



BANKURA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

(to be Effected from Academic Year 2019-2020and Onwards)

CBCS Structure

First Semester Courses:

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

Second Semester Courses:

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

Third Semester Courses:

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

Fourth Semester Courses:

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

Optional Papers:

Group ‘A’: Political Theory and Thought;

Group ‘B’: Public Administration;

Group ‘C’: Indian State and Society;

Group ‘D’: International Relations.

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

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

Course Structure of Group 'B': Public Administration

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
PLS401 OB	Public Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS402 OB	Comparative Public Administration	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS403 OB	Environmental Policy and Administration (with Special Reference to India)	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS404 OB	Indian Administration	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	10+40= 50
PLS405 CIA	Internal Assignment	4	4 (Including Tutorials)	50
Total		20	20	250

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

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

Course Structure of Group 'D': International Relations

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

C= Core Course

CIA= Internal Assignment

CF= Compulsory Foundation

EF= Elective Foundation

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

OA= Optional 'A' Group

OB= Optional 'B' Group

OC= Optional 'C' Group

OD= Optional 'D' Group

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

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

Programme Outcome:

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

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

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

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

P.O. 4- Establish them as better citizen. A citizen who is not only dutiful towards his family but also his neighbours and state too.

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

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

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

Programme Specific Outcome:

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

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

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

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

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Question Pattern for Internal Assessment:

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

Examination pattern for Internal Assignment:

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

FIRST SEMESTER

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

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

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

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Comparative Politics (PLS102 C)

Course Objective: Every political system can be identified with its uniqueness. Political systems are seen unlike in nature on the basis of their political culture, political development, party system and so on. This course will help students to know the causes of uniqueness of these political systems. Differences between developed and third world countries are to be discussed here. Exclusivity of South Asian politics has also given a major thrust in this course.

Course Outcome: Students will explain political, social and economic phenomena occurring in national and international arena better after finishing this course. Causes behind the roles played by religion and ethnicity in third world countries are to be examined better by our students after accomplishment of this course.

1. Comparative Politics: Scope and Methods. Problems of Comparison.
2. Major Concepts: State, Nation and Democracy.
3. Approaches to Comparative Politics.
4. Elements of Comparison: a) Political Culture; b) Political Development; c) Party System and Political Participation; d) Modernization.
5. Religion, Ethnicity and Conflict in South Asia

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Indian Government and Politics (PLS103 C)

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

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

1. Govt. of India Act, 1935 as the Foundation of the Constitutional Framework of Post Independent India.
2. Making of the Constitution: Major Features of the Constitution. Core Values: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties.
3. Institutions of Governance: Union Legislature, Union Executive and the Judiciary.
4. India as a Parliamentary Federation: Major Features of Indian Federalism. Makeover from Centralised Federation to Multilevel Federalism.
5. Local Self-Government: Importance of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with Special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura Zilla Parishad) and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura, Bishnupur and Sonamukhi Municipalities).

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

International Relations: Theories (PLS104 C)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

SECOND SEMESTER

Western Political Thought: Modern (PLS201 C)

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

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

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

Evaluating the political thought of Machiavelli;

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

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

Examining the Green's Political Obligation;

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

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Marxism as a Method in Social Sciences.

2. Alienation.
3. Gramsci: Hegemony.
4. Miliband, Althusser and Poulantzs: Instrumentalist-Structuralist Perspectives.
5. The Frankfurt School.
6. Relevance of Marxism Today.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Modern Indian Political Thought (PLS203 C)

Course Objective:The objective of this paper is to make the learners understand about the divergent aspects and approaches of social and political thinking in colonial India. Thematically speaking, different political trends like liberal, reformist, socialist, dalit etc. have been incorporated in this section so that the learner may be able to explore major themes in Indian political thinking. From another perspective, it can be said that the syllabus of this paper has been designed on the basis of major contributions made by different political thinkers respectively so that the learners also get informed about the fundamental ideas propagated by individual thinkers. By learning this paper the learners will be able to have a comprehensive idea of major political trends of thought in India.

Course Outcome:1. this course intends to offer a sound knowledge of the intellectual development of Indian political thinking.

2. it highlights views/ recommendations of select Indian thinkers with regard to some important aspects of society and politics of the then India.
3. it demonstrates an indigenous response to the British rule in India as well as to certain social ills of Indian culture and religious practices.
4. it also enumerates critical yet constructive structural and functional aspects of Indian society and polity which was struggling under the alien rule of British Raj.
5. this course also clarifies the formative role of select Indian political thinkers in determining the actual mode of operation and course of action of Indian polity during British Rule.

1. Rammohan Roy
2. Bankim Chandra Chattyopadhyay: on equality
3. Swami Vivekananda: Philosophy of Man-making and Socialist Ideas
4. Rabindranath Tagore: Nation, Nationalism and Environmentalism
5. M.K. Gandhi: Nonviolent Action, State and Critique of Modernity
6. Socialist Thought: J. L. Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
7. Dalit political thought: Ambedkar and Periyar

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges (PLS204 C)

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

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

Critically examining the Challenges of post-Bi-polar world;

Examining the emerging issues like Human Rights, Feminism, environmentalism in the Post second world war order;

Studying the developments in post world war II era like EU, ASEAN, and SAARC;

Understand crucial problems of international relations such as Disarmament and Arms control and contemporary Non-traditional security threats.

1. Challenges of post-Bi-polar world
2. Regional Organizations: EU, ASEAN AND SAARC
3. Disarmament and Arms control
4. Human Rights - Human Rights and the United Nations
5. Non-traditional security threats
6. Emerging issues: Feminism, environmentalism

Question Pattern:

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

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

THIRD SEMESTER

Public Administration (PLS301 C)

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

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

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

6. Theories of Governance: Good Governance and Corporate Governance.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Social and Political Movements in Colonial India (PLS302 C)

Course Objective: This paper seeks to make the learners aware of the major initiatives of the social and political reformation in colonial India. It also enumerates different phases of protest movements against the British rule in India. The learners will be able to grasp the role played by the Indian National Congress in the freedom struggle. Even the role of some other important political outfits, with different political vision and ideologies, operating under the aegis of the larger platform of Indian National Congress, has also been incorporated in this paper. This paper will also clarify to the learners about the importance of the Gandhian movement in the struggle for independence of India. Finally, issues relating to the agricultural and industrial sectors in India under colonial domination will be discussed in this paper with an objective to highlight the condition and nature of struggle organised by the peasants and the working class population.

Course Outcome: 1. This course deals with the anti colonial struggle as well as several reform initiatives spearheaded by prominent Indian personalities, sometimes with the support and constructive engagements of the British.

2. It takes in account the socio-religious reform movements which endeavour to regenerate Indian society by challenging the foundation of existing age-old norms which were prime cause of deprivation and backwardness of different sections of the population.

3. It portrays the genesis and the role of Indian National Congress, a pan-Indian political platform for launching protest against colonial policy of the British Government in favour of the people of India.

4. a special emphasis is given on the role of Gandhi and movements led by him, a unique method of opposing the opponent based on nonviolence, against the colonial subjugation and repressive forces of Indian social order.

5. Apart from the larger spectrum of anti colonial struggle for gaining the right to self-rule and autonomy of the Indian people, several other people's movements, which went on almost simultaneously, also have been taken into account which in fact reflect the grievances and its redresses of the different segments of the society.

1. Swadeshi Movement and Anti-partition movement
2. Role of Indian National Congress in nationalist struggle
3. Gandhian Movements: Non-cooperation, Civil-disobedience and Quit India
4. Trade Union Movement
5. Peasant movement
6. Women's movement

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Indian Political Process since Independence (PLS303 C)

Course Objective: This course will focus on the dynamism of Indian politics in post-independent period. The students will learn India's transition from one dominant party

system to multi-party system. Problems of caste and class and affirmative action guaranteed in the Constitution of India shall be discussed here.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course students will be able to respond on the questions regarding changing party system in India. They will also understand that how did caste, class and religion become key factors in Indian politics? Evaluation of the major causes and effects of various social movements shall also be done by them.

1. Political Parties: National and Regional; Social and Ideological Bases.
2. Party System: Shifting from One Dominant Party System to Multiparty System.
3. Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender: Politics and Social Mobilisations; Issues of Equality and Representation. Gender in Indian Politics.
4. Religion, Region and Language: Communalism and Secular Politics; Issues of Recognition, Autonomy and Secession.
5. Social Movements: Labour, Peasantry, Adivasis and Women.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Research Methodology (PLS304 C)

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

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

1. Social Science Research: Concept, Need and Ethics.
2. Research Design: Experimental, Explorative and Descriptive.
3. Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics and Types.
4. Data Collection: Different Methods of Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability).
5. Instruments for Survey Research: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Telephonic Surveys, Electronic Surveys.
6. Data Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

FOURTH SEMESTER

Optional Paper Group- A Political Theory and Thought

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

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

Origin and Development of Political Theory (PLS401 OA)

1. Sources of political theory: Enlightenment and Origins of Modernity
2. Major Schools of Political Theory -- Classical, Liberal, Marxist, Empirical, Scientific and Contemporary
3. Historicism (Meaning, Debate and Karl Popper's Critique), Positivism: August Comte's ideas, Logical Positivism and Critique of Positivism
4. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory, End of Ideology debate
5. From Modernity to Post-Modernism

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Major Ideologies- I (PLS402 OA)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Major Ideologies- II (PLS403 OA)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Some Major Concepts (PLS404 OA)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Optional Paper Group- B

Public Administration

Objective of the Courses: This special paper will cover topics on recruitment, training and promotion of the civil servants in India. Furthermore, as individuals are nowadays are considered as human resources, stress has been given on stress management of these resources. The course Comparative Public Administration, on the other hand is a post World War-II phenomena. It is based on cross-national and cross-cultural settings. Another course of this special paper i.e. environmental policy and administration will spot the light on India's environmental policies since independence. As we all know that we are the last generation to save this earth by controlling pollution, it is a must learnt topic for our students that how did the concept 'development' replace by 'sustainable development'?

Outcome of the Courses: After successful attainment of this special paper students will be successfully react on the questions on the recruitment, training, promotion and role of an administrator. They will be able to do human recourse audit too. They can even respond on various approaches and relevance of Comparative Public Administration including the concept of development administration. By comparing different countries' administrative system, they can give their own opinion regarding the best one. At the end of this paper, students shall be able to inspect Indian administration from British period, Local-self government and environmental administration in India.

Public Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management (PLS401 OB)

1. Public Personnel Administration: Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance.
2. Public Personnel System: Recruitment, Training, Promotion (Promotion vs. Direct Recruitment) and Salary Administration; Motivation and Morale, Employer-Employee Relations.
3. Human Resource Management: Concept, Elements and Application; Job Analysis and Job Design; Total Quality Management.
4. Human Resource Audit. Stress Management.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Comparative Public Administration (PLS402 OB)

1. Comparative Public Administration: Evolution, Nature, Scope and Characteristics.
2. Approaches: Institutional, Behavioural, System, Structural, Functional and Ecological.
3. Comparative Administrative Systems: Classical (France), Developing (India), Developed (USA and UK) and Socialist (People's Republic of China).
4. Development Administration: Goals and Challenges; Models: Sustainable Development and Inclusive Development.
5. Relevance of Comparative Public Administration.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Environmental Policy and Administration (with Special Reference to India)

(PLS403 OB)

1. Environment Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance.
2. Relevant Issues to the Environment: Arms Race, Poverty, Population Growth and Agricultural Development, Imprudent Technology.
3. Environmental Problems in India: Land and Water, Forestry and Wildlife, Pollution (Air, Water and Noise), Human Settlements.
4. Environmental Activism: Environmental Movements and Role of the Civil Society and NGOs' in Policy Making.
5. Environmental Policy in India: Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Laws.
6. Environment Control Administrative Machinery at the National, State and District Level.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Indian Administration (PLS404 OB)

1. Evolution of Indian Administration: British Period and Post-Independence Period.
2. Framework of Indian Polity: Parliamentary Democracy, Federal System, Political-Executive, President, Prime Minister and Prime Minister's Office, Council of Ministers, Functions of Secretariat, Cabinet and Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Administration at State Level: Political Executive; State Secretariat and the Role of the Chief Secretary; Secretariat-Directorate Relationship.
4. Administration at the District Level: Role of the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer and Block Development Officer; Magistracy-Police Relationship.
5. All India Services and State Services: Recruitment, Training and Promotion.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Optional Paper Group- C

Indian State and Society

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

Outcome of the Courses: After attainment of this paper students can relate the relationship between gender and politics in a better way. They can inspect thoroughly the role of caste,

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

Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates (PLS401 OC)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Electoral Politics in India (PLS402 OC)

1. Electoral Politics in India: Nature, Characteristics and Change; Electoral Process: Nature, Characteristics, significance, Mechanism and Implementation.
2. Election Commission of India: Powers, Functions and Role; Determinants of Voting Behavior: Role of Caste, Religion, Language, Region and Social and Economic class.

3. Issues in Electoral politics: Corruption, Money Power, Muscle Power, Electoral Rigging, Politics of Defection and Anti-Defection Act.

4. Electoral Reforms: Tarkunde/ J.P. Committee (1975), Goswamy Committee (1990) and Indrajit Gupta Committee (1998) Reports; Electoral Reforms by the Election Commission during T.N. Seshan and Lingdoh Regime.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Indian Political Economy (PLS403 OC)

1. The Relation between Politics and Economics; Contending Approaches towards Political Economy.

2. Colonialism and its Consequences: Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy.

3. Agriculture: Agrarian Reforms, New Agricultural Strategy, Terms of Trade, Farmers Movements, Rural Indebtedness and Landlessness, Impact of New Economic Policy.
4. Industry: State Centred Industrialisation, Public Sector, License Permit Raj, New Industrial Policy, Corporate Sector, Impact on Labour.
5. Contemporary Concerns: Food Security, Water Resources, Digital Divide.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Politics in West Bengal (PLS404 OC)

1. Nature and Course of West Bengal Politics: Creation of West Bengal at the time of Independence – Nature of Society, Economy and Polity.

2. Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967): Major Policies; Leadership; Successes and Limitations.
3. Left in West Bengal Politics: United Front Regime (1967-1970) - Its Drawbacks; Radical Left Politics in West Bengal – Rise and Decline. Left Front Government (1977-2011) – Formations, Successes and Failures; Left Front in Post 2011 Period.
4. Emergence of All India Trinamool Congress as an Alternative Power to Left Front.
5. Role of BharatiyaJanata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Optional Paper Group- D

International Relations

Objective of the Courses: The first two courses of this special paper deal with both the theoretical and practical aspects of International Relations and therefore, covers traditional,

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

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

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

Develop a knowledge of key issues in the international relations.

Demonstrate theoretical and practical knowledge of international relations.

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

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

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

The Students are also expected to raise his / her awareness on critical global issues, relate them to his country, evaluate their significance based on theories and models learned throughout this course. It also is essential for the student to reach a confidence level where he/she could communicate the subject he learned throughout this course and expand his basis/her of knowledge.

Theories of International Relations (PLS401 OD)

1. Inter-paradigm debate in International Relations

2. Realism and Neo-realism
3. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and the Neo-Neo Debate
4. Social Constructivism
5. Critical Theory and Post Modern theories

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Concepts of International Relations (PLS402 OD)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Major Contemporary Issues of International Relations (PLS403 OD)

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

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

Foreign Policy of Major Powers (PLS404 OD)

1. **INDIA:** Basic Determinants – Evolution of India’s Foreign Policy – India and her neighbors – India and the Great Powers.
2. **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Main Features - US Foreign Policy during the Cold War - US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era - Emergent International Issues and US Response.
3. **PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:** Main Features. Phases of Chinese Foreign Policy--- (a) Mao Zedong Era, (b) Deng Xiaoping Era and Beyond, and (c) Chinese Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period.
4. **RUSSIA:** Main Features. Continuity and change; Russia's threat perceptions and security interests. Emerging Issues in Contemporary International Politics and Foreign Policy: Russian Responses.
5. **UNITED KINGDOM:** British Foreign Policy: An Outline; History of British foreign Policy; Factors influencing the British foreign policy; Britain's Changing Relationship with Europe.

Question Pattern for End Semester Examination:

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

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

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Course Title-Comparative Politics (Course Code: PLS102 C)

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2. M.Curtis, *Comparative Government & Politics: An Introductory Essay in Political Science*, Harper & Row, New York, 1978.
3. Gregory S Mahler, *Comparative Politics: An Institutional and Cross-National Approach*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008.
4. Jean Blondel, *Comparative Government: A Reader*, Macmillan Press, London, 1975.
5. S. N. Ray, *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi, 2006.
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Course Title-Indian Government and Politics (Course Code: PLS103 C)

1. Austin Granville *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, 1999.O.U.P
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Course Title-International Relations: Theories (Course Code: PLS104 C)

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

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

1. George, H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973 (English & Bengali)
2. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, Hutchinson, London, 1965.
3. O. P.Gaubha- *Western Political Thought*, Mayur Paperbacks, 2016
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Course Title-Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist (Course Code: PLS202 C)

1. Lenin, V.I *The State and Revolution*, In collected works, Vol.25, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1969

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Course Title-Modern Indian Political Thought (Course Code: PLS203 C)

1. Modern Indian Political Thought : Text And Context BidyutChakrabarty, Rajendra Kumar Pandey
2. Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation : from Manu to the Present Day, V. R. Mehta,
3. Indian Political Thought and Its Contemporary Relevance, edited by LopamudraSengupta
4. Indian Political Thought: A Reader, Aakash Singh, SilikaMohapatra
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13. Colonial India Ideas and Movements, edited by Tarun Kumar Banerjee and DebeshRoychowdhury,
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Course Title-International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges

(Course Code: PLS204 C)

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

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Course Title-Social and Political Movements in Colonial India

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1. From Palassey to Prtition – Sekhar Bandyopadhyay
2. India's Struggle for Independence.-Bipan Chandra, et al, eds
3. Modern India- Sumit Sarkar
4. Anil Seal, (1971) The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition And Collaboration In The Later Nineteenth Century, Cambridge: CUP
5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India by Kenneth W. Jones
6. Social Reform Movements in India: A Historical Perspective, V. D. Divekar
7. Profile of Indian National Movement and Its Leaders, P. B. Rathod
8. Indian Awakening and Bengal, Nemai Sadhan Bose
9. Caste in History- Ishita Banerjee Dube
10. Gandhi's Rise to Power-Judith M Brown
11. Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform, Charles H Heimsath
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Course Title-India's Foreign Policy (Course Code: PLS305 E.I.D.)

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FOURTH SEMESTER

OPTIONAL PAPER GROUP- 'A'

POLITICAL THEORY AND THOUGHT

Course Title-Origin and Development of Political Theory (Course Code: PLS401 OA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. R and Acharya, A. (eds.) PoliticalTheory: An Introduction

2. S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
3. S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory.
4. Biswarup Mohanty, Dynamics of Political Theory
5. Andrew Heywood, Key Concepts in Politics
6. Andrew Heywood, Politics
7. Gerald F Gaus, Political Concepts and Political Theories

OPTIONAL PAPER GROUP- 'B'

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Title-Public Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management(Course Code: PLS401 OB)

1. David E. Kalinger: Public Personnel Management, IPMA, Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1986.
2. India: Administrative Reforms Commission, Report on Personnel Administration, 1969.
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5. Armstrong, Michael (2007), A Handbook of Human Resource Management Practice, Kogan Page, London.
6. Aswathappa K. (2013), Human Resource Management: Text and Cases, McGraw Hill, New Delhi
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Course Title-Comparative Public Administration(Course Code: PLS402 OB)

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2. R.K. Arora and Sharma (eds.) Comparative and Development Administration: Ideas and Action, Jaipur, Arihant, 1992
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5. M.Lakmikanth - Public Administration for UPSC Civil Services. Tata Mcgraw-Hill Education. 2011.
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OPTIONAL PAPER GROUP- 'C'

INDIAN STATE AND SOCIETY

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

1. A.R.Desai (ed.), *Peasant Struggles in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
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Course Title-Indian Politics: Electoral Politics in India(Course Code: PLS402 OC)

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Course Title-Indian Political Economy(Course Code: PLS403 OC)

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3. Bettelheim .C. : India Independent.
4. Banerjee and Iyer. 2010. Colonial Land Tenure, Electoral Competition, and Public Goods in India. In Diamond and Robinson, eds. *Natural Experiments of History*.
5. Francine R. Frankel, 2004, *India's Political Economy*, Delhi. OUP
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Course Title-Politics in West Bengal(Course Code: PLS404 OC)

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

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

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