

Name of Department – Political Science (Day)
2021-2022

Semester	Programme	Course & paper	Topic	Teacher	No. of Hours	
1	Honours	CC1 <u>Understanding Political Theory: Concepts</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	BH	06	
			1. Conceptualising Politics: meaning of <i>political</i>		16	
			2. Key concepts 1: State, Nation, Sovereignty, Power & Authority-types and linkages		10	
			3. Key Concepts 2 : Law, Liberty, Equality-interrelationships		13	
			<u>Module 2</u>		JD	20
			1. Key Concepts 3 : Rights, Justice, Freedom			05
		2. Key Concepts 4 : Democracy, Authoritarianism				
				3. Key Concepts 5 : Citizenship		
		CC2 <u>Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	MDG	20	
			1. Approaches 1 : Normative, Legal-Institutional, Empirical-Behavioural- Systems Analysis, Structural-Functionalism		20	
			2. Approaches 2 : Liberalism, Social Welfarism, Neo-Liberalism		08	
			3. Approaches 3 : Postcolonial, Feminist		08	
			<u>Module 2</u>		AM	15
			1. Marxian Approach-Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism			08
2. Key Ideas- State, Class and Class Struggle, Surplus Value, Alienation						
3. Party- a) Democratic Centralism, Lenin-Luxemburg debate						

1			b) Revolution- Lenin and Mao; c) Hegemony and Civil Society- Gramsci		10 04
	General	CC1/GE1 <u>Introduction to Political Theory</u>	<u>Module 1</u>		
			1. Political Science-Nature & scope; Approaches- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist	BH	08
			2. Theories of State- Contract, Idealist, Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian; State Sovereignty- Monistic, Pluralist & Popular theories	MDG	32
			3. Foundational Concepts- Law, Right, Liberty, Equality-meaning, sources, interrelationships	JD	12
			4. Key concepts- Nationalism& internationalism-meanings & features; Democracy- meaning & nature		06
			<u>Module 2</u>		
			1. Marxism-Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle, Theory of Revolution, Lenin's theory of Imperialism	AM	12
2. Fascism- meaning, features, significance	04				
3. Political parties & Interest groups- functions & role; Methods of Representation- Territorial, Functional, Proportional	BH	08			
2	Honours	CC3 <u>Constitutional Government in India</u>	<u>Module 1</u>		
			1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution, Role of the Constituent Assembly-Debates, The Preamble	JD	08
			2. Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles		12
			3. Nature of Indian Federalism; Union-State Relations		06
4. Union Executive: a) President, Vice-President-Election, Functions, Position; b) Prime Minister, Council of ministers, Relationship of President and	12				

2	Honours	CC3 <u>Constitutional Government in India</u>	Prime Minister		
			<u>Module 2</u>	BH	16
			1) Union Legislature- a) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha- Organisation , Functions- Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges b) Committee System c) Speaker		
			2) 2. Government in States- a) Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers- position and functions b) State legislature- Composition & Functions		
			3) Judiciary- Supreme Court and the High Court's- Composition & functions; Judicial Activism		
		4) Constitutional Amendment			
		CC4 <u>Politics in India; Structures and Processes</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	AM	20
			1. Party System- a) features & trends; b)major National political parties in India- ideologies & programmes; c) Coalition politics in India; d) Political parties in West Bengal – overview		
			2. Electoral process- a) Election Commission- composition, functions, role; b) Electoral Reforms		
			3. Role of-a)Business Groups b)Working Class, c) Peasants in Indian Politics	MDG	
	<u>Module 2</u>				
	1. Role of- a)Religion b)Language c)Caste d)Tribe				
	2. Regionalism in Indian Politics		08		
	3. New Social Movements since the 1970s- a)Women's b)Environmental c)Human Rights		20		

2	General	CC2/GE2 Comparative Government and Politics	<u>Module 1</u>		
			1. Political System- Liberal-Democratic, Authoritarian, Socialist; Forms of Political Systems- Unitary & Federal, Parliamentary & Presidential	BH	20
			2. UK- a) Basic features- Convention & Rule of Law b) Legislature-composition, functions, Parliamentary Sovereignty c) Executive- composition & Functions of Cabinet, Role of Prime Minister & concept of Cabinet dictatorship d) Role of the Crown e) Party system-role of Opposition	JD	18
			3. USA- a) Basic features b) US federalism c) Bill of Rights d) Legislature- composition, functions, Presiding Officers & Committee Systems e)Executive-The President- election, powers & functions; Cabinet- composition & functions f)Supreme Court- composition & functions g) Party system	AM	16
			<u>Module 2</u>		
			1. PRC (1982 Constitution)- a) Significance of the Revolution b) Basic features-special reference to General Principles c) Communist Party- structure, functions, role d) Rights & Duties of Citizen e) The National Government- Executive- President, Premier, State Council; Legislature- National people's Congress, Standing Committee; Judiciary	MDG	16

			2. Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France, Switzerland	BH	12
3	Honours	CC5	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> 1. Ancient Indian Political ideas 2. Kautilya- Saptanga Theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy 3. Medieval Political Thought in India- Overview (Barani & Abul Fazl), Legitimacy of Kingship 4. Principle of Syncretism	AM	6
		<u>Indian Political Thought I</u>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 2</u></p> 1. Modern Indian Thought- Rammohan Roy-Rule of law, Freedom of Thought, Social Justice 2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore- Nationalism 3. M.K.Gandhi- State, Swaraj, Satyagraha		14
			12		
			6		
			12		
			14		
			12		
3	Honours		CC6	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> 1. a)Evolution of Comparative politics b)Scope, Purpose & Methods of comparison c)Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics 2. Major approaches to the study of CP-a) Institutional (Systems and Structural-Functional) & limitations b) New Institutionalism c)Political Economy-origin & key features 3. Development and Democratisation-S.P.Huntington 4. Classification of Political Systems-Nature of Liberal & Socialist Political Systems. Distinguishing features – Convention, Rule of Law (UK), Separation of Powers, Checks & balances, Judicial Review (USA), Democratic Centralism (PRC), Referendum, Initiative (Switzerland)	JD
			15		
			03		
			15		

3		<u>Comparative Government and Politics</u>	5. Political parties- Typology, features & roles(UK,USA,PRC, Bangladesh)	JD	08		
			<u>Module 2</u>				
			1. Unitary System- UK, Bangladesh; Federal System- USA, Russia				04
			2. Legislature in UK, USA, PRC-composition & functions; Committee System in UK & USA				10
			3. Executive in UK, USA, France & Russia- Comparison of a) Presidency in Russia, France, USA b) Cabinet system in UK & France				06
			4. Judiciary in UK, USA, PRC-comparative study				02
	5. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA, PRC – comparison	02					
	Honours	<u>Perspectives on International Relations</u>	CC7	<u>Module 1</u>	MDG	10	
				1. Understanding International Relations-outline of its evolution as an academic discipline		18	
				2. Major theories- a) Classical Realism & Neo-Realism b) Dependency c) World Systems theory		15	
			3. Emergent Issues- a) Development b) Environment c) Terrorism d) Migration	02			
			<u>Module 2</u>	15			
			1. Making of Foreign Policy	04			
		2. Indian foreign policy-major phases- 1947-1962, 1962-1991, 1991-till date					
		3. Sino-Indian relations, Indo-US relations					
		<u>SEC</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	BH	1. Laws relating to Criminal Jurisdiction- FIR, arrest, bail, search & seizure; some understanding of the questions of evidence & procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code	16	
2. Offences under IPC					04		

3		<u>Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy</u>	3. India- Personal Laws, Customary Laws	BH	08	
			4. Laws relating to Dowry, Sexual Harassment, Violence against Women		10	
			<u>Module 2</u>			
			1. Laws relating to consumer rights		04	
			2. Right to Information		04	
			3. Laws relating to Cybercrimes		04	
	General	CC3/GE3	<u>Module 1</u>		JD	10
			1. Evolution of the Constitution- The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles			
			2. Union-State relations-Nature of Federalism	04		
				3. Union Executive-President, vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	04	
		<u>Government and Politics in India</u>		4. Union Legislature- Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha-organisation, Functions, Law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker	BH	06
				5. Judiciary- Supreme Court & high Court-composition & functions, Judicial Activism		02
				6. Constitutional amendment procedure	MDG	03
			<u>Module 2</u>			06
				1. Government in States- Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers; State legislature- composition & functions	AM	
				2. Local Government-Rural & Urban, Significance of 73 rd & 74 th Amendments	BH	04
			3. Election Commission & Electoral Reforms		04	
	4. Party system in India- National political parties- ideologies & programmes; recent trends- Rise of regional political parties, Coalition politics	AM	06			

3	General		5. Regionalism- nature, roots, types	MDG	03
			6. Social & political movements- Caste, Tribe, Religion, Environment, Women's Movements		10
		SEC-A1	<u>Module 1</u>	BH	06
			1. Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction- History, definition & concepts; Major processes- Detention, arrest ,bail, search & seizure		08
		<u>Legal Literacy</u>	2. Indian Penal Code- History, definition; Major aspects-Protection of primary & secondary Personal Rights, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against the State, Offences related to Marriage	BH	04
			3. Personal Laws- laws related to marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam, Christian laws)		06
			<u>Module 2</u>		04
			1. Consumer Rights Laws- Definition of Consumer Rights, process of filing a complaint; Right to information Act- provisions & importance		06
			2. Anti-terror Laws- Meaning, TADA Act 1987, 2002 &POTA Act 2002.		04
	3. Human Rights Laws- Meanings, Universal declaration of Human Rights, Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of Rights of Women & Children		06		
4	Honours	CC8	<u>Module 1</u>	AM	6
		<u>Indian Political Thought II</u>	1. M.N.Roy- Radical Humanism		12
			2. Narendra Deva, Ram Monohar Lohia, Jayprakash Narayan- Socialist Thought		10
			3. Syed Ahmed khan, Iqbal-Views on Colonialism & Nationalism		
		<u>Module 2</u>	MDG	12	
<u>Indian Political</u>	1. Nehru- Socialism & Democracy; Subhas Chandra Bose- Socialism & Fascism				

4	Honours	<u>Thought II</u>	2. Savarkar & Jinnah- Contested notions of ‘Nation’		10	
			3. Jyotiba Phule & Ambedkar- Caste & Untouchability; Pandita Ramabai- Social Justice		10	
		CC9	<u>Module 1</u> 1. Cold War & its Evolution-Outline, Emergence of Third World, NAM, Pan Africanism,	BH	08	
			2. Europe in Transition- European Union, BREXIT		06	
		<u>Global Politics since 1945</u>	3. Major institutions of Global Governance- World Bank, IMF, WTO-overview; Major regional organizations- ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC & BRICS; West Asia & the Palestine Question		10	
			<u>Module 2</u> 1. India & her Neighbours I- Pakistan, Bangladesh	BH	08	
			2. India & her Neighbours II- Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka		08	
			3. UNO- background; Major Organs- General Assembly, Security Council & Secretariat, Secretary-General; Role of UNO in Peacekeeping, human rights & development (Millennium Development Goals & Sustainable Development Goals)		12	
		CC10	<u>Module 1</u> 1. Greek Political Thought- Main features; Plato- Justice, Communism; Aristotle- State, Classification of Constitutions	AM	16	
		<u>Western Political Thought and Theory I</u>	2. Roman Political Thought- Law & Citizenship- Contributions of Roman Thought		6	
			3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe- major features		10	
			4. Contribution of Machiavelli; Significance of Renaissance; Political thought of Reformation		16	
			<u>Module 2</u>		05	

4	Honours		1. Bodin- Idea of Sovereignty	MDG		
			2. Hobbes- Founder of science of materialist politics		09	
			3. Locke- Founder of Liberalism, Views on Natural Rights, Property & Consent		09	
			4. Rousseau- Views on Freedom & Democracy		09	
			SEC	<u>Module 1</u> 1. Fundamental issues in Research methodology- Concepts, Variables, Proposition, Hypotheses; Hypothesis construction & verification; Measurement- scales; Ethics in Social Research	JD	02
			<u>Elementary Aspects of Social Research</u>	2. Research Design- Definition, Purpose of Research, Unit of Analysis, Fallacy (ecological & reductionism), Factors affecting Research Design		05
				3. Sources & techniques of Data collection- Qualitative & Quantitative; sampling- different types; Basic Statistical Methods- Types of Statistics; Measures of Central tendencies & Measures of Dispersion; Graphic Representation of data		04
				<u>Module 2</u> 1. Participatory Field Research- Modes & methods of Participant Observation- Advantages & Limitations; Case Study- Definition, Types, Steps involved in the method, uses; Focus Group method- Nature & Uses; Role of the Researcher		08
				2. Survey Method- Definition, Types, Techniques of Survey Research; Pilot Survey, Interviewing- Techniques, Different Types, Qualities of a good interviewer; Questionnaire- Framing a Questionnaire, problem of non-response; Advantages & Disadvantages of Survey research		06
		3. Aggregate Data (AD) Analysis- Sources of AD, Uses of AD, Advantages of AD, Fallacy of Inference.				

			Experimental Design(ED)- key concepts in ED, Steps & Planning the Research; Issues of Equivalence & Validity,; Classical Experimental Design		05
4	General	CC4/GE4	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> <p>1. International Relations as a field of study- Approaches</p> <p>a) Classical Realism (Morgenthau) & Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)</p> <p>b) Neo-Liberalism-Complex interdependence (Robert O. Keohane & Joseph Nye)</p> <p>c) Structural Approaches- World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) & Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)</p> <p>d) Feminist Perspective (J Ann Tickner)</p>	MDG	16
		<u>International Relations</u>	2. Cold War- a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; b) Phases of Cold War- First Cold War, Rise & fall of Détente, Second Cold War	BH	06
			<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 2</u></p> <p>3. a) End of Cold War & Collapse of the Soviet Union; b) Post-Cold War era & Emerging centers of Power (European Union , China, Russia & Japan)</p>	BH	10
4	General		4. India's Foreign Policy- a) Basic Determinants (Historical, geo-Political, Economic, Domestic & Strategic); b) India's policy of non-Alignment; c) India as Emerging Power	AM	16
		SEC-B2	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> <p>1. Case Study</p>		02
			2. Survey Approach- a) Interviewing- Different Types & Forms, Qualities of a Good Interviewer; Preparing Questionnaire, Types of Questionnaire, Pilot Survey		08

		<u>Basic Research Methods</u>	3. Focus Groups- Role of Researcher; Uses & Abuses	JD	06	
			<u>Module 2</u>			08
			1. Experimental research- types; Aggregate Data Analysis- Sources, Utility & Limitations			02
			2. Content Analysis- major issues			04
			3. Participant Observation- Modes, Advantages & Disadvantages			
5	Honours	<u>CC11 Western Political Thought and Theory II</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	MDG	12	
			1. Bentham- Utilitarianism; J. S. Mill- Liberty & Representative Government		15	
			2. Hegel- Civil Society & State		12	
				<u>Module 2</u>	AM	6
		3. T. H. Green- Freedom & Obligation		10		
		<u>Western Political Thought and Theory II</u>	1. Utopian & Scientific Socialism- Basic characteristics	AM		4
			2. Varieties of non-Marxist Socialisms- Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism			10
				3. Anarchism- Overview	AM	10
				4. Cultural Marxism- Frankfurt School- Overview; Post-Marxism- Emergence & Basic contentions		
5	Honours	<u>CC12 Political Sociology</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	JD	06	
			1. Social bases of Politics- Emergence of Political Sociology		12	
			2. Political Culture & Political Socialization- nature, types & agencies		06	
			3. Political Participation- concept & types		JD	08
			4. Political Development & Social Change			06
		5. Political Communication- Concept & Structures				
				<u>Module 2</u>	BH	10
		1. Social Stratification & Politics- caste, tribe, class, elite	08			
		2. Gender & Politics- basic issues				

5	Honours		3. Religion & Politics- varying perspectives		06
			4. Military & Politics- conditions & modes of interventions		06
			5. Electorate & electoral behaviour (special reference to India)		08
		<u>DSE-A2</u>	<u>Module 1</u> 1. South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a region-a) historical & Colonial legacies; b) Geo-Politics of South Asia	MDG	25
		<u>Understanding South Asia</u>	2. Politics & Governance- a) Regime types-democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging constitutional practices- forms of government in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan		32
		<u>Understanding South Asia</u>	<u>Module 2</u> 1. Socio-Economic issues- Identity politics- challenges & impact (Case studies of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka)	AM	20
			2. Regional issues & challenges- a) SAARC- problems & prospects; b) Terrorism- Politics & social consequences in South Asia; c) Refugee crisis		30
		<u>DSE-B1</u>	<u>Module 1</u> 1. India's Foreign Policy- from a Postcolonial State to an aspiring Global Power	JD	11
		<u>Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World</u>	2. India's relations with USA & USSR/Russia		15
			3. India's engagements with China		12
			<u>Module 2</u> 1. India in South Asia- debating Regional strategies	BH	10
			2. India's Negotiating Style & Strategies- Trade, Environment & Security regimes		12
	3. India in the contemporary Multi Polar World	10			

5	General	DSE A 1B	<u>Module 1</u>	JD	06		
			1. Foreign policy- meaning & determinants				
			2. National Interest as key concept in foreign policy	MDG	06		
	General	<u>Indian Foreign Policy</u>		<u>Module 2</u>	JD	12	
				3. Instruments of foreign policy- diplomacy, propaganda, military			
				1. Evolution of Indian foreign policy	MDG	06	
					AM	8	
					2. Basic principles of Indian foreign policy		
					3. India and her neighbours- Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka	AM, MDG,JD	04+04+04
	General	<u>SEC A2 Understanding the Legal System</u>		<u>Module 1</u>	BH	04	
				1. Historical background; Procedures of Supreme Court & High Court in India (special focus on Writ jurisdiction); Judicial Activism & Judicial restraint			
				2. Public Interest Litigation- Meaning, major features & Scope; principles; Major guidelines for admitting PIL		08	
				3. Administrative Tribunals- Concepts & major features, Tribunals for other matters		04	
				<u>Module 2</u>			
				1. Subordinate Courts- Constitutional provisions, structure & jurisdiction; National Legal Services Authority; Lok Adalats; Family Courts & Gram Nyayalayas		08	
2. Elections Laws; representation of People Act 1950 & 1951; Delimitation Act 2002				04			
3. Other Constitutional Dimensions- Anti-Defection Laws (major provisions of 91 st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative societies (provisions of 97 th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts	08						

6	Honours	CC13 <u>Public Administration- Concepts & Perspectives</u>	<u>Module 1</u>		BH	10	
			1. Nature, Scope & Evolution of Public Administration (PA)- Private & Public Administration; Principles of Socialist management	BH		10	
			2. Challenges to discipline of PA & responses_ New PA, Comparative PA, Development Administration (Indian context)			16	
			3. Major concepts of Administration-a) Hierarchy b) Unity of Command c) Span of Control d) Authority e) Centralization, Decentralization & delegation f) Line & Staff			16	
			4. PA in the era of Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization; Governance- conceptual emergence- distinction with government. E-governance- features & significance			08	
			<u>Module 2</u>			06	
			1. Bureaucracy- views of Marx & Weber			16	
			2. Ecological approach to PA- Riggsian Model			12	
			3. Administrative processes- a) decision making b) Communication 7 Control c0 Leadership d0 Coordination				
			4. Public Policy- definition, characteristics; Models; policy implementation				
6	Honours	CC14 <u>Administration & Public Policy in India</u>	<u>Module 1</u>		JD	10	
			1. Continuity & Change in Indian Administration- brief historical overview	JD		06	
			2. Civil Service in India- recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training			06	
			3. Organization of Union Government- Secretariat Administration, PMO, Cabinet Secretariat			05	
			4. Organization of State Government- Chief Secretary-				

6	Honours	CC14 <u>Administration & Public Policy in India</u>	relations between Secretariat & Directorate	JD	
			5. District Administration- role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO		06
			<u>Module 2</u>		
			1. Local Self-Government- Corporations, Municipalities & Panchayats in West Bengal- structure & functions; 73 rd & 74 th Amendments- overview		10
			2. Planning- Planning Commission, National Development Council; District Planning; Changing nature of Planning- NITI Ayog; Budget- concept & significance		12
			3. Financial Administration- Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee; Role of CAG		08
			4. Citizen & Administration- functions of Lokpal & Lokayukt; Right to Information- Citizen Charter		06
		5. Citizen 7 Social welfare policies- MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Health Mission (NRHM)	06		
		DSE A3 <u>Public Policy in India</u>	<u>Module 1</u>	MDG	20
			1. Introduction to Policy Analysis		
			2. The analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State	28	
DSE B3	<u>Module 2</u>	AM	15		
	1. Political Economy & Policy- Interest Groups & Social Movements				
	2. Ideology & Policy- Nehruvian vision, Economic Liberalisation & recent developments	20			
	<u>Module 1</u>	AM	20		
	1. Classical conceptions of Citizenship				

6			2. The Evolution of Citizenship & the Modern State		15
		<u>Citizenship in a Globalizing World</u>	<u>Module 2</u>		20
			1. Citizenship & Diversity	MDG	20
			2. Citizenship beyond the Nation-State- Globalization & Global Justice		08
			3. The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship		
	General	DSE B 2B	<u>Module 1</u>	MDG	08
		<u>Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context</u>	1. History of the idea of Human Rights- Evolution of generations of Human Rights		08
			2. Universal Declaration of human Rights- provisions & significance		
			3. UN & Human Rights- Charter, UNHR Commission, Vienna Declaration & programme of Action	AM	08
			<u>Module 2</u>	AM	08
			1. Indian Constitution & the Foundation of Rights	BH	08
			2. National & State Human Rights Commissions- structure & functions		06
			3. Human Rights in India- problems & remedies		
	General	SEC-B2	<u>Module 1</u>	JD	02
	<u>Basic Research Methods</u>	1. Case Study	08		
		2. Survey Approach- a) Interviewing- Different Types & Forms, Qualities of a Good Interviewer; Preparing Questionnaire, Types of Questionnaire, Pilot Survey	06		
		3. Focus Groups- Role of Researcher; Uses & Abuses	08		
		<u>Module 2</u>			
		1. Experimental research- types; Aggregate Data Analysis- Sources, Utility & Limitations	02		
		2. Content Analysis- major issues	04		
		3. Participant Observation- Modes, Advantages &			

			Disadvantages		
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Lesson Plan of Political Science (General) Morning Section

Total Credits: 6 per Semester

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
I	BA/B.SC (General)	CC1/GE1 Introduction to Political Theory	1. Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist	NS	16
			2. State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty	CB	20
			3. Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships.	NS	10
			4. Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature	SG	6
			5. Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin's Theory of Imperialism.	CB	12
			6. Fascism: meaning, features, significance.	NS	4
			7. Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional.	SG	7
			Total Hours		

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
II	BA/B.SC (General)	CC2/GE2 Comparative Government and Politics	1 Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian .Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.	SG	10
			2. U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown; (e) Party system – role of the Opposition.	CB	20
			3. U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system.	SG	20

			4. PRC (1982 Constitution):(a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles(c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People' Congress ,Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary.	NS	18
			. 5. Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh,France,Switzerland.	NS & CB	7

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
III	BA/B.SC (General)	CC3/GE3 Government and Politics in India	1. Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles;	SG	6
			2. Union-State Relations – nature of federalism.	SG	8
			3. Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.	SG	5
			4. Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha---organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.	SG	8

			5. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts--- composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India.	CB	6
			6. Constitutional amendment procedure	CB	2
			7. Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions.	CB	7
			8. Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments.	CB	6
			9. Election Commission and election reforms.	NS	4
			10. Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics.	NS	10
			11. Regionalism: Nature, roots, types.	NS	5
			12. Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women's movements.	NS	8

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
IV	BA/B.SC (General)	CC4 International Relations	1. International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism(Kenneth Waltz)	CB	7
			(b)Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)	SG	5
			(c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)	SG	8
			(d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)	SG	3
			2. Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall ofDetente Second Cold War.	NS	12
			3. End of Cold War and Collapse of theSoviet Union	NS	10
			(b)Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union,China, Russia and Japan)	NS	15
			4. India's Foreign Policy (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political,Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b)	CB	15

			India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) Indiaas emerging Power	CB	5
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Semester	Programme	Course and Nameof the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
V	BA/B.SC (General)	DSE. A-5.IB Indian Foreign Policy	1. Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.	SG	13
			2. National Interest as key concept inforeign policy.	CB	10
			3. Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military	NS	16
			4. Evolution of Indian foreign policy.	SG	8
			5. Basic principles of Indian foreign policy.	CB	13
			6. India and her neighbours: Bangladesh;Pakistan; Nepal; Sri Lanka.	NS	15

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
VI	BA/B.SC (General)	DSE. B-6. 2B Human Rights : Theory and Indian Context	1. History of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights.	NS	12
			2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights:provisions and significance.	NS	12
			3. UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	SG	20
			4. Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights.	SG	10
			5. National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions.	CB	11
			6. Human rights in India: problems and remedies.	CB	10

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. of Hours
III/V	BA/B.SC (General)	SEC A2 Understanding the Legal System	1. Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	CB	6
			2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.	NS	5
			3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters.	SG	5
			4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas .	NS	5
			5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.	CB	4
			6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Cooperative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act).	SG	5

Semester	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	No. Of Hours
IV/VI	BA/B.SC (General)	SEC B2 Basic Research Methods	1. Case study.	CB	2
			2. Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey.	SG	10
			3. Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.	SG	5
			4. Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations.	SG	6
			5. Content Analysis: major issues.	NS	3
			6. Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages	NS	4

NOTES:

SG- Suchhanda Ghosh, NS- Nandan Saha, CB- Chandrani Barman

