; *An Introduction to South Asia*

Bimal Prasad; *Regional Cooperation in South Asia*

Ramakant et.al (eds.); *Regionalism in South Asia*

পুরুষোত্তম ভট্টাচার্য ও অনিন্দ্যজ্যোতি মজুমদার (সম্পা.), আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের রূপরেখা

DSCC 23: Understanding Political Economy

Course Objectives:

- ◆ This course introduces students to the interdisciplinary study of political economy, examining the interaction between political and economic processes in shaping societies.
- ◆ Drawing on theories, historical developments, and contemporary debates, students will develop the analytical tools to critically assess the role of states, markets, and institutions in economic outcomes.

Learning Outcomes:

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

- ◆ Understand the foundational concepts and theoretical approaches to political economy.
- ◆ Analyze historical and contemporary transformations in global and national economies.
- ◆ Critically evaluate the political determinants and consequences of economic policies, including those of the non-western world.
- ◆ Apply political economy frameworks to real-world issues.

Module I:

1. Political Economy; definitions; evolution (overview). Key debate: State-Market relations.
2. Classical thinkers: Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx on value, production and distribution.
3. Neoclassical and Keynesian Approaches: marginalism, equilibrium, welfare, and macro policy.
4. Institutionalist Perspectives: Historical and new institutional economics. Political institutions and economic performance.

Module II:

5. Power and Distribution: Political power and resource allocation. Public Choice and rent-seeking. Crony capitalism.
6. Case Studies: India's Market reforms; East Asian Developmental States; Latin American populism and Neo-Liberalism.
7. Crisis and Reforms: financial crises, structural adjustment, austerity.
8. Critiques and Alternatives: Feminist and Environmental perspectives.

Select Readings:

A. Leontiev, *Political Economy: A Beginner's Course*

P.A. O'Hara ed., *Encyclopedia of Political Economy*, Vols.1 &2 (relevant topics)

Weingast, Barry R.; Wittman, Donald A. "[Overview of Political Economy](#)" in *The Oxford Handbook of Political Science*

Charles Sackrey et al., *Introduction to Political Economy*

Peu Ghosh, *Introduction to Political Economy: Contexts, Issues and Challenges*

J. A. Caporaso and D. P. Levine, *Theories of Political Economy*

R. Gilpin, *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order*

T. H. Cohn and Anil Hira, *Global Political Economy*

M. Frédéric Bastiat, *Essays on Political Economy*

D. E. Saros, *Principles of Political Economy*

R. D. Congleton et al. eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Public Choice*, Vol. 1

Kaushik Basu ed., *Readings in Political Economy*

Rahul Mukherjee, *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reform*

Chang, Ha-Joon (2006), "The East Asian Development Experience", in Chang, Ha-Joon ed., *Rethinking Development Economics*

G. Palma, "The Latin American Economies during the Second Half of the Twentieth Century", in Chang, Ha-Joon ed., *Rethinking Development Economics*

A. Bhaduri, *On Neoliberalism, the Democratic State and Corporate-led Globalisation*

DSCC 24: State Politics in India

Course Objectives:

- ◆ To enable the students to understand the dynamics of state politics in India and the role it plays in shaping national politics.
- ◆ To acquaint students with salient issues and concerns within State Politics in India.
- ◆ To make the students understand the similarities, differences, and viewpoints that can be used to understand state politics in India

Learning Outcomes:

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

- ◆ understand the key determinants and salient features of state politics in India.
- ◆ will be familiarised with the historical process of state formation in India
- ◆ understand the importance of local governance and its impact on state politics in India.
- ◆ explain how caste, religion, language as well as other variables influence the identity politics in India.

Module I:

1. Historical evolution of Provinces/ States in post-Independent India: Reorganization of States in India after 1956.
2. Politics of Recent demands for smaller States
3. Ethnic Identity based Politics in States: Caste, Religion and Language.
4. Agrarian Politics in the States: Green Revolution, Farmers' Movements.

Module II:

5. Regionalization of Politics: Evolution of Regional Parties and Electoral Politics
6. Sub-national Movements in Indian states
7. Politics of Economic Reforms in the States in India
8. Local Governance and its impact on state politics: the decentralization factor.

Select Readings:

Asha Sarangi (ed) Language and Politics in India
Bhalla G.S. (ed.) Economic Liberalisation and Indian Agriculture Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
Brass Paul R Language Religion and Politics in North India
Christophe Jaffrelot India's Silent Revolution the Rise of the Low Castes in North Indian Politics
Francine Frankel & M.S.A Rao (eds.) Dominance and State Power in India (2 Vols.)
Myron Weiner (ed.) State Politics in India
Sudha Pai, State Politics New Dimensions: Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity
Sudha Pai, Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The BSP in Uttar Pradesh,
Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability
Partha Chatterjee, State Politics in India
N.G. Jayal (ed), Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond
Paul Brass, Politics in India since Independence
Anil K. Jana, Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development
Prabhat Datta, Panchayats, Rural Development and Local Autonomy: The West Bengal Experience
M. Aslam, Panchayati Raj in India
Mohammad Alamgeer, " Demand of Smaller States: A Challenging Task before Indian Polity", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.76, No.4, October-December 2015, pp. 912-916.

DSCC 25: Academic Writing

Course Objectives:

- Equip students with core academic writing skills relevant to social sciences in general and Political Science in particular, emphasizing clarity, evidence-based argumentation, and proper scholarly conventions.
- Develop students' ability to critically engage with texts, construct coherent arguments.
- Foster ethical awareness, focusing on integrity and citation standards.

Learning Outcomes:

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

- Analyze and interpret primary and secondary sources critically.
- Develop clear, contestable points and support arguments with relevant evidence.
- Apply appropriate academic writing conventions.
- Write with clarity, coherence, argumentation and style.
- Demonstrate awareness of ethical issues.

[Note: [The pedagogical focus of the course will be broadly on social science and specifically on Political Science]

Module I:

1. Academic Writing: definition; distinction between academic and non-academic writing: key features. Choosing a topic.
 2. Structure: Title/theme framing, introduction, body text, paragraph coherence, conclusion. 3.
- Stages: Analysing evidence and scholarly sources; distinguishing main and supporting points; Constructing logical arguments, addressing counter-arguments; literature review. Citation and Referencing. 4.
- Ethical issues: Plagiarism check. AI detection.

Module II:

Essay, broadly based only on topics covered in the existing syllabus.*

*Refer to the question pattern specific to this course.

Select Readings:

- R. Murray and S. Moore, *The Handbook of Academic Writing: A Fresh Approach*.
Gerald Graff & Cathy Birkenstein, *They Say, I Say: The Moves That Matter in Academic Writing*.
D. E. Zemach and L.A. Rumisek, *Academic Writing: From Paragraph to Essay*.
S. Bailey. *Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students*
S. Bailey, *Academic Writing: A Practical Guide for Students*.
W. C. Booth, G.G. Colomb, & J. M. Williams *The Craft of Research*
D. A. Schmidt, *Writing in Political Science: A Practical Guide*.
C. Coffin et al. *Teaching Academic Writing*.
-

Category 2: Honours *with* Research Course of Studies:

Course Title: Research Methodology-1(RM- 1)

Course Objectives

- To introduce basic concepts and theoretical issues in research methodology
- To provide the idea of framing a research problem and developing the research design
- To discuss the basic tools and techniques of research
- To prepare students to write and present a research report

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to

- select a research problem and formulate a suitable research design
- identify appropriate techniques of data collection in social research
- develop skill in data analysis and representation and writing a report
- be aware of basic ethical issues involved in a social research process

Module I:

1. Idea of social research - What is research? Purpose of research; Epistemological debate--

Qualitative/ Quantitative

2. Positivism and Social Sciences: Karl Popper's method of falsification; Logical positivism; Empiricism.

3. Anti-positivism: Interpretation, *Versthen*; Hermeneutics; Feminist research methodology: Features

4. Research Ethics: Confidentiality & anonymity; Informed consent; Scientific misconduct; Falsification and fabrication of data; Plagiarism; Data protection; Publication ethics; Issues of Sponsorship; Rights & dignity of participants

Module II:

5. Basic issues of research: Concepts, variables, proposition, hypothesis: construction and verification

6. Research design: definition; unit of analysis; fallacy; factors affecting research design.

Literature review

7. Sources & techniques of data collection: qualitative, quantitative; Sampling: Types. Measurement: Scales

8. Data analysis: Textual - Descriptive, Prescriptive, Predictive; Statistical and Graphical representation. Citation - different styles; Bibliography. Indexing databases. Writing a report: basic components

Select Readings:

W.L. Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches

Roger Pierce, Research Methods in Politics: A Practical Guide

David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, 2nd edition

Sandra Harding, Feminism and Methodology: Social Science Issues

R. Chatterjee, Methods of Political Enquiry

Course title: Research Methodology-2 (RM -2)

Course Objectives:

- To develop familiarity with various methods in social research
- To understand differences of quantitative and qualitative methods
- To discuss key dimensions of each method of research
- To provide basic guidelines of conducting an independent research

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- Select an area of research interest and choose appropriate method of research
- Be aware of strength and weaknesses of each method of research and use the method appropriately
- Develop skills in identifying and planning different steps of data collection
- Reflect upon the processes of a social research and learning critically

Methods of Research

Module I

1. Aggregate data analysis: Sources of aggregate data; uses of aggregate data; advantages of aggregate data; fallacy of inference.
2. Experimental design: key concepts in experimental design; steps and planning the research; issues of equivalence and validity; classical experimental design.
3. Survey method: Definition, types; techniques of survey research: Pilot survey; Interviewing – techniques; different types; qualities of a good interviewer; questionnaire – framing a questionnaire; problem of nonresponse; advantages and disadvantages of survey method.

Module II

4. Field research: Modes and methods of participant observation; advantages and limitations.
5. Content analysis: major issues. Focus group method: nature and uses; role of the researcher.
6. Case study: definition; types; steps involved in the method; uses. Participatory action research: purposes, challenges.

Select Readings:

Roger Pierce, *Research Methods in Politics: A Practical Guide*

William Outhwaite and Stephen P. Turner (eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Social Science Methodology*

W.L. Neuman, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 7th edition

Robert K. Yin, *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*

R. Burgess, *In the Field: An Introduction*

The 3rd Paper is Research internship and 4th paper is Dissertation/Project. For Details see guideline (Semester 8)

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSES (FOR MAJOR/HONS STUDENTS)

(4 CREDITS: 3TH+1TU)

FOR SEMESTER 1/3

MPLS - MN -1 (m1/m2) TH +TU

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.

- The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
D. Held: Models of Democracy.
-

FOR SEMESTER 2/4

MPLS - MN -2 (m1/m2)TH +TU

Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

- To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
- To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
- To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.

- To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
- Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

- Constitution of India: Government of India.
 G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
 G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution
 S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).
 M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.
 S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.
 R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.
 S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.
 B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work
 P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.
 B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.
 B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয় সংবিধান)বাংলা সংস্করণ(
 দুর্গাদাস বসু - ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়
 সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান)অনুবাদঃ পার্থ সরকার(
 অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

FOR SEMESTER 5 & SEMESTER 6

To be noted: The candidate will study both MN-3 and MN-4 paper as mentioned below as their Minor papers (m1/m2) either in Semester 5 or Semester 6 as per their choice.

MPLS - MN -3 TH +TU

Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

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

- The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- The rationale of major interest groups
- The electoral logistics
- The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.

2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.

3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.

5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.

6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.

Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.

Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.

Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

MPLS - MN -4 TH +TU

Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

1. Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (With reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
Amit Dey, Sufism in India
V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition

Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
ভারতী মুখার্জী: প্রাচীন ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গে রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পা): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
মনস্বিতা সান্যাল(অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism-
র অনুবাদ)
দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম

SEC (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE) --- FOR MAJOR/HONOURS (PLSM)

(4 CREDITS– 2TH + 2TU)

SEMESTER 1

SEC-1 Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

Course Objectives:

- Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

Learning Outcomes:

- Improve working knowledge of affirming one's rights
- Be aware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

Module I

1. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, and Seizure. Evidence and Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).
4. Labour laws (Overview); Environmental Laws (overview).

Module II

5. Laws related to: contract and consumer rights.
6. Laws on cybercrime.
7. Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.
8. Laws related to the Right to information.

Select Readings:

SAHRDC: Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The System and Procedure.

P. D. Mathew: Your Rights if You are Arrested.

P. D. Mathew: The Law on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

M. Mohanty et al., Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India.

S. Durrany: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

P. D. Mathew: The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place.

C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds): Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment.

S. Naib: The Right to Information in India.

Relevant Bare Acts on Consumer Protection Act, Criminal law Amendment Act, Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SEMESTER 2

SEC-2 Understanding the Legal System

Course Objectives: This course design is intended to create:

- A systemic perspective on an overarching framework for approaching law as a skill-based subject.
- To focus on the enhancement of skill of ordinary persons to enable them to utilize legal knowledge in life.

Learning Outcomes:

The programme is so designed as to:

- Acquaint, train and equip students with a reasonable knowledge of the legal system.
- Motivate the students to understand the principles, concepts and reason
- Form own opinion and articulate them in the interest of society at large.

Module I

1. Historical background, Procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, Major features and Scope, Principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.
3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and Major Features, Tribunals for other matters.

Module II

4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional Provisions, Structure and Jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.
5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.
6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts.

Select Readings:

Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh eds.: *Creating Legal Awareness*.

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice*.

B.L. Wadhera, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*.

P.C. Rao and William Sheffiled: *Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and how it Works*.

M, Mohanty et al.: *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*.

Centre for Good Governance: *Right to Information Act, 2005: A Citizen's Guide*,

K. Sankaran and U. Singh, *Towards Legal Literacy*.

Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India (relevant articles).

SEMESTER 3

SEC-3 Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Objectives:

The course will:

- Familiarise the students with the legislative process in India at various levels
- Provide elementary skills to aspire for being a part of legislative support team
- Expose them to real life legislative work.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to:

1. Understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements
2. Write articles and press releases
3. Monitor media activities and develop understanding of the political process in a democracy.

Module I

- Members of Parliament: Powers, Functions and Privileges.
- Members of State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.
- Rural and urban local self-government: functionaries, functions and responsibilities.

Module II

4. Conversion of bill to law-- procedure, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, framing of rules and regulations.
5. Committees: Types, objectives and functions.
6. Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.

Select Readings:

H. Kalra, Public Engagement with the Legislative Process PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at: <http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011/Public%20Engagement%20with%20the%20Legislative%20Process.pdf>

Government of India (Lok Sabha Secretariat), Parliamentary Procedures, Available at <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/abstract/index.aspx>

Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs), Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure, Available at http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-09.htm

Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) Subordinate Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure, Available at: http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-11.htm

D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta, 'The Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability', Democracy, Governance and Human Rights, Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Available at: [http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/\\$FILE/KapMeht.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/$FILE/KapMeht.pdf)

O. Agarwal and T. Somanathan, 'Public Policy Making in India: Issues and Remedies', Available at: http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANA_THAN.pdf

P. Mehta, 'India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', Journal of Democracy, Vol. 18 (2), pp.70-83. Government link: <http://loksabha.nic.in/>; <http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>; <http://mpa.nic.in/>

IDC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY COURSE) (3 CREDITS – 2TH +1TU) IN SEMESTER 1/2/3 (PLSD -1)

IDC -1 - Understanding Governance

Course Objectives:

- This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.
- It will facilitate an understanding of the importance of the concept of and practice governance, which is essential for students across disciplines.
- It simultaneously focuses on environment, administration and development.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
- Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
- The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

Module I

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. ‘Government’ and ‘Governance’.
2. Idea of ‘Good Governance’. Relations with development and democracy.
3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India).

Module II

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation. Public Service Delivery.
5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information.
6. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]

[India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II]

Select Readings

- Shivani Singh ed.: Governance--- Issues and Challenges.
 B. C. Smith: Good Governance and Development.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds.): The Governance Discourse.
 Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.): Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation.
 Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker: Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.
 C.S.R. Prabhu: E-Governance---Concepts and case Studies.
 D. Bollier and B. H. Weston: Green Governance.

**VAC: VALUE ADDED COURSE (2CREDITS – 2TH +0TU)
 IN SEMESTER 1 ONLY (CVAC-CONS)**

CVAC - 1.2 Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about the values of basic tenets and Duties.
- To inculcate a sense of Constitutionalism.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the Constitution and its relevance.
- To appreciate the values and goals embedded in the Constitution.
- To recognize the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
2. Fundamental Rights; Rule of Law; Separation of Powers
3. Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republic

Module II

4. Fundamental Duties: emergence; value and significance.
5. Article 51A: enumerated Duties.
6. Legal status of Fundamental Duties. Limitations.

Select Readings:

- D. D. Basu, et al., Introduction to the Constitution of India (latest edition)
G. C. Hiregowder et. al.: The Indian Constitution--- An Introduction.
S.K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution
M. P. Singh, V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
Sudhir Krishnaswamy: Democracy and Constitutionalism in India
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UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYLLABUS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2023

COURSE STRUCTURE



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA CU-2023: Course Structure and Syllabus

Political Science 3 Year-Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU MDC Course Structure and the Guidelines, provided below, be read carefully.
CC: Core Course; Minor: Discipline-specific elective; SEC: Skill Enhancement Course; IDC: Inter-Disciplinary Course; CVAC: Common Value Addition Course. Each course has two modules.
1 credit: 25 marks. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC rules, as adopted by the University. CC: 3 credit Th+1 credit TU. SEC: 2 credit Th+2 credit TU.
'Select References' in the syllabus may be complemented by relevant online material available in *academic, legal and authentic* websites. Cited texts in Bengali are *not* necessarily substitutes, but supplementary to the English books. If required, relevant books from the UGC-prescribed CBCS list may also be consulted.
Suggested CC/Minor tutorial-related segments: Any one of the following modes: i) Upto 1000 words for one Term Paper/upto 500 words for each of the two Term Papers/ equivalent Book Review/equivalent Comprehension/equivalent Quotation or Excerpt Elaboration. ii) Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field work--- based on syllabus-related and/or current topics (may be done in groups) The modes and themes/ topics be decided by the concerned faculty of respective colleges. For SEC, see below.
- Honours, Minor and MDC share *the same courses and contents* (except slight modification in MDC-SEC). The standard/s of question papers will differ between the two categories. Optional courses *to be chosen as per University Guidelines*. For MDC the first six papers of CC will be the Minor papers.
SEC (Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy): To uphold the basic spirit and objectives of the courses of this category, the UG BoS recommends to the University the following mode: 2 credit (50 marks) be allotted to the Theoretical part, and 2 credit (50 marks) to Tutorials based on report/essay/case history (within 800 words). The topics of the essays/reports are to have *practical orientation*, and they may be on any of the following: hypothetical case, contemporary events/issues/policies/programmes OR visit to an institution/organization/government department (such as court, Lok Adalat, legal aid center, NGOs or cybercrime cell) OR awareness-generating seminars/workshops. Topics of the essays/reports/seminars/workshops are to be decided by the teachers, based on the content of the course.
- Further communication about any change may be made by the UG Board of Studies only on receiving specific instructions from the appropriate authorities of the University.

COURSE STRUCTURE-MDC

	CC1	CC2	Minor	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Total Credit
Semester	8x4= 32	8x4= 32	6x4= 24	3x3=9	4x2= 8	3x4=12	4x2=8	1x3= 3	124
1	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU		1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2=4		21
2	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU		1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2=4		21
3	1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU	1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4			21
4	2x4=8 4x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 (3TH+1P/TU)		1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU				22
5	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)						20
6	1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)						20
Credits	8x4= 32	8x4= 32	6x4= 24	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8		125+3 =128
Marks	8x100= 800	8x100= 800	6x100= 600	3x75= 225	4x50= 200	3x100= 300	4x50= 200		Total Marks =3200

Marks= 25 marks per credit.

Total credit=125+3 (for summer internship) = 128.

Summer Internship: As in (G)



To strictly follow the semester-wise sequence and placement of the CU MDC format (see above), as the casemay be.

MDC Courses (Chronologically arranged in accordance with the above structures)	Course (4 credit courses)	Minor (4 credit course)	IDC (3 credit course)	SEC (4 credit course)	CVAC (2 credit course)
Sem 1	PLS-MD-CC-1- 1-TH+TU: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts		PLS-MD-IDC- 1-TH+TU: Understanding Governance	PLS-MD-SEC-1- TH+TU: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	PLS-MD-CVAC-1- Th: Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties
Sem 1	PLS-MD-CC-2- 2-TH+TU: Constitutional Government in India				
Sem 3	PLS-MD-CC-3-3-TH+TU: Politics in India I: Structures	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts			
Sem 4	PLS-MD-CC-4- 4-TH+TU: Indian Political Thought I PLS-MD-CC-5- 4-TH+TU: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	Constitutional Government in India			
Sem 5	PLS-MD-CC-6- 5-Th+TU World Politics Since 1945 PLS-MD-CC-7- 5-Th+TU Western Political Thought -I	Politics in India I: structures Indian Political Thought -I			
Sem 6 Note: If a candidate opts Political Science as CC1 (Core Subject 1), then both CC 6and CC 7 is to be studied in Sem 5 and CC 8 to be studied in Sem 6. If a candidate opts Political Science as CC2 (Core Course 2), then only CC6 is to be studied in Sem 5 and both CC 7 and CC 8 is to be studied in Sem 6	PLS-MD-CC-8- 6-Th+TU: Comparative Government and Politics -I	Public Administration : Concepts, Theories World Politics Since 1945			

THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYLLABUS FOR MDC/MDC-MINOR MULTI DISCIPLINARY CORE (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1 TU)

SEMESTER 1

MPLS-MD-CC 1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
- The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.

Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.

S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.

Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.

N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.

J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction

R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.

D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -2

MPLS –MD-CC -2: Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

- 1.To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
- 2.To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
- 3.To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
- 4.To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- 1.Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- 2.Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
- 3.Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- 4.Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview).
Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime
Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary
procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions –
State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.
G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution
S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).
M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.
S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.
R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.
S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.
B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work
P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.
B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.
B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয় সংবিধান (বাংলা সংস্করণ)

দুর্গাদাস বসু - ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়

সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদঃ পার্থ সরকার)

অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

SEMESTER –3

MPLS-MD- -CC-3 Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

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

- The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- The rationale of major interest groups
- The electoral logistics
- The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.

2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.

3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

- N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

SEMESTER –4

MPLS-MD-CC-4: Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
- Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
- Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
- Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
Amit Dey, Sufism in India
V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
ভারতী মুখার্জী: প্রাচীন ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গে রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পা): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
মনস্বিতা সান্যাল(অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism-র অনুবাদ)
দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম
-

MPLS-MD-CC-5: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

- Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
- Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
- Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
- Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

- Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
- Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
- Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

- W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
- N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
- M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
- A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
- M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
- B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.

B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Pubic Administration: A Reader.
B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration.

SEMESTER –5

MPLS-MD- CC-6 : World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

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

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics
L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.
রাধারমণ চক্রবর্তী ও সুকল্পা চক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িক আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক
পুরুষোত্তম ভট্টাচার্য ও অনিন্দ্যজ্যোতি মজুমদার)সম্পাদিত: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের রূপরেখা
গৌতম বসু: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক: তত্ত্ব ও বিবর্তন
অনীক চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডায়ুদ্ধের পর আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক

PLS-MD- CC-7: Western Political Thought - I

Course Objectives:

- This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
- It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

- To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
- To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. Greek Political Thought: Main features; Plato: Justice, Communism; Aristotle: State, Classifications of Constitutions.
2. Roman Political Thought: Theories of Law and Citizenship – Contributions of Roman thought.
3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Major features.
4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.
6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.
7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.
8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.
A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx
শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত (সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্য রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনের ধারা
অমৃতভ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্য রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ইতিহাস
সুদীপ্ত দে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোর Republic-এর অনুবাদ)
নির্মলকান্তি মজুমদার: (এয়ারিস্টটলের Politics-এর অনুবাদ)
সুনীল বরণ বিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীর Prince-এর অনুবাদ

SEMESTER –6

PLS-MD-CC-8: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

- ◆ The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
- ◆ To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
- ◆ To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
- ◆ Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

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

- ◆ Be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
- ◆ Understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices democracy

Module I

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics: its scope, nature and methods of comparisons. Distinctions between comparative government and comparative politics.
2. Major approaches: Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach): Features and limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy: Origin and Key features; Cultural Approach: Features.
3. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarianism: Meaning and Features; Democracy: Critical Perspective (focus on S P Huntington).

Module II

4. Forms of Government: Unitary system: Features (focus on UK, France); Federal system: Features (focus on USA, Russia).
5. Executive in UK, USA, France and PRC: A comparative study of the powers and position of the President of USA, France and China. Comparative study of British and French Parliaments.
6. Legislature in U.K., USA, France and PRC: Composition and Functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA.

Select Readings

- G. Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View
S.E. Finer: Comparative Government.
J. Blondel: An Introduction to Comparative Politics.
J. Blondel (ed.): Comparative Government: A Reader.
G. Lowenberg: British and French Parliaments in Comparative Perspective
G. Almond and B. J. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
J. T. Ishiyama and Breuning, M. eds.: 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics
J. Kopstein and H. Lichbach eds.: Comparative Politics
R. Chatterjee: Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis.
S. P. Huntington: The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century.
Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies
J. Harvey and L. Bather: British Constitution and Politics
Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Government
A.C. Kapoor: Select Constitutions
J. Wilson: American Government
রাখহরি চ্যাটার্জীঃ তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি পরিচয়
অমিতাভ রায়)সম্পাদিতঃ তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি
রাজশ্রী বসু)সম্পাদিতঃ তুলনামূলক শাসনব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি
পঞ্চানন চট্টোপাধ্যায়ঃ ফ্রান্সের সাধারণতন্ত্র
সুকন্যা ঘোষ ও ইন্দ্রানী ঘোষঃ তুলনামূলক সরকার ও রাজনীতি

SYLLABUS FOR MDC-MINOR STUDENTS (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1TU) TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER 3/4/5/6

(MPLS-MDC-MINOR)

SEMESTER 3

MDC-MN-1 Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

- 1.This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- 1.Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- 2.Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- 3.Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.

Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.

S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.

Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.

N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.

J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction

R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.

D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -4

MDC-MN-2 Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

- To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
- To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
- To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
- To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
- Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview).

Preamble.

2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.

3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.

4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime

Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary

procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.

6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.

7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.

8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

- Constitution of India: Government of India.
G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution
S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).
M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.
S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.
R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.
S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.
B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work
P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.
B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.
B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective
ভারতীয় সংবিধান (বাংলা সংস্করণ)
দুর্গাদাস বসু - ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়
সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদঃ পার্থ সরকার)
অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

SEMESTER -5

MDC-MN-3 Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

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

- 1.The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- 2.The rationale of major interest groups
- 3.The electoral logistics
- 4.The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.
2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.
3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

- N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

MDC-MN-4 Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

1. Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
Amit Dey, Sufism in India
V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
ভারতী মুখার্জী: প্রাচীন ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গে রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
মনস্বিতা সান্যাল(অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism-র অনুবাদ)
দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম
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Semester –6

MDC-MN-5 Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

- Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
- Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
- Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
- Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

- Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
- Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
- Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

- W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
- N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.

M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
M. Mitchell and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration.

MDC-MN-6 World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

- To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
- To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
- To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
- To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issues

Learning Outcomes:

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

- Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
- Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.
- Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
- Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.
রাধারমণ চক্রবর্তী ও সুকল্পা চক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িক আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক
পুরুষোত্তম ভট্টাচার্য ও অনিন্দ্যজ্যোতি মজুমদার)সম্পা.(: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্কের রূপরেখা
গৌতম বসু: আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক: তত্ত্ব ও বিবর্তন
অনীক চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধের পর আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক
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SEC (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)

MPLS-MDC-SEC-1 TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER 1/2/3

(4 CREDITS – TH 2 +TU 2)

SEC Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

Course Objectives:

- Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

Learning Outcomes:

- Improve working knowledge of affirming one's rights
- Be aware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

Module I

1. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, and Seizure. Evidence and Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).
4. Labour laws (Overview); Environmental Laws (overview).

Module II

5. Laws related to: contract and consumer rights.
6. Laws on cybercrime.
7. Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.
8. Laws related to the Right to information.

Select Readings:

SAHRDC: Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The System and Procedure.

P. D. Mathew: Your Rights if You are Arrested.

P. D. Mathew: The Law on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

M. Mohanty et al., Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India.

S. Durrany: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

P. D. Mathew: The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place.

C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds): Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment.

S. Naib: The Right to Information in India.

Relevant Bare Acts on Consumer Protection Act, Criminal law Amendment Act, Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MDC - IDC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY COURSE) (3 CREDITS – 2TH +1TU) (PLSD -1)IN SEMESTER 1/2/3

IDC - Understanding Governance

Course Objectives:

- This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.
- It will facilitate an understanding of the importance of the concept of and practice governance, which is essential for students across disciplines.
- It simultaneously focuses on environment, administration and development.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
- Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
- The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

Module I

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. 'Government' and "Governance".
2. Idea of 'Good Governance'. Relations with development and democracy.
3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India).

Module II

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation. Public Service Delivery.
5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information.
6. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]

[India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II]

Select Readings

- Shivani Singh ed.: Governance--- Issues and Challenges.
B. C. Smith: Good Governance and Development.
B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds.): The Governance Discourse.
Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.): Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation.
Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker: Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.
C.S.R. Prabhu: E-Governance---Concepts and case Studies.
D. Bollier and B. H. Weston: Green Governance.
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University of Calcutta
Political Science: Question Patterns and Marks Distribution Scheme
CCF-2022: 4 Year-Honours and 3 Year-MDC w.e.f. Academic Session 2023-2024

Honours: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers) 75 marks

Modules I & II combined (short notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5 marks)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Honours: SEC 50 marks

5 short questions: 2x5 [out of 8].

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

MDC: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers) 75 marks

Modules I & II combined (Short Notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module I
2 x15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Module II
2x15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Each 15 mark question may be split into multiple of 5 marks (10+5/5+10)

C-VAC 50 marks

Module I: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

Module II: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

IDC +SEC of MDC: as per University guidelines.

Notes: 1. In accordance with the rule of the University, all question papers will have the Bengali version followed by the English version. 2. The above Scheme is subject to change if instructed by the University from time to time.

FOR SEMESTER 7 AND SEMESTER 8

Semester-7:

The 5 DSCC/ Core papers to be studied in the 7th semester of the Honours Programme shall be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with Research programme.

Semester-8:

The 5 core papers to be studied in the 8th semester of the Honours without Research Programme 2 papers of Research Methodology (RM-1 & RM-2) to be studied by the students pursuing Honours Programme with Research .The other two papers to be studied in 8th Semester by students pursuing Honours Programme with Research

For Honours with Research students in the 8th semester:

Research Internship (Th: 3 credits / 75 marks; Viva-voce: 1 credit / 25 marks).

Research-oriented Dissertation/Project/Report Writing: 6 credits / 150 marks; Viva-voce: 2 credits/ 50 marks)---total 8 credits.

Research-oriented Dissertation/Project shall concern topics drawn either from the entire syllabus or from current issues of vital political importance to India and/or the world.

3. Question Patterns:

- ◆ Research Methodology I: Theory component of MCQ type (75 marks):
15 questions x 3 marks = 45 marks
15 questions x 2 marks = 30 marks
+
Viva-voce: 1 credit / 25 marks)
- ◆ Academic Writing Course:
Module I: Follows the standard format.
Module II: Contains one academic essay question, offering four alternative topics. The essay carries 30 marks, has a word limit of 1,600 words, and will be based only on topics, chosen centrally by the University, from the existing syllabus.

All other courses: Usual essay-type question pattern in conformity with the standard credit division.

Semester-7:

The 5 DSCC/ Core papers to be studied in the 7th semester of the Honours Programme shall be identical with core papers to be studied by the students pursuing Honours with Research programme.

Semester-8:

The 2 papers of Research Methodology (RM-1 & RM-2) to be studied in the 8th semester of the Honours with Research Programme, shall be identical with 2 papers of Research Methodology (RM-1 & RM-2) to be studied by the students pursuing Honours programme.

For Honours with Research students in the 8th semester:

Research Internship (Th: 3 credits / 75 marks; Viva-voce: 1 credit / 25 marks).

Research-oriented Dissertation/Project/Report Writing: 6 credits / 150 marks; Viva-voce: 2 credits/ 50 marks)---total 8 credits.

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