



BANKURA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

M.A. Syllabus Based on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(to be Effected from Academic Year 2023-2024and Onwards)

CBCS Structure

First Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS101 C	Political Theory: Liberal and Post-Liberal	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS102 C	Political Sociology	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS103 C	Indian Government and Politics	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS104 C	International Relations: Theories	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS105 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Presentations, Seminars, Library Hours)	50
106 CF	Communicative English and Personality Development	Non Credits	1	50
Total		20	21	250

Second Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS201 C	Western Political Thought: Modern	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS202 C	Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS203 C	Modern Indian Political Thought	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS204 C	International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS205 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Presentations, Seminars, Library Hours)	50
206 EF	Yoga and Life Skills Education Or Value Education and Human Rights	Non Credits	1	50
Total		20	21	250

Third Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS301 C	Public Administration	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS302 C	Social and Political Movements in Colonial India	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS303 C	Politics in India	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS304 C	Research Methodology	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS305 E.I.D.	India's Foreign Policy (Optional Paper: Minor Elective for Other Disciplines)	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
Total		20	20	250

Fourth Semester Courses:

Students have to choose any one of the optional papers among the following four papers:

Optional Papers:

Group ‘A’: Political Ideologies and Concepts;

Group ‘B’: Human Rights;

Group ‘C’: Indian State and Society;

Group ‘D’: International Relations.

Course Structure of Group ‘A’: Political Theory and Thought

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS401 OA	Ideologies and Political Theory	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS402 OA	Major Ideologies- I	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS403 OA	Major Ideologies- II	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS404 OA	Some Major Concepts	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS405 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	50
Total		20	20	250

Course Structure of Group 'B': Human Rights

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS 401 OB	Human Rights: Concepts, Philosophical and Historical Foundations	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS 402 OB	Human Rights for Refugees and Asylum Seekers	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS 403 OB	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS 404 OB	Human Rights in India	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS 405 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	50
Total		20	20	250

Course Structure of Group 'C': Indian State and Society

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS401 OC	Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS402 OC	Electoral Politics in India	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS403 OC	Indian Political Economy	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS404 OC	Politics in West Bengal	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS405 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	50
Total		20	20	250

Course Structure of Group 'D': International Relations

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS401 OD	Theories of International Relations	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS402 OD	Concepts of International Relations	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS403 OD	Major Contemporary Issues of International Relations	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS404 OD	Foreign Policy of Major Powers	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS405 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	50
Total		20	20	250

C= Core Course

CIA= Internal Assignment

CF= Compulsory Foundation

EF= Elective Foundation

E.I.D.= Elective Interdisciplinary (Minor Elective for Other Disciplines)

OA= Optional 'A' Group

OB= Optional 'B' Group

OC= Optional 'C' Group

OD= Optional 'D' Group

Objective of the M.A. in Political Science Programme:

The M.A. in Political Science is a two year programme comprising four semesters. The syllabus has been prepared in such a way so that students can understand the rich tradition of political thought and theories, administrative system of various countries including India, major ideals behind freedom movement in India, making of the Indian Constitution, theories of International Relations and foreign policies of India and other major powers. Students, after completing this programme shall be able to evaluate discourses of great thinkers. Not only that, they will also understand contemporary issues and interdependencies within global politics and strategic studies. This programme also contains a research methodology course. This course will be very helpful for the students who are interested in doing M. Phil/ Ph. D in future.

Programme Outcome:

Students, after completion of the M.A. programme in Political Science will be able to:

P.O. 1- Think and analyse important theories and concepts of Political Science and its major branches independently and without any prejudice.

P.O. 2- Understand the major arguments of Gramsci, Althusser, Frankfurt School in post-Marxism.

P.O. 3- Compare political systems of various countries.

P.O. 4- Establish them as better citizen. A citizen, he should not only dutiful towards his family but his neighbours and to the State.

P.O. 5- Knowing about the composition, powers and functions of the rural and urban administration of India (including Bankura) at the grassroots level.

P.O. 6- Gather overall concept on the ideals behind freedom movement of India including contemporary socio-economic-political problems of India.

P.O. 7- Understand the major factors (domestic and international) which affect the foreign policies of different countries.

Programme Specific Outcome:

P.S.O. 1- After developing knowledge of Western and Indian political theories and thought, students can analyze the contemporary political crisis with the help of those theories and thought.

P.S.O. 2- Students will be able to study the basic concepts of public administration including the dynamism found in the local-self government.

P.S.O. 3- Students will be able to employ case study method during the time of analyzing various national and international socio-political issues.

P.S.O. 4- Build proficiency among learners while doing independent research.

P.S.O. 5- Pupils will be sound enough to appear in the UGC NET/ SET and Civil Services Examinations. Not only that, this programme also helps students to become a policy analyst, human rights activist or strategic planning consultant in future life. What is more, their knowledge in social science research will help them to find jobs in public and private both sectors.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Question Pattern for Internal Assessment:

Question No. 1: One question out of two shall be attempted. (10 X 1= 10)

Examination pattern for Internal Assignment:

Students have to prepare an assignment under the guidance of a supervisor allotted by the department. After that they have to present that assignment and face a viva-voce.

FIRST SEMESTER

Political Theory: Liberal and Post-Liberal (PLS101 C)

Course Objective: Political theory basically passes on the study of various political happenings and ideas as well as the topics which are influential by nature. This includes the study of liberty, equality and justice, issues of Philosophy, History, Ethics and various contemporary events. Arguments within the various ideologies will help the students to understand the foundations of these ideologies.

Course Outcome: After successful completion of this course, students will be able to grasp and analyze various classical texts on political theories in their own ways. They can even identify and compare contemporary socio-political events with that of classical theories. And last but not least, they will be sufficient enough to engage in face-to face debates on various discourses at the end of this course.

1. Liberty: Meaning; Negative and Positive Liberty.
2. Equality: Meaning and Evolution of the Concept; Conflict between Liberty and Equality; Debate on Reverse Discrimination.
3. Justice: Rawls, Nozick and Amartya Sen.
4. Feminism and Ecologism.
5. Communitarianism, Multiculturalism.
6. Nation: Nation-State; Citizenship and Civil Society.
7. Postmodernism, Post-structuralism

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Political Sociology (PLS102C)

Course Objective: The world of politics cannot be confined within State, institutions or Political Parties. The reason is that the Politics in terms of power exists in everywhere. The so called democratic order and democratic representation is not immune from the very power relation. Now the question is, how power manifest itself in different ways through different manners. The course offers student to understand this vital aspect of power beyond the institutions like State and bureaucracy in changing circumstances across time and space.

Course Outcome: The course may pave the way for inter-disciplinary research at the higher level. Beyond the academic world, the course may be helpful for those who wish to involve in the fields like journalism and media world. Above all the course offers a unique insight for the students who want to pursue carriers in civil services and in NGO's.

1. Power: Althusser & Foucault
2. Representation: Nature & Forms; The Issue of Cultural Representation
3. Development: The 'Politics' of Development. Democracy and Development
4. Political Communication: Different Forms; Role of Political Parties in Political Communication
5. The 'Political' Role of Mass media and Social Media
6. Debate on commodification and Consumption: The Third World Scenario

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Indian Government and Politics (PLS103 C)

Course Objective: For any student of politics, it is very important to know the making of the Constitution of his own country. The major debates on various philosophical questions during the time of making of the Constitution are to be discussed. Federal character of the Indian state, caste and class as important factors, controversies regarding the nature of Indian federation got placed. The uniqueness of this paper is that this paper includes various local self-government institutions of Bankura (like Zilla Parishad, Municipalities).

Course Outcome: Students, after successfully attainment of this course shall be able to elucidate the history behind making of the Indian Constitution (including great debates of the Constituent Assembly). They can also evaluate the philosophy and values enshrined within the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties by their own capacity. What is more, functions of the three organs of Government and dynamism noticed in India's federal character are also to be examined by our students. As the course includes Bankura's local government institutions, they'll gather satisfactory experience on local-self government.

1. Making of the Constitution: Major Features of the Constitution. Core Values: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties.
2. Institutions of Governance: Union Legislature, Union Executive and the Judiciary.
3. India as a Parliamentary Federation: Major Features of Indian Federalism. Makeover from Centralised Federation to Multilevel Federalism.
4. Local Self-Government: Importance of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with Special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura Zilla Parishad) and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura, Bishnupur and Sonamukhi Municipalities).
5. Caste and Class in India.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

International Relations: Theories (PLS104 C)

Course Objective: This course introduces the students to the traditional and modern approaches of studying International Relations. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background of different IR theories and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics.

Course Outcome: The course will enable students to---

Discuss the traditional and modern approaches of International Relations and methodological approach to the study of IR;

Identify the main differences between theories of international relations and the debates between them;

Critically examining Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Critical and Post Modern Theories.

1. Inter-Paradigm Debate
2. Realism and Neo Realism
3. Liberalism and Neo Liberalism
4. Social Constructivism
5. Feminism and International Relations Theory
6. Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Critical and Post Modern Theories

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

SECOND SEMESTER

Western Political Thought: Modern (PLS201 C)

Course Objective: In this paper students will learn the importance of Contractualists, Idealists and Liberalists in the history of political theories. Students will also be taught in this course the materialistic interpretation of history of Marx which gives them a totally different type of interpretation regarding the evolution of human civilization.

Course Outcome: By the end of this course, each student is expected to---

Providing an insight into the dominant features of Modern Western Political Thought;

Evaluating the political thought of Machiavelli;

Critically examining Hobbes as the founder of the science of materialist politics and his views on sovereignty; Locke as the founder of Liberalism with focus on his views on natural rights, property and consent; Rousseau's views on General Will; and John Stuart Mill's Modification of Utilitarianism and his views on Liberty;

Taking an insight into Hegel's views on Civil Society and State;

Examining the Green's Political Obligation;

Critically examining Marx's Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, State.

1. Machiavelli: Religion and Politics, Statecraft.
2. Contractualists: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
3. J. S. Mill: Modification of Utilitarianism, Liberty.
4. Hegel: State.
5. Green: Political Obligation.
6. Marx: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, State.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist (PLS202 C)

Course Objective:Marxian philosophy has always been trying to analyse and interpret the society in a different way. Causes and effects of ‘exploitation’ and wither away of ‘exploitation’ are the major thrust areas of Marxism. During the first half of the 20th Century, at first in Russia and then in few other countries socialist governments were set up by means of communist revolution. But later it was proved that prediction of Marx regarding proletariat revolution and establishment of communist society did not match with the reality in these countries. It was deeply realized by Gramsci, scholars attached with the Frankfurt School and others. Not only the Marxism as an ideology but the reasons why did classical Marxism fail to interpret the nature of the proletariat in a capitalist society, are also to be discussed in this course.

Course Outcome: Students will have adequate knowledge to analyze Marxism and corrections made by post-Marxists after completion of this course. Why did Marxism not last in past century?- students will examine the fact properly. What is more, when they know the roots of Marxism and Post-Marxian rectifications on it, automatically they will be sufficient enough to inspect relevance of Marxism today.

1. Marxism as a Method in Social Sciences.
2. Alienation.
3. Gramsci: Hegemony.
4. Miliband, Althusser and Poulantzas: Instrumentalist-Structuralist Perspectives.
5. The Frankfurt School.
6. Relevance of Marxism Today.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Modern Indian Political Thought (PLS203 C)

Course Objective: The course is an attempt to provide the students a kind of reflection about the thinking pattern of leading political thinkers as well as political activists of our country who tried to shape their thought in response to the colonial rule and the political understanding of the West. The course focuses on the very particular aspect of political understanding of different Indian thinkers who wanted to curve out future political system after the end of the British rule.

Course Outcome: The course will provide the students a kind of conceptual understanding about the different aspect of modern political thought from the Indian point of view. The course helps those who are interested about the political history of India and wanted to join the arena of civil services and academia.

1. Approach to Modernity: Rammohan Roy
2. Critic of Colonial Modernity and the Advent of Early Nationalist Thought: Bankim and Vivekananda
3. Nationalism and Self-Autonomy: Rabindranath and Gandhi
4. Alternative Left and Socialist Tradition of Nationalism: M.N. Roy, Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
5. Issue of Social Justice: Ambedkar and Periyar

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges (PLS204 C)

Course Objective: This course introduces important developments in post-cold war period and the crucial and enduring contemporary problems, that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations.

Course Outcome: Upon the successful completion of this course, the students are expected to have developed an understanding of the following contemporary issues and challenges of international relations:

1. Challenges of post-Bi-polar world, issues of multi-polar tendencies
2. Regional Organizations: EU, ASEAN AND SAARC, African Union, SCO, BRICS
3. Disarmament and Arms control
4. Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention- Human Rights and the United Nations
5. Non-traditional security threats

6. Emerging issues: Feminism, Environmentalism, Racism

Question Pattern:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

THIRD SEMESTER

Public Administration (PLS301 C)

Course Objective: This course of Public Administration will help the students to know about the style of governance. Public Administration as a separate discipline first emerged in the developed countries to satisfy their needs. But, later it was proved that the need of the third world countries is different from the first world countries' need. So underdeveloped and undeveloped needed a separate type of Public Administration for them. In this way development administration emerged. This course will discuss this in more detail. Furthermore, while today we are living in a globalised era, the role of an administrator is more complex than the earlier period. These differences will be focused. Administration and administrative corruption are the two sides of a same coin. Thrust will also be given to discuss the effective measures to control the administrative corruption.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course, students will be able to distinguish various phases of Public Administration applying suitable criteria. They will also be able to examine personal ethics, professional ethics and social responsibility. They can formulate developmental plans based on sustainable development policy. And last but not least, students

will be capable enough to understand the financial accountability of the various organisations.

1. Public Administration: Meaning and Scope.
2. Paradigms of Public Administration: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, e- Governance.
3. Theoretical Approaches: Classical, Scientific, Human Relations, Ecological, Public Choice.
4. Financial Accountability and Control: Financial Administration, Role of Civil Society, Social Audit, Administrative Corruption, Ombudsman.
5. Impact of Globalisation on Public Administration.
6. Theories of Governance: Good Governance and Corporate Governance.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Social and Political Movements in Colonial India (PLS302 C)

Course Objective: The course is an attempt to study the national and various social movements in the colonial period not as historical description but to analyze the events in its proper social and political context. The objective is to examine these movements in respect of various categories like class, caste, religion; and how they interacting with each other in so many ways.

Course outcome: Such kinds of courses are immensely helpful for those who want to know the nationalist movement in much more deeper ways. The course will provide useful insights for the students; wish to build their carrier in academia or in civil services.

1. Subaltern Consciousness: Nature and form of Peasant Movements
2. Class and Class Struggle: Labour movements in Colonial India
3. Women's Question: Abolition of Sati, Widow Re-marriage, Consent Act
4. Role of the National Congress and the Gandhian movement in National Liberation
5. Question of Provincial Autonomy within Nationalism: Role of the Swarajya Party; Proposal for the United Bengal (1947)

6. Issue of Separate Representation: Role of the Muslim League

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Politics in India (303C)

Course Objective: The course will offer the dynamism of Indian Politics since Independence with special emphasis on the post-Globalized era. The changing phenomena since the independence along with the structural adjustment programme in 1991 not only affect politics but deeply influenced the socio-economic and cultural fabric of greater Indian society in which Indian State need to play a vital role. Hence, the course represents contemporary India beyond the institutional understanding of Politics.

Course Outcome: The course shall be immensely helpful for those who wish to understand the contemporary India which in a way will prepare the students, wish to join in administration and academia. Also the course will provide conceptual understanding about India for those who want to build their carrier in journalism and media world, along with wishing to work in different NGO's.

1. Regionalization of Indian Politics. Issues of Recognition, Autonomy and Secession
2. Contemporary Social Movement: Tribal, Peasant and Labour. Debate on Development and Environmental Degradation.
3. Market Economy and Corporatization: Impact on Health, Education and Employment.
4. Issue of Identity: Religion, Language, Ethnicity
5. Contemporary Gender Movement and issue of Sexual Minorities.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Research Methodology (PLS304 C)

Course Objective: Students will learn the basic principles of social science research in this course. After completion of this course, students will be interested in independent research. While doing M. Phil/ Ph. D in future, they won't face any problem initially. Elementary ideas on social science software's will also be given during the time of teaching this course. It helps them to remain up to date in information in technology field.

Course Outcome: Students will develop the power to understand various kinds of social science research after the attainment of this course. Various techniques based on qualitative and quantitative methods will also be understood by the students. They will gather basic knowledge on hypothesis and various methods of sampling throughout the course.

1. Social Science Research: Concept, Need and Ethics. Ontology, Epistemology and Methodology, Philosophy of Knowledge.
2. Research Design: Experimental, Explorative and Descriptive. Research Process Theory, Casual Theory
3. Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics and Types.
4. Data Collection: Different Methods of Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability).
5. Instruments for Survey Research: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Telephonic Surveys, Electronic Surveys.
6. Data Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative.
7. Research Questions and Literature Review

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

India's Foreign Policy (PLS305 EID)
(Minor Elective for Other Disciplines)

Course Objective: This course is designed for other departmental students who are willing to choose Political Science as their minor elective during their M.A. Programme. Considering this fact our department has selected a dynamic and interesting course for them. They will learn India's relationship with her neighbours in this course. Not only that India's relationship with two superpowers and importance of Indian Ocean in India's foreign policy shall also be discussed in the classroom.

Course Outcome: The course will enable students to trace out the idealistic and realistic root of India's foreign policy. They will be sufficient enough to evaluate India's changing foreign policy since last seven decades. After attainment of this course, students can even answer the questions of India's nuclear policy too.

1. India's Foreign Policy: Origin and Determinants.
2. India and her neighbours – China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
3. India and the 'Superpowers' – The USA and the Russia.
4. India and the Indian Ocean.
5. India's Nuclear Policy.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

FOURTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper Group- A Political Ideologies and Concepts

Objective of the Courses: The syllabus entitled political theory and thought is designed to impart extensive understanding of different theoretical orientations of modern political thinking. For that purpose, the syllabus has been divided into four sections. The first section will deal with the origin and development of political theory. The subject matters taken into account in this section will illustrate different stages of development of modern Political Theory. The next two units focus on some major political ideologies. These units will inform the learners about the various political ideologies in detail. The last section of the syllabus enumerates some major concepts of politics, which will be instrumental to understand the nuances of those concepts and debates related to those issues.

Outcome of the Courses: This course will be able to impart the knowledge of understanding of events of politics in an analytical way. Since theory provides frame work of contemplating political phenomena, it will be instrumental to develop the perceptions of the reader with regard to politics. Moreover, a thorough reading of the evolution of theories will make one to be informed with the rationale of origin and gradual decline of them. this course also unravels different layers, emergent agents and agendas of politics and their changing importance in the concerned field.

Ideologies and Political Theory (PLS401 OA)

1. Sources of political Ideology: Enlightenment and Origins of Modernity
2. Theoretical Understanding of Ideology -- Classical, Liberal, Marxist,
3. Empirical Background of Ideology: Historicism (Meaning, Debate and Karl Popper's Critique), Positivism: August Comte's ideas, Logical Positivism and Critique of Positivism

4. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory and End of Ideology.

5. From Modernity to Post-Modernism

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Major Ideologies- I (PLS402 OA)

1. Liberalism
2. Multiculturalism
3. Communitarianism
4. Critical theory and Frankfurt School

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Major Ideologies- II (PLS403 OA)

1. Postmodernism
2. Postcolonialism
3. Orientalism
4. Feminism
5. Environmentalism

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Some Major Concepts (PLS404 OA)

1. Liberty
2. Equality
3. Justice
4. Democracy
5. Citizenship
6. Welfarism

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Human Rights: Concepts, Philosophical and Historical Foundations (PLS 401 OB)

Course Objective: Objective of this course is to enrich knowledge among our students into human values, bases of human rights, various debates and theories of this discipline etc. Not only that, during the time of preparing this course it was kept in mind, that, students should know and honor the dignity of a human being.

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, our students will learn the foundations of human rights along with its relationship with other social sciences. Not only that, they will acquire knowledge on the important ideals like liberty, equality and justice. And last but not the least, students will gather knowledge on the various theories on rights after studying this course.

Concepts of Human Rights: Meaning, Nature and Scope.

Evolution of Human Rights.

Importance of Human Values: Individual Dignity, Liberty, Equality and Justice.

Relationship between Human Rights and other Social Sciences.

Theories of Rights: Natural Rights Theory, Marxist Theory and Rawlsian Theory.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Human Rights for Refugees and Asylum Seekers (PLS 402 OB)

Course Objective: Everyone agrees that all humans are equal. But, in spite of that, inequality, poverty, hunger---exist very much. Objective of this course is to trace out why do these happen? Are refugees, asylum seekers and migrants are enjoying the minimum rights and facilities guaranteed to them as an individual? This course will search the answer.

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, students will learn the differences among refugees, asylum seekers and migrants which are commonly misunderstood. Not only that, after gathering knowledge on the reasons behind the origin of the important International Organisations to protect human rights globally, students can evaluate the role and functions of these organisations too.

Refugees: Who are they?

Importance of the ‘Convention Relating to the International Status of Refugees(1933)’, ‘Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)’ and ‘Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)’.

Refugees and their Human Rights.

Various Resolutions to Solve Refugee Problem: Voluntary Repatriation, Resettlement in Another Country and Local Integration.

Role of International Organisations: ‘United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ and ‘Amnesty International’.

Asylum Seekers: Definition. Difference among a Refugee, an Asylum Seeker and a Migrant.

Various Rights and Duties of Asylum Seekers.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Human Rights and Criminal Justice System (PLS 403 OB)

Course Objective: Providing human rights through various laws are not sufficient enough. We have to monitor whether these laws are properly functioning or not. Basic objective of this course is to educate our students in a way so that they can evaluate the role of the various machineries who are engaged to protect human rights.

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, students will learn various challenges to human rights. Not only that, students will become a protector of human rights in our society after completing this course. They will be in a position to help people who are accused or inmate of correctional home but not getting proper rights enacted for them.

Importance of Criminal Justice System in Protecting Human Rights.

Challenges to Human Rights: Police Atrocity; Terrorism and Biotechnology; Empowerment for Women.

Rights to an Accused: Double Jeopardy; Protection against Self-Incrimination; Fair Trial

Rights of Inmates of Correctional Home (Prison) and Custodial Homes.

Right to Compensation for the Violation of Human Rights.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Human Rights in India (PLS 404 OB)

Course Objective: Human rights have a great heritage in ancient Indian writings. What is the Indian view of human rights and where it stands different from the West, students will acquire knowledge on this after completion of this course. Moreover, students will know the purpose behind origin and functions of the organizations like, Human Rights Commission at national and state level very well in this course.

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, students will be able to understand various human rights issues of India. They may evaluate the role of the authorities who have been given the rights to implement Constitutional laws and statutory laws in national and provincial levels. Furthermore, they also acquire knowledge on the important challenges behind successful implementation of human rights in India.

Indian Perspectives on Human Rights.

Constitutional Provisions in Protecting Human Rights in India.

Major Human Rights Issues in India: Gender Justice; Rights of Minorities; Sustainable Development Goals.

National Human Rights Commission: Origin, Composition, Powers and Functions; Evaluation.

West Bengal Human Rights Commission: Composition, Powers and Functions.

Major Problems of Enforcing Human Rights in India.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Optional Paper Group- C

Indian State and Society

Objective of the Courses: This special paper will cover topics on the important issues and debates which can be contemplated as the impetus of Indian politics since independence. Caste, Tribe, Class and Gender are how far pertinent in Indian politics, shall be discussed here. We all know that India is the largest democracy in the world. And democracy is closely interrelated to free and fair election process. So, composition, powers and functions of the Election Commission of India will be taught here. Politics, on the other hand has a close connection with economy. Considering this fact, this paper includes a course on Indian Political Economy too. It is a well known fact that, British rule made a negative impact on our economy. Students will learn this here in more detail. Various phases of agrarian reforms and industrial developments since independence shall also to be discussed. Political environment of Bengal during 1940s i.e. just before the independence has given a special emphasisation. The dominant Congress and Left regime in the State, formation of All India Trinamool Congress and fall of 34 years' Left regime shall be explored in detail. Role of one of the major national parties i.e. Bharatiya Janata Party in contemporary West Bengal politics shall also be examined.

Outcome of the Courses: After attainment of this paper students can relate the relationship between gender and politics in a better way. They can inspect thoroughly the role of caste, tribe and religion in contemporary India. Role of civil society which is very important in any democracy, students will be able to answer on this topic after completion of this paper. They can express their views on the causes and effects of regionalism. Students can be able to answer on the questions behind electoral reforms in India too after completion of this paper. Agrarian reforms and Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) policies of India, both will be examined by our students at the end of this course. Politics of West Bengal including the role of Indian National Congress, Left Front, Trinamool Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party--- all these will be assessed by our students.

Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates (PLS401 OC)

1. Major Perspectives on Indian Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist.
2. Politics of Identities in India: Caste, Tribe, Class and Gender.
3. Regionalism: Language, Region and Ethnicity.
4. Communalism and Secularism: Debates on Nationalism, Communalism and Secularism.
5. Civil Society and the State: Development and Internal Displacement; Anti-Corruption Movements.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Electoral Politics in India (PLS402 OC)

1. Electoral Politics in India: Nature, Characteristics and Change; Electoral Process: Nature, Characteristics, significance, Mechanism and Implementation.
2. Election Commission of India: Powers, Functions and Role; Determinants of Voting Behavior: Role of Caste, Religion, Language, Region and Social and Economic class.
3. Issues in Electoral politics: Corruption, Money Power, Muscle Power, Electoral Rigging, Politics of Defection and Anti-Defection Act.
4. Electoral Reforms: Tarkunde/ J.P. Committee (1975), Goswamy Committee (1990) and Indrajit Gupta Committee (1998) Reports; Electoral Reforms by the Election Commission during T.N. Seshan and Lingdoh Regime.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Indian Political Economy (PLS403 OC)

1. The Relation between Politics and Economics; Contending Approaches towards Political Economy.
2. Colonialism and its Consequences: Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy.
3. Agriculture: Agrarian Reforms, New Agricultural Strategy, Terms of Trade, Farmers Movements, Rural Indebtedness and Landlessness, Impact of New Economic Policy.
4. Industry: State Centred Industrialisation, Public Sector, License Permit Raj, New Industrial Policy, Corporate Sector, Impact on Labour.
5. Contemporary Concerns: Food Security, Water Resources, Digital Divide.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Politics in West Bengal (PLS404 OC)

1. Nature and Course of West Bengal Politics: Creation of West Bengal at the time of Independence – Nature of Society, Economy and Polity.
2. Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967): Major Policies; Leadership; Successes and Limitations.
3. Left in West Bengal Politics: United Front Regime (1967-1970) - Its Drawbacks; Radical Left Politics in West Bengal – Rise and Decline. Left Front Government (1977-2011) – Formations, Successes and Failures; Left Front in Post 2011 Period.
4. Emergence of All India Trinamool Congress as an Alternative Power to Left Front.
5. Role of Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Optional Paper Group- D

International Relations

Objective of the Courses: The first two courses of this special paper deal with both the theoretical and practical aspects of International Relations and therefore, covers traditional, and modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background in IR theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities. The third course of this special paper is about the important developments in post-cold war period and about crucial and enduring contemporary problems such as terrorism, Global Warming and Climate Change and different security perspectives. The last course of this special paper seeks to present the internal and external determinants of foreign policy of Major Powers in the World and their evolution. This course also discusses how the major powers have sought to respond economic globalisation.

Outcome of the Courses: Upon the successful completion of this Optional course, the students are expected to have developed an understanding of the following key aspects of international relations:

Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relations as an autonomous academic discipline

Develop a knowledge of key issues in the international relations.

Demonstrate theoretical and practical knowledge of international relations.

Examining the issues of Globalisation, Terrorism, Human Rights, Global Warming and Climate Change that characterize the Post Second World War order.

Understand the intricacies of the making of foreign policy of India, USA, PRC, Russia and UK

To enable students to grasp the changing nature of Indian, US, PRC, Russia and British Foreign Policy

The Students are also expected to raise his / her awareness on critical global issues, relate them to his country, evaluate their significance based on theories and models learned

throughout this course. It also is essential for the student to reach a confidence level where he/she could communicate the subject he learned throughout this course and expand his basis/her of knowledge.

Theories of International Relations (PLS401 OD)

1. Inter-paradigm debate in International Relations
2. Realism and Neo-realism
3. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and the Neo-Neo Debate
4. Social Constructivism
5. Critical Theory and Post Modern theories

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Concepts of International Relations (PLS402 OD)

1. International Law and Morality.
2. Power and Ideology - International Politics as a Struggle for Power - role of Ideology.
3. Balance of Power - Balance of Terror - Difference between Balance of Terror and Balance of Power.
4. Collective Security - Similarities and Differences between Collective Security and Balance of Power.
5. State System and Non-State Actors

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Major Contemporary Issues of International Relations (PLS403 OD)

1. Globalisation - Meaning - Globalisation and State Sovereignty
2. Terrorism - Short History- Causes of Terrorism - Global Terrorism
3. Human Rights - Human Rights and the United Nations – Role of NGOs
4. Environment: Global Warming and Climate Change - International Efforts to Safeguard the Environment.
5. Feminism - History of Feminism in International Relations: Feminist Critique of International Relations

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

Foreign Policy of Major Powers (PLS404 OD)

1. **INDIA:** Basic Determinants – Evolution of India’s Foreign Policy – India and her neighbors – India and the Great Powers.

2. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Main Features - US Foreign Policy during the Cold War - US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era - Emergent International Issues and US Response.

3. **PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:** Main Features. Phases of Chinese Foreign Policy--- (a) Mao Zedong Era, (b) Deng Xiaoping Era and Beyond, and (c) Chinese Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period.

4. **RUSSIA:** Main Features. Continuity and change; Russia's threat perceptions and security interests. Emerging Issues in Contemporary International Politics and Foreign Policy: Russian Responses.

5. **UNITED KINGDOM:** British Foreign Policy: An Outline; History of British foreign Policy; Factors influencing the British foreign policy; Britain's Changing Relationship with Europe.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

Question No. 1: Two questions out of four shall be attempted. (15 X 2= 30)

Question No. 2: Two questions out of five shall be attempted. (5 X 2= 10)

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Course Title-Political Sociology (Course Code: PLS102 C)

1. Janoski T, Alford R R, Hicks A M and Schwartz M A. eds. *The Handbook of Political Sociology*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
2. Betty Dobratz, Lisa K Waldner, Timothy Buzzell, *Power, Politics, and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology*, London and New York: Routledge, 2016.
3. Beck U., *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*, London: Sage, 1992.
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5. Daniel Miller, ed., *Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies*, London: Routledge, 1995.
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Course Title-Indian Government and Politics (Course Code: PLS103 C)

1. Austin Granville *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, 1999.O.U.P
2. Aloysius G *Nationalism Without a Nation in India*, OUP, 1997
3. Adney Katharine and Lawrence Saez *Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism*, Routledge, 2005
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Course Title-International Relations: Theories (Course Code: PLS104 C)

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2. H.J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, McGraw Hill, 1993.

3. Charles Kegly and E. Wittkopf, *World Politics: Trends and Transformation*, Wadsworth, 2005
4. J. Baylis, P. Owens, S. Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press, 2011
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SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title-Western Political Thought: Modern (Course Code: POL201 C)

1. George, H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973 (English & Bengali)
2. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, Hutchinson, London, 1965.
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Course Title-Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist (Course Code: PLS202 C)

1. Lenin, V.I *The State and Revolution*, In collected works, Vol.25, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1969
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Course Title-Modern Indian Political Thought (Course Code: PLS203 C)

1. Modern Indian Political Thought : Text And Context BidyutChakrabarty, Rajendra Kumar Pandey
2. Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation : from Manu to the Present Day, V. R. Mehta,
3. Indian Political Thought and Its Contemporary Relevance, edited by LopamudraSengupta
4. Indian Political Thought: A Reader, Aakash Singh, SilikaMohapatra
5. Makers of Modern India edited by RamachandraGuha
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8. Evolution of Political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Buddhadeb Bhattacharya,
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11. Modern Indian political thought, V. P Verma
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Course Title-International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges

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Course Title-Public Administration (Course Code: PLS301 C)

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Course Title-Social and Political Movements in Colonial India

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2. *India's Struggle for Independence*.-BipanChandra,et al, eds
3. *Modern India*- Sumit Sarkar
4. Anil Seal, (1971) *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition And Collaboration In The Later Nineteenth Century*, Cambridge: CUP
5. *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India* by Kenneth W. Jones
6. *Social Reform Movements in India: A Historical Perspective*, V. D. Divekar

7. Profile of Indian National Movement and Its Leaders, P. B. Rathod
8. Indian Awakening and Bengal, NemaiSadhan Bose
9. Caste in History- Ishita Banerjee Dube
10. Gandhi's Rise to Power-Judith M Brown
11. Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform, Charles H Heimsath
12. K. C. Suri, (1987) "The Agrarian Question in India during the National Movement, 1885-1947", Social Scientist, Vol. 15, No. 10, pp. 25-50
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5. Rajeev Bhargava, *The Promise India's Secular Democracy*.
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Course Title- Research Methodology (Course Code: PLS304 C)

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3. Santosh Gupta, *Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques*, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1993.
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7. Janet Buttolph Johnson and H. T. Reynolds, *Political Science Research Method*
8. Jerry. W. Willis, Muktha Jost and Rema Nilakanta, *Foundations of Qualitative Research*.

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11. Festinger, Leonard Katz, Daniel, Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences, Dryden Press, New York, 1953.
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Course Title-India's Foreign Policy (Course Code: PLS305 E.I.D.)

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz., State and Foreign Policy: India's Role in South Asia, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, 1993.
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FOURTH SEMESTER

OPTIONAL PAPER GROUP- 'A'

Political Ideologies and Concepts

Course Title- Ideologies and Political Theory (Course Code: PLS401 OA)

1. Stuart Hall and B. Gieben, Formation of Modernity
2. Stuart Hall et. al. (ed.), Modernity and its Future
3. Tim Woods, Beginning Postmodernism
4. Bronner (ed.), Political Theory: A Reader
5. Rajeev Bhargava, What is Political Theory and Why do We Need It?
6. Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics.
7. S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
8. S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory.
9. BiswarupMohanty, Dynamics of Political Theory
10. Andrew Heywood, Introduction to political Theory
11. Peter Barry, Beginning Theory
12. M. Freedon, Ideologies and Political Theory: A Conceptual Framework

Course Title-Major Ideologies: I (Course Code: POL402 OA)

1. Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies An Introduction
2. John Gray, Liberalism
3. Will Kymlica, Contemporary Political Philosophy
4. Andrew Vincent, Modern Political Ideologies
5. Roger Eatwell and Anthony Wright, Contemporary Political Ideologies
6. Robert Eccleshall et al. eds, Political Ideologies An introduction

Course Title-Major Ideologies: II (Course Code: PLS403 OA)

1. Leela Gandhi, Postcolonial Theory
2. Lessnoff, Twentieth Century Political Philosophers
3. A. M. Jaggar and I.M. Young (eds.), A Companion to Feminist Philosophy
4. Bill Ashcroft, Postcolonial Studies Reader
5. David Lyon, Postmodernity
6. R. Young: Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction.
7. Richard Bellamy: Citizenship: A Very Short Introduction.
8. Margaret Walters: Feminism: A Very Short Introduction.
9. ArpitaMukhopadhyay: Feminisms.
10. Tim Woods, Beginning Postmodernism
11. Andrew Vincent, Modern Political Ideologies
12. Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies An Introduction

Course Title-Some Major Concepts (Course Code: PLS404 OA)

1. R and Acharya, A. (eds.) PoliticalTheory: An Introduction
2. S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
3. S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory.
4. BiswarupMohanty, Dynamics of Political Theory
5. Andrew Heywood, Key Concepts in Politics
6. Andrew Heywood, Politics
7. Gerald F Gaus, Political Concepts and Political Theories

OPTIONAL PAPER GROUP- 'B'

Human Rights

**Course Title- Human Rights: Concepts, Philosophical and Historical Foundations
(Course Code: PLS 401 OB)**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>)
2. Symonides, Janusz. 2020. Human Rights: New Dimensions and Challenges. Routledge. Delhi.
3. Freeman, Michael. 2003. Human Rights. Atlantic for Polity Press. New Delhi.
4. Paul, Gordon Lauren. 2003. The Evolution of International Human Rights: Visions Seen, University of Pennsylvania Press.
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6. Basu, Rumki, ed., Globalization & the Changing Role of the State: Issues and Impacts. 2008. New Dawn Press. New Delhi.
7. Krishnamurthy, B. Ganapathy-Dore, Geetha. European Convention on Human Rights: Sixty Years and Beyond. 2012. New Century Publications. New Delhi.
8. Monshipouri, Mahmood, Englehart, Neil, *et.al.*, eds. Constructing Human Rights In The Age of Globalization. 2004. Prentice-Hall. New Delhi.
9. Wilmer, Franke. Human Rights in International Politics: An Introduction. 2016. VIVA Books. New Delhi.
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Course Title- Human Rights for Refugees and Asylum Seekers (Course Code: PLS 402 OB)

1. Juss, Satvinder Singh. Research Handbook on International Refugee Law. 2019. Edward Elgar Publishing. Northampton.
2. Ayelet Shachar, Rainer Bauböck, Irene Bloemraad, and Maarten Vink eds. **The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship. 2017. Oxford University Press.**
3. Anna Triandafyllidou ed. **Handbook of Migration and Globalization. 2018. Edward Elgar Publishing. Northampton.**

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6. Kate Pincock, Alexander Betts and Evan Easton-Calabria Eds. *The Global Governed? Refugees as Providers of Protection and Assistance*. 2020. Cambridge University Press.

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Course Title- Human Rights and Criminal Justice System (Course Code: PLS 403 OB)

1. National Human Rights Commission. *Human Rights Best Practices Relating to Criminal Justice in a Nutshell*. 2007. New Delhi.

2. Jonathan Cooper, Madeleine Colvin Eds. *Human Rights in the Investigation and Prosecution of Crime*. 2009. Oxford.

3. Khan, Najibul Hasan. *Criminal Justice System and Human Rights in India*. 2016. Ankit Publications.

4. Bava, Noorjahan. *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India*. 2008. Uppal Publishing House.

5. K. I. Vibhute, *Criminal Justice, A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India*. 2004. Eastern Book Company.

6. [Anthony Amatrudo](#), [Leslie William Blake](#). *Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System*. 2014. Taylor and Fransis.

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Course Title- Human Rights in India (Course Code: PLS 404 OB)

1. Sharma, Brij Kishore. Introduction to the Constitution of India. 2022. PHI Learning.
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INDIAN STATE AND SOCIETY

Course Title-Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates(Course Code: PLS401 OC)

1. A.R.Desai (ed.), *Peasant Struggles in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. A.R. Desai (ed.), *Agrarian Struggles in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1986.
3. Abhay Kumar Dube (ed.), *Rajnitikikitab, Rajni Kothari kakrititva*, Vani, Delhi, 2003.

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9. AchinVanaik, *The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India*, Verso, London, 1990.
10. Aditya Nigam, *The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of Secular-Nationalism in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
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Course Title-Indian Politics: Electoral Politics in India(Course Code: PLS402 OC)

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3. Hasan, Zoya (ed.). *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2001
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Course Title-Indian Political Economy(Course Code: PLS403 OC)

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3. Bettelheim .C. : India Independent.
4. Banerjee and Iyer. 2010. Colonial Land Tenure, Electoral Competition, and Public Goods in India. InDiamond and Robinson, eds. *Natural Experiments of History*.
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8. PranabBardhan, 1998, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Delhi, OUP
9. Rahul Mukherjee, (ed.), 2007, *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*. New Delhi, OUP.
10. Rob Jenkins, 2000, *Economic Reform in India*, Cambridge, CUP
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14. Bagchi, A. *Economy, Society and Polity: Essays in the Political Economy of Indian Planning in Honour of Professor Bhabatosh Datta*. OUP India. New Delhi. 1988.
15. Sen, A. *Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*. OUP India. New Delhi. 2013.
16. Ram and Ramaswamy. *Poverty is it Understood?: An Inquiry into its Academic Antics and Administrative Tactics*. Inter-India Publications. 1985.
17. Joshi, P.C. *Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives*. Allied Publishers Limited. New Delhi. 1975.
18. Beteille, A. *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. OUP. New Delhi. 1974.
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Course Title-Politics in West Bengal(Course Code: PLS404 OC)

1. Asok Mukhopadhyay, *Panchayat Administration in West Bengal*.
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7. Hansen, Thomas Blom & Jaffrelot, C. (eds.), 1998. *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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10. Jana, Arun K., 2010. *Backwardness and Political Articulation* Adeney, Katharine & Saez, Lawrence (eds), 2005. *Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism*, Oxon: Routledge.
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13. Blais Andre & Massicote Louis, 2002. 'Electoral Systems' in Lawrence Le Duc, Richard G. Niemi & Pippa Norris (eds), *Comparing Democracies 2: New Challenges in the Study of Elections and Voting*, London: Sage Publications.

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Course Title-Theories of International Relations(Course Code: PLS401 OD)

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2. E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations* London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

3. Charles Kegly and E. Wittkopf, *World Politics: Trends and Transformation*, Wadsworth, 2005

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8. Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics*, USA: Waveland Press, 2010

9. Andrew Linklater *Realism, Marxism and Critical International Theory*, in Stephan Chan and Cerwyn

10. Brian Schimdt, *On the History and Historiography of International Relations*, in Walter Carlsnaes

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14. Ian Hurd, Constructivism, Christian Reus-Smit and Duncan Snidal, eds., Oxford Handbook of International Relations, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 298-316.
15. Kenneth N. Waltz, Realist Thought and Neorealist Theory, Journal of International Affairs 44 (1)(Spring-Summer 1990), pp. 21-37.

Course Title-Concepts of International Relations (Course Code: PLS402 OD)

1. Griffiths Martin and Terry O' Callaghan, *International Relations – Key Concepts*, Routledge, London, 2002
2. Baylis John & Steve Smith, *Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford University Press, London, 2002.
3. Markus P. Beham, *State Interest and the Sources of International Law: Doctrine, Morality, and Non-Treaty Law*, Routledge, 2018
4. Jack L. Goldsmith, Eric A. Posner, *The Limits of International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2006
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Course Title-Major Contemporary Issues of International Relations

(Course Code: PLS403 OD)

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7. E. Louka, *International Environmental Law: Fairness, Effectiveness and World Order*, London: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
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10. J. Ann Tickner, *Hans Morgenthau's Principles of Political Realism: A Feminist Reformulation*
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Course Title-Foreign Policy of Major Powers (Course Code: PLS404 OD)

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11. David Sylvan and Stephen Majeski, *U.S. Foreign Policy in Perspective: Clients, enemies and empire*, Routledge, 2009
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13. Marc Lanteigne, *Chinese Foreign Policy: An Introduction*, Routledge, 2013
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18. Andrei P. Tsygankov, *Russia's Foreign Policy: Change and Continuity in National Identity*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2013
19. Roger Kanet, *Russian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2011
20. Jamie Gaskarth, *British Foreign Policy: Crises, Conflicts and Future Challenges*, Polity, 2013,
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