

## UG - Draft Syllabus for Major Course (Political Science)

Semester – I

1 x 6 Credits = 06 Credits

### Understanding Political Theory

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- The Course projects the global and interdisciplinary orientation of Political Theory. It also emphasizes the interplay of theory and practice in the political process.
- To understand the difference between ideology and thought as well as between theory and ideology.
- To understand the relationship between ideas and politics.
- To understand the core doctrines of each of the ideologies and to make sense of politics through different ideological perspectives.
- To introduce the student to the basic concept and Ideologies. To acquaint the students with the contemporary debates across the ideologies.
- To enable the students to face the competitive examinations (UPSC, PSC, NET/ SET)

**Course Outcome:** Understanding Political theory is integral and indispensable for a comprehensive and critical study of political science. The course is designed to train a student in the foundational issues of political theory, which is relevant for any in depth study and research.

#### **Course Content:**

1. What is Politics & Political Theory, Approaches to the study of Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Behavioural and Post-behavioural.
2. Critical and contemporary perspectives in political theory: Feminism & Post-modernism.
3. Basic concepts: Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Democracy & Citizenship.
4. Ideology: Meaning & variants – Anarchism, Liberalism, Neo-liberalism and Socialism.
5. Theories of the State: Idealist, Marxist & Gandhian.
6. Modern Western Marxism: Gramsci's 'hegemony'.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Rajeev Bhargava's What is Political Theory and Why do We Need It (OUP),
- David Marsh and Garry Stoker edited Theory and Methods in Political Science,
- Macmillan etc, Catriona McKinnon(ed) Issues in Political Theory (OUP, 2008).
- Easton, David (1966), Varieties of Political Theories, New Jersey, Prentice Hall
- Joad C.E.M. (1924), Introduction to Modern Political Theory, OUP
- Sanders, D. (1995) Behavioral Analysis, in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan
- Debnath, Arnab and Naskar, Gobinda (2022) Rajnoitik Tottwa: Dharonasomuho, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mukherjee, Pradipta, (2021), Rajnaitik Tottwa: Dharana O Bitarko, Progressive Publishers, Kolkata.

**Constitution of India**

**Learning Objectives:**

- The purpose of this course is to introduce to the students the basic information and analytical frame work for studying of Indian Constitution.
- To acquaint the students with the Objectives, Structure and Functions of Union Government and Union Legislature.
- It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC/ MPSC etc.
- To enable the students to qualify NET/ SET examination.

**Course Outcome:** Acquaintance to Constitution is indispensable for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed to provide an overview of key concepts of the Indian constitution to the student, which would evolve them into a conscientious citizen.

**Course Content:**

1. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution, Significance of the Preamble, Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the State Policy.
3. Nature of the Indian Federation, Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and Venkat Chellaiah Commission.
4. Union Executive and Legislature: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Parliament-Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Procedure of Amendment.
5. State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister
6. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court and Public Interest Litigation.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Constitution of India, Government of India
- Austin G., (2010) 'The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action', in The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print
- Basu D., (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.
- Chaube S., (2009) The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi: National Book Trust.
- The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes, (2011) New Delhi: Universal
- Basu, D.D., Bharater Sangbidhan parichay, Wadha and Co.
- Kashyap, Subhas C, Amader Sanbidhan, National Book Trust
- Das, Tuhin Kumar, (2019) 'Bharotiyo Songbidhaner Obhimukhe', Vijaya Publishing House, Kolkata.

Politics in India (Issues and Challenges)

**Learning Objectives:**

- The purpose of this course is to introduce to the students the basic information and frame work for studying of Political issues and challenges in India.
- To acquaint the students with the contemporary issues.
- It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.
- To develop the skills of debate/ discussions/ newspaper reading among the students.

**Course Outcome:** Study of the functioning of Indian Democratic System is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the Politics in India. The course is designed to train & acclimatize the student with the Politics in India in action and explain the working relationship between citizens and state and among various units of the state. The student would be able to appreciate the trajectory of the Politics in India since independence.

**Course Content:**

1. Party System- Coalition Politics
2. Communities and community-based politics—role of caste, class & ethnicity.
3. Regionalism & Regional movements: Gorkhaland and Bodoland Movement.
4. Election Commission – Electoral Reforms.
5. Critique of secularism, communal politics & communal violence.
6. Political Culture in India.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Basu D.D., 'An Introduction to the Constitution of India', Prentice Hall, New Delhi. (Latest Edition)
- Frankel Francine, Hasan Zoya, Bhargava Rajeev, Arora Balveer (eds.), Transforming India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
- Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999
- Jayal Niraja Gopal (Ed.): Democracy in India' Oxford India Paperbacks, New Delhi 2012
- Kothari Rajni, 'Politics in India' Orient Blackswan Hyderabad, 2014
- Kothari Rajni, 'Bharat mein Rajneeti: Kal aurAaj' Vani Prakashan New Delhi, 2007
- Narang A.S., Indian Government and Politics, Geetanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996 (Latest edition)
- Singh, M.P., and Sexen aRekha, Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues &Concerns' Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1998.

**Semester –IV**  
**Indian Political Thought**

**2 x 6 Credits = 12 Credits**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To systematically explain the major strands in modern Indian Political Thinkers.
- To apprise students with the basic thought of these thinkers with reference to their perception of colonial rule, ideas of nationalism, critique of western civilization and ideas regarding reconstruction of society.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC/PSC, NET/ SET examination.

**Course Outcome:** This course is to familiarize the students with the larger political and social thinking and ideas in Ancient, medieval and Modern India. Designed in a way to help students engage with various ideological dispensations that came to shaped the normative thinking on India.

**Course Content:**

1. Ancient Indian Political Thought: Basic Features, Kautilya's Saptanga theory & Dandaniti.
2. Main features of Political thought of medieval India.
3. Raja Rammohun Roy—his social activism and liberal thought.
4. Swami Vivekananda: concept of nation-making & socialism.
5. Rabindra Nath Tagore: concept of Atmasakti & shift from nationalism to humanism.
6. Gandhi: Trusteeship and Sarvodaya, Ambedkar: social Justice.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Mehta, V. R. Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Manohar, 1992
- T. Pantham and K Deustch (eds), Political thought in Modern India, Sage Publications, Delhi, 1986
- Guha Ramachandra, Makers of Modern India, Penguin Viking, 2010.
- Thomas Pantham, Political discourse: Expoloration in Indian and western political thought
- Bidyut Chakarabarty and RK Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought
- H.R. Mukhi: History of Modern Indian Political Thought

**Indian Administration**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To gain knowledge about the evolution and growth of Indian Administration.
- Familiarity with the constitutional framework on which Indian Administration is based.
- Grasping the role of Union Executive.
- Understanding the in-built control mechanisms over constitutional bodies in particular and administration in general.
- Delineating the constitutional provisions and dynamics of union -state relationships.
- Awareness about the institutions and mechanism in force for citizen-state interface.

**Course Outcome:** It aims to provide interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of this paper is to appreciate the translation of governing philosophy into programmes and policies. Students will be able to understand Political Process the difficulties in implementing Programmes promised in Manifestoes.

**Course Content:**

1. British legacy in Indian Administration: 1858 to 1947.
2. Union Administration - PMO-Cabinet Secretariat, Distinction between Secretariat & Directorate.
3. Administrative reforms since Independence – 1<sup>st</sup> Administrative Reforms Committee and 2<sup>nd</sup> Administrative Reforms Committee: Major recommendations.
4. UPSC: Composition & Functions.
5. State Administration: Composition of State Secretariat, Role of Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioner, DM.
6. Significant issues in Indian Administration: administrative Corruption, Bureaucratic Neutrality.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Arora R.K. & Goyal R. 'Indian Public Administration', Vishwa Prakashan 2008 New Delhi
- Basu Rumki (ed. 2015) 'Democracy and Good Governance: Reinventing the Public Service Delivery System in India' Bloomsbury, New Delhi.
- Basu, Rumki (2015) 'Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- Chakrabarty Bidyut & Chand Prakash (2017) 'Public Administration: From Government to Governance' Orient Blackswan Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad
- Chakrabarty Bidyut & Chand Prakash (2017) 'Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories & Practices' SAGE, New Delhi
- Jayal, N.G (1999) 'Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in Contemporary India', Oxford, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Singh H. & Singh M. 'Public Administration in India, Theory and Practice', Sterling Publication 1990 New Delhi.

**Semester – V**

**2 x 6 Credits = 12 Credits**

**Western Political Thought**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To familiarize the students with the major phases in the evolution of western political Thinking Namely the Classical Tradition, Liberal Tradition.
- To make the students familiar with the major theoretical issues in the discipline of Political Science as problematized by these western political thinkers.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC, PSC, NET/ SET examination.

**Course Outcome:** This course introduces the students to the ancient, medieval and modern political thinking in the West. This would help them understand the manner in which ideas pertaining to ideal

state, kingship, duties of the ruler and the ruled, rights, liberty, equality, and justice have evolved over a period of time.

**Course Content:**

1. Ancient Political Thought: Plato's theory of Justice, Aristotle's origin and nature of State.
2. Medieval Political Thought: Main features with reference to St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas & Marsilius of Padua.
3. European Renaissance & Machiavelli: His concepts of Power & Secularization of Politics.
4. Hobbes's Materialism and John Locke's ideas of liberalism and natural rights.
5. Rousseau: General Will.
6. Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism.

**Suggested Readings:**

- E. Baker, The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle, Methuen, 1906.
- J. Coleman. A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 2000.
- K. Nelson, Brian, Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology, Pearson. 1996
- Jha, Shefali, Western Political Thought (From Plato to Marx), Pearson.
- C. Macpherson, The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. Oxford University Press, Ontario.
- Kolakowski, Leszek, Main Currents of Marxism, Oxford University Press, 1978.
- Okin, Susan Moller, Women in Western Political Thought, Princeton University Press,
- H. R. Mukhi : A Simple History of Political thought, Surjeet Book Depot.

**Comparative Politics**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To understand constitutional frameworks for procedures and policies
- To examine the historical evolution of constitutional doctrines, standards, and tests
- To analyze both early and contemporary judiciary
- To articulate informed opinion over important, controversial, constitutional issues
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC, MPSC, NET/ SET examination.

**Course Outcome:** Politics is the mirror of the society. This paper will help the student in furthering his understanding of the world around. This would help him to appreciate other systems and make him critically analyze the pros and cons of these systems. Comparison is widely used method of scientific knowledge. This would help the student to find out why a certain system is appropriate and suitable to a given society.

**Course Content:**

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative politics.
2. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Institutionalism, Developmentalism & Neo-Institutionalism.

3. Comparative study between British Prime Minister and American Presidency.
4. Judiciary System: UK, USA, People's Republic China.
5. Party System: UK, USA, People's Republic China.
6. Electoral Process: USA (President), UK (Prime Minister), People's Republic China (President).

**Suggested Readings:**

- A.C. Kapoor & K. K. Mishra, Select Constitutions, S.Chand 2001 New Delhi
- V.D. Mahajan, Constitution of the world, S.Chand 2001 New Delhi.
- J.C. Johari: New comparative govt. lotus, 2008
- S.E. Finer, Comparative govts.
- Bryce, Modern democracies
- Herman Finer, Theory and practice of Modern government
- Vidya Bhushan & Vishnu Bhagwan. World constitution, sterling publications 1998.
- J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach, comparative politics: Interests identities and institutions in a changing global order.
- M. Mohanty, comparative political theory and third world sensitivity

**Semester – VI**  
**Political Sociology**

**3 x 6 Credits = 18 Credits**

**Learning Objectives:**

- Political Sociology is one of the core areas of sociology. It is a thriving subfield of sociology with important theoretical and practical consequences. The endeavor in this course is to render it compact, contemporaneous and make it contextual for Indian students, while familiarizing them with enduring conceptual and theoretical concerns. It is rigorously theoretical yet relatable.
- To examine the bases of social power and the relationship between politics and society both analytically as well as in specific empirical contexts. The course is an intensive introduction to the theoretical debates extant in the sub-field and equips students to learn both classical and contemporary arguments about age old questions of power, authority and resistance and their manifestations in political institutions and political systems.
- The course equips students to grasp the essential historicity of political processes, political institutions and political change to facilitate an understanding of the dynamic nature of political phenomena.

**Course Outcome:** The course equips students to grasp the essential historicity of political processes, political institutions and political change to facilitate an understanding of the dynamic nature of political phenomena. The course deals with theoretical and analytical aspects of examining the interface between politics and society and provides an understanding of political processes.

**Course Content:**

1. Political Sociology: Nature, Scope and Emergence.

2. Political Culture & Political Socialization—Key Aspects & Classification.
3. Elite theories: Mosca, Pareto, Mitchels & C.Wright Mills.
4. Authority: Weberian Classification.
5. Political party and Pressure groups.
6. Political Development and Modernization.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Nash, Kate. (2009). Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalization, Politics and Power. Singapore. Blackwell Publishers.
- Gupta, Dipankar(1996). Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends. New Delhi. Orient Longman Limited.
- Lenski, Gerhard E.(2013). Power and Privileges: A Theory of Social Stratification. USA. University of North Carolina Press.
- Scott, John. (2014). Stratification and Power: Structures of Class, Status and Command. USA. Polity Publishers.

**Public Administration**

**Learning Objectives:** After studying the course students will have a capacity to understand:

- Understand the approaches of study of public administration.
- Apply the scientific thoughts in organization.
- Demonstrate the thoughts in the society.

**Course Outcome:** Administration being essential to every organization, this course aims to acquaint a student with fundamentals of public administration to. This would provide him an insight regarding the principles of administration in general and help him to bring out the best from existing set up. This would help him to prepare for administrative examinations too.

**Course Content:**

1. Public Administration: Definition & Evolution; Contribution of Woodrow Wilson, Distinction between Public & Private Administration.
2. Scientific Management School & Human Relations approach.
3. New Public Administration & Comparative Public Administration with special reference to Riggs.
4. Major concepts: Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Authority, Centralization, Decentralization, Line & Staff.
5. Bureaucracy: Views of Karl Marx & Max Weber.
6. New public Management.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Maheshwari & Awasthi, Public Administration, Agra
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public admin, Jawahar , New Delhi
- A.Avasthi & S.R Maheshwari, Public Administration, Agra
- F.A Nigro & G.I Nigro, Modern Public Administration, New York, 1980



- Dimock & Dimock Public Administration.
- W.F. Willoughby, Principles of Public Administration.

### **International Relations: Concepts and Theories**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- Apply the knowledge base from many disciplines to the study of the international Relations;
- Demonstrate an awareness of international career and study opportunities in government, business, education, and in organizations servicing international concerns.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC, MPSC, NET/ SET exam.

**Course Outcome:** This course seeks to equip students the basic tools for understanding International relations. It also introduces major events and developments that have shaped the contemporary international system. It aims to capture the changing dynamics of the international politics by taking up burning and relevant issues which have potential to alter its contours.

#### **Course Content:**

1. International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope.
2. Realism: Classical and Neo Realism.
3. Liberalism: Classical & Modern.
4. Marxist theories of International Relations: World System theory, Critical theory & Neo-Marxists.
5. Balance of Power and Collective Security.
6. Feminism as an alternative perspective.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Basu, Rumki (2012) (ed.) 'International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues', New Delhi.
- Baylis & S. Smith (2002) (eds.), 'The Globalization of World Politics', Oxford University Press, UK.
- Ghosh, Peu (2017) 'International Relations' PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi
- Heywood, Andrew (2014) 'Global Politics' 2ndEdition, Palgrave Macmillan Foundations, NewYork
- BiswalTapan (2016) 'International Relations' Orient Blackswan Pvt. Ltd.Hyderabad
- Khanna, V. N (2014) 'International Relations' Vikas Publishing House Noida,U.P.
- Virmani, R.C. (2007) 'Contemporary International Relations' Geetanjali Publishing House New Delhi
- Heywood, Andrew (2014) 'Global Politics' Palgrave Macmillan New York.

### **Semester – VII**

**3 x 6 Credits = 18 Credits**

### **Enlightenment and its Critics**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

The primary aim of this course is to spark and nourish your fascination with the fields of Enlightenment studies and European intellectual history. If you invest time, thought, and hard work in the course, you can also expect to:

- learn how to think historically, growing attuned to the importance of context, causality, contingency, complexity, and change over time for understanding the past.
- understand how and why scholars debate the past and how such debates relate to presentday concerns
- become a sharper, more perceptive reader of writings from the past in light of their historical contexts.

**Course Outcome:** Students will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate critical understanding of key themes and issues in the study of the Enlightenment; analyse and explicate major ideas associated with the history of the Enlightenment; examine relationships between the intellectual developments of the period and broader issues of historical context; construct evidence-based arguments about the origins, character and/or legacy of the Enlightenment; and design and complete a research project on the history of the Enlightenment with assistance from the convener.

**Course Content:**

1. Background to European Enlightenment.
2. Kant and Enlightenment.
3. Hegel’s criticism-concept of civil society, concept of state.
4. Marx & Hegelians.
5. Right Hegelians-Nietzsche & his theory of Superman.
6. Modernity & its criticism - rise of Post-modernism, Feminist critique of Enlightenment.

**Suggested Readings:**

- J. K. W. Möhsen, “What is to be Done Toward the Enlightenment of the Citizenry?”, in James Schmidt, ed.
- Moses Mendelssohn, “On the Question: What is Enlightenment?” in James Schmidt, ed.

**Political and Social Movements**

**Learning Objectives:**

- Demonstrate awareness of political and social movements on a state, national, and global level.
- Distinguish between different types of political and social movements.
- Identify stages of political and social movements.
- Discuss theoretical perspectives on political and social movements, like resource mobilization, framing, and new social movement theory.

**Course Outcome:** students would be able to show knowledge of development policies and planning in India since independence; understand the development strategies and their impact on industrial and agricultural sphere; understand the emergence of social movements in response to the development policies adopted by successive governments; demonstrate awareness of the different trajectories of specific social movements in India, their demands and successes.

**Course Content:**

1. Meaning of Political and Social Movements, Distinguish between Social Movements and Political Movements.
2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Civil Society Campaigns –the Community versus Civil Society debate.
3. Dalit and Tribal Movements.
4. Identity Movements: Religious and Linguistic Minority Movements.
5. Agrarian and Working class movements in post-colonial India.
6. Anti- Corruption Movement, Human Rights Movements and Environmental Movements.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Harish K. Puri and Paramjit S. Judge (Eds.) (2019) Social and Political Movements, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
- Mohanty Manoranjan (ed), 2004, Caste, Class and Gender, New Delhi, Sage.
- Mohanty Manoranjan, Partha Nath Mukherjee and Olle Tornquist (eds), 1998, People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World, New Delhi, Sage.
- Omvedt Gail, 1993, Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India, New York, ME Sharpe
- Oommen T K (ed), 2010, Social Movements (Vol I and II), New Delhi, OUP
- Ray Raka and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (eds.), 20 05, Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics, New Delhi, OUP
- G. Almond and G. B. Powell, Comparative Politics Today: A World View, 6th edn., New York, Harper Collins, 2000.
- A. Bentley, The Process of Government, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1908.

**International Organizations and Issues****Learning Objectives:**

- To allow a better understanding of the structure of international relations;
- To provide a general understanding of the major international organizations, with particular emphasis on the analysis of its powers and areas of operation;
- To promote further study of the European Union and the United Nations.

**Course Outcome:** students will have the knowledge and skills to demonstrate knowledge and critical understanding of the major traditional and critical theories of International Relations on international organizations; understand the historical development of international organisation and their current operations in different issue areas; analyse contemporary debates on the role and effect of international organisations as forums for inter-state cooperation and as actors in international relations.

**Course Content:**

1. UN: General Assembly, Security Council, Secretary General.
2. World Bank, IMF, WTO.
3. Regional organizations: EU, SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC.

4. Environment and Climate change.
5. International migration in Globalizing World.
6. Terrorism and humanitarian interventions in post-globalization period.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Barnard, Catherine – The Substantive Law of the EU. The Four Freedoms. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Craig, Paul & De BÚRCA, Gráinne – EU Law. Text, Cases and Materials. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Zorgbibe, Charles – Les Organizations Internationales. 4.ed. Paris, PUF, 1997.
- Borchardt, Klaus-D. – The ABC of European law. Brussels, Publications Office of the EU, 2010. ([http://europa.eu/documentation/legislation/pdf/oa8107147\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu/documentation/legislation/pdf/oa8107147_en.pdf))
- Hurd, Ian – International Organizations. Politics, Law Practice. 2<sup>a</sup> ed. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2013.

**Semester – VIII**

**(Honours with Research)**

**3x4 Credits = 12 Credits**

**Indian Foreign Policy**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To help the students to understand meaning nature and scope of foreign policy of a state.
- To help the students to understand the factors influencing the India's foreign police.
- To help the students to understand India's relations with neighboring countries.
- To help the students to know the special relations of India with super powers

**Course Outcome:**

After successful completion of this course,

- Students will be able to understand and explain the concept, nature and scope of foreign policy.
- Students will be able to explain the elements influencing India's foreign policy.
- Students will be able to understand India's relationship with its neighboring countries.

**Course Content:**

1. Evolution of Indian foreign policy: Nehru and non-alignment, post-Nehru shift to state-centrism, impact of the end of the Cold War and globalization.
2. Process of making foreign policy: Role of the Executive – political and bureaucratic, Role of the Parliament, Role of political parties, pressure groups, media.
3. National Security: Concept and dynamics of national security, threat perceptions, power projection, Defence preparedness: purchases, indigenization and Nuclear Policy.
4. Economic Power and “Soft” Power: Trade as an instrument of foreign policy – trade blocs, FTAs, role in the WTO, Quest for Energy Security and Maritime Security, “Soft Power” in foreign policy – cultural-historical linkages, diaspora.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Basrur, Rajesh Minimum Deterrence and India's Nuclear Security, (2005: Palo Alto, CA, Stanford University Press)
- Cohen, Stephen India Emerging Power, (2002: New Delhi, Oxford University Press)
- Dash, P.L. And Andrei Nazarkin, eds. India and Russia: Strategic Synergy Emerging, (2007: New Delhi, Authors Press)
- Devare, Sudhir – India and Southeast Asia; (2006: Singapore & New Delhi; ISEAS & Capital Publishing Co.)
- Dixit, J.N. External Affairs: Cross-Border Relations, (2003: New Delhi, Lotus Collections)
- Dutt, V.P. Foreign Policy of India
- Frankel, Francine and Harry Harding, eds. The India-China Relationship: Rivalry and Engagement, (2004: New Delhi, Oxford University Press)
- Harshe, Rajen and K.M. Seethi, eds. Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy, (2005: New Delhi, Orient Longman)
- Mohan, C. Raja Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy, (2005: New Delhi, Viking – Penguin Books)
- Nayar Baldev Raj and T.V. Paul India in the World Order: Searching for Major Power Status, (2004: New Delhi, Foundation Books/Cambridge University Press)
- Perkovich India's Nuclear Bomb, (2002: Berkley, University of California Press)
- Thakkar, Usha and Mangesh Kulkarni, eds. India in World Affairs: Towards the 21st Century, (1999: Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House)

### **Governance**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- To discuss the ways in which governments are composed of institutions and the qualities of those institutions.
- Identify different types of collective action problems.
- Explain the costs of collective action.
- Define the five design principles that contribute to the framework and functions of our government.
- Relate how representative government works.
- Explain what motivated the founders to try to solve collective action problems.

#### **Course Outcome:**

- To understand the nature and scope of Governance;
- To appreciate the methodological pluralism and synthesizing nature of knowledge in Governance;
- To comprehend the changing paradigms of Governance;
- To acquaint with the theories, approaches, concepts and principles of Governance;
- To understand the administrative theories and concepts to make sense of administrative practices in Governance.

## **Course Content:**

1. Governance: Meaning and Evolution.
2. Good Governance: Meaning and features.
3. Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
4. E-Governance and Environmental Governance.

## **Suggested Readings:**

- Maheshwari & Awasthi, Public Administration, Agra
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public admin, Jawahar , New Delhi
- A.Avasthi & S.R Maheshwari, Public Administration, Agra
- F.A Nigro & G.I Nigro, Modern Public Administration, New York, 1980
- Dimock & Dimock Public Administration.
- W.F. Willoughby, Principles of Public Administration.

## **Research Methodology**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- To help the students to understand the concept of research in Political Science, how to frame a research question, to frame a research design and how to take review of research literature.
- To help the students to know the concepts in research process viz hypothesis, variables, sampling etc.
- To help the students to know and apply the ethical issues in research process.
- To help the students to know the data collection tools, techniques and methods in social research.
- To help the students to learn the skill of report writing data presentation, biography, writing footnotes, references, cauterization and to know the characteristics of a good report.

**Course Outcome:** This paper intends to train students in carrying out empirical studies and field work which would help him in research. This would sensitize him to the precautions that are required to carry a empirical study on socially relevant topics.

### **Course Content:**

1. Research Methodology: meaning, Types, Difference between Method and methodology.
2. Steps in Social Science Research.
3. Review of Literature: Conducting a literature review.
4. Qualitative and Quantitative Research Method- Basic Differences.

## **Suggested Readings:**

- Techniques of Social Research: Dr. P.L. Bhandarkar and Wilkinson, Himalaya Publishing House.
- Research Methodology Methods/Techniques. C.R. Kothari, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
- Methodology & Social Science Research. Dr. Raj Kumar, Book Enclave- Jaipur.

- Research Methodology in Political Science. Theory and Analysis. S. L. Verma, Rawat Publication-Jaipur.
- H.N. Blalock, An Introduction to Social Research, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1970.
- M.J. Brenner, J. Brown and D. Canter (eds.), The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches, London, Academic Press, 1985.
- Bryman, Quantity and Quality in Social Research, London, Unwin Hyman, 1988.
- M. Bulmer (ed.), Sociological Research Methods : An Introduction, London, Macmillan, 1984.
- De D.A. Vaus, Surveys in Social Research, 2nd edn., London, Unwin Hyman 1991.
- N. Gilbert (ed.), Researching Social Life, London, Sage, 1993.

**(Honours without Research)**

**2 x 6 Credits = 12 Credits**

**Human Rights in India**

**Learning Objectives:**

- Promote respect and observance of human rights and democracy.
- Promote respect and observance of the rule of law and due processes.
- Create networks with public interest and human rights organizations, nongovernmental organisations, universities, relevant research institutions, religious associations and legal associations' societies.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC, MPSC, NET/SET examination.

**Course Outcome:**

- The course provides the students with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights.
- Students will be able to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems.
- This paper also helps to develop investigative and analytical skills of the students.
- Students will promote human rights of child, women, aged persons, and youths through legal as well as informal means.
- Students will participate in legal political and other debates involving human rights in a knowledgeable and constructive way.

**Course Content:**

1. Human Rights and Duties: Concept, generational classification of human rights. Difference between rights and human rights.
2. Institutional aspects of Human rights in India: National and State Human Rights Commission, Constitutional provisions of Human Rights.
3. Human Rights & Women in contemporary society: Gender discrimination with special reference to female feticide, Domestic violence, Sexual harassment in workplace(with special reference to Bishaka guideline).
4. Human Rights and children in contemporary Indian society: Child Labour, Child abuse inside and outside home and Child trafficking.
5. Human rights and minority groups in India: LGBTQIA.

6. Environmental rights in India: right to healthy environment, and principles of Sustainable Development.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Conor Grealy and Adam Tomkins (Eds). Understanding Human Rights, London: Manshell, 1996.
2. David Beetham, Politics and Human Rights, Oxford: Blackwell, 1995
3. Gurpreet Mahajan Ed., Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
4. James Nickel, Making Sense of Human Rights: Philosophical Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987.
5. Michael Freeman, Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Oxford: Polity, 2002.
6. R.J. Vincent, Human Rights and International Relations, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.
7. Ronald Dworkin, Taking Rights Seriously, London: Duckworth, 1978
8. SAHRDC, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, New Delhi: South Asian Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2002
9. Stephen Shute and Susan Herley (Eds), On Human Rights, New York: Basic Books, 1993
10. Upendra Baxi: The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

### **Local Self- Government in India**

**Learning Objectives:** After studying the course students will have a capacity to understand:

- Community development concentration,
- Understand conventional development and planning theories at rural level.
- Apply village developmental resources properly.
- Demonstrate the implementation of schemes, programmes at local to national level.
- Familiar with the rural local governance.

### **Course Outcome:**

- Develop a local leadership.
- Exhibit the efforts for rural development.
- Apply the management and theory at local level.
- Awareness of the basic governing system as well as development measures.
- Conceptualization of the developmental process at the top to bottom and also in between.

### **Course Content:**

1. Concept of Local Govt.—its objectives & rationale.
2. Evolution—Constitutional provision, different Committees & Commissions on PRIs, Peoples' participation.
3. 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act, Panchayet after post-colonial amendment Acts.
4. Evolution of Municipal Govt., types, Constitutional position, different Committees & Commissions.
5. 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act: its significance, metropolitan personnel, relation with Govt.
6. Impact of Globalization on Local Government in India.



### **Suggested Readings:**

- D.Y. Raghava Rao : Panchayats and Rural Development, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- G.Palanithurai, Dynamics of New Panchyati Raj System in India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

## **UG - Draft Syllabus for Minor Course (Political Science)**

**Semester – I**

**1 x 4 Credits = 04 Credits**

### **Political Theory**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- The Course projects the global and interdisciplinary orientation of Political Theory. It also emphasizes the interplay of theory and practice in the political process.
- To understand the difference between ideology and thought as well as between theory and ideology.
- To understand the relationship between ideas and politics.
- To understand the core doctrines of each of the ideologies and to make sense of politics through different ideological perspectives.
- To introduce the student to the basic concept and Ideologies. To acquaint the students with the contemporary debates across the ideologies.
- To enable the students to face the competitive examinations (UPSC, PSC)

**Course Outcome:** Understanding Political theory is integral and indispensable for a comprehensive and critical study of political science. The course is designed to train a student in the foundational issues of political theory, which is relevant for any in depth study and research.

#### **Course Content:**

1. What is Politics? What is Political Theory? Classical, Behavioural and post-Behavioural phases.
2. Key Concepts: Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice.
3. a) State: Minimal state, Welfare state, and Totalitarian state. b) Democracy: Definition and David Held's classification.
4. Debates in Political Theory: a) Is democracy compatible with economic Growth, b) On what grounds censorships justified, c) Does protective discrimination violate equality as fairness?

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Rajeev Bhargava's What is Political Theory and Why do We Need It (OUP),
- David Marsh and Garry Stoker edited Theory and Methods in Political Science,
- Macmillan etc, Catriona McKinnon(ed) Issues in Political Theory (OUP, 2008).
- Easton, David (1966), Varieties of Political Theories, New Jersey, Prentice Hall

- Joad C.E.M. (1924), Introduction to Modern Political Theory, OUP
- Sanders, D. (1995) Behavioral Analysis, in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan
- Debnath, Arnab and Naskar, Gobinda (2022) Rajnoitik Tottwa: Dharonasomuho, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mukherjee, Pradipta, (2021), Rajnaitik Tottwa: Dharana O Bitarko, Progressive Publishers, Kolkata.

**Semester – II**  
**Indian Constitution and Politics**

**1 x 4 Credits = 04 Credits**

**Learning Objectives:**

- The purpose of this course is to introduce to the students the basic information and analytical frame work for studying of Indian Constitution.
- To acquaint the students with the Objectives, Structure and Functions of Union Government and Union Legislature.
- It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

**Course Outcome:** Acquaintance to Constitution is indispensable for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed to provide an overview of key concepts of the Indian constitution to the student, which would evolve them into a conscientious citizen.

**Course Content:**

1. Indian Constitution: Basic Features, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Indian Parliament.
3. Union Executive: President Prime Minister.
4. Indian Judiciary.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Constitution of India, Government of India
- Austin G., (2010) The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action', in The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print
- Basu D., (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.
- Chaube S., (2009) The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi: National Book Trust.
- The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes, (2011) New Delhi: Universal
- Basu, D.D., Bharater Sangbidhan parichay, Wadha and Co.
- Kashyap, Subhas C, Amader Sanbidhan, National Book Trust
- Das, Tuhin Kumar, (2019) 'Bharotiyo Songbidhaner Obhimukhe', Vijoya Publishing House, Kolkata.

**International Relations**

**Learning Objectives:**

- Apply the knowledge base from many disciplines to the study of the international Relations;
- Demonstrate an awareness of international career and study opportunities in government, business, education, and in organizations servicing international concerns.
- To enable the students to qualify the competitive examination like UPSC, MPSC, NET/ SET exam.

**Course Outcome:** This course seeks to equip students the basic tools for understanding International relations. It also introduces major events and developments that have shaped the contemporary international system. It aims to capture the changing dynamics of the international politics by taking up burning and relevant issues which have potential to alter its contours.

**Course Content:**

1. International Relations and International Politics: Difference of Meaning, Scope of International Relations, Approaches: Realist, Neo-Realist, Liberal and Marxist.
2. Cold War: Different Phases-Brief Outline, Post-Cold War Era: Basic Features and New emerging centres like European Union.
3. Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles.
4. India and Non-aligned Movement.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Basu, Rumki (2012) (ed.) 'International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues', New Delhi.
- Baylis & S. Smith (2002) (eds.), 'The Globalization of World Politics', Oxford University Press, UK.
- Ghosh, Peu (2017) 'International Relations' PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi
- Heywood, Andrew (2014) 'Global Politics' 2ndEdition, Palgrave Macmillan Foundations, NewYork
- BiswalTapan (2016) 'International Relations' Orient Blackswan Pvt. Ltd.Hyderabad
- Khanna, V. N (2014) 'International Relations' Vikas Publishing House Noida,U.P.
- Virmani, R.C. (2007) 'Contemporary International Relations' Geetanjali Publishing House New Delhi
- Heywood, Andrew (2014) 'Global Politics' Palgrave Macmillan New York.

**Administrative Theory and Indian Administration**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To gain knowledge about the evolution and growth of Indian Administration.
- Familiarity with the constitutional framework on which Indian Administration is based.
- Grasping the role of Union Executive.
- Understanding the in-built control mechanisms over constitutional bodies in particular and administration in general.
- Delineating the constitutional provisions and dynamics of union -state relationships.
- Awareness about the institutions and mechanism in force for citizen-state interface.

**Course Outcome:** It aims to provide interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of this paper is to appreciate the translation of governing philosophy into programmes and policies. Students will be able to understand Political Process the difficulties in implementing Programmes promised in Manifestoes.

**Course Content:**

1. Understanding Public Administration as a Discipline: Politics and Administration dichotomy, Difference between Public and Private Administration.
2. Foundational Building Blocks of Administrative Theory: Scientific Management- Taylor and Fayol, Bureaucracy: Max Weber, Karl Marx, Humanist School: Elton Mayo
3. Indian Administration: A broad historical Perspective, Union Administration - PMO-Cabinet Secretariat, Distinction between Secretariat & Directorate.
4. Institutional Reforms in Indian Civil Service: Background, motives and Globalization & liberalization as drivers of reforms in Indian Civil Service, UPSC: Composition & Functions.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Arora R.K. & Goyal R. 'Indian Public Administration', Vishwa Prakashan 2008 New Delhi
- Basu Rumki (ed. 2015) 'Democracy and Good Governance: Reinventing the Public Service Delivery System in India' Bloomsbury, New Delhi.
- Basu, Rumki (2015) 'Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- Chakrabarty Bidyut & Chand Prakash (2017) 'Public Administration: From Government to Governance' Orient Blackswan Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad
- Chakrabarty Bidyut & Chand Prakash (2017) 'Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories & Practices' SAGE, New Delhi
- Jayal, N.G (1999) 'Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in Contemporary India', Oxford, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Singh H. & Singh M. 'Public Administration in India, Theory and Practice', Sterling Publication 1990 New Delhi.

**Learning Objectives:**

- discuss the legislative process in India
- throw light on the role of the parliamentary committees; and
- highlight the changing role of the legislature

**Course Outcome:**

- Understanding the law and applying them in practical field.
- Inculcate the spirit of providing legal aid to citizens.
- Provide knowledge of a wide range of legal matters and application of such knowledge in other domains.
- Provide advanced knowledge on varied topics in law empowering the students to pursue higher degrees at reputed academic institutions, corporate and judicial services.
- Strong foundation on practical subjects such contract drafting, court hearings which have strong links and application in training the students to face the court rooms with confidence.

**Course Content:**

1. The Union Legislature:
  - i. The Rajya Sabha – its Composition, power and functions.
  - ii. The Lok Sabha of the House of People-Its composition, power and functions.
  - iii. Speaker of Lok Sabha-His Election, Tenure of office, Power and Functions.
  - iv. Relations between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
2. Classification of Bills:
  - a) Public Bill or Govt. Bill: i) Ordinary Bill, (ii) Money Bill and (iii) Financial Bill, (iv) Budget, (v) Vote on Account
  - b) Private Members' Bill.
3. Procedure of Passing bills and role of President, Role of Opposition in Parliament.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Awasthi A. and S.R. Maheshwari. 1990, Public Administration, Laxmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra.
- Basu, Durga Das. 1984, Shofter Constitution of India, Prentice-Hall of India. New Delhi.
- Chand, Paul (ed). 1984. Indian Parliament, The Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies. New Delhi.
- Jha, Radha Nandan. 1982, Some Aspects of Parliamentary Procedure, Janaki, New Ielhi.
- Kashyap Subhash C. 1988, Parliament of India : Myths and Realities, National, New Ielhi.
- Mukerjee A.R. 1983. Parliamentary Procedure in India, Oxford, Delhi.