UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

CBCS CURRICULUM FOR THREE YEARS UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE (GENERAL)

WITH EFFECT FROM THE ACADEMIC SESSION

2018-19

INTRODUCTION:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures by means of formulating regulations and guidelines and updating them, in order to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions in India. The various steps that the UGC has initiated are all targeted towards bringing equity, efficiency and excellence in the Higher Education System of country. These steps include introduction of innovation and improvements in curriculum structure and content, the teaching-learning process, the examination and evaluation systems, along with governance and other matters. The introduction of Choice Based Credit System is one such attempt towards improvement and bringing in uniformity of system with diversity of courses across all higher education institutes in the country. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising of core, elective, skill enhancement or ability enhancement courses. The courses shall be evaluated following the grading system, is considered to be better than conventional marks system. This will make it possible for the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries for studying courses of their choice. The uniform grading system shall also prove to be helpful in assessment of the performance of the candidates in the context of employment.

Outline of the Choice Based Credit System being introduced:

1. **Core Course (CC):** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.

2. **Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the student's proficiency/skill is termed as an Elective Course.

> 2.1 **Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSEC):** Elective courses that are offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

> 2.2 **Generic Elective Course (GEC):** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses/ Skill Enhancement Courses:**

> 3.1 **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC):** Ability enhancement courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They (i) Environmental Science, (ii) English Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines.

> 3.2 **Skill Enhancement Course (SEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

A. TOTAL Number of courses in UG-CBCS (B.A.GENERAL):

Types of course	Core course (CC)	Elective course		Ability Enhncemnt Course		TOTAL
		Discipline specific elective course (DSE)	Generic elective course(GE)	Ability Enhancmnt compulsory course(AECC)	Skill Enhancmnt course (SEC)	
No. of course	12	6(BSc)/4(BA/B.Com)	2((BA/B.Com)	2	2	24
Credit/course	6	6	6	2	2	120

TABLE-1: DETAILS OF COURSES OF B.A.(GENERAL) UNDER CBCS

S. No.	Particulars of Course	Credit Point	
1.	**Core Course: 14 Papers**	Theory + Practicl	Theory + Tutoril
1.A.	Core Course: Theory (12 papers)	12x4 = 48	12x5 = 60
1.B.	Core Course (Practical/Tutorial)*(12 papers)	12x2 = 24	12x1 = 12
2.	**Elective Courses: (6 papers)**		
A.	DSE (6 papers for B.Sc./ 4 papers for B.A. & B.Com.)	6x4 = 24	4x5 = 20
B.	DSE(Pract./ Tutor.)* (6 papers for B.Sc./4 for B.A. &B.Com.)	6x2 = 12	4x1 = 4
C.	GE (Interdisciplinary) (2 papers for B.A. & B.Com.)	--	2x5 = 10
D.	GE (Pract./Tutor.)* (4 papers) (2 papers for B.A. & B.Com.)	--	2x1 = 2
3. Ability Enhancement Courses			
A.	AECC(2 papers of 2 credits each) ENVS, English Communication / MIL	2x2 = 4	2x2 = 4
B.	Skill Enhancement Course(SEC) (4 papers of 2 credits each)---------------	4x2 = 8	4x2 = 8
	Total Credit:	**120**	**120**

TABLE-2: SEMESTER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES & CREDITS IN B.A. GENERAL

Courses/ (Credits)	Sem-I	Sem-II	Sem-III	Sem-IV	Sem-V	Sem-Vi	Total No. of Courses	Total credit
CC-1,2 6)	2(1A,2A)	2 1B,2B)	2 (1C,2C)	2 (1D,2D)			8	48
Language CC - 1,2 (6)	1 (L$_1$-1)	1 (L$_2$-1)	1 (L$_1$-2)	1 (L$_2$-2)			4	24
DSE (6)	-	-	-	-	2(1A,2A)	2 (1B,2B)	4	24
GE (6)					1(GE-1)	1(GE-2)	2	12
AECC (2)	1	1					2	04
SEC (2)			1	1	1	1	4	08
Total No. of Courses/ Sem.	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	--
Total Credit /Semester	20	20	20	20	20	20	--	120

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
LIST OF PAPERS AND COURSES

COURSE CODE & COURSE TITLE:

A. Core courses (CC)

1. POL-G-CC-T-1: **Introduction to Political Theory**

2. POL-G-CC-T-2: **Indian Government and Politics**

3. POL-G-CC-T-3: **Comparative Government and Politics**

4. POL-G-CC-T-4: **Introduction to International Relations**

B. Discipline specific elective courses (DSE) (2)

1. POL-G-DSE-T-1(A): **Citizenship in a Globalizing World.**

2. POL-G-DSE-T-1(B): **Public Policy in India.**

3. POL-G-DSE-T-2(A): **Understanding South Asia.**

4. POL-G-DSE-T- 2(B): **India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World.**

C. Generic elective courses (GE): (Interdisciplinary): (2)

1. POL-G-GE-T-1(A): **Reading Gandhi**

2. POL-G-GE-T-1(B): **Nationalism in India**

3. POL-G-GE-T-2 (A): **Human Rights, Gender and Environment**

4. POL-G-GE-T-2 (B): **Governance : Issues and Challenges**

D. Ability enhancement compulsory courses (AECC) (Compulsory) (2)

1. AECC-1: English/MIL (Communication)

2. AECC-2: Environmental Science

E. Skill enhancement courses (SEC)

1. POL-G-SEC-T-1: **Legislative Practices and Procedures**
2. POL-G-SEC-T-2: **Public Opinion and Survey Research**
3. POL-G-SEC-T-3: **Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.**
4. POL-G-SEC-T-4: **Peace and Conflict Resolution**

F. Core /Foundation (Compulsory) (2)

Table-3: Semester & Course wise credit distribution in B.A. (General): (6 Credit: 75 Marks, 2 Credit:50 Marks)

SEMESTER-I			
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-CC-T-1	**Introduction to Political Theory**	Core (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	Subject –II (Any other)	Core	6
	L1-1	Core	6
AECC-1	**English/MIL/Environmental Science**	Ability enhancement compulsory (30L)	2 (2L)
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**20**
SEMESTER-II			
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-CC-T-2	**Indian Government and Politics**	Core (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	Subject –II (Any other)	Core	6
	L2-1	Core	6
AECC-2	**English/MIL communication/Environmental Science**	Ability enhancement compulsory (30L)	2 (2L)
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**20**
SEMESTER-III			
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-CC-T-3	**Comparative Government and Politics**	Core (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	Subject –II (Any other)	Core	6
	L1-2	Core	6
POL-G-SEC-T-1 (any one)	**Legislative Practices and Procedures**	Skill enhancement (30L)	2 (2L)
	From Second Discipline/Subject		
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**26**
SEMESTER-IV			
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-CC-T-4	**Introduction to International Relations**	Core (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	Subject –II (Any other)	Core	6
	L2-2	Core	6
POL-G-SEC-T-2 (any one)	**Public Opinion and Survey Research**	Skill enhancement (30L)	2 (2L)
	From Second Discipline/Subject		
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**26**
SEMESTER-V			
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-DSE-T-1 (A)	**A: Citizenship in a Globalizing World.**	Discipline specific (75L+15L)	2x6 (2x5L+2x1L)
POL-G-DSE-T-1(B)			

(any one)	B: **Public Policy in India.**		
Discipline Specific Elective Course – II	**From Second Discipline/Subject**		
POL-G-GE-T-1 (any one)	A: **Reading Gandhi**	Generic Elective (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	B. **Nationalism in India**		
POL-G-SEC-T-3 (any one)	**Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.**	Skill enhancement (30L)	2 (2L)
	From Second Discipline/Subject		
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**24**
	SEMESTER-VI		
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Course wise Class (L+T+P)**	**Credit**
POL-G-DSE-T-2 (A)	A: **Understanding South Asia.**	DSE	6x2=12
POL-G-DSE-T-2 (B) (any one)	B: **India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World.**		
Discipline Specific Elective Course – II	**From Second Discipline/Subject**	DSE	
POL-G-GE-T-2 (any one)	A: **Human Rights, Gender and Environment**	Generic Elective (75L+15T)	6(5L+1T)
	B. **Governance : Issues and Challenges**		
POL-G-SEC-T-4 (any one)	**Peace and Conflict Resolution**	Skill enhancement (30L)	2 (2L)
	From Second Discipline/Subject		
Total	**4 courses**	**Total**	**24**
Total (All Semesters)	***26 courses***	***Total***	***120***

CBCS CURRICULUM OF B.A. IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE (GENERAL)

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-I
POL-G-CC-T-1: Introduction to Political Theory:
Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:
After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- Explain what is politics and what is the relevance of Political Theory
- Understand the different approaches to the study of politics
- Understand the different theories of State
- Understand the concepts like Liberty ,Equality, Law and Rights
- Explain the Concept of Democracy.

Unit 1: What is Politics – What is Political Theory and what is its relevance?- Approaches to the study of Politics: Normative, Behavioural and Post-behavioural, Marxist and Feminist.

Unit 2: Theories of the State (a) Origin: Social Contract Theory; (b) Nature: Idealist, Liberal and Neo-liberal theories.

Unit 3: Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theories.

Unit 4: Liberty, Justice, Equality, Rights, State, Civil Society and Law: Meaning and their interrelations

Unit 5: Democracy: Meaning and typology.

Unit 6: Debates in Political Theory: i) Is democracy compatible with economic growth? ii) On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits? iii) Does Protective Discrimination violate principles of fairness? iv) Should the state intervene in the institution of the family?

Suggested Readings:

1.   Gauba, O. P., *Introduction to Political Theory:,* New Delhi , Macmillan, 2009.

2.   Johari, J. C., *Contemporary Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends* , New Delhi ,Sterling Publishers, 2006.

3.   Ramaswamy, S., *Political Theory: Ideas and Concept,* Delhi , PHI,2015.

4.   Roy, A. and Bhattacharya, M., *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions* ,Kolkata, World Press, 1962.

5.   Verma, S.P., *Modern Political Theory,* New Delhi, Vikash Publishing House, 1975.

6.   চৈতালি বসু. *রাজনীতিশাস্ত্র ও অভিজ্ঞতাবাদী রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব* (কলকাতা: প: ব: রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষদ)

7.   কৃত্যপ্রিয় ঘোষ. *রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব* (কলকাতা: প: ব: রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষদ)

8.   Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi, Pearson Longman, 2008.

9.   Swift, Adam, *Political Philosophy: A Beginners' Guide for Students and Politicians*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-I
: Language1-1
Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

COMMON SYLLABUS

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-I

COMMON SYLLABUS

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-II

POL-G-CC-T-2: Indian Government and Politics

Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:
After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Develop a basic understanding about the Indian Constitution
- Understand the major issues affecting politics in India
- Develop a basic idea about the different types of political movements in Independent India.

Unit 1: Approaches to the study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian.

Unit 2: Indian Constitution: Basic Features, Debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit 3: Union Executive: President and Vice-President – Election, power and position. Prime Minister – Power and position; Council of Ministers; Relationship of President and Prime Minister,

Unit 4: Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Composition and functions; Speaker. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Compositions and functions.

Unit 5: Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism.

Unit 6: Power Structure in India: Role of Caste, class and patriarchy.

Unit 7: Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women's Movement.

Suggested Readings:

1.	Basu, D.D., Manohar, V.R., Banerjee B.P.,Khan S. A., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur , Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2008.
2.	2. Kashyap, S.C., *Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994.
3.	Chakrabarty, Bidyut & Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 2008.
4.	Kochanek, Stanley A. & Hardgrave Robert L.(Jr), *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, USA, Thomson Wadsworth, 2008.

5. Johari J.C*., Indian Government and Politics: Basic Framework and State Structure*, New Delhi, Vikash Publication, 1974.

6. Brass, P., *The Politics of India Since Independence*, Delhi: Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books, 1990.

7.	R. Kothari, *Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970.
8.	Vora, R. and Palshikar, S. (eds.) *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage, 2004.

SEMESTER-II
: Language 2-1
Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

COMMON SYLLABUS

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-II
AECC-2: English Communication
Ability enhancement compulsory Course; Credit-2. Full Marks-50

COMMON SYLLABUS

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-III

POL-G-CC-T-3: Comparative Government and Politics
Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

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

- Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
- Understand the scope, purpose and methods of comparison in Comparative politics.
- Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems.

Unit 1: The Importance and Scope of Comparative Government -Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government – Development of Comparative Politics.

Unit 2: Theories of Political Systems: Easton, Almond and Powell.

Unit 3: Typology of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential: UK & USA, Federal and Unitary: Canada & China.

Unit 4: Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems.

Unit 5: Parties Systems: One-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

Unit 6: Contemporary Debates on the nature of State: From State Centric security to human centric security & the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.

Suggested Readings:

1. Hague, Rod, Harrop, Martin & McCormick, John., *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, UK, Macmillan Education, Palgrave, 2016.
2. Johari, J.C., *New Comparative Government*, New Delhi, Lotus Press, 2006.
3. Blondel, J., *Comparative Government Introduction*, New York, Routledge, 2013.
4. Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, 2009.
5. Caramani, D. (edt.). *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

6. Bhat, Mohd. Shafi, *Comparative Government and Politics: Political Analysis*, New Delhi, Educreation Publishing, 2011.

7. Chatterjee, Rakhahari, *Introduction to Comparative Political analysis* , Kolkata, Sarat, 2014.

৪. .চৈতালি বসু. *রাজনীতিশাস্ত্র ও অভিজ্ঞতাবাদী রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব* (কলকাতা: প: ব: রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষদ)

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-III

Language1-2

Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

COMMON SYLLABUS

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-III

POL-G-SEC-T-1: Legislative Practices and Procedures

Skill Enhancement Course; Credit-2. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- To Identify the legislative process in India at various levels,

- To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process.

- To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.

Unit 2: Legislative Process - How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.

Unit 3: Legislative Committees: Types and role – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation**.**

Unit 4 : Budget Document : Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

Unit 5: Media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.

Suggested Readings:
1. Jayal, N and Mehta , P (eds), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India,* OxfordUniversity Press: New Delhi

2. B. Jalan, (2007) *India's Politics,* New Delhi: Penguin.
3. H. Kalra, (2011) *Public Engagement with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for PolicyResearch, New Delhi.
4. SubhashKashyap, (2006) *Parliamentary Procedure, Law Privilege, Practice & Precedents* - Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
5. Madhavan, M.R. & N.Wahi ***Financing of Election Campaigns*** PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delh, 2008:
http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/conference/Campaign_finance_brief.pdf

6. Vanka, S. ***Primer on MPLADS*** Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2008.
can be accessed on:
http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads-487/

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-IV

POL-G-CC-T-4: Introduction to International Relations

Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

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

- Understand the important theoretical approaches to international relations.

- Understand the major concepts in International Relations.

- Comprehend the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

Unit 1: Foundation of International Relations as an academic discipline.

Unit 2: Major approaches to the study of International Relations: (a) Liberal and Neo-Liberal (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye); (b) Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz); (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) , (d) Feminist Perspective (J.Ann Tickner)

Unit 3: Major concepts in International Relations: (a) National Power; (b) Balance of Power; (c) Collective Security, (d) Bipolarity, Uni-polarity& Multi-polarity, (g) National Interest, (h) Globalization.

Unit 4: Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-political, Economic, domestic and Strategic) – India's policy of Non-Alignment - India's relations with U. S. A, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Unit 5: Cold War and Post- Cold War Era – Origins of Cold War- Phases of Cold War – End of Cold War and Collapse of Soviet Union – Post –Cold War Era and Emerging Centers of Power.

Suggested Readings:

1. Burchill Scott et al, *Theories of International Relations* 3rd edition, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

2. Aron, Raymond *, Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*, New York, Anchor Books, 1973.

3. Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics* ,Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001.

4. Ganguly, Sumit *, India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2012.

5. William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999) *Classic Readings of International Relations*. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co, pp. 30-58; 92-126.

6. Appadorai and Rajan, M. S. (eds.) ,*India's Foreign Policy and Relations.* New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1985.

7. Vanaik, A. *India in a Changing World: Problems, Limits and Successes of Its Foreign Policy.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1995.

8. *Mewmillians, W.C. and Piotrowski, H., The World since 1945: A History of International Relations,* Lynne Rienner Publishers.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-IV
: Language2-2
Core Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

<u>COMMON SYLLABUS</u>

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-IV

POL-G-SEC-T-2: Public Opinion and Survey Research

Skill Enhancement Course; Credit-2. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Identify the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies with special reference to India.

- Understand how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

Unit 1: Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll.

Unit 2: Measuring Public Opinion: What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design,

Methods and Types of Sampling- Non-Random Sampling (Quota, Purposive and Snowball sampling) –

Random Sampling (Simple and Stratified)) , Sampling error and non-response.

Unit 3: Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview

Unit4: Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity

Unit 5: Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to quantitative data analysis, Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics.

Unit 6: Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls, Politics of Interpreting Polls.

Suggested Readings:

1. R. Erikson and K. Tedin, *American Public Opinion,* 8th edition, New York, Pearson Longman Publishers, 2011.
2. G. Gallup, *A Guide to Public Opinion Polls.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948.

3. Kothari, C. R., *Research Methodology*, New Delhi, PHI, 2004.
4. Ahuja, Ram, *Research Methods*, New Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2001.
5. Kalton, G., *Introduction to Survey Sampling* Beverly Hills, Sage Publication, 1983.

6. Asher, H., 'Chapters 3 and 5', in *Polling and the Public: What Every Citizen Should Know,* Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press, 2001.
7. Kumar, S. and Rai, P. 'Chapter 1', in *Measuring Voting Behaviour in India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2013.

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-V
POL-G-DSE-T-1(A): Citizenship in a Globalizing World.

Discipline Specific Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course objectives:

Course objectives:

After end of this course learner will able to-
After end of this course learner will able to-

- Understand the theories of citizenship and the historical development of the concept.

- Develop an idea about citizenship as a practice in an increasingly globalizing world.

Unit 1: Classical conceptions of citizenship

Unit 2: The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State

Unit 3: Citizenship and Diversity

Unit 4: Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice

Unit5: The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship

Suggested Readings:

1. Acharya, Ashok. *Citizenship in a Globalising World.* New Delhi: Pearson, 2012.

2. Beiner, R. *Theorising Citizenship*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1995.

3. Held, David, *Democracy and the Global Order: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance* , Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1995.

4. Kymlicka, Will, "Citizenship in an Era of Globalization: A Response to Held," in Ian Shapiro and Casiano Hacker-Cordon (eds.), *Democracy's Edges* ,Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

5. Oliver, D. and D. Heater *The Foundations of Citizenship*. London, Harvester Wheatsheaf. 1994.

6. Scholte, Jan Aart, *Globalization: A Critical Introduction,* New York: St.Martin's, 2000.

7. Zolo, Danilo, *Cosmopolis: Prospects for World Government, Cambridge*, UK:Polity Press, 1997.

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-V

POL-G-DSE-T-1(B): Public Policy in India

Discipline Specific Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:
After end of this course learner will able to:

- Be familiar with different public policies in India.
- Understand various theories and methods of understanding public policy and governance
- Identify the different challenges to governance which has hampered effective implementation of public policies

Unit 1: Public Policy: Meaning, Scope and Importance – The emergence of Policy Sciences.

Unit 2: Models of Policy Decision-Making.

Unit 3: Policy making in India - Nehruvian Vision- – Pre and Post Liberalization period in India – Determinants of Public Policy in India.

Unit 4: Major Public Policies in India: a) Public Health; b) Education and c) Environment.

Unit5: Constraints and Challenges to Public Policy implementation in India: Economic, Political and Socio-Cultural.

Suggested Readings:

1. Hill, M., *The Policy Process: A Reader* (2nd Edition), London, Prentice Hall, 1997.
2. Dye, Thomas, *Understanding Pubic Policy*, Singapore, Pearson Education, 2016.
3. R. K. Sapru, *Public Policy*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers,
4. De Prabir Kr (edt.), *Public Policy and Systems*, Delhi, Pearson, 2011.
5. Michael Howlett and M.Ramesh, *Studying Public Policy*, Ontario: Oxford University Press, 2003.
6. Chakrabarti, R. & Sanyal, K., *Public Policy in India*, Delhi, OUP, 2016.

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B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-V

POL-G-GE-T-1(A): Reading Gandhi

Generic Elective Course: Credit-6. Full Marks-75

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Course Objectives:

After completion of this course the learner will able to –

- To understand the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio-historical context.
- Acquaint with the social and political thought of Gandhi.

Unit 1: Ways to read a text**:** a. textual; b. contextual

Unit 2: Hind Swaraj: a. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj.
b.Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought.

Unit 3: Gandhi and modern India- a. Nationalism. b. Communal unity, c. Women's Question
d. Untouchability, e. Education.

Suggested Readings:

1. Terence Ball, *Reappraising Political Theory,* Ch. 1, OUP, 1995

2. "Meaning and Interpretation in the History of Ideas" in *Visions of Politics,* Quentin Skinner (ed.), Vol. 1, CUP, Cambridge, 2002.

3. "Introduction", M.K.Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and other writings ed. A.J.Parel (1997).

4. B.Parekh, Gandhi (1997), chs. 4 ("Satyagraha") and 5("The critique of modernity").

5. D.Hardiman, Gandhi in his time and ours (2003), ch.4 ("An alternative modernity")

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-V

POL-G-GE-T-1(A): Nationalism in India

Generic Elective Course: Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completion of this course the learner will able to –

After end of this course learner will able to-

- Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it.
- Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.

Unit 1: Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern interpretations.

Unit 2: Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry and administration system.

Unit 3: Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the new middle class in India.

Unit 4: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Birth of INC & Liberal constitutionalist phase , Swadeshi and the Radicals,

Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists.

Unit 5: Social Movements - The Women's Question: participation in the national movement and its impact - The Caste Question: anti-Brahmanical Politics - Peasant, Tribal, and Workers movements in Colonial India.

Unit6: Partition and Independence: Communalism in Indian Politics – The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition.

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandra, B., *Essays on Colonialism*, Hyderabad, Orient Blackswan, 1999.

2. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, M., Mukherjee, A., Panikkar, K.N. & Mahajan S., *India's Struggle for Independence (1857-1947)*, New Delhi, Penguin, 2016.

3. Young, R., *Postcolonialism : A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

5. Bandopadhyay, S., *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2015. (revised edition)

6. Sarkar, S., *Modern India (1885-1847),* New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.

8. Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, Popular, 1987.

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-V

POL-G-SEC-T-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.

Skill Enhancement Course; Credit-2. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

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

- Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

- Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation.

Unit1: Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Unit 2: Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure- Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Unit3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights. Laws relating to cyber crimes.

Unit 4: System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals- Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.

Unit 5: Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law.

Unit 6 : Human Rights - emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration.

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, D. D & Others, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2008.

2. Kashyap, S, *Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws,* New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994.

3. Gender Study Group, (1996) *Sexual Harassment in Delhi University, A Report*, Delhi: University of Delhi.

4. D. Srivastva, (2007) 'Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women in India: Constitutional and Legal Perspectives', in C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds) *Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5. B.L. Wadhera, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003.

6. Aggarwal, N., *Women and Law in India*, New Century, Delhi, 2002.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-VI
POL-G-DSE-T-2(A): Understanding South Asia.
Discipline Specific Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learner will be able to:
- Understand the Geo-politics of South Asia as a region.
- Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.
- Understand the process of regional integration in South Asia.
- Identify the major environmental issues in South Asia.

Unit 1: South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions.

Unit 2: Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka)

Unit 4: Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.

Suggested Readings:

1. B.H.Farmer, *An Introduction to South Asia*, London, Rutledge, 1993.

2. Baxter et al (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Boulder, West view, 1987.

3. Robert W. Stern, *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia*, New Delhi, India Research Press, 2001.

4. Urmila Phadnis and RajatGanguly, *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, Delhi, Sage, 2001.

5. Hamza Alavi and John Harriss (ed.), *The Sociology of Developing States: South Asia*, New Delhi, Houndmill: Macmillan, 1987.

B.A. Political Science (General)

SEMESTER-VI

POL-G-DSE-T- 2(B): India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

Discipline Specific Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-
- Have an insightful understanding about India's foreign policy preferences in the globalizing World.
- Identify the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.

Unit 1: India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power

Unit 2: India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia

Unit 3: India's Engagements with China

Unit 4: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies

Unit 5: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security Regimes.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dubey, M, *India's Foreign Policy Coping with the Changing World: Updated Edition with a New Chapter on Pakistan*, New Delhi, Orient Black Swan, 2016.

2. Dutt, Sagarika, *India in a Globalized World*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2015.

3. Malone, David M. and others, *Oxford Handbook of India's Foreign Policy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2015.

4. Ayres, A. and Raja Mohan, C. (eds), Power *Realignments in Asia: China, India, and the United States*, New Delhi, Sage, 2009.

5. Ganguly, Anirban, Chauthaiwale, Vijay & Sinha, Uttam Kumar, eds. *The Modi Doctrine: New Paradigms in India's Foreign Policy*, USA, Wisdom Tree, 2018.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-VI
POL-G-GE-T-2(A): Human Rights, Gender and Environment

Generic Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.

- Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.

- Help us to understand the conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience

Unit 1: Understanding Social Inequality : Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

Unit 2: Human Rights : Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized

Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms, Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit 3: Gender: Analysing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India.

Unit 4: Environment: Environmental and Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in India.

Readings:

1.Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.

2.Baxi, Upendra (2002), The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

3. Beteille, Andre (2003), Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Geetha, V. (2002) Gender, Stree Publications, Kolkata.

5. Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) Social Movements in India, Sage Publications, Delhi.

6. Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) Environmental History of India, University of California Press, Berkeley.

7. Haragopal, G. (1997) The Political Economy of Human Rights, Himachal Publishing House, Mumbai.

8. Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) Gender and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for Women, Delhi.

9. Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary
Women's Movement in India, Kali for Women, Delhi.

10. Gonsalves, Colin (2011) Kaliyug: The decline of human rights law in the period of globalization Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi.

11. Sen, Amartya, Development as Freedom (1999) New Delhi, OUP.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-VI
POL-G-GE-T-2(B): Governance: Issues and Challenges

Generic Elective Course; Credit-6. Full Marks-75

Course Objectives:

After completing of the course the students will be able to-

- Indentify the different dimensions of governance.
- Identify the Structure and process of Governance in India
- Identify the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

Unit 1: Government and Governance: Concepts – Role of State in the Era of Globalization- State Market and Civil Society

Unit 2: Governance and Development: Changing dimensions of Development – Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance.

Unit 3: Environmental Governance: Human –Environment Interaction – Green Governance : Sustainable Human Development

Unit 4: Local Governance: Democratic Decentralization in India- People's participation in Governance in India.

Unit 5: Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices - Meaning and concept, E-governance in India- Case Studies – Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizens Charter and Right to Information.

Suggested Readings:

1. Kohli, Atul (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris, *Reinventing India: Liberalisation, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy* , Delhi, OUP, 2000.
3. Dreze, J. and Sen, A., India*: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1999.

4. Saeed, S., *Screening the Public Sphere: Media and Democracy in India*, Taylor & Francis Group, 2016.

5. Fuller, C.J. (ed.), *Caste Today*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997

6. Singh, Himat, *Green Revolution Reconsidered: The Rural World of Punjab*, Delhi, OUP, 2001.

7. Bhagwati, Jagdish, *India in Transition: Freeing The Economy*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1993.

8. Stiglitz, Joseph E., *Globalisation and its Discontents*, WW Norton, 2003.

9. Patel , I.G. , *Glimpses of Indian Economic Policy: An Insider View*, Delhi, OUP, 2002.

10. Sinha, R.P., *E-Governance in India: Initiatives and Issues*, Delhi, Concept Publishing , 2006.

11. Bhatnagar, Subhash ,*E-Government: From Vision to Implementation - A Practical Guide With Case Studies*, Delhi, Sage Publication, 2004.

12. Mishra Panda, S., *Engendering Governance Institutions: State, Market And Civil Society*, Delhi, Sage Publications, 2008.

13. Chandhoke, Neera, *State And Civil Society Explorations In Political Theory* ,New Delhi, Sage Publishers,1995.

14. Smith, B. C., *Good Governance and Development*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

15. Bardhan, P.K., *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005.

16. Guha, Ramachandra *, Environmentalism: A Global History*, New Delhi, Longman Publishers, 1999.

17. Evans,J.P., *Environmental Governance*, New York, Routledge , 2012.

18. Bardhan P.K. and Mookherjee, D., *Decentralization And Local Governance In Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*, MIT Press, 2006.

19. Sachdeva, Pardeep , *Local Government In India*, Delhi, Pearson Publishers, 2011.

20. Kumar, K. Vijaya, *Right to Education Act 2009: Its Implementation as to Social Development in India*, Delhi, Akansha Publishers, 2012.

B.A. Political Science (General)
SEMESTER-VI

POL-G-SEC-T-4: Peace and Conflict Resolution

Skill Enhancement Course: Credit-2. Full Marks-50

Course Objectives:

After completion the course the learners will be able to:

- Help build an understanding of a variety of conflict situations.
- Understand the various dimensions of Conflict.
- Identify the Gandhian Techniques of Peace-Building.
- Develop ideas on Conflict Responses.

Unit 1: Understanding Conflict and Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation- Peace Building.

Unit 2: Dimensions of Conflict: Ideological, Economic (Resource Sharing) and Socio-Cultural (Ethnicity, Religion and Gender).

Unit 3: Nature of Local, Sub-national and International Conflicts

Unit 4: Techniques of Conflict Resolution: Negotiations – Trust building ; Mediation: Skill Building and Active Listening; Track- I, II & and Multi Track Diplomacy; Gandhian Methods

Suggested Readings:

1. O. Ramsbotham, T. Woodhouse and H. Miall, (2011) 'Understanding Contemporary Conflict', in *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, (Third Edition), Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 94-122.
2. S. Ryan, (1990) 'Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution', in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 2:1, pp. 54-71.
3. R. Rubenstein, (2003) 'Sources', in S. Cheldelin, D. Druckman and L. Fast (eds.) *Conflict: From Analysis to Intervention*, London: Continuum, pp.55-67.
4. P. Le Billon, (2009) 'Economic and Resource Causes of Conflicts', in J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I. Zartman (eds.), *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp. 210-224.

5. S. AyseKadayifci- Orellana, (2009) 'Ethno- Religious Conflicts: Exploring the Role of Religion in Conflict Resolution', in J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I. Zartman (eds.)*The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp. 264- 284.
6. J Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk, and I. Zartman (eds.) (2009), *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications.

7. M. Steger, (2001) 'Peacebuilding and Non- Violence: Gandhi's Perspective on Power', in D. Christie, R. Wagner and D. Winter, (eds.), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century Englewood Cliffs,* New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

8. I. Doucet, (1996) *Thinking About Conflict,* Resource Pack For Conflict Transformation: International Alert.

9. P. Le Billon, (2009) 'Economic and Resource Causes of Conflicts', in J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I. Zartman (eds.) *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp. 210-224.

10. J. Davies and E. Kaufman (eds.), (2003) *Second Track/Citizens' Diplomacy: Concepts and Techniques for Conflict Transformation*, Rowman & Littlefield: Maryland.