

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 |

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| | | | 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 |

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| | | | 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 of Detente Second Cold War. | NS | 12 |
| | | | 3. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet 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 |

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| | | | India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power | | |
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| Semester | Programme | Course and Name of 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 in foreign policy. | CB | 10 |
| | | | 3. Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propoganda; 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

Name of Department – Political Science (Day)

| 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 | | | | |
| | | | 3. Key Concepts 2 : Law, Liberty, Equality-interrelationships | JD | 10 | | |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | 13 | | |
| | | | 1. Key Concepts 3 : Rights, Justice, Freedom | | 20 | | |
| | | 2. Key Concepts 4 : Democracy, Authoritarianism | | | | | |
| | | 3. Key Concepts 5 : Citizenship | 05 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 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 | | | | |
| | | | 3. Approaches 3 : Postcolonial, Feminist | | AM | 08 | |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | | 08 | |
| | 1. Marxian Approach-Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism | 15 | | | | | |
| | 2. Key Ideas- State, Class and Class Struggle, Surplus Value, Alienation | | | | | | |
| | 3. Party- a) Democratic Centralism, Lenin-Luxemburg debate | 08 | | | | | |
| | b) Revolution- Lenin and Mao; c) Hegemony and Civil Society- Gramsci | 10 04 | | | | | |

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| 1 | 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> | | 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 Prime Minister | 12 | | | | | |

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| 2 | Honours | CC3 <u>Constitutional Government in India</u> | <u>Module 2</u> 1) Union Legislature- a) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha- Organisation , Functions- Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges b) Committee System c) Speaker | BH | 16 | | |
| | | | 2) 2. Government in States- a) Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers- position and functions b) State legislature- Composition & Functions | | 16 | | |
| | | | 3) Judiciary- Supreme Court and the High Court's- Composition & functions; Judicial Activism | | 10 | | |
| | | | 4) Constitutional Amendment | | 06 | | |
| | | CC4 <u>Politics in India; Structures and Processes</u> | <u>Module 1</u> 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 | AM | 20 | | |
| | | | 2. Electoral process- a) Election Commission- composition, functions, role; b) Electoral Reforms | | 10 | | |
| | | | 3. Role of-a)Business Groups b)Working Class, c) Peasants in Indian Politics | | 15 | | |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> 1. Role of- a)Religion b)Language c)Caste d)Tribe | MDG | 20 | | |
| | | | 2. Regionalism in Indian Politics | | 08 | | |
| | | | 3. New Social Movements since the 1970s- a)Women's b)Environmental c)Human Rights | | 20 | | |
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| | | | | <u>Module 1</u> 1. Political System- Liberal-Democratic, Authoritarian, | BH | 20 | |

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| 2 | General | CC2/GE2 Comparative Government and Politics | Socialist; Forms of Political Systems- Unitary & Federal, Parliamentary & Presidential | | |
| | | | 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 |

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| 3 | Honours | CC5 <u>Indian Political Thought I</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | AM | 6 |
| | | | 1. Ancient Indian Political ideas | | 14 |
| | | | 2. Kautilya- Saptanga Theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy | | 12 |
| | | | 3. Medieval Political Thought in India- Overview (Barani & Abul Fazl), Legitimacy of Kingship | | 6 |
| | | | 4. Principle of Syncretism | | 12 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | 14 |
| | | | 1. Modern Indian Thought- Rammohan Roy-Rule of law, Freedom of Thought, Social Justice | | 12 |
| 2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore- Nationalism | 14 | | | | |
| 3. M.K.Gandhi- State, Swaraj, Satyagraha | 12 | | | | |
| 3 | Honours | CC6 <u>Comparative Government and Politics</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | JD | 10 |
| | | | 1. a)Evolution of Comparative politics b)Scope, Purpose & Methods of comparison c)Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics | | 15 |
| | | | 2. Major approaches to the study of CP-a) Institutional (Systems and Structural-Functional) & limitations b) New Institutionalism c)Political Economy-origin & key features | | 03 |
| | | | 3. Development and Democratisation-S.P.Huntington | | 15 |
| | | | 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) | | 08 |
| | | | 5. Political parties- Typology, features & roles(UK,USA,PRC, Bangladesh) | | 04 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | 04 |
| 1. Unitary System- UK, Bangladesh; Federal System- | | | | | |

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| 3 | Honours | <u>Comparative Government and Politics</u> | USA, Russia | JD | 10 | | |
| | | | 2. Legislature in UK, USA, PRC-composition & functions; Committee System in UK & USA | | | | |
| | | | 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 | |
| | | <u>Perspectives on International Relations</u> | <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 | 16 | |
| | | | 1. Laws relating to Criminal Jurisdiction- FIR, arrest, bail, search & seizure; some understanding of the questions of evidence & procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code | 04 | | | |
| | | | 2. Offences under IPC | 08 | | | |
| | | | 3. India- Personal Laws, Customary Laws | 10 | | | |
| | | | 4. Laws relating to Dowry, Sexual Harassment, Violence against Women | 04 | | | |
| | | <u>Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy</u> | <u>Module 2</u> | | | | |
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| 3 | | | 1. Laws relating to consumer rights | BH | | | | |
| | | | 2. Right to Information | | 04 | | | |
| | | | 3. Laws relating to Cybercrimes | | 04 | | | |
| | | | 4. Anti-terrorist laws-implications for security & human rights | | 08 | | | |
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| | General | CC3/GE3 | <u>Government and Politics in India</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | | | | |
| | | | | 1. Evolution of the Constitution- The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles | JD | 10 | | |
| | | | | 2. Union-State relations-Nature of Federalism | | 04 | | |
| | | | | 3. Union Executive-President, vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers | | 04 | | |
| | | | | 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 | AM | 04 | | |
| | | | | 4. Party system in India- National political parties- ideologies & programmes; recent trends- Rise of regional political parties, Coalition politics | | 06 | | |
| | | | | 5. Regionalism- nature, roots, types | MDG | 03 | | |
| | | | | 6. Social & political movements- Caste, Tribe, Religion, Environment, Women's Movements | | 10 | | |
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| 3 | General | SEC-A1 | <u>Module 1</u> 1. Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction- History, definition & concepts; Major processes- Detention, arrest ,bail, search & seizure | BH | 06 |
| | | <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 | | 08 |
| | | | 3. Personal Laws- laws related to marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam, Christian laws) | BH | 04 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> 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 | | |
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| 4 | Honours | CC8 | <u>Module 1</u> 1. M.N.Roy- Radical Humanism | AM | 6 |
| | | <u>Indian Political Thought II</u> | 2. Narendra Deva, Ram Monohar Lohia, Jayprakash Narayan- Socialist Thought | | 12 |
| | | | 3. Syed Ahmed khan, Iqbal-Views on Colonialism & Nationalism | | 10 |
| | | <u>Indian Political Thought II</u> | <u>Module 2</u> 1. Nehru- Socialism & Democracy; Subhas Chandra Bose- Socialism & Fascism | MDG | 12 |
| | | | 2. Savarkar & Jinnah- Contested notions of 'Nation' | | 10 |
| | | | 3. Jyotiba Phule & Ambedkar- Caste & Untouchability; Pandita Ramabai- Social Justice | | 10 |
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| 4 | Honours | CC9 <u>Global Politics since 1945</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | BH | 08 |
| | | | 1. Cold War & its Evolution-Outline, Emergence of Third World, NAM, Pan Africanism, | | 06 |
| | | | 2. Europe in Transition- European Union, BREXIT | | 10 |
| | | | 3. Major institutions of Global Governance- World Bank, IMF, WTO-overview; Major regional organizations- ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC & BRICS; West Asia & the Palestine Question | | 08 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | 08 |
| | | | 1. India & her Neighbours I- Pakistan, Bangladesh | | 12 |
| | | 2. India & her Neighbours II- Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka | | | |
| | | 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) | | | |
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| | | CC10 <u>Western Political Thought and Theory I</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | AM | 16 |
| | | | 1. Greek Political Thought- Main features; Plato- Justice, Communism; Aristotle- State, Classification of Constitutions | | 6 |
| | | | 2. Roman Political Thought- Law & Citizenship- Contributions of Roman Thought | | 10 |
| | | | 3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe- major features | | 16 |
| | | | 4. Contribution of Machiavelli; Significance of Renaissance; Political thought of Reformation | | 05 |
| <u>Module 2</u> | 09 | | | | |
| 1. Bodin- Idea of Sovereignty | 09 | | | | |
| 2. Hobbes- Founder of science of materialist politics | 09 | | | | |
| 3. Locke- Founder of Liberalism, Views on Natural Rights, Property & Consent | | | | | |

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| 4 | Honours | | 4. Rousseau- Views on Freedom & Democracy | | 09 |
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| | | SEC | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> <p>1. Fundamental issues in Research methodology- Concepts, Variables, Proposition, Hypotheses; Hypothesis construction & verification; Measurement- scales; Ethics in Social Research</p> | 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 |
| | | | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 2</u></p> <p>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</p> | | 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 | | | | |

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| 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 |
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| | | | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 1</u></p> <p>1. Case Study</p> | | 02 |
| | | SEC-B2 | 2. Survey Approach- a) Interviewing- Different Types & Forms, Qualities of a Good Interviewer; Preparing Questionnaire, Types of Questionnaire, Pilot Survey | | 08 |
| | | | 3. Focus Groups- Role of Researcher; Uses & Abuses | | 06 |
| | | <u>Basic Research Methods</u> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Module 2</u></p> <p>1. Experimental research- types; Aggregate Data Analysis- Sources, Utility & Limitations</p> | JD | 08 |

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

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| 5 | Honours | | 5. Electorate & electoral behaviour (special reference to India) | | 08 | |
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| | | DSE-A2 | <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>Module 2</u> 1. Socio-Economic issues- Identity politics- challenges & impact (Case studies of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka) | AM | 20 | |
| | | <u>Understanding South Asia</u> | 2. Regional issues & challenges- a) SAARC- problems & prospects; b) Terrorism- Politics & social consequences in South Asia; c) Refugee crisis | | 30 | |
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| | | DSE-B1 | <u>Module 1</u> 1. India's Foreign Policy- from a Postcolonial State to an aspiring Global Power | JD | 11 | |
| | | | 2. India's relations with USA & USSR/Russia | | 15 | |
| | | <u>Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World</u> | 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 | |
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| | | General | DSE A 1B | <u>Module 1</u> 1. Foreign policy- meaning & determinants | JD | 06 |

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| 5 | General | <u>Indian Foreign Policy</u> | 2. National Interest as key concept in foreign policy | MDG | 06 | | |
| | | | 3. Instruments of foreign policy- diplomacy, propaganda, military | JD | 12 | | |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | MDG | 06 | | |
| | | | 1. Evolution of Indian foreign policy | AM | 8 | | |
| | | | 2. Basic principles of Indian foreign policy | AM, MDG, JD | 04+04+04 | | |
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| | General | <u>SEC A2 Understanding the Legal System</u> | <u>Module 1</u> | BH | | | |
| | | | 1. Historical background; Procedures of Supreme Court & High Court in India (special focus on Writ jurisdiction); Judicial Activism & Judicial restraint | | | | 04 |
| | | | 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> | | | | 08 |
| | | | 1. Subordinate Courts- Constitutional provisions, structure & jurisdiction; National Legal Services Authority; Lok Adalats; Family Courts & Gram Nyayalayas | | | | 04 |
| | 2. Elections Laws; representation of People Act 1950 & 1951; Delimitation Act 2002 | 08 | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
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| | | CC13 | <u>Module 1</u> | | | | |
| | | | 1. Nature, Scope & Evolution of Public Administration (PA)- Private & Public Administration; Principles of | | 10 | | |

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| 6 | Honours | <u>Public Administration- Concepts & Perspectives</u> | Socialist management | BH | | |
| | | | 2. Challenges to discipline of PA & responses_ New PA, Comparative PA, Development Administration (Indian context) | | 10 | |
| | | | 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 | | 16 | |
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| | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | BH | 08 |
| | | | 1. Bureaucracy- views of Marx & Weber | | | |
| | | | 2. Ecological approach to PA- Riggsian Model | | | 06 |
| | | | 3. Administrative processes- a) decision making b) Communication 7 Control c0 Leadership d0 Coordination | | | 16 |
| | | | 4. Public Policy- definition, characteristics; Models; policy implementation | | | 12 |
| 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 | | | |
| | | | 2. Civil Service in India- recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training | | 06 | |
| | | | 3. Organization of Union Government- Secretariat Administration, PMO, Cabinet Secretariat | | 06 | |
| | | | 4. Organization of State Government- Chief Secretary- relations between Secretariat & Directorate | | 05 | |
| 5. District Administration- role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO | 06 | | | | | |

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| 6 | Honours | CC14 <u>Administration & Public Policy in India</u> | | | | |
| | | | | <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 | JD | 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 | |
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| | | | DSE A3 | <u>Module 1</u> | | 20 |
| | | | <u>Public Policy in India</u> | 1. Introduction to Policy Analysis | MDG | |
| | | | | 2. The analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State | | 28 |
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| | | | | <u>Module 2</u> | | |
| | | | | 1. Political Economy & Policy- Interest Groups & Social Movements | AM | 15 |
| | | 2. Ideology & Policy- Nehruvian vision, Economic Liberalisation & recent developments | | 20 | | |
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| | DSE B3 | <u>Module 1</u> | | 20 | | |
| | | 1. Classical conceptions of Citizenship | AM | | | |
| | | 2. The Evolution of Citizenship & the Modern State | | 15 | | |
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| 6 | | <u>Citizenship in a Globalizing World</u> | <u>Module 2</u> 1. Citizenship & Diversity | MDG | 20 |
| | | | 2. Citizenship beyond the Nation-State- Globalization & Global Justice | | 20 |
| | | | 3. The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship | | 08 |
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| | General | DSE B 2B <u>Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context</u> | <u>Module 1</u> 1. History of the idea of Human Rights- Evolution of generations of Human Rights | MDG | 08 |
| | | | 2. Universal Declaration of human Rights- provisions & significance | | 08 |
| | | | 3. UN & Human Rights- Charter, UNHR Commission, Vienna Declaration & programme of Action | AM | 08 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> 1. Indian Constitution & the Foundation of Rights | AM | 08 |
| | | | 2. National & State Human Rights Commissions- structure & functions | BH | 08 |
| | | | 3. Human Rights in India- problems & remedies | | 06 |
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| | General | SEC-B2 <u>Basic Research Methods</u> | <u>Module 1</u> 1. Case Study | JD | 02 |
| | | | 2. Survey Approach- a) Interviewing- Different Types & Forms, Qualities of a Good Interviewer; Preparing Questionnaire, Types of Questionnaire, Pilot Survey | | 08 |
| | | | 3. Focus Groups- Role of Researcher; Uses & Abuses | | 06 |
| | | | <u>Module 2</u> 1. Experimental research- types; Aggregate Data Analysis- Sources, Utility & Limitations | | 08 |
| | | 2. Content Analysis- major issues | 02 | | |
| | | 3. Participant Observation- Modes, Advantages & Disadvantages | 04 | | |

