



BANKURA UNIVERSITY

(West Bengal Act XIX of 2013- Bankura University Act, 2013)

Main Campus, Bankura Block-II, P.O.: Purandarpur, Dist.: Bankura, Pin- 722155, West Bengal

Office of the Secretary

Faculty Council for Undergraduate Studies

Ref: BKU/FCUG/223/2023

Date: 22/07/2023

NOTIFICATION

As directed, the undersigned is pleased to inform all concerned that Bankura University has initiated the process to implement New Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme, UGC 2022 (as per NEP 2020) for 4-years Undergraduate programme with Political Science as Major, Minor etc. from the academic session 2023-2024. The Syllabus for the purpose will be framed and finalized as per the guidelines of appropriate authority. As an important corollary to the process, the workshop through online mode will be organized on the date mentioned herewith to get the feedback from the stakeholders. Present Students, Alumni, Guardians, Academicians and other stakeholders related to the specific programme/course are requested for their kind participation in the workshop and to present their views/ observations etc. The stakeholders may go through the draft syllabus attached herewith and convey their observations to the office of the undersigned on ugsecretaryoffice@bankurauniv.ac.in within seven days from the date of publication of notice.

Date: 24th July, 2023.

Time: 11 AM onwards

Google Meet joining info

Video call link: <https://meet.google.com/gjq-qdzm-adx>

Sd/-

Dr. Arindam Chakraborty

Secretary

Faculty Council for Undergraduate Studies



**FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME SYLLABUS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (w.e.f. 2023-24),
BANKURA UNIVERSITY**

**COURSE STRUCTURE OF FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME
UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
FOR
SEM- I & SEM-II
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



(w.e.f. ACADEMIC SESSION 2023-24)

BANKURA UNIVERSITY

P.O- PURANDARPUR, DIST- BANKURA

WEST BENGAL, INDIA, PIN- 722 155.



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SCHEMES OF COURSES

SEMESTER – I

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
A/PLS/101/MJC-1 (Major Course)	Understanding Political Theory	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
A/PLS/102/MN-1 (Minor Course)	Understanding Political Theory	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
A/PLS/103/MD-1 (Multidisciplinary Course) (To be opted by students from other departments)	Indian Constitution and Politics	3	10	40	50	2	1	-
A/PLS/104/SEC-1 (Skill Enhancement Course)	Legislative Practices and Procedures	3	10	40	50	2	1	-
A/C/S/105/AEC-1 (Ability Enhancement Course)	Compulsory English	2	10	40	50	2	-	-
A/C/S/106/VAC-1 (Value Added Course)	Environmental Studies	4	10	40	50	4	-	-
Total in Semester – I		20	60	240	300			-



SEMESTER –II

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
A/PLS/201/MJC-2 (Major Course)	Political Process in India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
A/PLS/202/MN-2 (Minor Course)	Political Process in India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
A/PLS/203/MD-2 (Multidisciplinary Course) (To be opted by students from other departments)	International Relations: Theories and Basic Concepts	3	10	40	50	2	1	-
A/PLS/204/SEC-2 (Skill Enhancement Course)	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	3	10	40	50	2	1	-
A/C/S/205/AEC-2 (Ability Enhancement Course)	MIL	2	10	40	50	2	-	-
A/C/S/206/VAC-2 (Value Added Course)		4	10	40	50	4	-	-
Total in Semester – II		20	60	240	300			-

A= Arts, PLS = POLITICAL SCIENCE, MJC= Major Course, MN= Minor Course, MD= Multidisciplinary Course, SEC= Skill Enhancement Course, ACS= Arts Commerce Science, AEC= Ability Enhancement Course, VAC= Value Added Course, I.A.= Internal Assessment, ESE= End-Semester Examination, Lec. = Lecture, Tu.= Tutorial, and Pr.= Practical



PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:

The existential objective has been essentialised in the entire four year undergraduate programme to attain the crescendo in understanding of the subject matter of politics in the broader arena centrism of social sciences. The courses aim at profound opportunities in spite in the disciplinary domain with sheer clarity and comprehensiveness on the subject matter. Courses like democracy and governance, fundamental rights aim to manifest larger interests in understanding freedom, rights, public opinion and democratic social relations. The comprehensive courses have launched career-oriented curriculum with the aim of capacity building among the students.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME:

This syllabus with absolute relevant detailing ensures the learning of the discipline at the one hand on the other hand it incorporates the students to realize and prepare for the competitive examination in seeking jobs. The courses including the political traditions, political thought, democratic theories and governance explicitly impact on the young minds injecting the basic ideas of rights, equality and freedom. Courses like international relations, fundamentals of politics, human rights enable them to prepare for the government, administrative and other personnel management services. The courses are framed in such a way the students would be mentally prepared for governance, consultancy and research-oriented services. The courses ultimately culminate in the feasible understanding of the discipline engaging the students into diverse work opportunities in future.



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Major Course): Understanding Political Theory

Course Code: APLS/ 101/ MJC-1

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course is divided into two units. Unit I introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Unit II is designed to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Learning Outcome: While studying political science, political theory is most fundamental for the students in developing the conceptual framework of the very discipline. Political theory is most critical in getting entry into socio-political world in academic terms, not only at the level of understanding but also in analyzing the practice in the political realm.

Unit- I: Introducing Political Theory

- a. What is politics? Political Theory: Meaning and Importance. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.
- b. Approaches: Normative, Empirical and Behavioural.
- c. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern.

Unit- II: Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao

- a. Marx:
Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Theory of Alienation, Revolution, State.
- b. Contribution of Lenin and Mao on Marxism.



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Minor Course): Understanding Political Theory

Course Code: APLS/ 102/ MN-1

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course is divided into two units. Unit I introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Unit II is designed to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Learning Outcome: While studying political science, political theory is most fundamental for the students in developing the conceptual framework of the very discipline. Political theory is most critical in getting entry into socio-political world in academic terms, not only at the level of understanding but also in analyzing the practice in the political realm.

Unit- I: Introducing Political Theory

- a. What is politics? Political Theory: Meaning and Importance. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.
- b. Approaches: Normative, Empirical and Behavioural.
- c. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern.

Unit- II: Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao

- a. Marx:
Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Theory of Alienation, Revolution, State.
- b. Contribution of Lenin and Mao on Marxism.



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Multidisciplinary Course): Indian Constitution and Politics

Course Code: APLS-103/MD-1

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 03

Contact Hours/ week: 03

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This paper will focus on the political processes and the functioning of the Indian political system. It studies in detail the political structure both Constitutional and Administrative. The major contradictions of the Indian Political Process are to be critically analyzed in this course.

Learning Outcome: The course is fundamental for those who want to be in civil administration. The course provides the various aspects of Indian Constitution along with the changes took place during this period, and its overall impact on the course of parliamentary politics. Therefore, without having proper understanding on these areas, it is near to impossible to aspire for the civil services.

Unit- I: Basic Features of the Constitution of India and its Philosophy

- a. Salient Features.
- b. Philosophy of the Constitution (Preamble).

Unit- II: Rights and Duties

- a. Fundamental Rights.
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy.
- c. Fundamental Duties.

Unit- III: Organs of Government

- a. The Legislature: Union (Parliament) and State (Vidhan Parishad and Vidhan Sabha).



- b. The Executive: Union (President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) and State (Governor and Chief Minister).
- c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts --- Composition, Jurisdiction and Role.

Unit- IV: Federalism

- a. Federalism: Division of Powers (Legislative, Administrative and Financial), Recent Trends in Centre-State Relations.



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Code: APLS/ 104/ SEC-1

Credit: 03

Contact Hours/week: 03

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: To acquaint the students broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyze ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle interoffice communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

Learning Outcome: At the end of the course students will get a particular idea about various Legislative Processes, Legislative Committees and Budget Process in Indian political system. Students will also be able to understand the legislative practices and procedures in India at various levels.

Unit- I. Legislative Process:

Question: Rules of Putting Questions to the Minister: Types of Questions (written and verbal; supplementary).

Others: Rules Relating to Calling Attention, Mention, Adjournment, Resolution, Discussion including Short Discussion, Censure and No-Confidence.

Types of Committees, Role of the Standing Committee in Reviewing a Bill, How a Bill becomes Law.

Unit- II. Supporting the Legislative Committees:

Role of financial committees in reviewing government finances.



Unit- III. Budget:

Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.



SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Major Course): Political Process in India

Course Code: APLS/ 201/ MJC-2

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of 'modern' institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Learning Outcome: After celebrating the 75th years of India's independence, it is necessary to point out the changes which took place during this long period. The course offers a journey of India in political terms, both in sense of continuity and change. The course will be helpful for those who want to join the civil services or wish to be a journalist.

Unit- I: The Changing Nature of the Indian State

- a. Developmental.
- b. Welfare.

Unit- II: Political Parties and the Party System

- a. Trends in the Party System: from the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions.
- b. Determinants of Voting Behaviour: Caste and Religion.

Unit- III: National Integration and Its Challenges

- a. National Integration: Concept
- b. Linguistic Movements and 'The States Reorganization Act, 1956'.



c. Demands for Separate Statehood: Gorkhaland and Karbi Anglong.

Unit- IV: Religion and Politics

a. Debates on Secularism; Communalism

Unit- V: Caste and Politics

a. Politics of Reservation.

b. Rise of Dalits in Indian Politics.



SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Minor Course): Political Process in India

Course Code: APLS/ 202/ MN-2

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of 'modern' institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

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- a. National Integration: Concept
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c. Demands for Separate Statehood: Gorkhaland and Karbi Anglong.

Unit- IV: Religion and Politics

a. Debates on Secularism; Communalism

Unit- V: Caste and Politics

a. Politics of Reservation.

b. Rise of Dalits in Indian Politics.

SEMESTER- II



Course Title (Multidisciplinary):

International Relations: Theories and Basic Concepts

Course Code: APLS/ 203/ MD-2

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 03

Contact Hours/week: 03

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to understand the major theories of International Relations and identify the determinants of foreign policy, various types of diplomacy. Students will be able to understand about origins and phases of Cold War and Post-Cold War Era.

UNIT- I. Evolution and Approaches to International Relations:

a. Evolution of International Relations as an Autonomous Discipline.

b. Major Theories:

Idealism, Realism, Neo-Realism, Decision-Making.

UNIT- II. Cold War and Post-Cold War Era:

a. Origins and Phases of Cold War; End of Cold War; and Collapse of the Soviet Union.

b. Post-Cold War Era and Emerging Centres of Power (European Union, China and Russia)

UNIT- III. Foreign Policy:

a. Definition and Determinants.

b. Meaning and Types of Diplomacy.

SEMESTER- II



Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Code: APLS/ 204/ SEC-2

Credit: 02

Contact Hours/week: 02

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

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

Learning Outcome: The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, correctional homes and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

Unit- I: Outline of the Legal System in India

- a. System of Courts/ Tribunals and their Jurisdiction in India--- Criminal and Civil Courts, Specialized Courts such as Juvenile Courts and Mahila Courts.
- b. Alternate Dispute Mechanisms such as Lok Adalat.

Unit- II: Brief Understanding of the Laws Applicable in India

- a. Laws Relating to Criminal Jurisdiction: Provision Relating to Filing an FIR, Arrest, Bail Search Related Laws. Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- b. Laws Relating to Consumer Rights.
- c. Laws Relating to Cyber-Crimes.

Unit- III: Access to Courts and Enforcement of Rights:

- a. Legal Services Authorities Act and Right to Legal Aid.



Practical Application:

What to do if you are arrested; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies.

Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.

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Course Title (Major Course): Understanding Political Theory. Course Code: APLS/101/MJC-1

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- Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.
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Brighouse, H. (2008) 'Citizenship', in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-258.

Course Title (Minor Course): Understanding Political Theory. Course Code: APLS/102/MN-1

Essential Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.

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An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.

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York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-258.

Course Title (Multidisciplinary Course): Indian Constitution and Politics.

Course Code: APLS/ 103/MD-1

Essential Readings:

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P. Bakshi, *Constitution of India*. (New Delhi, Prentice Hall)

P.R. Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*. (Delhi, Foundation Books)

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Sibransan Chatterjee, *Governor's Role in the Indian Constitution*. (New Delhi, Mittal Publications)

Rajni Kothari, *The Writings of Rajni Kothari (Politics in India, Caste in Indian Politics, Rethinking Democracy)*. (New Delhi, Orient Blackswan).

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Legislative Practices and Procedures. Course

Code: APLS/ 104/ SEC-1

Essential Readings:

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SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Major Course): Political Process in India.

Course Code: APLS/ 201/MJC-2

Essential Readings:

R. Kothari, (2002) 'The Congress System', in Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55.

E. Sridharan, (2012) 'Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions', in *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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1952-2002: From Hegemony to Convergence’, in P. deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India’s Political Parties*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 73-115.

Y. Yadav, (2000) ‘Understanding the Second Democratic Upsurge’, in F. Frankel, Z. Hasan, and R. Bhargava (eds.) *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in Democracy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 120-145.

C. Jaffrelot, (2008) ‘Why Should We Vote? The Indian Middle Class and the Functioning of World’s Largest Democracy’, in *Religion, Caste and Politics in India*, Delhi: Primus, pp. 604-619.

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P. Brass, (1999) ‘Crisis of National Unity: Punjab, the Northeast and Kashmir’, in *The Politics of India Since Independence*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books, pp.192-227.

T. Pantham, (2004) ‘Understanding Indian Secularism: Learning from its Recent Critics’, in R. Vora and S. Palshikar (eds.) *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 235-256.

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N. Chandhoke, (2010) ‘Secularism’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 333-346.



- R. Kothari, (1970) 'Introduction', in *Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.3-25.
- M. Weiner, (2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in Atul Kohli (ed.) *The Success of India's Democracy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 193-225.
- G. Omvedt, (2002) 'Ambedkar and After: The Dalit Movement in India', in G. Shah (ed.) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 293-309.
- M. Galanter, (2002) 'The Long Half-Life of Reservations', in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 306-318.
- C. Jaffrelot, (2005) 'The Politics of the OBCs', in *Seminar*, Issue 549, pp. 41-45.
- M. John, (2011) 'The Politics of Quotas and the Women's Reservation Bill in India', in M. Tsujimura and J. Steele (eds.) *Gender Equality in Asia*, Japan: Tohoku University Press, pp. 169-195.
- S. Palshikar, (2008) 'The Indian State: Constitution and Beyond', in R. Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 143-163.
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- M. Mohanty, (1989) 'Duality of the State Process in India: A Hypothesis', *Bhartiya Samajik Chintan*, Vol. XII (1-2)
- T. Byres, (1994) 'Introduction: Development Planning and the Interventionist State Versus Liberalization and the Neo-Liberal State: India, 1989-1996', in T. Byres (ed.) *The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994, pp.1-35.
- A. Verma, (2007) 'Police Agencies and Coercive Power', in S. Ganguly, L. Diamond and M.



Plattner (eds.) *The State of India's Democracy*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, pp. 130-139.

“The Oxford Companion to Politics in India” (Student Edition) by Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta. 2011.

“Politics in India” by Rajni Kothari. Orient BlackSwan. 2012.

Course Title (Minor Course): Political Process in India.

Course Code: APLS/ 202/ MN-2

Essential Readings:

R. Kothari, (2002) ‘The Congress System’, in Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55.

E. Sridharan, (2012) ‘Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions’, in *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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G. Omvedt, (2002) 'Ambedkar and After: The Dalit Movement in India', in G. Shah (ed.) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 293-309.

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C. Jaffrelot, (2005) 'The Politics of the OBCs', in *Seminar*, Issue 549, pp. 41-45.



- M. John, (2011) 'The Politics of Quotas and the Women's Reservation Bill in India', in M. Tsujimura and J. Steele (eds.) *Gender Equality in Asia*, Japan: Tohoku University Press, pp. 169-195.
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- M. Mohanty, (1989) 'Duality of the State Process in India: A Hypothesis', *Bhartiya Samajik Chintan*, Vol. XII (1-2)
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- A. Verma, (2007) 'Police Agencies and Coercive Power', in S. Ganguly, L. Diamond and M. Plattner (eds.) *The State of India's Democracy*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, pp. 130-139.
- "The Oxford Companion to Politics in India" (Student Edition) by Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta. 2011.
- "Politics in India" by Rajni Kothari. Orient BlackSwan. 2012.

Course Title (Multidisciplinary Course): International Relations--- Theories and Basic Concepts.

Course Code: APLS/ 203/ MD- 2

Essential Readings:



M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York: Palgrave, pp. 1-4.

R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 2-7

S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations*, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007, pp. 29-35

C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) *Understanding International Relations*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 1-16.

“India’s Foreign Policy” by Sumit Ganguly. OXFORD. 2015.

India’s Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World. 2015. Orient Blackswan.

K. Mingst and J. Snyder, (2011) *Essential Readings in International Relations*, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, pp. 1-15.

M. Smith and R. Little, (eds) (2000) ‘Introduction’, in *Perspectives on World Politics*, New York: Routledge, 2000, 1991, pp. 1-17.

“The Globalisation of World Politics” by John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patri Owens. OXFORD. 2001.

R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) *Introduction to Global Politics*, New York: Routledge, pp. 2-32.

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.

Course Code: APLS/ 204/ SEC-2

Essential Readings:

Creating Legal Awareness, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)

Legal literacy: available amongst interdisciplinary courses on Institute of Life Long Learning (Delhi University) Virtual Learning Portal namely vle.du.ac.in



Reading list for course on Legal Literacy

Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols 1-10*, Delhi.

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, *Legal Literacy Series Booklets*.

S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.

S.P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Womens' Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1993.

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India : Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003

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

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

P.C. Rao and William Sheffiled *Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it Works*, Universal Law Books and Publishers, Delhi, 2002

V.N. Shukla's *Constitution of India* by Mahendra P. Singh, Eastern Book Co. 10th edition 2001.

Parmanand Singh, 'Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court', 10 & 11 Delhi Law Review 156, 1981-82.

J. Kothari, (2005) 'Criminal Law on Domestic Violence', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40(46), pp. 4843-4849.

H. Mander, and A. Joshi, *The Movement for Right to Information in India, People's Power for the Control of Corruption*. Available at

<http://www.rtgateway.org.in/Documents/References/English/Reports/12.%20An%20article%20on%20RTI%20by%20Harsh%20Mander.pdf>.

P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) '*Indian Legal System*', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.



P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) '*Women and the Constitution*', New Delhi: Indian Social Institute. N. Menon, (2012) 'Sexual Violence', in *Seeing Like a Feminist*, New Delhi: Zubaan and Penguin, pp. 113-146.

M, Mohanty et al. (2011) *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*. Delhi: Danish Books.

Centre for Good Governance, (2008) *Right to Information Act, 2005: A Citizen's Guide*, Available at

<http://www.rti.gateway.org.in/Documents/Publications/A%20CITIZEN'S%20GUIDE.pdf>,

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Rule of law and the Criminal Justice System in India Andrew, (1996) 'Arbitrary Government and the Rule of Law', in *Arguing About the Law, An Introduction to Legal Philosophy*, Wordsworth, Boston., pp.3-19.

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K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) 'Introduction', in *Towards Legal Literacy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. xi – xv.

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Pandey, (2008) 'Laws Relating to Criminal Justice: Challenges and Prospects', in K.

Sankaran and U. Singh, *Towards Legal Literacy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.61-77.

SAHRDC, (2006) 'Reporting a Crime: First Information Report', in *Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The system and Procedure*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.16-26.

SAHRDC, (2006) 'Bail', in *Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India-*



The system and Procedure, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.59-71.

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P. Mathew, (2003) *Your Rights if you are Arrested*, New Delhi. Indian Social Institute.

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K. Saxena, (2011) 'Dalits', in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*. Delhi: Danish Books, Pp.15-38

K. Saxena, (2011) 'Adivasis', in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*, Delhi: Danish Books, Pp.39-65.

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V. Kumari, (2008) 'Offences Against Women', in K, Sankaran and U. Singh (eds.) *Towards Legal Literacy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

P. D. Mathew,(2004)*The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place*. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.

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

Empowerment S. Naib, (2013) 'Right to Information Act 2005', in *The Right to Information in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Available at

http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/rti/guide_to_use_rti_act_2005_English2012_light_Aspire.pdf.

Bare Acts:



Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Available at

http://chdsksa.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/consumer.pdf.

Criminal law Amendment Act, 2013, Available at

http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2013/E_17_2013_212.pdf , Accessed:
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Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Available at

<http://wcd.nic.in/wdvact.pdf>.

Right to Information Act, 2005, Available at <http://righttoinformation.gov.in/rti-act.pdf>.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, Available at

<http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/poaact989E4227472861.pdf>.

Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Act 2006, Available at <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1033.pdf>.

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation)

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The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Available at

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