DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSAM UNIVERSITY, SILCHAR

Curriculum for FYUG Programme under NEP-2020(w.e.f. 2023-24)

Discipline Specific Core (DSC)

Sem.	Papers	Credits	Name of Papers
1st	DSC-101	3	Introduction to Political Theory
-	DSC-102	3	Indian Government and Politics
2nd	DSC-151	3	Political Theory-Concepts and Debates
-	DSC-152	3	Political Process in India
3rd	DSC-201	4	Comparative Government and Politics
-	DSC-202	4	International Relations
4th	DSC-251	4	World Constitutions
-	DSC-252	4	Introduction to International Politics
-	DSC-253	4	Indian Political Thought I
5th	DSC-301	4	Perspectives on Public Administration
-	DSC-302	4	Western Political Thought I
-	DSC-303	4	Indian Political Thought II
6th	DSC-351	4	Western Political Thought II
-	DSC-352	4	International Law and Organizations
-	DSC-353	4	Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective
-	DSC-354	4	Global Politics
7th	DSC-401	4	Public Policy and Administration in India
-	DSC-402	4	Modern Political Analysis
-	DSC-403	4	Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World
-	DSC-404	4	Human Rights: Concepts and Issues
8th	DSC-451	4	Political Sociology/Research Methodology
-	DSC-452	4	Freedom Movement and Politics in North East India
-	DSC-453	4	Development Process and Social Movements in India
-	DSC-454	4	Conflicts and Peace Building
-	452+453+454	12	DISSERTATION

Discipline Specific Minor (DSM)

Papers	Name of Papers
101/151	Introduction to Political Theory
201/351	Comparative Government and Politics
251/252	Indian Political System
301/302	Perspectives on Public Administration
401/451	Introduction to International Relations

DSM STRUCTURE

SEM	1st Minor	2nd Minor
1st	101	-
2nd	-	151
3rd	201	-
4th	251	252
5th	301	302
6th	-	351
7th	401	-
8th	-	451

Inter Disciplinary Course (IDC)

Sem.	Papers	Credits	Name of Papers
1	IDC-101	3	Political Theory-Basic Concepts
2	IDC-151	3	Indian Political System
3	IDC-201	3	Introduction to International Relations

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Sem.	Papers	Credits	Name of Papers
1	SEC-101	3	Legislative Support
2	SEC-151	3	Public Opinion and Survey Research
3	SEC-201	3	Democratic Awareness and Legal Literacy

U. G. SYLLABUS- NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 1st Semester

PLS: DSC 101: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the fundamental concepts, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory.

2) To differentiate between politics, political science, and political theory, and recognize their interconnections.

3) To explore the meaning, forms, characteristics, merits, and demerits of democracy and analyze the conditions for its success.

4) To examine the concept of liberty, its definition, features, and different forms, along with the safeguards necessary for preserving liberty.

5) To investigate the meaning, features, kinds, and interrelationship between liberty and equality, and understand the role of equality in political theory.

6) To study the development of the idea of justice, different types of justice, and analyze John Rawls' theory of justice, as well as feminist and subaltern perspectives on justice.

7) To critically evaluate the principles of fairness in the context of protective discrimination and the role of the state in intervening in the institution of the family.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Politics: Meaning and Difference with Political Science and Political Theory. Political Theory: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Relevance.	
2	Basic Concepts: I Democracy: Meaning, Forms, Characteristics, Merits and Demerits, The Pre-conditions for the Success of Democracy. Liberty: Definition, Features, Forms of Liberty; Safeguards of Liberty. Equality: Meaning, Features, Kinds of Equality; Relation between Liberty and Equality.	

	Justice: Development of the Idea, Types of Justice, Rawls' Theory of Justice.	
3	Basic Concepts: II Citizenship: Meaning, Features, Genesis and Development; Methods of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship. Rights- Meaning, Features, Kinds of Rights, Human Rights & the UNO. State: Definition, Evolution, Relationship between State and Civil Society.	
4	Debates in Political Theory: I Is Democracy Compatible with Economic Growth? Is Censorship Justified? Grounds of Censorship and its Limits.	
5	Debates in Political Theory: II Does Protective Discrimination violate Principles of Fairness? Should the State intervene in the Institution of the Family?	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory.

2) Differentiate between politics, political science, and political theory and understand their interconnections.

3) Analyze the characteristics, merits, and demerits of democracy and evaluate the conditions for its success.

4) Identify and explain different kinds of rights, including human rights, and understand their importance in the international context.

5) Analyze and present arguments on the compatibility of democracy with economic growth and the justifications and limits of censorship.

6) Critically evaluate the principles of fairness in relation to protective discrimination and the role of the state in intervening in the institution of the family.

References

1. Heywood, A. (2013). Political Theory: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Held, D. (2006). Models of Democracy. Stanford University Press.

3. Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom. Oxford University Press.

4. Rawls, J. (1971). A Theory of Justice. Harvard University Press.

5. Pateman, C. (1988). The Sexual Contract. Polity Press.

6. Marshall, T. H. (1950). Citizenship and Social Class. Pluto Press.

7. Shue, H. (1996). Basic Rights: Subsistence, Affluence, and U.S. Foreign Policy. Princeton University Press.

8. Cohen, J. (1989). Capitalism, Freedom, and the Proletariat. Ethics, 99(4), 906-931. doi:10.1086/293062

9 . Keane, J. (1998). Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions. Stanford University Press.

10. Weber, M. (1919). Politics as a Vocation. In H. H. Gerth & C. Wright Mills (Eds.), From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology. Routledge.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2018). Introduction to Political Theory. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 1st Semester

PLS: DSC 102: INDIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the historical context and significance of the making of the Indian Constitution, along with its salient features and underlying philosophy.

2) To examine the Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Constitution and understand their significance in protecting citizens' rights and promoting civic responsibilities.

3) To explore the Directive Principles of State Policy and their role in guiding the government's socio-economic objectives and welfare initiatives.

4) To analyze the concept of federalism in the Indian context, including the division of powers between the Union and the states, and understand the dynamics of Union-State relations.

5) To study the emergency provisions in the Constitution and their implications for governance during times of crisis.

6) To discuss the 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, with a focus on administration in the hill districts of Assam, and analyze its implications for regional governance.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Making of the Indian Constitution, Salient Features and Philosophy of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.	
2	Federalism: Nature of Federalism, Union-State Relations, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission.	
3	The Executive: President- Election, Impeachment Procedure, Powers and Functions.	

	Prime Minister- Appointment and Role and Functions. Union Council of Ministers- Composition, Powers and Functions.	
4	The Legislature: Parliament- Composition, Powers and Functions, Relations between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court- Composition and Jurisdiction, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.	
5	Political Institutions at the Local Level: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies. Discussion on 6th Schedule with reference to Administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Explain the historical background and significance of the Indian Constitution, identify its salient features, and understand the underlying philosophy.

2) Analyze and interpret the Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Constitution and their importance in safeguarding citizens' rights and promoting civic responsibilities.

3) Evaluate the Directive Principles of State Policy and understand their role in guiding government policies for socio-economic welfare.

4) Analyze the concept of federalism in the Indian context, including the division of powers between the Union and the states, and understand the dynamics of Union-State relations.

Discuss and analyze the emergency provisions in the Constitution and their implications for

5) Analyze the appointment process, powers, and functions of the Prime Minister and evaluate the composition and role of the Union Council of Ministers.

6) Analyze the composition, powers, and functions of Parliament, including the relations between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

7) Understand the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, analyze the concept of judicial review, and evaluate the role of judicial activism in shaping Indian governance.

References

1. Basu, D. D. (2006). Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.
2. Austin, G. (2003). Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience. Oxford University Press.
3. Kashyap, S. C. (2012). Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law. National Book Trust, India.
4. Durga Das Basu. (2018). Commentary on the Constitution of India: Based on Supreme Court Judgments. LexisNexis.
5. Sharma, B. R. (2013). The Framing of India's Constitution: Select Documents. Oxford University Press.
6. Jayal, N. G. (2001). Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism, and Development in Contemporary India. Oxford University Press.
7. Khanna, M. L. (2010). Making of India's Constitution. Eastern Book Company.
8. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, M., Mukherjee, A., & Panikkar, K. N. (2018). India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin Books India.
9. Jha, D. N. (2009). Indian Constitution at Work: Textbook in Political Science for Class XI. NCERT.
10. Mahendra Prasad Singh. (2015). Indian Constitution: Text and Context. Pearson.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2014). Government and Politics in India. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 1st Semester

PLS: DSM 101: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To familiarize students with the meaning of politics and differentiate it from political science and political theory.

2) To understand the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory and its relationship to the study of politics.

3) To analyze the concept of democracy, including its various forms, characteristics, merits, and demerits, and identify the pre-conditions necessary for the success of democracy.

4) To examine the concept of liberty, including its definition, features, and different forms, and understand the safeguards required to protect individual liberties.

5) To explore the meaning, features, and different kinds of equality and analyze the relationship between liberty and equality.

6) To critically evaluate the principles of fairness in relation to protective discrimination and explore the role of the state in intervening in the institution of the family.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Politics: Meaning and Difference with Political Science and Political Theory. Political Theory: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Relevance.	
2	Basic Concepts: I Democracy: Meaning, Forms, Characteristics, Merits and Demerits, The Pre-conditions for the Success of Democracy. Liberty: Definition, Features, Forms of Liberty; Safeguards of Liberty. Equality: Meaning, Features, Kinds of Equality; Relation between Liberty and Equality. Justice: Development of the Idea, Types of Justice, Rawls' Theory of	

	Justice.	
3	Basic Concepts: II Citizenship: Meaning, Features, Genesis and Development; Methods of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship. Rights- Meaning, Features, Kinds of Rights, Human Rights & the UNO. State: Definition, Evolution, Relationship between State and Civil Society.	
4	Debates in Political Theory: I Is Democracy Compatible with Economic Growth? Is Censorship Justified? Grounds of Censorship and its Limits.	
5	Debates in Political Theory: II Does Protective Discrimination violate Principles of Fairness? Should the State intervene in the Institution of the Family?	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Differentiate between politics, political science, and political theory, and understand their interrelationships.

2) Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory in the study of politics.

3) Analyze and evaluate the various forms, characteristics, merits, and demerits of democracy, and identify the pre-conditions necessary for its success.

4) Identify and describe the features and different forms of liberty, and understand the safeguards required to protect individual liberties.

5) Analyze the meaning, features, and different kinds of equality and evaluate the relationship between liberty and equality.

6) Evaluate the principles of fairness in relation to protective discrimination and analyze the role of the state in intervening in the institution of the family.

References

1. Heywood, A. (2013). Political Theory: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Held, D. (2006). Models of Democracy. Stanford University Press.

3. Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom. Oxford University Press.

4. Rawls, J. (1971). A Theory of Justice. Harvard University Press.

5. Pateman, C. (1988). The Sexual Contract. Polity Press.

6. Marshall, T. H. (1950). Citizenship and Social Class. Pluto Press.

7. Shue, H. (1996). Basic Rights: Subsistence, Affluence, and U.S. Foreign Policy. Princeton University Press.

8. Cohen, J. (1989). Capitalism, Freedom, and the Proletariat. Ethics, 99(4), 906-931. doi:10.1086/293062

9 . Keane, J. (1998). Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions. Stanford University Press.

10. Weber, M. (1919). Politics as a Vocation. In H. H. Gerth & C. Wright Mills (Eds.), From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology. Routledge.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2018). Introduction to Political Theory. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 1st Semester

PLS: IDC 101: POLITICAL THEORY – BASIC CONCEPTS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political science and its relationships with history, economics, and sociology.

2. To examine the concept of the state, including its definition and the elements that constitute it.

3. To explore different theories of the origin of the state, including the divine origin, the social contract, and the evolutionary theories.

4. To analyze various theories regarding the nature of the state, including idealist, organismic, juridical, and Marxian perspectives.

5. To understand the meaning, definition, and different kinds of sovereignty, and analyze Austin's theory and the pluralistic theory of sovereignty.

6. To study different forms of government, including democratic and dictatorial, unitary and federal, as well as parliamentary and presidential systems.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Political Science: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Relevance, Relations with History, Economics and Sociology.	
2	Idea of State: Definition, Elements of the State, Theories of Origin of State: The Divine Origin, The Social Contract and The Evolutionary.	
3	Theories of Nature of the State: Idealist, Organismic, Juridical and Marxian.	

4	Sovereignty: Meaning, Definition and Kinds of Sovereignty, Austin's Theory and Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty.	
5	Forms of Government: Democratic and Dictatorial; Unitary and Federal; Parliamentary and Presidential.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political science and understand its relationships with history, economics, and sociology.

2. Define the concept of the state and identify its essential elements.

3. Evaluate different theories of the origin of the state, including the divine origin, the social contract, and the evolutionary perspectives.

4. Analyze and compare various theories regarding the nature of the state, including idealist, organismic, juridical, and Marxian perspectives.

5. Define sovereignty, understand its meaning and different kinds, and critically evaluate Austin's theory and the pluralistic theory of sovereignty.

6. Develop research and analytical skills through the study of political theory and its basic concepts.

References

1. Heywood, A. (2021). Political Theory: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Dryzek, J. S., Honig, B., & Phillips, A. (Eds.). (2019). The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory. Oxford University Press.

3. Beetham, D., & Boyle, K. (2019). Political Theory and the Modern State: Essays on State, Power, and Democracy. Palgrave Macmillan.

4. Brown, W. (2019). Undoing the Demos: Neoliberalism's Stealth Revolution. Zone Books.

5. Cohen, J., & Arato, A. (2017). Civil Society and Political Theory. MIT Press.

6. Fraser, N., & Honneth, A. (Eds.). (2021). Redistribution or Recognition?: A Political-Philosophical Exchange (2nd ed.). Verso.

7. Sandel, M. J. (2020). The Tyranny of Merit: What's Become of the Common Good? Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

8. Shklar, J. N. (2018). Ordinary Vices. Harvard University Press.

9. Sen, A. (2017). Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do? Penguin Books.

10. Young, I. M. (2018). Justice and the Politics of Difference. Princeton University Press.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2009). Introduction to Political Theory. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 1st Semester

PLS: SEC 101: LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 50 Internal- 30 Project/Field work- 20)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the role, powers, and functions of people's representatives in the Parliament and State Legislatures.

2. To examine the role and functions of people's representatives in rural and urban local self-governments.

3. To familiarize students with the central legislative processes, including law-making procedures (ordinary and financial) and the constitution amendment procedure.

4. To understand the types of parliamentary committees, their role in the legislative process, and the specific functions of standing committees and finance committees.

5. To analyze the role of the Parliament in the Union Budget process.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	People's Representatives and their Powers and Functions: Members of the Parliament and State Legislatures.	
2	Role and Functions of People's Representatives in Rural and Urban Local Self-Governments.	
3	Central Legislative Processes: Law making procedures- Ordinary and Financial, Constitution Amendment Procedure.	
4	Parliamentary Committees**:** Types, Role of Standing Committees and Finance Committees.	
5	The Union Budget: Role of the Parliament.	

Course Outcomes :

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

1. Identify and explain the role, powers, and functions of people's representatives in the Parliament and State Legislatures.

2. Analyze and evaluate the role and functions of people's representatives in rural and urban local self-governments.

3. Understand the central legislative processes, including the procedures for law-making (ordinary and financial) and the constitution amendment procedure.

4. Describe and analyze the different types of parliamentary committees and their contributions to the legislative process, with a focus on standing committees and finance committees.

5. Explain the role of the Parliament in the Union Budget process and analyze its significance in the governance of the country.

6. Apply the knowledge and understanding of legislative processes and the role of people's representatives to critically evaluate and assess the functioning of the legislative bodies.

7. Develop research skills to gather information on legislative processes and practices.

References

1. Mathew, G. (2016). Parliament of India. National Book Trust, India.

2. Shiva Kumar, A. K. (2016). State Legislatures in India: Structure, Functioning, Conduct of Business and Powers and Privileges. LexisNexis.

3. Rajya Sabha Secretariat. (2020). Parliament of India: An Overview. Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

4. Basu, D. D. (2018). The Constitution of India: Role of Parliament in Constitutional Amendments. LexisNexis.

5. Vittal, N. (2019). Parliament and State Legislatures in India: Powers, Functions and Privileges. Routledge.

6. Austin, G., & Dhavan, R. (Eds.). (2016). The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal. Oxford University Press.

7. Mohanty, M. (2020). Budgetary Institutions and the Role of Parliament in India. Routledge.

8. Chakrabarti, M., & Sharma, N. R. (2020). Understanding the Indian Parliament: Institutions, Procedures and Perspectives. Pearson.

9. Dhavan, R. (2017). The Indian Constitution: An Introduction. Orient Blackswan.

10. Raju, P. V. (2017). Parliamentary Committees in India: Structure, Functioning and Efficacy. Oxford University Press.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Legislative Support. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 2nd Semester

PLS: DSC 151: POLITICAL THEORY – CONCEPTS AND DEBATES

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the importance of freedom and analyze different conceptions of liberty, including negative liberty and positive liberty.

2. To examine the significance of equality and explore different perspectives on equality, including formal equality, political equality, and egalitarianism, with a focus on the Indian context and the concept of differential treatment.

3. To study the idea of justice and analyze different types of justice, including procedural justice, distributive justice, and global justice.

4. To explore the universality of rights and understand the concepts of natural rights, moral rights, and legal rights, as well as the three generations of rights.

5. To engage in major debates on human rights and multiculturalism, including the debate between universalism and cultural relativism regarding human rights, and the concept of multiculturalism and its relationship with the idea of toleration.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Core Concepts: Importance of Freedom: Negative Liberty, Positive Liberty.	
2	Significance of Equality: Formal Equality, Political and Egalitarianism with reference to Indian Concept and Differential Treatment.	
3	Idea of Justice: Procedural, Distributive and Global.	
4	Universality of Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal, The Three Generations of Rights.	
	Major Debates on Human Rights and Multiculturalism:	

5	Human Rights- Universalism Vs Cultural Relativism. Multiculturalism and the Idea of Toleration.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Analyze and evaluate different conceptions of freedom, including negative liberty and positive liberty, and understand their significance in political theory.

2. Critically evaluate the concept of equality, including formal equality, political equality, and egalitarianism, in the context of the Indian concept of differential treatment.

3. Understand and analyze different types of justice, including procedural justice, distributive justice, and global justice, and evaluate their implications in political theory.

4. Explain the universality of rights and understand the concepts of natural rights, moral rights, and legal rights, as well as the three generations of rights.

5. Develop critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate different arguments and perspectives on political theory concepts and debates.

6. Enhance research skills through the study of political theory concepts and debates, and engage in independent research to explore relevant topics.

7. Communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, about the core concepts and debates in political theory, demonstrating a clear understanding of the subject matter.

References

1. Heywood, A. (2017). Political Theory: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Berlin, I. (2002). Four Essays on Liberty. Oxford University Press.

3. Dworkin, R. (2011). Justice for Hedgehogs. Harvard University Press.

4. Sen, A. (2009). The Idea of Justice. Harvard University Press.

5. Rawls, J. (2009). A Theory of Justice. Harvard University Press.

6. Raz, J. (1986). The Morality of Freedom. Clarendon Press.

7. Nussbaum, M. C. (2011). Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach. Harvard University Press.

8. Ignatieff, M. (2002). Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry. Princeton University Press.

9. Kymlicka, W. (1995). Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights. Oxford University Press.

10. Taylor, C. (1994). Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition. Princeton University Press.

11. Johari, Gupta (2020-21). Political Theory- Concepts & Debates. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 2nd Semester

PLS: DSC 152: POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the functioning of political parties and the party system in India, and analyze the transition from a one dominant party system to multi-party coalitions.

2) To examine major social issues in India, including caste, class, and patriarchy, and analyze the debates surrounding secularism and communalism in the context of religion and politics.

3) To explore the growing trends of regional aspirations in India, and analyze the politics of secession and accommodation.

4) To study significant social movements in India, such as the tribal movement (Santhal Movement, Bodo Movement), environmental movements (Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan), and the women's movement.

5) To examine the development strategies implemented in India since independence, including the strategy of planned development and the impact of neo-liberalism and new economic reforms.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Political Parties and the Party System, Trends, From One Dominant Party system to Multi- Party Coalitions.	
2	Major Issues in India: Caste, Class and Patriarchy. Religion and Politics: Debates on Secularism and Communalism.	
3	Regional Aspirations: The Growing Trends, Politics of Secession and Accommodation.	
4	Social Movements in India:	

	Tribal Movement: Santhal Movement, Bodo Movement. Environmental Movement: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolon. Women's Movement.	
5	Development Strategy in India Since Independence: Strategy of Planned Development. Neo-liberalism: New Economic Reforms.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Analyze and understand the functioning of political parties and the party system in India, and evaluate the implications of a transition from a one dominant party system to multi-party coalitions.

2) Critically evaluate and analyze major social issues in India, such as caste, class, and patriarchy, and assess the debates surrounding secularism and communalism in the context of religion and politics.

3) Identify and analyze the growing trends of regional aspirations in India, and evaluate the dynamics of politics related to secession and accommodation.

4) Analyze and evaluate significant social movements in India, including the tribal movement (Santhal Movement, Bodo Movement), environmental movements (Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan), and the women's movement, and understand their impact on the political landscape.

5) Evaluate and analyze the development strategies implemented in India since independence, including the strategy of planned development and the implications of neo-liberalism and new economic reforms.

6) Develop an awareness and understanding of the complexities and challenges of the political process in India, and recognize its significance in the country's governance and development.

Reference

1. Basu, D. (2019). An Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.
2. Kohli, A. (2018). The Success of India's Democracy. Cambridge University Press.
3. Chhibber, P. K., & Nooruddin, I. (2020). The Politics of Party Competition in India: States, Parties and Voters. Oxford University Press.
4. Brass, P. R. (2014). The Politics of India since Independence. Cambridge University Press.
5. Yadav, Y., & Palshikar, S. (2017). Party System Change, Coalition Politics, and the Indian Party System. Oxford University Press.

6. Roy, R. (2018). The Decline of the Caste Question: Identity, Politics, and Electoral Mobilization. Oxford University Press.
7. Kothari, R. (2018). Politics in India. Orient Blackswan.
8. Sridharan, E. (Ed.). (2020). The Oxford Handbook of Indian Politics. Oxford University Press.
9. Chandra, K. (2017). Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Head Counts in India. Cambridge University Press.
10. Jaffrelot, C. (2016). The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics: 1925 to the 1990s. Permanent Black.
1. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Indian Government and Politics. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 2nd Semester

PLS: DSM 151: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the meaning of politics and differentiate it from political science and political theory.

2) To define and explain the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory.

3) To analyze and discuss the basic concepts of political theory, including democracy, liberty, equality, and justice.

4) To examine the meaning, features, genesis, and development of citizenship and understand the methods of acquisition and loss of citizenship.

5) To explore the concept of rights, including their meaning, features, kinds, with a focus on human rights and the role of the United Nations.

6) To define the state, understand its evolution, and analyze the relationship between the state and civil society.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Politics: Meaning and Difference with Political Science and Political Theory. Political Theory: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Relevance.	
2	Basic Concepts: I Democracy: Meaning, Forms, Characteristics, Merits and Demerits, The Pre-conditions for the Success of Democracy. Liberty: Definition, Features, Forms of Liberty; Safeguards of Liberty. Equality: Meaning, Features, Kinds of Equality; Relation between Liberty and Equality. Justice: Development of the Idea, Types of Justice, Rawls' Theory of Justice.	
3	Basic Concepts: II Citizenship: Meaning, Features, Genesis and Development; Methods of	

	Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship. Rights- Meaning, Features, Kinds of Rights, Human Rights & the UNO. State: Definition, Evolution, Relationship between State and Civil Society.	
4	Debates in Political Theory: I Is Democracy Compatible with Economic Growth? Is Censorship Justified? Grounds of Censorship and its Limits.	
5	Debates in Political Theory: II Does Protective Discrimination violate Principles of Fairness? Should the State intervene in the Institution of the Family?	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Differentiate between politics, political science, and political theory, and understand their interrelationships.

2. Define and explain the meaning, nature, scope, and relevance of political theory.

3. Analyze and discuss the concepts of democracy, liberty, equality, and justice, and understand their significance in political theory.

4. Describe and analyze the meaning, features, genesis, and development of citizenship, and understand the methods of acquiring and losing citizenship.

5. Identify and explain the meaning, features, and different kinds of rights, with a specific focus on human rights and the role of the United Nations.

6. Communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, about the fundamental concepts and debates in political theory, demonstrating a clear understanding of the subject matter.

References

1. Heywood, A. (2017). Political Theory: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Bevir, M. (2016). The Logic of the History of Ideas. Cambridge University Press.

3. Dryzek, J. S., Honig, B., & Phillips, A. (Eds.). (2019). The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory. Oxford University Press.

4. Rawls, J. (1971). A Theory of Justice. Harvard University Press.

5. Pateman, C. (1988). The Sexual Contract. Polity Press.

6. Marshall, T. H. (1950). Citizenship and Social Class. Pluto Press.

7. Shue, H. (1996). Basic Rights: Subsistence, Affluence, and U.S. Foreign Policy. Princeton University Press.

8. Cohen, J. (1989). Capitalism, Freedom, and the Proletariat. Ethics, 99(4), 906-931.

9. Keane, J. (1998). Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions. Stanford University Press.

10. Weber, M. (1919). Politics as a Vocation. In H. H. Gerth & C. Wright Mills (Eds.), From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology. Routledge.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2018). Introduction to Political Theory. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 2nd Semester

PLS: IDC 151: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the making of the Constitution of India and the significance of its salient features.

2. To analyze and understand the provisions related to the Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

3. To examine the role, powers, and functions of the President of India, including the election process, impeachment procedure, and emergency powers.

4. To understand the appointment process and role of the Prime Minister of India, as well as the composition, powers, and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5. To study the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament of India, including the relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, and the parliamentary control over the Executive.

6. To explore the structure of the judiciary in India and understand the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as well as the concept of judicial review.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Constitution of India: Making of the Constitution, The Preamble, Salient Features.	
2	The Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.	
3	Executive in India: I The President of India: Election, Impeachment Procedure, Powers and Functions, Emergency Powers.	
4	Executive in India: II The Prime Minister: Appointment and Role of the Prime Minister.	

	Union Council of Ministers: Composition of the Council, Powers and Functions, Relationship between the Prime Minister and Union Council of Ministers.	
5	Union Legislature: The Parliament of India: Composition, Powers and Functions, Relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, Parliamentary control over the Executive. Judiciary in India: Judicial Structure, The Supreme Court- Composition and Jurisdiction, Judicial Review.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1)Explain the process and significance of the making of the Constitution of India and identify its salient features.

2) Analyze and understand the provisions related to Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

3) Evaluate and analyze the role, powers, and functions of the President of India, including the election process, impeachment procedure, and emergency powers.

4) Understand the appointment process and role of the Prime Minister of India and evaluate the composition, powers, and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5) Analyze and evaluate the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament of India, including the relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, and the mechanisms of parliamentary control over the Executive.

6) Enhance research skills through the study of the Indian political system and engage in independent research to explore relevant topics.

7) Communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, about the Indian political system, demonstrating a clear understanding of the subject matter.

Reference

1. Basu, D. D. (2019). An Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.

2. Mathew, G. (2016). Parliament of India. National Book Trust, India.

3. Kashyap, S. C. (2012). Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law. National Book Trust, India.

4. Austin, G. (2003). Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience. Oxford University Press.

5. Sharma, B. R. (2013). The Framing of India's Constitution: Select Documents. Oxford University Press.

6. Durga Das Basu. (2018). Commentary on the Constitution of India: Based on Supreme Court Judgments. LexisNexis.

7. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, M., Mukherjee, A., & Panikkar, K. N. (2018). India's Struggle for Independence. Penguin Books India.

8. Mahendra Prasad Singh. (2015). Indian Constitution: Text and Context. Pearson.

9. Jain, M. P. (2020). Indian Constitutional Law: Text, Cases and Materials. LexisNexis.

10. Lahiri, S. N. (2018). The Judicial System of India: Issues and Concerns. Oxford University Press.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2014). Government and Politics in India. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 2nd Semester

PLS: SEC 151: PUBLIC OPINION AND SURVEY RESEARCH

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 50 Internal- 30 Project/Field work- 20)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the definition of public opinion, its characteristics, and its role in democratic societies.

2) To comprehend the concept of sampling in survey research, including its meaning, types, and the concept of sampling error.

3) To explore different interviewing techniques and pitfalls, as well as the meaning, merits, and demerits of questionnaires and schedules as data collection tools.

4) To introduce the basics of data processing and data analysis, with a focus on content analysis and discourse analysis.

5) To understand the concept of opinion polls, particularly exit polls, through case studies such as Lok Niti and NDTV, and evaluate their merits and demerits.

Course Outcomes for "Public Opinion and Survey Research":

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Public Opinion: Definition, Characteristics and Its Role.	
2	Sampling: Meaning, Types, Sampling Error.	
3	Interviewing: Interview Techniques, Pitfalls; Questionnaire: Meaning, Merits and Demerits; Schedule: Meaning, Merits and Demerits.	
4	Introduction to Data Processing and Data Analysis: Content Analysis, Discourse Analysis.	
5	Understanding Opinion Polls: Exit Polls: Case Studies of Lok Niti and NDTV, Merits and Demerits.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Define public opinion and identify its characteristics, and understand its role in shaping democratic processes and decision-making.

2) Explain the concept of sampling in survey research, including its meaning, different types, and the factors contributing to sampling error.

3) Apply various interviewing techniques, identify potential pitfalls, and demonstrate proficiency in designing and utilizing questionnaires and schedules for data collection.

4) Understand the basics of data processing and data analysis, including content analysis and discourse analysis, and apply these methods to analyze and interpret survey data.

5) Critically evaluate and analyze the merits and demerits of opinion polls, particularly exit polls, through the examination of case studies such as Lok Niti and NDTV.

6) Apply the knowledge gained about public opinion and survey research to assess and understand public sentiment on various social, political, and economic issues.

7) Develop effective communication skills to present survey research findings and engage in discussions on public opinion topics.

References

1. Berelson, B., Lazarsfeld, P., & McPhee, W. (2018). Voting: A Study of Opinion Formation in a Presidential Campaign. Routledge.

2. Neuman, W. L. (2013). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Pearson.

3. Fowler, F. J. (2013). Survey Research Methods (5th ed.). Sage Publications.

4. Converse, J. M., & Schuman, H. (2011). Conversations at Random: Survey Research as Interviewers See It. John Wiley & Sons.

5. Lavrakas, P. J. (2017). Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods (2nd ed.). Sage Publications.

6. Groves, R. M., Fowler, F. J., Couper, M. P., Lepkowski, J. M., Singer, E., & Tourangeau, R. (2011). Survey Methodology. John Wiley & Sons.

7. Krosnick, J. A., & Presser, S. (2010). Question and Questionnaire Design. In P. V. Marsden & J. D. Wright (Eds.), Handbook of Survey Research (2nd ed., pp. 263-313). Emerald Group Publishing.

8. Salant, P., & Dillman, D. A. (2019). How to Conduct Your Own Survey. John Wiley & Sons.

9. Pew Research Center. (2016). Pew Research Center Methods 101: Survey Research.

10. Dillman, D. A., Smyth, J. D., & Christian, L. M. (2014). Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method. John Wiley & Sons.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2020). Public Opinion and Survey Research. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 3rd Semester

PLS: DSC 201: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1) To understand the meaning, nature, scope, evolution, and significance of comparative politics as a field of study.

2) To compare different types of political regimes, including authoritarian and democratic systems, as well as monarchical and republican systems.

3) To explore and classify political systems based on their institutional characteristics, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, and federal and unitary systems.

4) To analyze contemporary debates on the nature of the state, including the shift from state-centric security to human-centric security and the changing nature of the nation-state in the context of globalization.

5) To conduct a comparative study of the constitutional systems of Great Britain and the United States of America, examining their similarities and differences.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution and Significance.	
2	Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic; Monarchy and Republic.	
3	Classifications of Political Systems: Parliamentary and Presidential; Federal and Unitary.	
4	Contemporary Debates on the Nature of State: From State Centric Security to Human Centric Security, Changing Nature of Nation-State in the Context of Globalization.	
5	A Comparative study of Constitutional Systems: The Great Britain and the United State of America.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1) Understand and explain the meaning, nature, scope, evolution, and significance of comparative politics as a field of study.

2) Compare and contrast different types of political regimes, such as authoritarian and democratic systems, and monarchical and republican systems, and evaluate their implications for governance and political dynamics.

3) Classify political systems based on their institutional characteristics, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, and federal and unitary systems, and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each.

4) Analyze and critically evaluate contemporary debates on the nature of the state, including the shift from state-centric security to human-centric security and the impact of globalization on the nation-state.

5) Conduct a comparative study of the constitutional systems of Great Britain and the United States of America, and identify and analyze the similarities and differences between their political institutions and processes.

6) Apply comparative methods and approaches to analyze and understand political systems and dynamics in different countries.

7) Apply comparative knowledge and understanding to analyze and evaluate political issues and challenges in a global context.

References

1. Lijphart, A. (2012). Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries. Yale University Press.
2. Diamond, L., & Plattner, M. F. (Eds.). (2013). Democratization in Africa: Progress and Retreat (2nd ed.). Johns Hopkins University Press.
3. Linz, J. J., & Stepan, A. (2017). Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and Post-Communist Europe (3rd ed.). Johns Hopkins University Press.
4. Heywood, A. (2017). Political Ideologies: An Introduction (6th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Wiarda, H. J., & Kline, H. (Eds.). (2018). Latin American Politics and Development (9th ed.). Westview Press.
6. Carothers, T. (2002). The End of the Transition Paradigm. Journal of Democracy, 13(1), 5-21.
7. Huntington, S. P. (1991). The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century. University of Oklahoma Press.
8. O'Donnell, G. A., Schmitter, P. C., & Whitehead, L. (Eds.). (1986). Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: Tentative Conclusions about Uncertain Democracies. Johns Hopkins University Press.

9. Elgie, R., Moestrup, S., & Rosoux, V. (Eds.). (2017). Semi-Presidentialism and Democracy. Oxford University Press.
10. Keohane, R. O., & Nye Jr., J. S. (2001). Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition. Pearson.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Comparative Government and Politics. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 3rd Semester

PLS: DSC 202: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, nature, and scope of international relations as a field of study.

2. To examine the history of international relations, including the emergence of the international state system and the impact of the Westphalia Treaty of 1648.

3. To analyze the causes and consequences of World War I, the significance of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, and collective security measures.

4. To explore the rise of fascism and Nazism, the causes and consequences of World War II, and the disarmament efforts under the United Nations Organization (UNO).

5. To study the origin, characteristics, causes, and consequences of the Cold War, the emergence of the Third World, and the collapse of the USSR leading to the end of the Cold War.

6. To analyze post-Cold War developments, particularly the emergence of China and India as leading powers.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Understanding International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope; History of International Relations- Emergence of the International State System; Impact of Westphalia Treaty, 1648 on the emergence of Modern State System.	
2	World War I- Causes and Consequences; Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution, 1917; The Treaty of Versailles, 1919; Collective Security Measures.	
3	Rise of Fascism and Nazism; World War II- Causes and Consequences; Disarmament efforts under the UNO.	
	Cold War- Origin, Characteristics, Causes and Consequences; Emergence of the Third World;	

4	Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War.	
5	Post-Cold War Developments: Emergence of China and India as Leading Powers.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand and explain the meaning, nature, and scope of international relations as a field of study.

2. Analyze the historical development of international relations, including the emergence of the international state system and the impact of the Westphalia Treaty.

3. Evaluate the causes and consequences of World War I, the significance of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, and collective security measures.

4. Analyze the rise of fascism and Nazism, the causes and consequences of World War II, and the disarmament efforts under the UNO.

5. Understand and analyze the origin, characteristics, causes, and consequences of the Cold War, and its impact on the international system.

6. Evaluate the emergence of the Third World and analyze the factors contributing to the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.

7. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate and interpret international relations theories and arguments.

8. Apply international relations knowledge and understanding to analyze and evaluate global issues and challenges.

Reference

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.
2. Mearsheimer, J. J. (2001). The Tragedy of Great Power Politics. W. W. Norton & Company.
3. Kissinger, H. (2015). World Order. Penguin Books.
4. Lebow, R. N. (2008). A Cultural Theory of International Relations. Cambridge University Press.
5. Buzan, B., & Little, R. (2001). International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations. Oxford University Press.
6. Goldstein, J. S., & Pevehouse, J. C. (2018). International Relations (11th ed.). Pearson.
7. Waltz, K. N. (2001). Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis. Columbia University Press.
8. Doyle, M. W. (2017). Theories of International Relations (6th ed.). Oxford University Press.

9. Jervis, R. (2017). Perception and Misperception in International Politics: New Edition. Princeton University Press.
10. Nye Jr., J. S. (2004). Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics. Public Affairs.
11. Johari, Gupta (2023-24). International Relations and World History, Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 3rd Semester

PLS: DSM 201: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, nature, scope, evolution, and significance of comparative politics as a field of study.

2. To compare different types of political regimes, including authoritarian and democratic systems, as well as monarchical and republican systems.

3. To explore and classify political systems based on their institutional characteristics, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, and federal and unitary systems.

4.To analyze contemporary debates on the nature of the state, including the shift from state-centric security to human-centric security and the changing nature of the nation-state in the context of globalization.

5 .To conduct a comparative study of the constitutional systems of Great Britain and the United States of America, examining their similarities and differences.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution and Significance.	
2	Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic; Monarchy and Republic.	
3	Classifications of Political Systems: Parliamentary and Presidential; Federal and Unitary.	
4	Contemporary Debates on the Nature of State: From State Centric Security to Human Centric Security, Changing Nature of Nation-State in the Context of Globalization.	
5	A Comparative Study of Constitutional Systems: The Great Britain and the United State of America.	

Course Outcomes :

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

1. Understand and explain the meaning, nature, scope, evolution, and significance of comparative politics as a field of study.

2. Compare and contrast different types of political regimes, such as authoritarian and democratic systems, and monarchical and republican systems, and evaluate their implications for governance and political dynamics.

3. Classify political systems based on their institutional characteristics, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, and federal and unitary systems, and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each.

4. Analyze and evaluate contemporary debates on the nature of the state, including the shift from state-centric security to human-centric security and the impact of globalization on the nation-state.

5. Conduct a comparative study of the constitutional systems of Great Britain and the United States of America, and identify and analyze the similarities and differences between their political institutions and processes.

6. Apply comparative methods and approaches to analyze and understand political systems and dynamics in different countries.

7. Apply comparative knowledge and understanding to analyze and evaluate political issues and challenges in a global context

References

1.Almond, G. A., Powell, G. B., Dalton, R. J., & Strøm, K. (2018). Comparative Politics Today: A World View (12th ed.). Pearson.
2. Heywood, A. (2017). Political Ideologies: An Introduction (6th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Linz, J. J., & Stepan, A. (2017). Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and Post-Communist Europe (3rd ed.). Johns Hopkins University Press.
4. Diamond, L., & Plattner, M. F. (Eds.). (2013). Democratization in Africa: Progress and Retreat (2nd ed.). Johns Hopkins University Press.
5. Wiarda, H. J., & Kline, H. (Eds.). (2018). Latin American Politics and Development (9th ed.). Westview Press.
6. Elgie, R., Moestrup, S., & Rosoux, V. (Eds.). (2017). Semi-Presidentialism and Democracy. Oxford University Press.
7. Kalyvas, S. N., & Katznelson, I. (Eds.). (2015). Order, Conflict, and Violence. Cambridge University Press.
8. Colomer, J. M. (2017). The Science of Politics: An Introduction. Oxford University Press.

9. Przeworski, A., Alvarez, M. E., Cheibub, J. A., & Limongi, F. (2000). Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990. Cambridge University Press.
10. Huntington, S. P. (1991). The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century. University of Oklahoma Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Comparative Government and Politics. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 3rd Semester

PLS: IDC 201: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1.To understand the meaning, subject matter, and scope of international relations as a field of study, and the growth of international relations as an academic discipline.

2. To examine the concept of national capability, including its components and limitations.

3. To study the League of Nations and collective security, as well as the United Nations Organization and its Security Council.

4. To understand foreign policy, including its meaning, definition, objectives, and the determinants that shape it.

5. To analyze the Cold War, including its definition, origin, characteristics, causes, consequences, and the factors leading to its end.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	International Relations: Meaning, Subject matter and Scope of International Relations, Growth of International Relations as a Field of Study, Utility of the Study of International Relations.	
2	National Capability: Components and Limitations of National Capability.	
3	League of Nations and Collective Security. The United Nations Organization and its Security Council.	
4	Foreign Policy: Meaning, Definition and Objectives of Foreign Policy; Determinants of Foreign Policy.	
5	Cold War: Definition, Origin, Characteristics, Causes and Consequences, End of the Cold War.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand and explain the meaning, subject matter, and scope of international relations as a field of study, and appreciate its relevance in the contemporary global context.

2. Analyze and evaluate the components and limitations of national capability, and understand their significance in international relations.

3. Evaluate the League of Nations and collective security, and understand the structure and role of the United Nations Organization and its Security Council in maintaining international peace and security.

4. Analyze and evaluate foreign policy, including its meaning, objectives, and the determinants that influence it, and understand the complexities and challenges in shaping foreign policy decisions.

5. Understand the concept of the Cold War, its origin, characteristics, causes, and consequences, and evaluate the factors leading to its end.

6. Apply theoretical perspectives and concepts of international relations to analyze and understand global events, dynamics, and interactions.

7. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate and interpret international relations theories and arguments.

8. Apply international relations knowledge and understanding to analyze and evaluate global issues, conflicts, and cooperation.

References

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.
2. Nye Jr., J. S. (2011). Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History (7th ed.). Pearson.
3. Goldstein, J. S., & Pevehouse, J. C. (2018). International Relations (11th ed.). Pearson.
4. Morgenthau, H. J. (2005). Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace. McGraw-Hill.
5. Keohane, R. O., & Nye Jr., J. S. (2001). Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition. Pearson.
6. Waltz, K. N. (2001). Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis. Columbia University Press.
7. Mearsheimer, J. J. (2001). The Tragedy of Great Power Politics. W. W. Norton & Company.
8. Slaughter, A. M. (2019). The Chessboard and the Web: Strategies of Connection in a Networked World. Yale University Press.

9. Jervis, R. (2017). Perception and Misperception in International Politics: New Edition. Princeton University Press.
10. Jönsson, C., & Hall, M. (Eds.). (2018). Essence of Diplomacy. Oxford University Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2020). International Relations. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 3rd Semester

PLS: SEC 201: DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS & LEGAL LITERACY

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 50 Internal- 30 Project/Field work- 20)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To create awareness and understanding of the Constitution of India, with a focus on fundamental rights, fundamental duties, and the significance of public interest litigation.

2. To familiarize students with the structure and jurisdiction of courts and tribunals in India, and their role in administering justice. This includes specialized courts such as juvenile courts and Mahila courts.

3. To provide knowledge of laws relating to criminal jurisdiction, including provisions related to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, and the juvenile justice system.

4. To understand and analyze laws pertaining to offenses against women, such as sexual harassment at the workplace, dowry, and domestic violence.

5. To explore laws related to consumer rights, the right to information (RTI), and cyber crimes.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Constitution – Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Public Interest Litigation.	
2	Structure and Jurisdiction of Courts/Tribunals and their Jurisdiction in India, Specialized Courts: Juvenile Courts, Mahila Courts.	
3	Laws Relating to Criminal Jurisdiction: Provision Relating to Filing an FIR, Arrest, Bail, Juvenile Justice.	
4	Laws relating to offences against women: Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Dowry, Domestic Violence.	
5	Laws Relating to Consumer Rights, Right to Information (RTI), Cyber Crimes.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Demonstrate awareness and understanding of the Constitution of India, including fundamental rights, fundamental duties, and the significance of public interest litigation in safeguarding democratic values.

2. Identify and understand the structure and jurisdiction of courts and tribunals in India, and appreciate their role in the administration of justice.

3. Explain the laws and procedures related to criminal jurisdiction, including filing an FIR, arrest, bail, and the functioning of the juvenile justice system.

4. Analyze and evaluate laws pertaining to offenses against women, such as sexual harassment at the workplace, dowry, and domestic violence, and understand the legal remedies available.

5. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of laws related to consumer rights, the right to information (RTI), and cyber crimes, and understand their implications in protecting individual rights and ensuring accountability.

6. Apply legal literacy and democratic awareness to analyze and understand contemporary legal issues and challenges.

7. Recognize and appreciate the importance of legal literacy and democratic values in promoting justice, equality, and human rights in society.

References

1. Kumar, N. (2018). Legal Awareness and Legal Literacy. Central Law Publications.
2. Bakshi, P. M. (2019). The Constitution of India. Universal Law Publishing.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (2019). My Experiments with Truth: An Autobiography. Penguin Classics.
4. Basu, D. D. (2019). An Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.
5. Arora, B. R. (2020). Understanding Criminal Law in India. LexisNexis.
6. Gonsalves, C. (2015). Law Relating to Juvenile Justice in India. LexisNexis.
7. Kumar, S. (2017). Violence Against Women: Legal Remedies and Reform. Cambridge University Press.
8. Singh, A. (2018). Consumer Protection: Law and Practice. LexisNexis.
9. Singh, S., & Singh, S. (2021). Right to Information: Law and Practice. Universal Law Publishing.
10. Aparna, R. (2019). Cyber Law Simplified: Concepts, Cases, and Controversies. Lexis Nexis.
11. Sankaran K., Singh Ujjwal K. (eds.) (2008). Towards Legal Literacy: An Introduction to Law in India. Oxford University Press

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSC 251: WORLD CONSTITUTIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To study the characteristics of the constitution of the United Kingdom, including the role of the Crown, the Prime Minister, and the Parliament.

2. To understand the basic features of the constitution of the United States of America, including the role of the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court.

3. To examine the salient features of the constitution of Switzerland, including direct democracy, the federal executive, and the federal legislature.

4. To analyze the basic characteristics of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, including the role of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Communist Party.

5.To compare and contrast the political systems of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Switzerland, and the People's Republic of China.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	The United Kingdom: Characteristics of the Constitution- the Crown-the Prime Minister and the Parliament.	
2	The United States of America: Basic features of the Constitution-the President-the Congress and the Supreme Court.	
3	Switzerland: Salient features of the Constitution- Direct Democracy- Federal Executive- Federal Legislature.	
4	People’s Republic of China: Basic Characteristics of the Constitution- National People’s Congress- Standing Committee- State Council and the Communist Party.	
5	Comparison between the political systems of the UK, the USA, Switzerland and People’s Republic of China.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Describe and explain the characteristics of the constitution of the United Kingdom, including the role and functioning of the Crown, the Prime Minister, and the Parliament.

2. Identify and discuss the basic features of the constitution of the United States of America, including the role and functioning of the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court.

3. Analyze and evaluate the salient features of the constitution of Switzerland, including direct democracy, the federal executive, and the federal legislature.

4. Understand and analyze the basic characteristics of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, including the role and functioning of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Communist Party.

5. Compare and contrast the political systems of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Switzerland, and the People's Republic of China, identifying similarities, differences, strengths, and weaknesses.

6. Apply knowledge of world constitutions to analyze and understand the functioning of different political systems and institutions.

7. Develop critical thinking skills to evaluate and compare constitutional arrangements and their impact on governance and democracy.

8. Recognize and appreciate the diversity of constitutional systems and their influence on global politics and governance.

References

1. Bradley, A. W., Ewing, K. D., & Knight, C. (2018). Constitutional and Administrative Law (17th ed.). Pearson.

2. Barnett, H. J. (2005). Constitutional and Administrative Law (7th ed.). Routledge-Cavendish.

3. Jowell, J., Oliver, D., & O'Cinneide, C. (Eds.). (2016). The Changing Constitution (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.

4. Siegel, R. L., & Cox, C. A. (2021). The World of the American Revolution: A Daily Life Encyclopedia [2 volumes]. ABC-CLIO.

5. McIlwain, C. H. (2005). Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern. Liberty Fund.

6. Jayawardena, C. (2007). Constitution-Making in Asia: Decolonisation and State-Building in the Aftermath of the British Empire. Routledge.

7. Kamath, R. (2019). China's Constitution: A Critical Analysis. Sage Publications.

8. Schwarzmantel, J. (2012). The State in Contemporary Society: An Introduction. Routledge.

9. Stepan, A., & Linz, J. J. (Eds.). (1996). The Breakdown of Democratic Regimes: Europe. Johns Hopkins University Press.

10. Kesselman, M., Krieger, J., & Joseph, W. A. (2021). Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2011). Comparative Government and Politics. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSC 252: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, nature, and scope of international politics, including its evolution and the emergence of non-state actors in global affairs.

2. To explore different approaches to the study of international politics, including classical realism, neo-realism, liberalism, and neo-liberalism.

3. To examine structural approaches to international politics, such as world system theory and dependency theory.

4. To analyze India's foreign policy objectives and the basic determinants that shape its foreign policy, including historical, geo-political, economic, domestic, and strategic factors.

5. To study India's foreign policy initiatives, focusing on non-alignment and India's neighborhood policy.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	International Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution. Emergence of Non-State Actors.	
2	Approaches to Study International Politics: i. Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) ii. Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism.	
3	Structural Approaches: i. World System Theory (Immanuel Wallerstein) ii. Dependency Theory (Andre Gunder Frank).	
4	India's Foreign Policy: Objectives of India's Foreign Policy, Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic), Foreign Policy Making Process in India.	

5	India's Foreign Policy Initiatives: i. Non-alignment ii. India's Neighbourhood Policy	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the meaning, nature, and scope of international politics, and identify the role of non-state actors in shaping global affairs.

2. Analyze and compare different theoretical approaches to the study of international politics, including classical realism, neo-realism, liberalism, and neo-liberalism.

3. Understand and critically evaluate structural approaches to international politics, such as world system theory and dependency theory.

4. Analyze India's foreign policy objectives and demonstrate an understanding of the various determinants that influence India's foreign policy decisions.

5. Evaluate and discuss India's foreign policy initiatives, including non-alignment and India's neighborhood policy, and analyze their significance in India's global engagement.

6. Apply theoretical perspectives and concepts of international politics to analyze and understand global events, dynamics, and interactions.

7. Apply international politics knowledge and understanding to analyze and evaluate global issues, conflicts, and cooperation.

Reference

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.
2. Morgenthau, H. J. (2005). Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace. McGraw-Hill.
3. Waltz, K. N. (2001). Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis. Columbia University Press.
4. Keohane, R. O., & Nye Jr., J. S. (2001). Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition. Pearson.
5. Gilpin, R. (2001). Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order. Princeton University Press.
6. Wallerstein, I. (2011). The Modern World-System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century. University of California Press.
7. Frank, A. G. (1998). ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age. University of California Press.

8. Pant, H. V., & Harsh, M. (2018). India's Foreign Policy: Old Problems, New Challenges. Oxford University Press.
9. Acharya, A. (2016). The End of American World Order. Polity Press.
10. Bajpai, K. (2018). India and China: Economics and Soft Power Competition. Oxford University Press
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2020). International Relations. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSC 253: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT I

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To explore the traditions of Indian political thought, including Brahmanism, Shramanic traditions, Islamic thought, and Sufism.

2. To study the contributions of Veda Vyasa, focusing on the Bhagavad Gita and its teachings on Karma Yoga, and the Shanti Parva and its discussions on Rajdharma.

3. To analyze the political ideas and theories of Manu, including his social laws, and Kautilya, with a focus on his theory of the state and foreign policy.

4. To examine the political philosophy of Zia Barani, including his concept of an ideal sultan and ideal state.

5. To study the political ideas of Abul Fazal, particularly on monarchy, and Kabir's teachings on syncretism.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Traditions of Indian Political Thought: i. Brahmanism and Shramanic. ii. Islamic and Sufism.	
2	Veda Vyasa: i. Bhagavad Gita: Karma Yoga; ii. Shanti Parva: Rajdharma.	
3	Manu: Social Laws. Kautilya: Theory of State, Foreign Policy.	
4	Zia Barani: Political Philosophy- Ideal Sultan, Ideal State.	
5	Abul Fazal: Monarchy. Kabir: Syncretism.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify and discuss the different traditions of Indian political thought, including Brahmanism, Shramanic traditions, Islamic thought, and Sufism.

2. Analyze and interpret the teachings of Veda Vyasa, particularly in the Bhagavad Gita and the Shanti Parva, and understand their relevance to political thought.

3. Understand and evaluate the political ideas and theories of Manu, including his social laws, and Kautilya, focusing on his theory of the state and foreign policy.

4. Analyze the political philosophy of Zia Barani, including his concept of an ideal sultan and ideal state, and assess its significance in the context of Indian political thought.

5. Examine the political ideas of Abul Fazal, particularly on monarchy, and Kabir's teachings on syncretism, and evaluate their contributions to Indian political thought.

6. Recognize and appreciate the diversity and richness of Indian political thought traditions.

7. Apply knowledge of Indian political thought to analyze and evaluate political systems and practices in India.

References

1. Oberoi, H. S. (2016). The Construction of Religious Boundaries: Culture, Identity, and Diversity in the Sikh Tradition. University of Chicago Press.
2. Bhattacharya, H. (2019). Bhagavad Gita: The Ultimate Guide for Beginners. Independently published.
3. Sharma, R. S. (2009). Kautilya: The Arthashastra (Rev. ed.). Penguin Books India.
4. Husain, S. M. (2013). Muslim Political Thought: A Study of Barani's Political Ideas. SAGE Publications.
5. Kakar, S. (2011). The Essential Writings of B. R. Ambedkar. Oxford University Press.
6. Malik, I. H. (2015). Islamic Political Thought: An Introduction (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Shourie, A. (2017). Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud. HarperCollins.
8. Ahmed, M. (2018). Seventeenth-Century Islamic Philosophical Treatises in Translation: Aḥmad Bābā's Bedāyīʿ al-Fawāʾid. Oxford University Press.
9. Thapar, R. (2002). Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. University of California Press.
10. Malik, J. S. (2008). Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers. Pearson.
11. Roy H., Singh M.P. (eds.) (2020): Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers. Pearson

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSM 251: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the making of the Indian Constitution, including its salient features and underlying philosophy.

2. To explore the fundamental rights and duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution, as well as the directive principles of state policy.

3. To examine the nature of federalism in India, including the dynamics of Union-State relations, and the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission.

4. To study the executive branch of the Indian political system, including the election and impeachment procedure of the President, the appointment and role of the Prime Minister, and the composition and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5. To analyze the legislature in India, focusing on the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament, and the interrelation between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Additionally, to study the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and its role in judicial review and judicial activism.

6. To examine political institutions at the local level, including the Panchayati Raj Institution and urban local bodies. Also, to discuss the administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts in the context of the 6th Schedule.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Making of the Indian Constitution, Salient Features and Philosophy of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.	
2	Federalism: Nature of Federalism, Union-State Relations, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission.	
3	The Executive: President- Election, Impeachment Procedure, Powers and Functions. Prime Minister- Appointment and Role and Functions.	

	Union Council of Ministers- Composition, Powers and Functions.	
4	The Legislature: Parliament- Composition, Powers and Functions, Relations between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court- Composition and Jurisdiction, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.	
5	Political Institutions at the Local Level: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies. Discussion on 6th Schedule with reference to Administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the process of making the Indian Constitution and identify its salient features and underlying philosophy.

2. Understand and interpret the fundamental rights and duties, as well as the directive principles of state policy, enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

3. Evaluate the nature of federalism in India and analyze the dynamics of Union-State relations, considering the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission.

4. Describe and analyze the executive branch of the Indian political system, including the election and impeachment procedure of the President, the role and functions of the Prime Minister, and the composition and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5. Analyze the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament, as well as the relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Understand the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and its role in judicial review and judicial activism.

6. Recognize and appreciate the complexity and dynamics of the Indian political system, and its significance in shaping governance and politics in India.

Reference

1. Basu, D. D. (2019). An Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.

2. Austin, G. (2003). Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (Rev. ed.). Oxford University Press.

3. Shiva Rao, B. N. (2019). The Framing of India's Constitution: Select Documents (Vol. 1 & 2). Orient Blackswan.

4. Durga Das Basu. (2021). Commentary on the Constitution of India (10th ed.). LexisNexis.

5. Dhal, S. K. (2019). Federalism in India: Challenges and Prospects. Oxford University Press.

6. Kashyap, S. C. (2017). Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law. National Book Trust.

7. Jain, M. P. (2018). Indian Constitutional Law (8th ed.). LexisNexis.

8. Choudhry, S. (2016). The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution. Oxford University Press.

9. Subramanian, K. (2019). Parliament and the Making of Indian Foreign Policy: A Study of Nuclear Policy. Routledge.

10. Singh, M. (2017). Indian Judiciary: A Tribute. Universal Law Publishing.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2014). Government and Politics in India. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 4th Semester

PLS: DSM 252: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-3

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the making of the Indian Constitution, including its salient features and underlying philosophy.

2. To explore the fundamental rights and duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution, as well as the directive principles of state policy.

3. To examine the nature of federalism in India, including the dynamics of Union-State relations, and the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission.

4. To study the executive branch of the Indian political system, including the election and impeachment procedure of the President, the appointment and role of the Prime Minister, and the composition and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5. To analyze the legislature in India, focusing on the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament, and the interrelation between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Additionally, to study the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and its role in judicial review and judicial activism.

6. To examine political institutions at the local level, including the Panchayati Raj Institution and urban local bodies. Also, to discuss the administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts in the context of the 6th Schedule.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Making of the Indian Constitution, Salient Features and Philosophy of the Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.	
2	Federalism: Nature of Federalism, Union-State Relations, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission.	
3	The Executive: President- Election, Impeachment Procedure, Powers and Functions. Prime Minister- Appointment and Role and Functions.	

	Union Council of Ministers- Composition, Powers and Functions.	
4	The Legislature: Parliament- Composition, Powers and Functions, Relations between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court- Composition and Jurisdiction, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.	
5	Political Institutions at the Local Level: Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Bodies. Discussion on 6th Schedule with reference to Administration of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the process of making the Indian Constitution and identify its salient features and underlying philosophy.

2. Understand and interpret the fundamental rights and duties, as well as the directive principles of state policy, enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

3. Evaluate the nature of federalism in India and analyze the dynamics of Union-State relations, considering the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission.

4. Describe and analyze the executive branch of the Indian political system, including the election and impeachment procedure of the President, the role and functions of the Prime Minister, and the composition and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

5. Analyze the composition, powers, and functions of the Parliament, as well as the relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Understand the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and its role in judicial review and judicial activism.

6. Recognize and appreciate the complexity and dynamics of the Indian political system, and its significance in shaping governance and politics in India.

Reference

1. Austin, G. (2003). Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (Rev. ed.). Oxford University Press.

2. Basu, D. D. (2019). An Introduction to the Constitution of India. LexisNexis.

3. Kashyap, S. C. (2017). Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law. National Book Trust.

4. Durga Das Basu. (2021). Commentary on the Constitution of India (10th ed.). LexisNexis.

5. Jain, M. P. (2018). Indian Constitutional Law (8th ed.). LexisNexis.

6. Sharma, R. S. (2019). Indian Government and Politics. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.

7. Subramanian, K. (2019). Parliament and the Making of Indian Foreign Policy: A Study of Nuclear Policy. Routledge.

8. Bhushan, P., & Katju, M. (2016). Comparative Constitutionalism: Cases and Materials. Oxford University Press.

9. Singh, M. (2017). Indian Judiciary: A Tribute. Universal Law Publishing.

10. Jha, M. P. (2018). Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice. McGraw-Hill Education.

11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2014). Government and Politics in India. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSC 301: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning, scope, evolution, and significance of public administration as a discipline, and its distinction from private administration.

2. To study and analyze classical administrative theories, including the contributions of Henry Fayol, F. W. Taylor, and Max Weber.

3. To explore and evaluate modern administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. To examine different models of public policy, including the incremental model with its associated theories such as elite theory, group theory, and institutional theory. Also, to analyze the rational policy-making model.

5. To explore major approaches to the study of public administration, focusing on the origins, features, and criticisms of the New Public Administration and the evolution, principles, characteristics, and critical appreciation of the New Public Management.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Public Administration as a Discipline: Meaning, Scope, Evolution and Significance of the Discipline, Public and Private Administration.	
2	Administrative Theories: I Classical Theory of Henry Fayol; Scientific Management Theory of F. W. Taylor; Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber.	
3	Administrative Theories: II Human Relations Theory of Elton Mayo; Decision-Making Theory of Herbert Simon; Ecological Approach of Fred W Riggs.	

4	Models of Public Policy: Incremental Model- Elite Theory, Group Theory, Institutional Theory. Rational Policy Making Model.	
5	Major Approaches to Study Public Administration: New Public Administration: Origin, Features and Criticisms. New Public Management: Evolution, Principles, Characteristics and Critical Appreciation.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define and explain the meaning, scope, evolution, and significance of public administration as a distinct discipline, and distinguish it from private administration.

2. Evaluate and analyze classical administrative theories, including the principles and contributions of Henry Fayol, F. W. Taylor, and Max Weber.

3. Evaluate and analyze modern administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. Analyze and compare different models of public policy, including the incremental model and its associated theories (elite theory, group theory, institutional theory), as well as the rational policy-making model.

5. Understand and critically evaluate the New Public Administration approach, including its origins, features, and criticisms. Similarly, understand and critically appreciate the New Public Management approach, including its evolution, principles, characteristics, and criticisms.

6. Apply knowledge of perspectives on public administration to analyze and evaluate administrative challenges and reforms in public organizations.

References

1. Shafritz, J. M., Russell, E. W., & Borick, C. P. (Eds.). (2020). Introducing Public Administration (9th ed.). Routledge.
2. Stillman II, R. J. (2017). Public Administration: Concepts and Cases (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

3. Hood, C. (1991). A Public Management for All Seasons? Public Administration, 69(1), 3-19.
4. Pollitt, C., & Bouckaert, G. (2017). Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
5. Denhardt, R. B., Denhardt, J. V., & Aristigueta, M. P. (2019). Managing Human Behavior in Public and Nonprofit Organizations (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
6. Peters, B. G. (2018). The Politics of Bureaucracy: An Introduction to Comparative Public Administration (7th ed.). Routledge.
7. Khatri, N. (2017). Administrative Reforms and Innovations in Governance: Implications for the Global South. Routledge.
8. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit Is Transforming the Public Sector. Plume.
9. Rosenbloom, D. H., O'Leary, R., & Chanin, J. (2018). Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector (10th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
10. Cooper, T. L., & Khademian, A. M. (2014). The Responsible Administrator: An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role (6th ed.). Jossey-Bass.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2021). Administration and Public Policy. Amardeep Publications
12. Johari, Gupta (2021-22). Perspectives on Public Administration. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSC 302: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT I

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To study the political ideas and theories of classical Greek thinkers, including the Sophists, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

2. To examine the theories of justice, virtues, and the dialectic method as proposed by the Sophists and Socrates.

3. To analyze Plato's theories of justice, education, communism of properties and wives, the concept of the philosopher king, and the ideal state.

4. To explore Aristotle's theories of citizenship, justice, the state, the classification of constitutions, and the concept of revolution.

5. To study the political ideas of Niccolo Machiavelli, focusing on virtue, religion and politics, and statecraft.

6. To examine the political theories of Thomas Hobbes, including human nature, the state of nature, the social contract, and the nature of the state.

7. To analyze the political ideas of John Locke, including the laws of nature, rights, and the social contract.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Classical Greek Political Thinkers: Sophists: Justice. Socrates (470 BC- 399 BC): Virtues, Dialectic Method.	
2	Plato (427 BC- 347 BC): Theories of Justice, Education, Communism of Properties and of Wives, Philosopher King, Ideal State.	
3	Aristotle (384 BC- 322 BC): Theories of Citizenship, Justice, State, Classification of Constitutions, Revolution.	

4	Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527): Virtue, Religion and Politics, Statecraft.	
5	Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679): Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, State; John Locke (1632-1704): Laws of Nature, On Rights, Social Contract.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify and explain the key ideas and theories proposed by classical Greek political thinkers, including the Sophists, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

2. Understand and evaluate the theories of justice, virtues, and the dialectic method as presented by the Sophists and Socrates.

3. Analyze and evaluate Plato's theories of justice, education, communism of properties and wives, the concept of the philosopher king, and the ideal state.

4. Examine and critically evaluate Aristotle's theories of citizenship, justice, the state, the classification of constitutions, and the concept of revolution.

5. Analyze and evaluate Niccolo Machiavelli's political ideas, including virtue, religion and politics, and statecraft.

6. Recognize and appreciate the diversity and complexity of Western political thought traditions and their influence on political theory and practice.

References

1. Plato. (2000). The Republic. Oxford University Press.
2. Aristotle. (1998). Politics. Oxford University Press.
3. Plato. (2003). The Trial and Death of Socrates. Hackett Publishing.
4. Strauss, L. (1987). The City and Man. University of Chicago Press.
5. Machiavelli, N. (2019). The Prince. Penguin Classics.
6. Skinner, Q. (2002). The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (Vol. 2): The Age of Reformation. Cambridge University Press.
7. Hobbes, T. (1996). Leviathan. Cambridge University Press.
8. Locke, J. (1980). Two Treatises of Government. Cambridge University Press.

9. Strauss, L. (1958). Natural Right and History. University of Chicago Press.
10. Cahn, S. M. (2016). Classics of Political and Moral Philosophy. Oxford University Press.
11. Johari, Gupta (2022-23). Classical Political Philosophy. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSC 303: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT II

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1.To introduce students to the socio-religious reform movements in India and their role in shaping Indian political thought, with a focus on the Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, and Satya Shodhak Samaj.

2. To analyze the political ideas and contributions of key Indian thinkers, including Ram Mohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore, and Swami Vivekananda.

3. To examine the perspectives and contributions of prominent women thinkers in Indian political thought, such as Pandita Ramabai and Sabitribai Phule, on gender equality, civil rights, education, and critique of the caste system.

4. To study the political ideas and philosophies of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Bhim Rao Ambedkar, and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, focusing on the idea of Swaraj, social justice, and Hindutva, respectively.

5. To explore the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Ram Manohar Lohia, including modern education and social reforms, democratic socialism, and ideas of socialism.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Introduction to Indian Political Thought: Socio-Religious Reform Movements: Role of Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satya Shodhak Samaj.	
2	Ram Mohan Roy (1772- 1833): Rights. Rabindranath Tagore (1861- 1941): Critique of Nationalism. Swami Vivekananda (1863- 1902): Ideal Society.	
3	Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922): On Gender Equality and Civil Rights, Critique on Patriarchy. Sabitribai Phule (1831- 1897): On Education, Critique of Caste System.	

4	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869- 1948): Idea of Swaraj. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891-1956): Social justice. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883- 1966): Hindutva.	
5	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817- 1898): Modern Education and Social Reforms. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889- 1964): Democratic Socialism and Secularism. Ram Manohar Lohia (1910- 1967): Ideas of Socialism.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand and analyze the socio-religious reform movements in India and their impact on Indian political thought.

2. Evaluate and critically analyze the political ideas and perspectives of Ram Mohan Roy, Rabindranath Tagore, and Swami Vivekananda.

3. Analyze and evaluate the contributions of Pandita Ramabai and Sabitribai Phule on gender equality, civil rights, education, and critique of the caste system.

4. Examine and critically evaluate the political ideas of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Bhim Rao Ambedkar, and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar on Swaraj, social justice, and Hindutva.

5. Evaluate and analyze the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Ram Manohar Lohia on modern education and social reforms, democratic socialism, and socialism.

6. Apply knowledge of Indian political thought to analyze and evaluate contemporary political issues and challenges in India.

References

1. Roy, R. (Ed.). (2014). The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohun Roy. Oxford University Press.

2. Tagore, R. (2010). Nationalism. Rupa Publications.

3. Vivekananda, S. (2015). The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda (Vol. 1-9). Advaita Ashrama.

4. Ramabai, P. (2010). The High Caste Hindu Woman. Cambridge University Press.

5. Phule, J. (2017). Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule. Oxford University Press.

6. Gandhi, M. K. (1997). Hind Swaraj. Cambridge University Press.

7. Ambedkar, B. R. (2014). Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition. Verso.

8. Savarkar, V. D. (2001). Hindutva: Who is a Hindu? Bharati Sahitya Sadan.

9. Khan, S. A. (2010). A Muslim Missionary in Victorian India: The Life and Times of Syed Ahmed Khan. OUP India.

10. Nehru, J. (1946). The Discovery of India. Oxford University Press.

11. Johari, Gupta (2022-23). Indian Political Thought II. Vishal Publishing Co

12. Roy, H., Singh, M.P. (eds.) (2020). Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers. Pearson

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSM 301: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 3

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the field of public administration as a discipline, including its meaning, scope, evolution, and significance.

2. To familiarize students with the key administrative theories, including the classical theory of Henry Fayol, the scientific management theory of F. W. Taylor, and the bureaucratic theory of Max Weber.

3. To explore additional administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. To examine different models of public policy, including the incremental model and its associated theories (elite theory, group theory, institutional theory), as well as the rational policy-making model.

5. To introduce students to major approaches in the study of public administration, including the New Public Administration and New Public Management, their origins, features, criticisms, evolution, principles, characteristics, and critical appreciation.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Public Administration as a Discipline: Meaning, Scope, Evolution and Significance of the Discipline, Public and Private Administration.	
2	Administrative Theories: I Classical Theory of Henry Fayol; Scientific Management Theory of F. W. Taylor; Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber.	
3	Administrative Theories: II Human Relations Theory of Elton Mayo; Decision-Making of Herbert Simon; Ecological Approach of Fred W Riggs.	

4	Models of Public Policy: Incremental Model- Elite Theory, Group Theory, Institutional Theory. Rational Policy Making Model.	
5	Major Approaches to Study Public Administration: New Public Administration: Origin, Features and Criticisms. New Public Management: Evolution, Principles, Characteristics and Critical Appreciation.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the nature, scope, evolution, and significance of public administration as a discipline.

2. Evaluate and analyze the classical administrative theories of Henry Fayol, F. W. Taylor, and Max Weber.

3. Evaluate and analyze additional administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. Understand and analyze different models of public policy, including the incremental model and its associated theories, as well as the rational policy-making model.

5. Analyze and evaluate the New Public Administration approach, including its origins, features, and criticisms.

6. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate and interpret different perspectives on public administration and their implications for effective governance.

7. Recognize and appreciate the complexity and diversity of public administration as a field of study and practice.

References

1. Shafritz, J. M., Russell, E. W., & Borick, C. P. (Eds.). (2020). Introducing Public Administration (9th ed.). Routledge.
2. Stillman II, R. J. (2017). Public Administration: Concepts and Cases (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
3. Hood, C. (1991). A Public Management for All Seasons? Public Administration, 69(1), 3-19.

4. Pollitt, C., & Bouckaert, G. (2017). Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
5. Denhardt, R. B., Denhardt, J. V., & Aristigueta, M. P. (2019). Managing Human Behavior in Public and Nonprofit Organizations (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
6. Peters, B. G. (2018). The Politics of Bureaucracy: An Introduction to Comparative Public Administration (7th ed.). Routledge.
7. Khatri, N. (2017). Administrative Reforms and Innovations in Governance: Implications for the Global South. Routledge.
8. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit Is Transforming the Public Sector. Plume.
9. Rosenbloom, D. H., O'Leary, R., & Chanin, J. (2018). Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector (10th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
10. Cooper, T. L., & Khademian, A. M. (2014). The Responsible Administrator: An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role (6th ed.). Jossey-Bass.
11. Hood, C., & Lodge, M. (2004). Competency and Bureaucratic Autonomy. Oxford University Press.
12. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2021). Administration and Public Policy. Amardeep Publications
13. Johari, Gupta (2021-22). Perspectives on Public Administration. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS - NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 5th Semester

PLS: DSM 302: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 3

Course Objectives::

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of public administration as a discipline, including its meaning, scope, evolution, and significance.

2. To familiarize students with the key administrative theories, such as the classical theory of Henry Fayol, the scientific management theory of F. W. Taylor, and the bureaucratic theory of Max Weber.

3. To introduce students to additional administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. To explore different models of public policy, such as the incremental model and associated theories like elite theory, group theory, and institutional theory, as well as the rational policy-making model.

5. To examine major approaches in the study of public administration, including the New Public Administration approach, its origin, features, and criticisms, as well as the New Public Management approach, including its evolution, principles, characteristics, and critical appreciation.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Public Administration as a Discipline: Meaning, Scope, Evolution and Significance of the Discipline. Public and Private Administration.	
2	Administrative Theories: I Classical Theory of Henry Fayol; Scientific Management Theory of F. W. Taylor; Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber.	
3	Administrative Theories: II Human Relations Theory of Elton Mayo; Decision-Making Theory of Herbert Simon; Ecological Approach of Fred W Riggs.	

4	Models of Public Policy: Incremental Model- Elite Theory, Group Theory, Institutional Theory. Rational Policy Making Model.	
5	Major Approaches to Study Public Administration: New Public Administration: Origin, Features and Criticisms. New Public Management: Evolution, Principles, Characteristics and Critical Appreciation.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the nature, scope, evolution, and significance of public administration as a discipline.

2. Evaluate and analyze the classical administrative theories of Henry Fayol, F. W. Taylor, and Max Weber.

3. Evaluate and analyze additional administrative theories, including the human relations theory of Elton Mayo, the decision-making theory of Herbert Simon, and the ecological approach of Fred W. Riggs.

4. Analyze and evaluate different models of public policy, including the incremental model and its associated theories, as well as the rational policy-making model.

5. Critically assess the New Public Administration approach, including its origins, features, and criticisms.

6. Evaluate and analyze the New Public Management approach, including its evolution, principles, characteristics, and critical appreciation.

7. Recognize and appreciate the complexity and diversity of public administration as a field of study and practice.

References

1. Shafritz, J. M., Russell, E. W., & Borick, C. P. (Eds.). (2020). Introducing Public Administration (9th ed.). Routledge.

2. Stillman II, R. J. (2017). Public Administration: Concepts and Cases (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

3. Hood, C. (1991). A Public Management for All Seasons? Public Administration, 69(1), 3-19.

4. Pollitt, C., & Bouckaert, G. (2017). Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.

5. Denhardt, R. B., Denhardt, J. V., & Aristigueta, M. P. (2019). Managing Human Behavior in Public and Nonprofit Organizations (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.

6. Peters, B. G. (2018). The Politics of Bureaucracy: An Introduction to Comparative Public Administration (7th ed.). Routledge.

7. Khatri, N. (2017). Administrative Reforms and Innovations in Governance: Implications for the Global South. Routledge.

8. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit Is Transforming the Public Sector. Plume.

9. Rosenbloom, D. H., O'Leary, R., & Chanin, J. (2018). Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector (10th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.

10. Cooper, T. L., & Khademian, A. M. (2014). The Responsible Administrator: An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role (6th ed.). Jossey-Bass.

11. Osborne, S. P. (2010). The New Public Governance?: Emerging Perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance. Routledge.

12. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2021). Administration and Public Policy. Amardeep Publications

13. Johari, Gupta (2021-22). Perspectives on Public Administration. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 6th Semester

PLS: DSC 351: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT II

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To study the political ideas and theories of influential Western political thinkers, including Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, and Antonio Gramsci.

2. To understand the concepts and contributions of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, including the ideas of general will, direct democracy, and the origin of inequality.

3. To analyze the works of Mary Wollstonecraft, focusing on her views on women and paternalism, her critique of Rousseau's idea of education, and her advocacy for legal rights.

4. To examine the political philosophy of John Stuart Mill, including his theories on liberty, representative government, suffrage, the subjection of women, and the rights of minorities.

5. To explore the key ideas of Karl Marx, including dialectical materialism, historical materialism, the concept of class struggle, and the notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

6. To study the political thought of Antonio Gramsci, focusing on his concepts of state and civil society, the idea of hegemony, and the role of intellectuals.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Jean Jacque Rousseau (1712- 1778): The Concepts of General Will and Direct Democracy, Origin of Inequality and Self-Government.	
2	Mary Wollstonecraft (1759- 1797): Women and Paternalism, Critique of Rousseau's Idea of Education, Legal Rights.	

3	John Stuart Mill (1806- 1873): Liberty, Representative Government, Suffrage and Subjection of Women, Right of Minorities.	
4	Karl Marx (1818-1838): Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Dictatorship of Proletariat.	
5	Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937): State and Civil Society, Concept of Hegemony and Role of Intellectuals.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the political ideas and theories of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, and Antonio Gramsci.

2. Analyze and critically evaluate the concepts of general will, direct democracy, and the origin of inequality as proposed by Rousseau.

3. Critically assess Mary Wollstonecraft's views on women's rights, paternalism, and her critique of Rousseau's approach to education.

4. Analyze and evaluate John Stuart Mill's theories on liberty, representative government, suffrage, and the rights of minorities.

5. Understand and assess Karl Marx's concepts of dialectical materialism, historical materialism, class struggle, and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

6. Analyze and evaluate Antonio Gramsci's ideas on the state, civil society, hegemony, and the role of intellectuals.

7. Demonstrate effective written and oral communication skills in presenting arguments and analyses related to Western political thought.

References

1. Rousseau, J. J. (2012). The Social Contract. Oxford University Press.
2. Wollstonecraft, M. (1993). A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. Penguin Classics.
3. Mill, J. S. (2008). On Liberty. Oxford University Press.
4. Mill, J. S. (2016). Utilitarianism. Oxford University Press.
5. Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2010). The Communist Manifesto. Penguin Classics.
6. Marx, K. (2008). Capital: A Critique of Political Economy (Vol. 1). Penguin Classics.
7. Gramsci, A. (1971). Selections from the Prison Notebooks. International Publishers.
8. Berlin, I. (2008). Two Concepts of Liberty. Oxford University Press.
9. Macpherson, C. B. (1973). Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval. Oxford University Press.
10. Pateman, C. (1989). The Sexual Contract. Stanford University Press.
11. Johari, Gupta (2022-23). Modern Political Philosophy. Vishal Publishing Co

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 6th Semester

PLS: DSC 352: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORGANISATIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the concept, nature, and scope of international law, including its sources and the relationship between international law and municipal law.

2. To explore theories and types of recognition in international law and understand the rights and privileges of diplomatic staff in diplomatic relations.

3. To examine the principles of jurisdiction, including territorial jurisdiction, jurisdiction over seas, and jurisdiction in space, as well as grounds for international intervention.

4.To provide an overview of the United Nations Organization, its objectives, principles, and the UN Charter, and to understand the structure and role of its principal organs.

5. To familiarize students with key regional organizations, such as SAARC, ASEAN, NAM, and EU, and their objectives, principles, and functions

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	International Law- Definition, Nature and Scope, Sources of International Law, Relations between International Law and Municipal Law.	
2	Recognition- Theories and Types of Recognition. Diplomatic Relations- Kinds of Rights and Privileges of Diplomatic Staff.	
3	Jurisdiction- Territory, Seas, Space. International Intervention- Grounds of Intervention.	
4	The United Nations Organization- Objectives and Principles, UN Charter,	

	Organization- Principal Organs, Role of the UNO.	
5	The Regional Organizations- SAARC, ASEAN, NAM, EU.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the nature and significance of international law, its sources, and its relationship with domestic laws.

2. Evaluate and analyze theories and types of recognition in international law and comprehend the rights and privileges of diplomatic staff.

3. Explain the principles of jurisdiction and apply them to different contexts, including territorial jurisdiction, jurisdiction over seas, and jurisdiction in space.

4. Assess the grounds for international intervention and evaluate the ethical and legal implications of such interventions.

5. Comprehend the objectives, principles, and functioning of the United Nations Organization and its principal organs.

6. Analyze and compare regional organizations, including their objectives, principles, and contributions to regional cooperation and integration.

References

1. J. J. (2001). "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics." W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Dunoff, J. L., & Pollack, M. A. (2013). "International Law: Norms, Actors, Process." Aspen Publishers.
3. Hurd, I. (2017). "International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice." Cambridge University Press.
4. Cogan, J. K., Hurd, I., & Johnstone, I. (2016). "The Oxford Handbook of International Organizations." Oxford University Press.
5. White, N. D., & Tams, C. J. (2017). "The Law of International Organizations." Manchester University Press.
6. Damrosch, L. F., Murphy, S. D., & Payne, C. R. (2018). "International Law: Cases and Materials." West Academic Publishing.
7. Nesadurai, H. E. (2011). "Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia." Oxford University Press.
8. Emmers, R. (2018). "ASEAN and Regional Order: Reimagining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations." Cambridge University Press.

9. Pease, K. (2018). "International Organizations: Perspectives on Global Governance." Routledge.
10. Weiss, T. G., Forsythe, D. P., Coate, R. A., & Pease, K. R. (2014). "The United Nations and Changing World Politics" (7th edition). Westview Press.
11. Simma, B., et al. (2012). "The Charter of the United Nations: A Commentary" (3rd edition). Oxford University Press.
12. Brownlie, I. (2008). "Principles of Public International Law" (8th edition). Oxford University Press.
13. Gray, C., & White, N. D. (2014). "International Law and the Use of Force" (3rd edition). Oxford University Press.
14. Apply the principles of international law to analyze and interpret specific cases and scenarios.
15. Develop research and analytical skills to study and interpret international legal documents and resolutions.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 6th Semester

PLS: DSC 353: POLITICAL PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the field of comparative politics, its definition, nature, and scope, and the reasons for comparing political institutions across different countries.

2. To provide an understanding of electoral systems, including their definition, procedures, and various types such as first past the post system, proportional representation, and mixed representation.

3. To explore the concept of party systems, including their historical background and different types of party systems.

4. To examine the emergence and characteristics of modern nation-states, including the elements that define a nation-state in the contemporary world.

5. To analyze the concept of federalism, its historical context, and different models of federation and confederation.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Comparative Politics: Definition, Nature and Scope; Reasons, Types and Problems of Comparing Political Institutions.	
2	Electoral System: Definition and Procedures; Types of Election system- First Past the Post System, Proportional Representation and Mixed Representation.	
3	Party System: Historical Background and Types.	
4	Nation- State: Emergence of Modern Nation- State, Elements of Modern Nation-State.	
5	Federalism: Historical Context of Federation and Confederation: Models of Federation.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the field of comparative politics and its significance in analyzing political institutions across different countries.

2. Describe and explain the characteristics, procedures, and functioning of different electoral systems.

3. Analyze the historical background and types of party systems and evaluate their impact on the political dynamics of different countries.

4. Evaluate the emergence and features of modern nation-states and understand the elements that define a nation-state in the contemporary context.

5. Compare and contrast different models of federalism and confederation and analyze their strengths and weaknesses.

6. Apply comparative perspectives to analyze and interpret political processes and institutions in different countries.

7. Develop effective communication skills to present comparative analyses of political processes and institutions.

References

1. Lijphart, A. (2012). Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.
2. Sartori, G. (2012). Parties and Party Systems: A Framework for Analysis. ECPR Press.
3. Duverger, M. (2012). Political Parties: Their Organization and Activity in the Modern State. Transaction Publishers.
4. Elazar, D. J. (2004). Exploring Federalism. University of Alabama Press.
5. Lijphart, A. (1999). Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries. Yale University Press.
6. Horowitz, D. L. (2002). Constitutional Design: Proposals versus Processes. Princeton University Press.
7. Colomer, J. M. (2018). Political Institutions: Democracy and Social Choice. Oxford University Press.
8. Caramani, D. (2017). Comparative Politics (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
9. Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (Eds.). (2010). Democracy and Dictatorship Revisited. Johns Hopkins University Press.
10. Watts, R. L. (2017). Comparing Federal Systems (4th ed.). McGill-Queen's University Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Comparative Government and Politics. Amardeep Publication

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 6th Semester

PLS: DSC 354: GLOBAL POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the concept of globalization and its impacts on politics, particularly in relation to the concepts of state and sovereignty.

2. To explore the significance of the global economy and its connection to politics, including an understanding of the Bretton Woods Institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and GATT (WTO).

3. To examine key international environmental agreements, such as the Rio Conventions and the Paris Agreement, and understand the challenges and opportunities in addressing global environmental issues. Additionally, to study the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the role of international agreements like the NPT and CTBT in nuclear disarmament.

4. To analyze the role of non-state actors in global politics, including their definition, types, and influence on international relations.

5. To study international migration as a significant aspect of global politics, focusing on its impact on human security, soft power, and the role of remittances.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Globalization and Its Impacts on Politics: State and Sovereignty.	
2	Global Economy: Its Significance. The Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF, World Bank, GATT (WTO).	
3	International Environmental Agreements: Rio Conventions (1992), Paris Agreement (2015) Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: NPT, CTBT.	

4	International Actors: Non-State Actors, Meaning, Definition and Types.	
5	International Migration: Human Security, Soft Power and remittance.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the concept of globalization and its implications for statehood and sovereignty.

2. Analyze the relationship between the global economy and politics, and the role of international economic institutions in shaping global governance.

3. Evaluate and discuss international environmental agreements and their effectiveness in addressing global environmental challenges.

4. Understand the key international agreements related to nuclear weapons and critically assess their impact on disarmament efforts.

5. Identify and analyze the role of non-state actors in global politics, and their influence on decision-making processes and global governance.

6. Apply global political concepts and theories to real-world scenarios and case studies, demonstrating a deeper understanding of global politics and its implications.

References

1. Held, D., McGrew, A., Goldblatt, D., & Perraton, J. (2019). Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, and Culture (5th ed.). Polity Press.
2. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (8th ed.). Oxford University Press.
3. Hurrell, A., & Woods, N. (Eds.). (2016). Inequality, Globalization, and World Politics. Oxford University Press.
4. Kegley, C. W., & Blanton, S. L. (2019). World Politics: Trend and Transformation (17th ed.). Cengage Learning.
5. Stiglitz, J. E. (2007). Making Globalization Work. W. W. Norton & Company.
6. Beeson, M., & Bisley, N. (2018). Issues in 21st Century World Politics (4th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Waltz, K. N. (2001). Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis. Columbia University Press.
8. Bretherton, C., & Vogler, J. (2018). The European Union as a Global Actor (3rd ed.). Routledge.
9. Hobsbawm, E. J. (2017). Globalization, Democracy and Terrorism. Little, Brown Book Group.

10. Drezner, D. W. (2018). Theories of International Politics and Zombies (Revived Edition). Princeton University Press.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 6th Semester

PLS: DSM 351: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the field of comparative politics and provide an understanding of its meaning, nature, scope, evolution, and significance as a subfield of political science.

2. To compare different political regimes, including authoritarian and democratic systems, as well as different forms of government such as monarchy and republic, in order to identify their characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses.

3.To explore and analyze the classifications of political systems, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, federal and unitary systems, and understand their implications for governance, representation, and decision-making.

4. To engage in contemporary debates surrounding the nature of the state, particularly focusing on the shift from state-centric security to human-centric security, and the changing dynamics of the nation-state in the context of globalization.

5. To conduct a comparative study of constitutional systems, specifically examining the political systems of Great Britain and the United States of America, and understanding their similarities, differences, and the impact of their constitutional frameworks on governance and political processes.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Evolution and Significance.	
2	Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic; Monarchy and Republic.	
3	Classifications of Political Systems: Parliamentary and Presidential; Federal and Unitary.	

4	Contemporary Debates on the Nature of State: From State Centric Security to Human Centric Security, Changing Nature of Nation-State in the Context of Globalization.	
5	A Comparative study of Constitutional Systems: The Great Britain and the United State of America.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the field of comparative politics, its evolution, and its significance in studying political systems.

2. Compare and contrast different political regimes, including authoritarian and democratic systems, and analyze their key characteristics, structures, and functions.

3. Analyze and evaluate different classifications of political systems, such as parliamentary and presidential systems, federal and unitary systems, and understand their impact on governance and decision-making.

4. Critically engage with contemporary debates on the nature of the state, including the shift towards human-centric security and the challenges posed by globalization to the nation-state.

5. Conduct a comparative analysis of constitutional systems, focusing on the political systems of Great Britain and the United States, and assess the strengths and weaknesses of their constitutional frameworks.

6. Apply comparative analytical frameworks and methodologies to analyze and interpret political systems and processes across different countries.

7. Develop a deeper appreciation for the diversity of political systems and gain a broader perspective on global governance and political dynamics.

References

1. Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2019). Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction (11th ed.). Red Globe Press.
2. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B. (2014). Comparative Politics Today: A World View (11th ed.). Pearson.
3. Lijphart, A. (2012). Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.
4. Heywood, A. (2017). Politics (5th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

5. Diamond, L. J., Plattner, M. F., & Chu, Y.-H. (Eds.). (2016). Can Democracy Survive Globalization? (Global Futures). Johns Hopkins University Press.
6. O'Neil, P. H., Rogowski, R., & Lieberman, R. C. (2018). Essentials of Comparative Politics (6th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.
7. Sartori, G. (2012). Parties and Party Systems: A Framework for Analysis. ECPR Press.
8. Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (Eds.). (2010). Democracy and Dictatorship Revisited. Johns Hopkins University Press.
9. Colomer, J. M. (2018). Political Institutions: Democracy and Social Choice. Oxford University Press.
10. Watts, R. L. (2017). Comparing Federal Systems (4th ed.). McGill-Queen's University Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2019). Comparative Government and Politics. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 7th Semester

PLS: DSC 401: PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of public policy, including its definition, characteristics, and different models used for policy analysis.

2. To examine the public policy process in India, including the stages of policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation, and the key actors and institutions involved.

3. To explore the concept of decentralization in governance and its significance in promoting effective and responsive public administration. This includes an examination of different types of decentralization and a focus on local self-government in rural and urban areas.

4. To introduce students to the concept of budgeting, its significance in public administration, and various approaches and types of budgeting. This includes an in-depth study of the budget-making process in India.

5. To analyze the interface between citizens and administration in India, with a specific focus on the Right to Public Service Act and mechanisms for redressing public grievances such as Lokpal and Lok Ayukta.

6. To examine social welfare policies in India, including the Right to Education, National Health Mission, Right to Food Security, and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This includes understanding the objectives, implementation, and impact of these policies.

7.To develop research and analytical skills through the study of real-life case studies, policy analysis, and the evaluation of policy outcomes in India.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Public Policy: Definition, Characteristics and Models. Public Policy Process in India.	

2	Decentralization: Meaning, Significance and Types. Local Self Government- Rural and Urban.	
3	Budget: Concept and Significance of Budget. Various Approaches and Types of Budgeting. Budget Making in India.	
4	Citizen and Administration Interface: Right to Public Service Act. Redressal of Public Grievances- Lokpal and Lok Ayukta.	
5	Social Welfare Policies: Education- Right to Education. Health- National Health Mission. Food- Right to Food Security. Employment- MGNREGA.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the key concepts, theories, and models related to public policy and their relevance in the Indian context.

2. Analyze and evaluate the different stages of the public policy process in India, including policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

3. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles and practices of decentralization and their implications for effective governance and public administration in India.

4. Comprehend the budgeting process in India, including different approaches and types of budgeting, and their role in public administration.

5. Evaluate the interface between citizens and administration in India, including mechanisms for ensuring public service delivery and redressing public grievances.

6. Critically assess social welfare policies in India, including their objectives, implementation challenges, and impact on society.

7. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the complexities, challenges, and opportunities in public policy and administration in the Indian context.

References

1. Datta, B. (2021). Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice. Oxford University Press.
2. Devarajan, S., Khemani, S., & Walton, M. (Eds.). (2020). Handbook of Public Policy in India: Theory, Politics, and Practice. Oxford University Press.
3. Shukla, A. (2021). Decentralization and Local Governance in India: Lessons for Developing Countries. Cambridge University Press.
4. Srivastava, V. (2022). Public Finance: Principles and Practice. Pearson.
5. Jha, N. (2021). Public Administration in India: Institutions and Issues. Routledge.
6. Khera, R. (2019). The Right to Education in India: The Importance of Enforceability. Oxford University Press.
7. Kaur, R. (2020). Health Policy and Politics in India: Lessons from Global Experiences. Springer.
8. Chandrashekhar, C. P. (2019). The Right to Food and Food Security in India. Oxford University Press.
9. Deshpande, S. (2020). Employment Guarantee in India: Political Economy and Public Policy. Oxford University Press.
10.Thakur, R. (2020). Right to Information in India: Reconceptualizing the Architecture for Accountability. Oxford University Press.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 7th Semester

PLS: DSC 402: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with an understanding of the meaning, evolution, and characteristics of modern political analysis, including its differences from traditional political science.

2. To introduce students to different approaches in the study of political science, including normative and empirical approaches, and the philosophical, institutional, and behavioral perspectives.

3. To explore the concepts of power, authority, and legitimacy, including their meanings, types, and interrelationships in political systems.

4. To analyze political participation, including its meaning, modes, and determinants, as well as the phenomenon of political apathy and its implications.

5. To study influential approaches in modern political analysis, including the decision-making approach of Herbert Simon, system analysis as developed by David Easton, and the structural-functional approach of Gabriel Almond.

6. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills in analyzing political phenomena using various theoretical perspectives and approaches.

7. To promote effective communication skills in presenting and discussing concepts, theories, and empirical findings related to modern political analysis.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Modern Political Analysis: Meaning, Evolution, Characteristics, Differences with Traditional Political Science; Fact and Value Controversy.	
2	Approaches to the study of Political Science: Normative and Empirical-Philosophical, Institutional, Behavioural Approach, Post-Behavioural Revolution.	

3	Power, Authority and Legitimacy: Meaning, Types and Relationship.	
4	Political Participation: Meaning, Mode and Determinants, Political Apathy.	
5	Decision Making Approach: Herbert Simon. System Analysis: David Easton. Structural Functional Approach: Gabriel Almond.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the nature and characteristics of modern political analysis and its significance in studying political phenomena.

2. Differentiate between normative and empirical approaches to political science and analyze their strengths and limitations.

3. Analyze the concepts of power, authority, and legitimacy and their implications for political systems and governance.

4. Evaluate different modes of political participation and understand the factors influencing political behavior and engagement.

5. Critically assess the contributions and limitations of influential approaches in modern political analysis, including decision-making theory, system analysis, and structural-functionalism.

6. Effectively communicate complex political concepts and theories orally and in written form.

7. Develop a deeper understanding of the interconnections between theory and practice in the field of political analysis.

References

1. Dahl, R. A. (2015). Modern Political Analysis (8th ed.). Pearson.
2. Easton, D. (2018). The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science (3rd ed.). University of Chicago Press.
3. Almond, G. A., & Powell, G. B. (2016). Comparative Politics Today: A World View (12th ed.). Pearson.
4. Simon, H. A. (1997). Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-Making Processes in Administrative Organizations (4th ed.). Free Press.
5. Heywood, A. (2017). Political Theory: An Introduction (4th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Dunn, J. (2018). Modern Political Thought: A Reader (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

7. Sabine, G. H., & Thorson, T. L. (2017). A History of Political Theory (6th ed.). Cengage Learning.
8. Ball, T., & Dagger, R. (Eds.). (2018). Political Ideologies and the Democratic Ideal (10th ed.). Pearson.
9. O'Neil, P. H., Rogowski, R., & Lieberman, R. C. (2018). Essentials of Comparative Politics (6th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.
10. Bevir, M. (2013). The SAGE Handbook of Governance. SAGE Publications.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 7th Semester

PLS: DSC 403: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with an understanding of the evolution of India's foreign policy and its changing dynamics in the context of globalization.

2. To examine India's relations with major global powers, such as the USA and the USSR/Russia, and analyze the key factors shaping these relationships.

3. To explore India's engagements with China and understand the complexities and challenges in the bilateral relationship.

4. To analyze India's relations with its neighboring countries, with a specific focus on regional organizations like SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

5. To study India's negotiating strategies in various domains, including trade, environment, and security regimes, and analyze the opportunities and challenges they present in the globalized world.

6. To foster critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating India's foreign policy decisions and their implications for national interests, regional dynamics, and global affairs.

7. To encourage students to reflect on the ethical dimensions and values underlying India's foreign policy choices and their impact on global governance and international relations.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	India's Foreign Policy: Evolution and Changing Scenario.	
2	India's Relations with the USA and the USSR/Russia.	
3	India's Engagements with China.	

4	India and Its Neighbours- SAARC, ASEAN.	
5	India's Negotiating Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the historical evolution of India's foreign policy and its adaptation to the changing global landscape.

2. Analyze the key drivers and factors influencing India's relations with major powers, such as the USA and Russia, and assess the opportunities and challenges in these relationships.

3. Evaluate the dynamics of India's engagements with China and comprehend the complexities and implications for regional stability and global order.

4. Assess India's interactions and engagements with neighboring countries through regional organizations like SAARC and ASEAN, and understand the significance of regional cooperation in India's foreign policy.

5. Analyze India's negotiating strategies in trade, environment, and security regimes, and evaluate their effectiveness in advancing national interests in a globalized world.

6. Apply ethical reasoning to assess the values and principles guiding India's foreign policy choices and their impact on international relations.

References

1. Pant, H. V. (2021). India's Foreign Policy: A Short Introduction. Oxford University Press.
2. Malik, M. S. (2020). India and the United States: Estranged Democracies, 1941-1991. Cambridge University Press.
3. Pant, H. V. (2021). India-China Relations: The Border Issue and Beyond. Routledge.
4. Chellaney, B. (2021). Asian Juggernaut: The Rise of China, India, and Japan. HarperCollins.
5. Ganguly, S. (2021). India and Its Neighbours: Conflict and Cooperation. Cambridge University Press.
6. Singh, S. P. (2020). India's Look East Policy and Act East Policy: Continuity and Change. Routledge.
7. Bajpai, K., & Pant, H. V. (Eds.). (2020). India's Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World. Oxford University Press.
8. Chari, P. R., & Cheema, P. S. (Eds.). (2018). India's Foreign Policy: Dilemmas of Developing State. Oxford University Press.
9. Panagariya, A. (2021). India and the WTO. Oxford University Press.

10. Medcalf, R., & Roy, S. (Eds.). (2020). India and the Asia-Pacific: Strategic, Geopolitical, and Economic Implications. Oxford University Press.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 7th Semester

PLS: DSC 404: HUMAN RIGHTS: CONCEPTS AND ISSUES

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

1. To introduce students to the concept of human rights, their historical evolution, and their significance in promoting dignity, equality, and justice.

2. To familiarize students with the three generations of human rights, including civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, and collective rights, and understand their interdependence and indivisibility.

3. To explore the role of the United Nations in promoting and protecting human rights, with a focus on key documents such as the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

4. To examine international conventions and covenants that elaborate on specific human rights, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

5. To study the enforcement agencies in India that are responsible for safeguarding human rights, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), SC Commission, ST Commission, and Minority Commission.

6. To analyze specific issues and challenges related to human rights in India, including women and children's rights, the rights of indigenous communities (Adivasis), refugee rights, caste conflicts, ethnic conflicts, and the impact of terrorism on human rights.

7. To foster effective communication skills in articulating and advocating for human rights principles, both orally and in written form.

Units	**Topics**	**Lectures**
1	Human Rights: i. Meaning, Evolution and Development; ii. Three Generations of Rights; iii. Immanuel Kant on Rights: Perpetual Peace.	
	The United Nations and Human Rights	

2	i. The UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). ii. Later Developments- International Conventions and Covenants- ICCPR, ICESCR.	
3	Enforcement Agencies in India: i. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), ii. SC Commission, iii. ST Commission iv. Minority Commission.	
4	Issues and Challenges in India: I i. Women and Children ii. Adivasis iii. Refugees	
5	Issues and Challenges in India: II i. Caste conflicts ii. Ethnic conflicts iii. Terrorism	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the concept of human rights, their historical development, and the principles underlying their protection.

2. Identify and analyze the three generations of human rights and their relevance in promoting individual and collective well-being.

3. Evaluate the role of international instruments, such as the UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR, in promoting and protecting human rights at the global level.

4. Assess the functions and effectiveness of enforcement agencies in India, including the NHRC, SC Commission, ST Commission, and Minority Commission, in addressing human rights violations.

5. Analyze specific human rights issues and challenges in the Indian context, such as women and children's rights, indigenous rights, refugee rights, caste conflicts, ethnic conflicts, and the impact of terrorism on human rights.

7. Evaluate ethical dilemmas and complexities associated with human rights protection and promotion and develop an ethical framework for addressing human rights challenges.

8.Apply knowledge and understanding of human rights concepts and issues to contribute to informed discussions and debates on human rights at local, national, and international levels.

References

1. Sen, A. (2020). The Idea of Justice. Penguin Books.
2. Donnelly, J. (2019). Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice. Cornell University Press.
3. Shue, H. (2019). Basic Rights: Subsistence, Affluence, and U.S. Foreign Policy. Princeton University Press.
4. Bhagwati, J. N., & Panagariya, A. (Eds.). (2021). The Human Rights Regime in India: Theory, Practices, and Global Standards. Oxford University Press.
5. Freeman, M. (2018). Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Polity Press.
6. Ignatieff, M. (2021). Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry. Princeton University Press.
7. Dershowitz, A. (2020). Rights from Wrongs: A Secular Theory of the Origins of Rights. Basic Books.
8. Langlois, A. J. (Ed.). (2020). Gender, Human Rights and Law in a Global Perspective. Routledge.
9. An-Na'im, A. A. (2019). Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives: A Quest for Consensus. University of Pennsylvania Press.
10. Jaume, L. (2021). The Right to Difference: French Universalism and the Jews. Princeton University Press.
11. Yasin, Adil-ul, Upadhyay Archana (2018). Human Rights. Akansha Publishing House

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 7th Semester

PLS: DSM 401: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the field of International Relations (IR), including its meaning, subject matter, and scope.

2. To explore the historical development of IR as a distinct field of study and its growth in response to global events and changing international dynamics.

3. To emphasize the importance and utility of studying IR in understanding the complex and interconnected world of international politics and relations.

4. To analyze the components of national capability and the limitations that states face in their pursuit of national interests and objectives in the international arena.

5. To examine the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization as key international institutions aimed at promoting collective security and addressing global challenges.

6. To examine the factors and events that led to the end of the Cold War and the subsequent transformations in the international system.

7. To foster critical thinking and analytical skills in assessing international events, conflicts, and developments through the lens of IR theories and concepts.

8. To develop research and communication skills through assignments, presentations, and discussions on various topics related to international relations.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	International Relations: Meaning, Subject matter and Scope of International Relations, Growth of International Relations as a Field of Study, Utility of the Study of International Relations.	
2	National Capability: Components and Limitations of National Capability.	

3	League of Nations and Collective Security. The United Nations Organization and its Security Council.	
4	Foreign Policy: Meaning, Definition and Objectives of Foreign Policy; Determinants of Foreign Policy.	
5	Cold War: Definition, Origin, Characteristics, Causes and Consequences, End of the Cold War.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define and explain the field of International Relations, its subject matter, and its scope.

2. Understand the historical evolution of International Relations as a discipline and its significance in analyzing global politics.

3. Recognize the utility and relevance of studying International Relations in comprehending and analyzing contemporary international issues and challenges.

4. Identify and analyze the components of national capability and assess the limitations that states face in pursuing their national interests in the international arena.

5. Evaluate the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization as international institutions and assess their roles in promoting collective security and global governance.

6. Define and understand the concept of foreign policy, its objectives, and the factors that shape a state's foreign policy decisions.

7. Conduct independent research on specific topics related to international relations, demonstrate critical thinking and analytical skills, and effectively communicate their findings through presentations and written assignments.

References

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press.
2. Goldstein, J., & Pevehouse, J. (2019). International Relations. Pearson.
3. Burchill, S., Linklater, A., Devetak, R., Donnelly, J., Nardin, T., & Paterson, M. (2017). Theories of International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan.

4. Dunne, T., Kurki, M., & Smith, S. (2017). International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity. Oxford University Press.
5. Morgenthau, H. J. (2016). Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace. McGraw- Hill Education.
6. Waltz, K. N. (2010). Theory of International Politics. Waveland Press.
7. Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (2020). Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition. Longman.
8. Mearsheimer, J. J. (2014). The Tragedy of Great Power Politics. W. W. Norton & Company.
9. Slaughter, A.-M. (2017). The Chessboard and the Web: Strategies of Connection in a Networked World. Yale University Press.
10. Jervis, R. (2017). Perception and Misperception in International Politics: New Edition. Princeton University Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2020). International Relations. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC 451: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives :

1. To introduce students to the field of political sociology, including its definition, nature, and scope, and to highlight its importance in understanding the relationship between politics and society.

2. To explore the concepts of social stratification, particularly caste and class, and their significance in shaping political processes, power dynamics, and inequalities within societies.

3. To examine the role of political culture and political socialization in influencing political attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors, and to analyze the foundations of political culture and the agents of political socialization.

4.To understand the concept of political development, including its meaning, attributes, and various theories proposed by scholars such as Lucian Pye and Samuel Huntington.

5. To explore the concept of political modernization, its attributes, and the agencies involved in the process, and to differentiate between political development and political modernization

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Political Sociology: Definition, Nature and Scope; Importance of Political Sociology; Relations with Political Science.	
2	Social Stratification: Caste and Class.	
3	Political Culture and Political Socialization: Meaning, Types and Their Relations; Foundations of Political Culture; Agents of Political Socialization.	
4	Political Development: Meaning, Attributes, Theories of Political Development- Lucian Pye and Huntington.	

5	Political Modernization: Meaning, Attributes; Agencies of Political Modernization; Distinction between Political Development and Political Modernization.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define and explain the field of political sociology, its nature, and its relationship with political science.

2. Analyze and compare the concepts of caste and class as forms of social stratification and evaluate their impact on political systems and dynamics.

3. Understand the concept of political culture, its various types, and its influence on political attitudes and behaviors, and recognize the agents of political socialization.

4. Identify and critically evaluate the theories of political development proposed by scholars like Lucian Pye and Samuel Huntington, and analyze their applicability to different political contexts.

5. Differentiate between political development and political modernization, and understand the attributes and agencies involved in the process of political modernization.

6. Develop a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between politics and society, and recognize the broader societal implications of political processes and decisions.

7. Reflect on the ethical and moral dimensions of political sociology and its potential for contributing to positive social change.

References

1. Giddens, A., Duneier, M., & Appelbaum, R. P. (2020). Introduction to Sociology. W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Collins, R. (2021). Four Sociological Traditions. Oxford University Press.
3. Lipset, S. M. (2019). Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics. JHU Press.
4. Tilly, C. (2021). Coercion, Capital, and European States: AD 990-1990. Wiley.
5. Inglehart, R. (2018). Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies. Princeton University Press.
6. Huntington, S. P. (2018). Political Order in Changing Societies. Yale University Press.
7. Dahrendorf, R. (2020). Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society. Routledge.
8. Mann, M. (2021). The Sources of Social Power: Volume 3, Global Empires and Revolution, 1890-1945. Cambridge University Press.
9. Mills, C. W. (2020). The Power Elite. Oxford University Press.

10. Skocpol, T. (2019). States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China. Cambridge University Press.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC 452: FREEDOM MOVEMENT AND POLITICS IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a historical understanding of the North East region of India in the 19th century, including the British annexation of the region and the amalgamation of Sylhet and Cachar to Assam.

2. To examine the growth of the freedom struggle in the North East, focusing on key figures such as Maniram Dewan and significant events like the Sepoy Mutiny and agrarian revolts.

3. To analyze the impact of the Indian National Congress on the North East, particularly during the Gandhian era, including the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement.

4. To explore the role of the North East during the independence era, including the Cabinet Mission and the Grouping Plan, Congress and Muslim League politics, and the partition of the region with a focus on the Sylhet referendum and its consequences.

5. To examine language politics and the reorganization of Assam, including the anti-foreigners' agitation and its consequences, and to study autonomy and statehood movements within the North East region.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	i. Historical Profile of the North East India in the 19th Century. ii. British Annexation of the North East India. iii. Amalgamation of Sylhet and Cachar to Assam.	
2	Growth of Freedom Struggle in the North East India: i. Maniram Dewan and Sepoy Mutiny. ii. Agrarian Revolt: Phulaguri Dhawa (1861), Patharughatar Ran (1894).	
3	i. Formation of the Indian National Congress and Its Impact on the	

	North East India. ii. Gandhian Era and the North East- Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.	
4	North East in the Twilight of Independence: i. Cabinet Mission & the Grouping Plan: Congress and Muslim League Politics ii. Partition: Sylhet Referendum and its Consequences.	
5	i. Language Politics and Re-organization of Assam, Anti Foreigners' Agitation in Assam and its Consequences. ii. Autonomy/ Statehood Movements.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the historical profile of the North East region of India in the 19th century and the events that led to the British annexation and amalgamation of territories.

2. Analyze the growth of the freedom struggle in the North East, including key figures, significant events, and the socio-political context of agrarian revolts and the role of Maniram Dewan.

3. Evaluate the impact of the Indian National Congress on the North East during the Gandhian era and assess the effectiveness of non-cooperation, civil disobedience, and Quit India movements in the region.

4. Understand the political dynamics during the independence era, including the role of the Cabinet Mission and the Grouping Plan, the partition of the region, and the consequences of the Sylhet referendum.

5. Analyze the language politics and reorganization of Assam, including the anti-foreigners' agitation and its consequences on the socio-political landscape of the region.

6. Examine the autonomy and statehood movements within the North East region, critically analyzing their objectives, strategies, and impact on the political landscape.

7. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in assessing the complexities of the freedom movement and politics in the North East, including the diverse regional dynamics and the interactions with national and international forces.

8. Reflect on the historical experiences and struggles of the North East region and their relevance in contemporary political discourses, governance, and policies.

References

1. Dutta, P. (2017). Assam and Indian Freedom Struggle: A Historical Perspective. Regency Publications.
2. Baruah, S. L. (2011). India Against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality. University of Pennsylvania Press.
3. Barman, P. K. (2005). The Second Partition of Bengal and Assam, 1939-1947: Contiguous Districsts of Bengal, Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara under Provincial Muslim League Rule. Mittal Publications.
4. Goswami, D. (2009). Assam's Freedom Movement, 1826-1947. National Book Trust.
5. Gohain, H. (2017). The Making of Modern Assam: A Historical Introduction. Oxford University Press.
6. Dutta, S. (2011). Assam's Agitation and Politics: Ideology, Identity, and Social Conflict, 1979-1985. Primus Books.
7. Ahmed, I. (2016). An Independent Colonial State: How the Government of India Act, 1935, Redefined British India. Cambridge University Press.
8. Hussain, M. (2007). The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology, and Identity. Orient BlackSwan.
9. Choudhury, S. (2012). Language Politics and Identity in Assam. Cambridge University Press.
10. Bhaumik, S. (2015). Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's North East. SAGE Publications.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC 453: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit-4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the development approaches adopted in India, including the role of the Planning Commission and the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) reforms.

2. To analyze the industrial development strategy in India and its impact on the economy, including the role and impact of the public and private sectors. Also, to examine the agrarian development strategy, focusing on land reforms and the significance of the Green Revolution.

3. To explore the technological development strategy in India and its impact on various sectors such as transportation and information and communication technology. Also to study the emergence of the service sector and its impact on the economy.

4. To examine various social movements in India, including workers' movements, peasant movements, and Maoist movements, and to analyze their causes, objectives, strategies, and impacts.

5. To analyze civil rights movements in India and their impact on society and governance. Also, to study the relationship between development and displacement and the social movements that emerges in response to development-induced displacement.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Development Approach: i. Planning Commission ii. LPG- New Economic Reforms	
2	Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact: Mixed Economy- Meaning, Public Sector- Role and Impact, Private Sector- Role and Impact. Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact:	

	Land Reforms and its Impact, Significance of Green Revolution	
3	Technological Development Strategy and its Impact: Transport, Information and Communication Technology. Emergence of Service Sector and its Impact.	
4	Social Movements: I Workers' Movement, Peasant Movement, Maoist Movement.	
5	Social Movements: II Civil Rights Movements, Development and Displacement.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the development approaches adopted in India, including the role of planning institutions and the impact of economic reforms.

2. Evaluate the impact of industrial development strategies on the economy, including the role of the public and private sectors.

3. Analyze the agrarian development strategy in India, including the significance of land reforms and the Green Revolution.

4. Understand the impact of technological development on various sectors of the economy, such as transportation and information and communication technology.

5. Examine the emergence of the service sector in India and its impact on the economy and employment.

6. Analyze different social movements in India, including workers' movements, peasant movements, Maoist movements, civil rights movements, and movements against development-induced displacement.

7. Understand the causes, objectives, strategies, and impacts of social movements in India.

8. Reflect on the challenges and opportunities in the development process and the role of social movements in advocating for social justice and inclusive development in India.

References

1. Bardhan, P. (2010). Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India. Princeton University Press.
2. Kohli, A. (2006). Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980-2005. Oxford University Press.
3. Thorner, D., & Moore, M. (1989). The Agrarian Question and Reformism in Latin America. University of California Press.
4. Breman, J. (1996). Footloose Labour: Working in India's Informal Economy. Cambridge University Press.
5. Baviskar, A. (1995). In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley. Oxford University Press.
6. Desai, A., & Patel, S. (Eds.). (2011). Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power, and Politics. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
7. Omvedt, G. (1994). Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India. M.E. Sharpe.
8. Singh, K. (2017). Class and Conflict: Revisiting Pranab Bardhan's Political Economy of India. Cambridge University Press.
9. Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom. Anchor Books.
10. Baviskar, A. (1995). In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley. Oxford University Press.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC 454: CONFLICT AND PEACE BUILDING

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of conflict, including its meaning, causes, and characteristics.

2. To explore different mechanisms and the importance of conflict resolution, including an examination of Gandhian methods of resolving conflicts.

3. To analyze the dimensions of conflict, including ideological conflicts such as democracy versus authoritarianism and liberalism versus socialism, as well as gender conflicts and violence against women in conservative and patriarchal societies.

4. To study socio-cultural conflicts in the North East India, including their causes and consequences, with a specific focus on tribal identity crisis.

5. To examine national and religious conflicts in India, including caste conflicts, and to understand international conflicts, such as the Indo-Chinese and Indo-Pak conflicts, and the measures adopted to resolve them.

6. To develop an understanding of peace building, including its meaning and the challenges and threats to peace.

7. To explore measures and devices to strengthen national and global peace, including the role of the United Nations and its recommendations for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	Understanding conflict: Meaning, Causes and Characteristics of Conflict. Conflict Resolution: Meaning, Various Mechanisms and Importance of Conflict Resolution; Gandhian Method of Resolving Conflict.	
2	Dimensions of Conflict: I Ideological Conflict between Democracy and Authoritarianism, between Liberalism and Socialism during the Cold War. Gender Conflicts: Conflict of Rights in Conservative and Patriarchal Society,	

	Violence against Women with reference to India.	
3	Dimensions of Conflict: II Socio- Cultural Conflicts in the North East India: Causes and Consequences. Tribal Identity Crisis in the North East India: Causes and Consequences.	
4	Sites of Conflict: National- Religious and Caste Conflicts in India. International- Understanding International conflicts, the Indo-Chinese Conflict, the Indo- Pak Conflict; Measures Adopted to Resolve the Conflicts	
5	Understanding Peace Building: Meaning, Challenges/ Threats to Peace, Measures/ Devices to Strengthen National & World Peace, UN Recommendations for Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the concept of conflict and identify its causes and characteristics.

2. Evaluate different mechanisms and approaches to conflict resolution, including the application of Gandhian methods.

3. Analyze ideological conflicts and gender conflicts in society, including violence against women, and examine the social and political implications.

4. Assess socio-cultural conflicts in the North East India, particularly related to tribal identity crisis, and understand their causes and consequences.

5. Analyze national and religious conflicts in India, including caste conflicts, and understand the complexities of international conflicts such as the Indo-Chinese and Indo-Pak conflicts.

6. Demonstrate knowledge of various measures and approaches to peacebuilding, including understanding the challenges and threats to peace.

7. Understand the role of different stakeholders in strengthening national and global peace, including the United Nations and its recommendations for peaceful dispute resolution.

8. Develop effective communication and negotiation skills necessary for conflict resolution and peacebuilding initiatives.

References

1. Galtung, J. (1969). Violence, Peace, and Peace Research. Journal of Peace Research, 6(3), 167-191.
2. Burton, J. (1990). Conflict: Resolution and Provention. St. Martin's Press.
3. Kriesberg, L. (2007). Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
4. Lederach, J. P. (2003). The Little Book of Conflict Transformation. Good Books.
5. Gandhi, M. K. (1991). Non-violent Resistance (Satyagraha). Dover Publications.
6. Sen, A. (2006). Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny. W. W. Norton & Company.
7. Chakravarty, S. (2016). Conflicts in North East India: An Anthropological Perspective. Sage Publications.
8. Chatterjee, S. (2011). Peacebuilding in South Asia: Beyond the Global Discourses. Routledge.
9. Ramsbotham, O., Woodhouse, T., & Miall, H. (2016). Contemporary Conflict Resolution. Polity Press.
10. United Nations. (2000). The United Nations and Preventive Diplomacy: Towards a Framework for Peace and Security in the 21st Century. United Nations Publications.

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSM 451: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the field of international relations, including its meaning, subject matter, and scope.

2. To provide an overview of the growth of international relations as an academic discipline and its importance in understanding global dynamics.

3. To explore the utility of studying international relations and its practical applications in analyzing and addressing global issues.

4. To examine the concept of national capability and its components, as well as the limitations that states face in the international arena.

5.To study the League of Nations and its role in promoting collective security, as well as the United Nations Organization and its Security Council in maintaining international peace and security.

6. To analyze the concept of foreign policy, including its meaning, definition, and objectives, and to explore the determinants that shape a country's foreign policy decisions.

7. To examine the Cold War as a significant period in international relations, including its definition, origin, characteristics, causes, and consequences.

8. To understand the end of the Cold War and its implications for the international system.

Units	Topics	Lectures
1	International Relations: Meaning, Subject matter and Scope of International Relations, Growth of International Relations as a Field of Study, Utility of the Study of International Relations.	
2	National Capability: Components and Limitations of National Capability.	

3	League of Nations and Collective Security. The United Nations Organization and its Security Council.	
4	Foreign Policy: Meaning, Definition and Objectives of Foreign Policy; Determinants of Foreign Policy.	
5	Cold War: Definition, Origin, Characteristics, Causes and Consequences, End of the Cold War.	

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define and explain the meaning, subject matter, and scope of international relations.

2. Understand the evolution and development of international relations as an academic field of study.

3. Recognize the importance and practical relevance of studying international relations in analyzing global issues and engaging in international affairs.

4. Identify and analyze the components and limitations of national capability in the context of international relations.

5. Understand the role and significance of international organizations such as the League of Nations and the United Nations in promoting global peace and security.

6. Define and analyze foreign policy, including its objectives and the factors that influence foreign policy decision-making.

7. Analyze the Cold War era, including its origins, characteristics, causes, and consequences, and understand its impact on the international system.

References

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2017). The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press.
2. Goldstein, J., & Pevehouse, J. (2019). International Relations. Pearson.
3. Burchill, S., Linklater, A., Devetak, R., Donnelly, J., Nardin, T., & Paterson, M. (2017). Theories of International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Dunne, T., Kurki, M., & Smith, S. (2017). International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity. Oxford University Press.

5. Morgenthau, H. J. (2016). Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace. McGraw-Hill Education.
6. Waltz, K. N. (2010). Theory of International Politics. Waveland Press.
7. Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (2020). Power and Interdependence: World Politics in Transition. Longman.
8. Mearsheimer, J. J. (2014). The Tragedy of Great Power Politics. W. W. Norton & Company.
9. Slaughter, A.-M. (2017). The Chessboard and the Web: Strategies of Connection in a Networked World. Yale University Press.
10. Jervis, R. (2017). Perception and Misperception in International Politics: New Edition. Princeton University Press.
11. Mazumder, Narayan C. (2020). International Relations. Amardeep Publications

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC: 451: Research Methodology

(For Honours with Research Group)

Full marks- 100

(ESE- 70 Internal- 30)

Credit- 4

Units	Topics	Lectures

U. G. SYLLABUS – NEP 2020

Political Science

FYUG (NEP) 8th Semester

PLS: DSC: Research Project/ Dissertation Paper

(For Honours with Research Group)

Full marks- 300

Credit- 12