

Political Science
Bankura University

5th Semester UG Syllabus (NEP), 2024-25

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks (I.A)	Marks (ESE)	Total Marks	No. of Hours (Lec)	No. of Hours (Tu)	No. Of Hours (Prac)
APLS/501/MJC-9 (Major)	Political Sociology	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/502/MJC-10 (Major)	Indian Political Tradition: II	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/503/MJC-11 (Major)	Nationalist Struggle in Colonial India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/504/MJC-12 (Major)	International and Regional Organizations in World Politics	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/505/MN-5	Political Sociology	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
ACS/506/INT-3		2	10	40	50	2		

6th Semester UG Syllabus (NEP), 2024-25

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks (I.A)	Marks (ESE)	Total Marks	No. of Hours (Lec)	No. of Hours (Tu)	No. Of Hours (Prac)
APLS/601/MJC-13 (Major)	Indian Administration	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/602/MJC-14 (Major)	Indian Foreign Policy: Post-Cold War Era	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/603/MJC-15 (Major)	Gender and Politics in India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/604/MJC-16 (Major)	Research Methodology	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/605/MN-6 (Minor)	Indian Administration	4	10	40	50	3	1	-

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A.(NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

Draft/ Proposed Syllabus

SEMESTER – V

Course Title (Major Course): Political Sociology

Course Code: A/PLS/ 501/MJC – 9

Credit: 04

Contact

Hours/Week:

04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA – 10)

Examination

Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objectives: The paper focuses on an interdisciplinary understanding of certain key Concepts in the light of different theoretical frameworks. It explores the interface between politics and society by examining how various social forces work together to change policies and decisions and how political forces influence social phenomena.

Course Outcome: This paper will enable the students to understand the societal factors that determine politics and vice versa and prepare them to take up and perform better in future administrative roles.

Unit – 1: Historical Development:

- a) Development of Political Sociology as a separate discipline – the historical context;
- b) Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

Unit – II: Political Culture and Political Socialization:

- a) Political culture: Meaning, Components and Orientations;
- b) Political Socialization: Meaning, Roles and Agencies;
- c) Political Participation: Meaning and Components

Unit – III: Concept of Political Development and Modernization:

- a) Political Development : Meaning and Evolution in the context of Third World;
- b) Political Modernization and Political Development;

c) Political Development and Social Change.

Unit – IV: Concept of Globalization and Nationalism:

- a) Globalization: Meaning, Politics of ethnicity in the context of globalization.
- b) Nationalism: Types of nationalism in the west and the third world.

Unit – V: Religion in society and Politics:

- a) Concept of Secularism and Communalism;
- b) Secularism and Communalism in India.

Suggested Readings:-

Suggested reading

- A.K. Mukhapadhyaya – Political Sociology, K.P. Bagchi, Kolkata
- Satyabrata Chakraborty (Ed)- Political Sociology, Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi
- Anthony Giddens- Sociology, Polity Press, Cambridge
- Dipankar Gupta – Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends, Orient Longman, New Delhi
- Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (Ed)- Civil Society: History and Possibilities- Cambridge University Press
- Neera Chandhoke – State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory- Sage Publication, New Delhi
- Narayan Jayaram: On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives, Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Rajarsi Basu : Naribad, Paschimbanga Rajya Pustak Parsad, Kolkata
- Ram Chandra Guha: Environmentalism, Penguin Books
- 1) Andrew Heywood: Political Ideologies, Red Books
- 1) Vandana Shiva – Ecofeminism, Bloomsbury Academic
- 2) Satyabrata Chakraborty- Rastra, Samaj o Rajniti, Ekushe, Kolkata
- 3) Rajeev Bhagarva - What is Political Theory and Why Do we Need It, Oxford University Press.
- 4) Rajeev Bhagarva – Secularism and Its Critics- Oxford University Press

15) রাজনৈতিক সমাজতত্ত্ব – অধ্যাপক নির্মলকান্তি ঘোষ ও অধ্যাপক পিতম ঘোষ।

16) রাজনৈতিক সমাজতত্ত্বের ইতিবৃত্তঃ তত্ত্ব ও প্রয়োগ-সম্পাদনা সচ্চিদানন্দ রায়।

17) সমাজতত্ত্ব ও রাজনীতি – প্রণব কুমার দালাল।

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A.(NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Major Course): Indian Political Tradition-II

Course Code: APLS/ 502/ MJC-10

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This paper will highlight the different trains of thought that played a pivotal role in shaping modern India. The readers will learn about the currents and the cross-currents of Gandhian, Leftist, Cultural Nationalist and Dalit voices, which may contradict with one another in their approach, orientation and implementation, but each school of thought has a unique contribution of their own in making an incoherent nation into a unified, independent and self-reliant nation-state.

Course Outcome: By reading this paper, students will be able to understand the process of integration India has gone through for some decades. They will also be aware of the nature of colonial rule and the deliberations between the colonizers and the colonial subjects. Moreover, the content of this paper will benefit the students who are aspiring to appear in various competitive examinations as this paper has been prepared by taking into account curriculum of different competitive examination syllabus.

1. Gandhian Tradition
 - a. Gandhi: Nonviolence, Truth, State and Trusteeship.
 - b. Legacy of Gandhi: J.P Narayan- Constitutionalism and Total Revolution.
2. Leftist Tradition
 - a. Acharya Narendra Deva: Democratic Socialism
 - b. Rammonohar Lohia: Critic of Capitalism, Vision of New Socialist Civilization
 - c. Bhupendranath Dutta: Views on Feudalism, Land Distribution, Caste and Class
3. Contending notion of Nationality
 - a. Mohammed Iqbal: Idea of Nation and Nationalism
 - b. V. D. Savarkar: Cultural Nationalism
4. Understanding Social Justice
 - a. B.R. Ambedkar: Views on Caste and Untouchability

b. Jyotiba Phule: Views on exploitative Hindu social order and Social Reform

References:

- V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) '*A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization*'
Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- D. Dalton, (1982) 'Continuity of Innovation', in *Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi*, Academic Press: Gurgaon.
- R. Roy, (1991) 'The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness', S. Hay, (ed.) *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2.* (Second Edition) New Delhi: Penguin.
- T. Pantham, (1986) 'The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy', in Th. Panthom and K. Deutsch, (eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage.
- R. Roy, (1991) 'The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness', S. Hay, (ed.) *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2.* (Second Edition) New Delhi: Penguin.
- B. Zachariah, (2004) *Nehru*, London: Routledge Historical Biographies.

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A.(NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Major Course): Nationalist Struggle in Colonial India

Course Code: APLS/ 503/ MJC-11

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course objective: The aim of the course is to create awareness among the students of Political Science about the struggle of Indian people towards the great political change in form of National independence against the British Colonialism. It seeks to achieve this understanding by looking at this struggle from different theoretical perspectives that highlight different approaches and dimensions. In the process, the course tries to highlight various conflicts and contradictions by focusing on other different questions which were parts of greater nationalist project of nation's independence. Those questions like communalism, class struggle, caste or gender were integral to the nationalist struggle in our country.

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. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India: Modern, Cultural and Radical - Basic features and Significance.
2. The end of Great Revolt of 1857. The early signs of Nationalism-The role of Bharat Sabha and Indian Association. Emergence of Indian National Congress
3. Popular Mass Uprisings: Indigo rebellion, Santal rebellion and Mopla rebellion.
4. The Bengal Partition (1905). The emergence and significance of Swadeshi Movement in nationalist struggle.
5. The role of Gandhi in Nationalist Struggle: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.
6. The Socialist tradition in freedom movement: Swarajya Party, Congress Socialists and Leftists.

7. The Women's Question: Role of women in the National Movement. Significance of All India Women's Conference (AIWC).
8. Communalism in Indian Politics. Role of 'Communal Award'-The Two-Nation Theory-Issue of Partition.

References:

- S. Bandopadhyay, (2004) *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 184-191.
- R. Thapar, (2000) 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in P. DeSouza, (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 25-36.
- A. Sen, (2007) 'The idea of Social Reform and its Critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India', in S. Bhattacharya, (ed.) *Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences*, Vol. X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- S. Sarkar, (1983) *Modern India (1885-1947)*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- P. Chatterjee, (1993) 'The Nation and its Pasts', in P. Chatterjee, *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- G. Shah, (2002) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage.
- A. Jalal, and S. Bose, (1997) *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- A. Nandy, (2005) *Rashtravad banam Deshbhakti* Translated by A. Dubey, New Delhi: Vani Prakashan. (The original essay in English is from A. Nandy, (1994) New Delhi: Oxford University Press,

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Major Course): International and Regional Organizations in World Politics

Course Code: APLS/ 504/ MJC-12

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with an understanding of the emergence, evolution and functions of international and regional organizations after World War II. This course will focus on the role of international and regional organizations in world politics. Particular emphasis will be placed on students' ability to think critically on the recent approaches and the role of international and regional organizations in the recent international and regional development as well as their effectiveness.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to analyze the significance of major international and regional organizations such as the United Nations, APEC, OPEC, NATO, ARF, SAARC, ASEAN, BRICS, BIMSTEC, QUAD, in shaping global and regional politics. The goal of this course is that students will develop a theoretical as well as practical understanding of international and regional organizations and the global and regional problems they attempt to address.

UNIT – 1- International Organization

United Nations: Its emergence; General Assembly and Security council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; Secretariat; Secretary General; International Court of Justice: Composition and Functions.

United Nations and Security Concerns

Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and Peace Keeping Operations.

Regulation and control of Nuclear Technology: Role of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

United Nations and Contemporary Socio-economic Issues

(Poverty, Health, Food Security, Development and Environment)

Millennium Development Goals

World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNIT – II- Regional Organizations- Purpose and Functions

Regional Economic Organizations- APEC & OPEC

Regional Security Organizations: NATO & ARF

Regional Organizations: SAARC and ASEAN, BRICS, BIMSTEC and QUAD

References:

1. International and Regional Organizations - Chester Alexis C. Buama

2. Routledge History of International Organizations: From 1815 to the Present Day - Bob Reinalda
3. International Organizations in World Politics- [Tamar Gutner](#)
4. The Globalization Of World Politics - John Baylis and Steve Smith
5. Regional Security - The Capacity of International Organizations - Rodrigo Tavares
6. Regional Organisations and Security - Conceptions and Practices - Andreas Wenger, Stephen Aris (Eds.)
7. Regionalism in World Politics - Regional Organization and International Order - Andrew Hurrell, Louise L'Estrange Fawcett (Eds.)

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A.(NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS
SEMESTER – V

Course Title (Minor Course): Political Sociology

Course Code: A/PLS/ 505/MN-5

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/Week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA – 10)

Examination

Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objectives: The paper focuses on an interdisciplinary understanding of certain key concepts in the light of different theoretical frameworks. It explores the interface between politics and society by examining how various social forces work together to change policies and decisions and how political forces influence social phenomena.

Course Outcome: This paper will enable the students to understand the societal factors that determine politics and vice versa and prepare them to take up and perform better in future administrative roles.

Unit – 1: Historical Development :

- c) Development of Political Sociology as a separate discipline – the historical context;
- d) Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

Unit – II: Political Culture and Political Socialization:

- d) Political culture: Meaning, Components and Orientations;
- e) Political Socialization: Meaning, Roles and Agencies;
- f) Political Participation: Meaning and Components

Unit – III: Concept of Political Development and Modernization:

- d) Political Development : Meaning and Evolution in the context of Third World;
- e) Political Modernization and Political Development;
- f) Political Development and Social Change.

Unit – IV: Concept of Globalization and Nationalism:

- 5. Globalization: Meaning, Politics of ethnicity in the context of globalization.
- 6. Nationalism: Types of nationalism in the west and the third world.

Unit – V: Religion in society and Politics:

- c) Concept of Secularism and Communalism;
- d) Secularism and Communalism in India.

Recommended reading

- A.K. Mukhopadhyaya – Political Sociology, K.P. Bagchi, Kolkata
- Satyabrata Chakraborty (Ed)- Political Sociology, Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi
- Anthony Giddens- Sociology, Polity Press, Cambridge
- Dipankar Gupta – Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends, Orient Longman, New Delhi
- Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (Ed)- Civil Society: History and Possibilities- Cambridge University Press
- Neera Chandhoke – State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory- Sage Publication, New Delhi
- Narayan Jayaram: On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives, Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Rajarsi Basu : Naribad, Paschimbanga Rajya Pustak Parsad, Kolkata
- Ram Chandra Guha: Environmentalism, Penguin Books
- 1) Andrew Heywood: Political Ideologies, Red Books
- 1) Vandana Shiva – Ecofeminism, Bloomsbury Academic
- 2) Satyabrata Chakraborty- Rastra, Samaj o Rajniti, Ekushe, Kolkata
- 3) Rajeev Bhargava - What is Political Theory and Why Do we Need It, Oxford University Press.
- 4) Rajeev Bhargava – Secularism and Its Critics- Oxford University Press

15) রাজনৈতিক সমাজতত্ত্ব – অধ্যাপক নির্মলকান্তি ঘোষ ও অধ্যাপক পিতম ঘোষ।

16) রাজনৈতিক সমাজতত্ত্বের ইতিবৃত্তঃ তত্ত্ব ও প্রয়োগ-সম্পাদনা সচ্চিদানন্দ রায়।

17) সমাজতত্ত্ব ও রাজনীতি – প্রণব কুমার দালাল।

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Major): Indian Administration

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 601/ MJC-13

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course is an intercourse of History, Politics and Public Administration. The key objective of this course is to acquaint our students on the legacy of Indian Administration since Kautilya's time. Local level administration as well as revenue system and financial administration of Gupta and Mughal era will also be discussed here. Touching important British administrative legacies on our current system, course thus subsequently shift to present Union, State and grassroots level administration.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this semester our students will attain knowledge on the evolution and growth of Indian Administration including its origin based on different administrative system in ancient and medieval period. Students will be able to response on the queries regarding administrative structure operate at the Centre, State and local level. Need and importance behind introducing 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992 will also be comprehended.

Unit- I: Evolution of Indian Administration:

- a. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra': Saptanga Theory of State.
- b. Gupta Period: Local Administration.
- c. Mughal Administration: Revenue System, Mansabdari System.
- d. British Colonial Administration: Salient Features; significance of Government of India Act, 1935.

Unit- II: Union Government and Administration:

- a. President: Election, Powers and Functions and Position.
- b. Prime Minister: Powers and Functions.
- c. Council of Ministers: Composition and Working.
- d. Cabinet Secretariat: Structure and Roles.

Unit- III: State Government and Administration:

- a. Governor: Powers and Functions; Relevance.
- b. Chief Minister: Powers and Functions; Position.
- c. Council of Ministers: Composition and Functions.
- d. State Secretariat: Organisation and Functions.

Unit- IV: Local-Self Government:

- a. Urban Local-Self Governance: Characteristics of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- b. Composition and Functions of Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
- c. Municipalities: Categories, Composition and Functions.
- d. Rural Local-Self Governance: Characteristics of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- e. Composition, Powers and Functions of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.

References:

- Trautmann, Thomas R, *Kautilya and the Arthashastra*, Leiden, Netherlands : E.J.Brill.
- Radhakumud Mookerji, *The Gupta Empire*, Motilal Banarsidass. New Delhi.
- Jadunath Sarkar *Mughal Administration*, Manohar. New Delhi.
- Avasthi, A., and S. R. Maheshwari, *Public Administration* (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal).
- Avasthi, A. and S. N. Varma (eds), *Aspects of Administration in India* (New Delhi: Allied).
- Bajpai, Ashok, and M. S. Verma, *Panchayati Raj in India: A New Thrust* (Delhi: Sahitya Prakashan).
- Bhambri, C. P., *Bureaucracy and Politics in India* (New Delhi: Vikas
- Brij Kishore Sharma, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, PHI. New Delhi.

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Major): Indian Foreign Policy: Post-Cold War Era

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 602/ MJC-14

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objectives: This particular course intends to inform us about the changing nature of Indian Foreign policy after the end of cold war and the disintegration of Soviet Union. The Indian Foreign Policy which for a long time maintained its support for NAM but under the new condition in post-Cold war era, India had to find out new strategies to address new challenges in new world order. The course offers the students to understand how India wishes to secure its national interest in this circumstance through its bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries in different parts of the world.

Course Outcome: The course is important for those who are aspiring to join civil services, especially in Foreign Service. It also helpful for the students who are interested to join research activities centred on foreign policy and global affairs.

1. Shift from Nehruvian Foreign Policy after the disintegration of Soviet Union. Changing nature of Foreign policy under Globalization; the changing pattern of Indo-US Relations.
2. Strategic Thinking: Relevance of NAM, India's relation with ASEAN, EU and IOC. India's Neighbourhood First Policy and Gujral Doctrine.
3. Major Bilateral Relations: India-China, India-US, India and Russia
4. Defining Defense Policy, Defense Cooperation, Shift In Defense Strategy after 1991: Defining Defense Policy: Minimum Deterrence theory; Defense Cooperation with Israel and France.
5. New Maritime Policy: India and Indian Ocean Region.

6. India's Policy towards South Asia ,East and Southeast Asia in 21st Century

References:

- Bajpai, Kanti, and Harsh V. Pant. *India's Foreign Policy: An Overview*. Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Ganguly, Sumit. *Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press, 2012.
- Malone, David M. *Does the Elephant Dance?: Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press, 2011.
- Appadorai, A., and M.S. Rajan. *India's Foreign Policy and Relations*.
- Tharoor, Shashi. *Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century*. Penguin Books, 2012.
- Cohen, Stephen P. *Shooting for a Century: The India-Pakistan Conundrum*. Brookings Institution Press, 2013.
- Garver, John W. *Protracted Contest: Sino-Indian Rivalry in the Twentieth Century*. University of Washington Press, 2001.
- Tellis, Ashley J., and Aroop Mukharji (eds). *Is a India-US Strategic Partnership Possible?* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2015.
- Rajan, M.S. *India and International Organizations*. Longman, 1981.
- Pant, Harsh V. *Indian Defence Policy: Continuity and Change*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Raja Mohan, C. *Samudra Manthan: Sino-Indian Rivalry in the Indo-Pacific*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2
- Ganguly, Sumit (ed.). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Muni, S.D. *India's Look East Policy: The Strategic Shift in India's Foreign Policy*. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2011.

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Major): Gender and Politics in India

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 603/ MJC-15

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objectives: The course is an attempt to understand the various aspects of gender in Indian context. As we know that in our country women are considered as one of the most oppressed sections in society, so they need to be improved. The course is trying to mapping the problems, issues and different approaches to address them.

Course Outcome: the course is most critical for the students who want to join NGO's and wish to become a social activist. The course is also helpful for those who want to join academia or civil services.

1. Issue of Gender in Post-Independence India: Constitutional Rights and Privileges of Indian Women. Role of National and State Women's Commissions.
2. State's Approaches to Gender based violence in India – Dowry, Domestic and Sexual Violence. The role of Patriarchy and the Politics of Rape.
3. Status of Indian Women in respect of Caste, Class and Religion. The importance of Gender in Indian Politics.
4. Nature and Scope of Women's movement in Independent India: Mainstream and Grassroots. The issue of Empowerment and participation in Decision-making Process.
5. Women Welfare: the role of Family and Civil Society. Gender and Development: The place of women in mainstream developmental Process. Indian women in Labour market: Productive and reproductive.
6. The issue of Gender and Sexuality in Indian Context. The movement of the homosexual rights.

References

"The SAGE Handbook of Feminist Theory"

"A Concise Companion to Feminist Theory"

"Feminist Theory: A Very Short Introduction"

"Encyclopedia of Gender and Society"

"The SAGE Encyclopedia of LGBTQ Studies"

"The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Gender and Sexuality Studies"

"Gender & Society"

"GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies"

"European Journal of Women's Studies"

"Men and Masculinities"

"American Women Through Time"

"Black Women in America"

National Organization for Women (NOW)

National Women's Studies Association (NWSA)

"The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics"

"Numbers and Beyond: The Relevance of Critical Mass in Gender Research"

Various libguides from universities like Northern Illinois University, Lunds universitet, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Brown University

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Major): Research Methodology: An Introduction

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 604/ MJC-16

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course objective: The purpose of the course is to understand and discuss the role and importance of research modalities in the humanities and social sciences. The objective is to enable the students to identify and discuss the issues and concepts salient to the research process. Students have to equip the skills of data collection, interpretation and use of different methods and techniques of qualitative and quantitative research. It enables the students to identify the problem, prepare the research design and use of tools and techniques in pursuance of research.

Course Outcome: After successfully learning this course students will be able to explain, compare and prepare the key elements of a research proposal / reports / projects. They will be able to compare and contrast quantitative and qualitative research paradigms and they also explain the rationale of research.

UNIT – I Research in social sciences:

- (a) An Introduction to Research: Meaning, Objectives and Characteristics; Review of Literature; Hypothesis; Identifying and Formulating Research Problem.**
- (b) Research Design: Features of Preparing Good Research Design; Various Types: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental).**
- (c) Types of Research: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed methods.**

UNIT – II Use of Tools / Techniques in Collecting Data:

- (a) Sampling and Survey**
- (b) Questionnaire and Schedule**
- (c) Interview Techniques.**

UNIT – III Writing Dissertation:

- (a) Ethical issues related to publication.**
- (b) Preparing Layout of a Research paper.**
- (c) Access on-line Journals/ Information and Database.**
- (d) Referencing style.**

References:

- Babbie, E. et al. (2012). *Adventures in Social Research: Data Analysis Using SPSS 14.0 and 15.0 for Windows*, (8th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods*, (4th edition). London: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing among Five Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.
- Krathwohl, D. R. (1988). How to prepare a research proposal: Guidelines for funding and dissertations in the social and behavioral sciences. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.
- Gideon, L. (Ed.). (2012). *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. Springer.
- Cooley, L., & Lewkowicz, J. (2003). *Dissertation Writing in Practice: Turning Ideas into Text*. Aberdeen: Hong Kong University Press.
- Garfield, E. (1996). When to Cite: The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy, 66(4), pp. 449-458.
- Hall, P. (1990). Helpful Hints for Writing Dissertations in Comparative Politics. PS: Political Science and Politics, 23(4), pp. 596-598.
- Knopf, J. (2006). Doing a Literature Review. PS: Political Science and Politics, 39(1), pp. 127-132.
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BANKURA UNIVERSITY, B.A. (NEP) POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Minor): Indian Administration

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 605/ MN-06

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course is an intercourse of History, Politics and Public Administration. The key objective of this course is to acquaint our students on the legacy of Indian Administration since Kautilya's time. Local level administration as well as revenue system and financial administration of Gupta and Mughal era will also be discussed here. Touching important British administrative legacies on our current system, course thus subsequently shifts to present Union, State and grassroots level administration.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this semester our students will attain knowledge on the evolution and growth of Indian Administration including its origin based on different administrative system in ancient and medieval period. Students will be able to response on the queries regarding administrative structure operate at the Centre, State and local level. Need and importance behind introducing 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992 will also be comprehended.

Unit- I: Evolution of Indian Administration:

- a. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra': Saptanga Theory of State.
- b. Gupta Period: Local Administration.
- c. Mughal Administration: Revenue System, Mansabdari System.
- d. British Colonial Administration: Salient Features; significance of Government of India Act, 1935.

Unit- II: Union Government and Administration:

- a. President: Election, Powers and Functions and Position.

- b. Prime Minister: Powers and Functions.
- c. Council of Ministers: Composition and Working.
- d. Cabinet Secretariat: Structure and Roles.

Unit- III: State Government and Administration:

- a. Governor: Powers and Functions; Relevance.
- b. Chief Minister: Powers and Functions; Position.
- c. Council of Ministers: Composition and Functions.
- d. State Secretariat: Organisation and Functions.

Unit- IV: Local-Self Government:

- a. Urban Local-Self Governance: Characteristics of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- b. Composition and Functions of Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
- c. Municipalities: Categories, Composition and Functions.
- d. Rural Local-Self Governance: Characteristics of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- e. Composition, Powers and Functions of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.

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