

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

AS PER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

Studying Political Science deepens the knowledge and understanding of one of the most powerful forces of society operating on people, communities and individual. Political Science educates students on fundamental part of state and society and helps the students to understand that if they engage in political processes, using the pressure points built into the system, then everyone really does have the opportunity to change the world. The degree in Political Science prepares the students for many forms of employment in government institutions, research institutes as well as further study. They will gain many analytical and practical skills including the ability to conduct research, team work, oral and written communication, all of which are invaluable in employment market.

The undergraduate syllabus as prescribed by University of Calcutta seeks to ingrain the following attributes to its students:

PO1. Critical Thinking: Take informed action after identifying the assumptions that frame our thinking and actions, checking out the degree to which these assumptions are valid today and seeking new ideas from different perspectives.

PO2. Effective Communication: To acquaint learners with politics as a dynamic discipline and the radical changes that has occurred in its substance, method in recent years. To be able to comprehend the inter-linkages between various social science disciplines and the way they come together to throw a more focussed and better light on the problems that man encounters in day to day life.

PO3. Effective Citizenship: To acquaint learners of how the institutions of modern Indian state was formed and how these institutions have actually functioned over the last 73 odd years since Independence. Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centred national development, and the ability to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.

PO4. Social Interaction: Recognise different value systems including their own, elicit views of others, mediate disagreements and help reach conclusions in group settings.

PO5. Self- directed and life-long learning: Acquire the ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of social changes.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

In 2017 the syllabus of Political Science was changed after a long gap of 7 years to include new topics relevant to the changing scenario (CSR/47/17 dt 27.06.2017). Accordingly, the papers that were earlier taught in each individual year of the three-year course were modified and reshuffled to accommodate the changes. Most of these changes were incorporated in the Honours syllabus with the General course remaining unchanged. The evaluation pattern remained unchanged like previous years. Part-I consisted of two papers of 200 marks. Part-II of 200 marks and Part-III of 400 marks. In each paper of 100 marks students had to attempt 4

short questions of 5 marks each from each module and 1 question of 15 marks each module. Accordingly the programme specific outcomes have been enumerated below. The course outcomes have been dealt separately.

1. Political Theory: It helps students better understanding of the concepts that have shaped our politics including freedom, equality, individuality, democracy and justice. To be able to provide a launching pad for learners seeking a clear grasp of theoretical, empirical and methodological issues and the main areas of debate in the complex and fragmented world of Political Science. (**Paper I**)

2. Comparative Politics and Government: Comparative politics is the study of domestic politics, political institutions and conflicts between two or more countries. It compares the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government. To acquaint learners with the constitutional processes in different countries of the world with special reference to U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitutions of Switzerland, Bangladesh and Russia that were added from 2017. (**Paper II and Paper IV as per 2017 syllabus**)

3. Government and Politics of India: To acquaint learners with the historical background of the formation of the Indian Constitution, actual working of the constitution, the functions of three tiers of the Government, the political process that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes. (**Paper III and Paper II as per 2017 syllabus**)

4. International Relations: To acquaint learners with the study of International Relations both as a theoretical discipline as well as with the intricacies of global politics that plays out in the world today along with India's foreign policy relations and various International and Regional Organisations that play an effective role in international politics today. (**Paper IV and Paper V as per 2017 syllabus**)

5. Western Political Thought: To acquaint learners with the proliferation of political thought in the Western world beginning from ancient Greece and Rome- (the citadel of western political thought) through medieval political thinkers whose innumerable contributions have set the way for modern western political thinkers of our times. It also acquaints learners with various 'isms' and ideologies like liberalism, justice, democracy etc. (**Paper V and Paper VII as per 2017 syllabus**)

6. Indian Political Thought and Movement: To acquaint learners with the various conflicting and competing strands of Indian Political thinkers right from ancient times to the present. To acquaint learners to a broader extent with the Indian freedom struggle launched by Indian National congress along with the ideas of the leading stalwarts of the times like Subhas Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, Jinnah, Savarkar, Jyothibha Phule etc. Modern Indian Political thought is one of the fascinating and scholarly debates of contemporary India. It also signifies a shift from excessive reliance on Eurocentric views, methods and concepts to study Indian society and its politics. (**Paper VI and Paper III as per 2017 syllabus**)

7. Political Sociology: To acquaint learners with the inter-disciplinary nature of the subject matter of Political science- an interaction with Sociology (a key sister discipline). To attempt to equip learners with some of the following sub themes and issues like political culture, class, caste, elites, gender, religion, military etc and their interaction with the society. (**Paper VII and Paper VI as per 2017 syllabus**)

8.Public Administration: The main objective of public administration is to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in an organization. Public administration oversees the plans of government-policies, formulation and implementation of policies and the execution of those policies. The knowledge of Public Administration and Public Policy in India acquaints a student with the core administrative systems, processes, functions, decision making, policy making and its execution by the administrative authorities of the government. This administrative knowledge enriches the students with practical-official functioning of the government offices at national, regional and local level. **(Paper VIII)**

COURSE OUTCOMES.

(2015-18): [https://www.caluniv.ac.in/syllabus/Political_Science\(H\).pdf](https://www.caluniv.ac.in/syllabus/Political_Science(H).pdf)

PART-1-200 Marks

PAPER-1;POLITICAL THEORY: (2015-18)

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| Unit I 1. What is Politics – Approaches to the study of Politics: Normative, Behavioural and Post-behavioural. Feminist views to Politics. 2. Theories of the State (a) Origin: Social Contract Theory; (b) Nature: Idealist, Liberal and Neo-liberal theories. 3. Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theories – Changing concepts of Sovereignty in the context of Globalization. |
| Unit II 1. Democratic Theories: David Held’s Classification: Protective (Bentham), Developmental (J.S. Mill), Participatory. 2. Liberty, Equality, Rights and Law: concepts and their interrelations – Justice: concept – theory of Rawls. 3. Empirical political theories: Systems Analysis, Structural-Functional. |
| Unit III 1. Marxist approach to the study of Politics. 2. Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism with special reference to relationship between base and superstructure – Concepts of Class and Class Struggle. 3. Marxist theory of the State – the question of relative autonomy. |
| Unit IV 1. Marxist Concepts of Freedom and Democracy. 2. Marxian theory of Revolution: contributions of Lenin and Mao. 3. Marxian theory of the Party: Lenin’s contribution – Lenin – Rosa Luxemburg Debate on Party. |

The students would be able to explain

- a. different approaches to politics and build their own understanding of politics.
- b. They will be able to answer why the state plays so much central place in the discourses on politics
- c. They will be able to make a distinction between nation and state.
- d. Understand the theories of sovereignty and also the changes that have occurred in the context of globalisation.
- e. They will come to know about different theories on law, liberty, equality and their interrelationships
- f. Analysing the political processes in a scientific manner and also prescribe future prospects on the basis of empirical data.
- g. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist approach and in what sense this approach was different to the liberal theories. It would provide an understanding of the political on the basis of economic forces.

h. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist views on freedom, democracy and revolution and later developments particularly through the eyes of Lenin, Mao and Rosa Luxemburg and the drift that occurred in their approach to politics.

PAPER II: COMPARATIVE POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

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| Unit I 1. Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government – Development of Comparative Politics. 2. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison – Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. 3. Federal systems: federalism in USA and Russia |
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| Unit II 1. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems – their distinguishing features, with special reference to conventions, rule of law, parliamentary sovereignty (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), ideology, democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland). 2. Political Parties: features and role of party system/parties in UK, USA and PRC. Interest groups: their roles and performance in UK and USA |
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| Unit III 1. Legislature in UK and PRC: composition and functions of the legislative chambers – the NPC in PRC – role of second chambers in UK and USA – Committee system in UK and USA – role of speakers in parliamentary and presidential systems (UK and USA). 2. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems. |
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| Unit IV 1. Relation between executive and legislature in UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study. 2. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with special reference to the procuratorate): A comparative study. 3. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study – Duties of the citizens of PRC. |
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- a. This course will help students to study political problems in a scientific and systematic way.
- b. major approaches and techniques of comparative study.
- c. to analyse the similarities and dissimilarities of different political systems and pattern of political behaviour.
- d. The students will be able to compare the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government in different countries of the world with special reference to U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitution of France and Russia.

PART-II-200 Marks

PAPER-III: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

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| Unit I 1. Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly – the Preamble. 2. Fundamental Rights and Duties – Directive Principles. 3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations. 4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (with reference to Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President. |
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| Unit II 1. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Privileges, Committee system – Speaker. 2. Government in the states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. 3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. 4 4. Constitutional amendment: Procedure – main recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission (Venkatachalliah Commission). |
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| Unit III 1. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes – coalition politics in India: nature and trends – political parties in West Bengal: An overview. 2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. 3. Role of business, working class, peasants in Indian politics. |
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| Unit IV 1. Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe and (e) regionalism in Indian politics. 2. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements, (b) women's movements, (c) human rights movements. |
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The students would be able to

- a. understand the historical background of drafting of the Indian Constitution and the debates of the Constituent Assembly.
- b. It will help them to know the powers, functions of the President, PM, their role and responsibilities and the relationship between the legislature and executive that is required for the smooth functioning of democracy.
- c. Make them aware of our Fundamental Rights and duties thus making them politically responsible citizens.
- d. It will help them to know the ministries of the Government, their role and responsibilities, the process of drafting of Bills and presenting them in the Parliament, functioning and role of bureaucracy in India.
- e. The independent role of judiciary as an interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.
- f. The students will get an insight of the growth of party system in India and deeper comprehension and thorough knowledge of Indian and Regional political parties and
- g.. role of business groups, working class and peasants etc in shaping Indian politics.
- h. Role of religion, caste and other that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes.
- i.. have a better understanding of the new social movements and India's contribution in adhering to the principles of universal declaration of human rights, environmental policies etc

PAPER IV: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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| Unit I 1. International Relations: a brief outline of its evolution as an academic discipline. 2. Some representative theories of International Relations: (a) Realism (b) Pluralism (c) World Systems theory. 3. Emergent issues in International Relations: (a) Development (b) Regionalism and Integration (c) Terrorism |
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| Unit II 1. Some basic concepts in International Relations: (a) Balance of Power (b) Bipolarity and Unipolarity (c) Neo-colonialism (d) Globalization. 2. Foreign Policy: concept and techniques: diplomacy, propaganda, military |
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| Unit III 1. Cold war and its evolution: an outline – understanding the post-cold war world: an overview. 2. Europe in transition: (a) European Union (b) Ethnicity and nationalism in Eastern Europe since 1990s. 3. Problems of developing countries: NAM – contemporary relevance, Regionalism: ASEAN, AU (African Union), OPEC, SAFTA and SAARC – West Asia and the Palestine question after the cold war. |
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| Unit IV 1. Indian Foreign Policy: basic principles and evolution. 2. Foreign policies of USA and China: Evolution and basic issues after the cold war. 3. UNO: Background; Organs with special reference to Security Council, General Assembly and Secretariat – role of the UNO in peace-keeping and human rights. |
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The course will be helpful for students to

- a. develop learning and understanding of core controversies including the logic behind global changes and challenges. Critiquing, analysing and synthesising dominant issues including careful reading of texts.

- b. the emerging issues of terrorism and regionalism that has led to fragmentation and how international community is trying to address them
- c. The shift in the understanding of international politics particularly after the end of 2nd world war and the onset of the strained relations between USA and former USSR which continued till 1991 and ended only with the dismantle of the latter and fall of socialism in Eastern Europe.
- d. The growth of regional organisations that have emerged as new power centres and India's formidable role in these organisations.
- e. India's relation with her neighbours
- f. The changing role of UNO in the light of changed international scenario particularly its stance against terrorism, progression of human rights etc.

PART – III 400 Marks

PAPER – V: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

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| Unit I 1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions. 2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought. 3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Main features |
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| Unit II 1.. 1. Political thought of Reformation. 2. Bodin: contributions to the theory of Sovereignty. |
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| Unit III 1. Hobbes: founder of the science of materialist politics. 2. Locke: founder of Liberalism: views on natural rights, property and consent. 3. Rousseau's views on Freedom and Democracy. 4. Bentham: Utilitarianism. |
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| Unit IV 1. John Stuart Mill's views on liberty and representative government. 2. Hegel: Civil Society and State. 3. Utopian and Scientific socialism: basic characteristics – Anarchism: an outline. 4. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism. |
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- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
- b. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- c. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- d. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- e. They will be able to understand idealist theory of state as propounded by Hegel and how far it differed from Marxist tradition and varieties of Non- Marxist socialism that is operative in the world

PAPER VI: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND MOVEMENT

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| Unit I 1. Features of ancient Indian political ideas: an overview – Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy. 2. Medieval political thought in India: legitimacy of kingship – duties and responsibilities of a Muslim ruler. 3. Modern Indian thought: Rammohan Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of Law, Freedom of thought and Social Justice. 4. Bankimchandra, Vivekananda and Rabindranath: views on nationalism. |
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| Unit II 1. Gandhi: State and Trusteeship. 2. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism. 3. Narendra Deva: contributions to socialism. 4. Syed Ahmed Khan: views on colonial rule and modernization. |
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| Unit III 1. Foundation of the Indian National Congress. 2. Bengal Partition and Swadeshi movement. 3. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedience movement 4. Alternatives to Congress politics: (a) Subhas Chandra Bose and Forward Bloc (b) Congress Socialist Party (c) the Communists. |
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Unit IV 1. Movements against caste system and untouchability – Ambedkar’s views on Social Justice and Depressed Class. 2. Class and the nationalist movement under colonial rule: working class movement and peasant movement. 3. Roots of communal politics: Savarkar and Hindu nationalism, Jinnah and twonation theory. 4. August 1942 movement – the INA – Naval uprisings.

- a. The students would be able to understand the evolution of Indian Political Thought right from ancient times of Kautilya through medieval political thinkers to arrive at the present.
- b. To acquaint learners to a broader extent with ideas of the leading stalwarts of the times like Raja Rammohun Roy as pioneer of liberalism against the shackles of superstition that paved the way for women’s rights and education, Bankim Ch. Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi’s nationalist ideas that started the Indian freedom struggle for Independence
- c. To acquaint learners to a broader extent with the radical and socialist ideas of M.N. Roy, Narendra Dev and also the contribution of other social thinkers of Jinnah, Savarkar, , Ambedkar etc. Modern Indian Political thought is one of the fascinating and scholarly debates of contemporary India. It also signifies a shift from excessive reliance on Eurocentric views, methods and concepts to study Indian society and its politics.

PAPER VII: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit I 1. Social bases of politics. 2. Process of State formation and nationalism in West Europe and third world. 3. Social stratification and politics: caste, class, elite.

Unit II 1. Gender and politics: basic issues. 2. Power, Authority and Legitimacy. 3. Religion, Society and Politics – religion in society: different views.

Unit III 1. Classification and types of political systems. 2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies. 3. Political participation: concept and types. 4. Groups in politics: Parties and Pressure groups.

Unit IV 1. Political communication: concept and features. 2. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with reference to India) 3. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention. 4. Political development and social change – role of tradition and modernity.

- a. The students will be able to perceive the relationship of Political science with Sociology (its sister discipline)
- b. They will know the concepts of gender, political culture, socialization, civil society, behaviour of individuals, how they developed over time and where they stand today.
- c. It will help students to gain knowledge about how political culture are formed and shaped, the process of political socialization, the reasons behind participation and non-participation. concept of political development and social change and how tradition and modernity shape these changes.
- d. The existence and features of different political systems and the working of political parties, pressure groups. Media and also the role of the military with reference to the societal norms and prejudices and how far they affect participation.

PAPER VIII: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Unit I 1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration – Principles of Socialist Management. 2. Challenges to the discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration (with special reference to India). 3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of command (c) Span of control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff. 4. Bureaucracy: Views of Marx and Max Weber.

Unit II 1. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model. 2. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Co-ordination. 3. Policy-making: Models of policy making – policies and implementation.

Unit III 1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: a brief historical outline. 2. The Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training. 3. Organization of the Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat. 4. Organization of the State Government: Chief Secretary – relationship between Secretariat and Directorate. 5. District Administration: changing role of District Magistrate

Unit IV 1. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal: structure and functions – 73rd and 74th Amendment: an overview. 2. Planning and plan administration: Planning Commission, National Development Council, District Planning. 3. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG. 4. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal Lokayukt.

- a. The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration.
- b. They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration and started talking about New Public Management and New Public Service.
- c. They will be able to new tools of effective management in an organization like hierarchy, span of control, authority, need of decentralization of authority, delegation of power etc
- d. Conceptual emergence of e-governance and their utility for effective management.
- e. They will be able to explain what is the decision-making approach followed by bureaucracy according to theories of Max Weber and Marx.
- f. They will be able to explain the concepts and theories on motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization.
- g The course will help students acquire critical thinking and problem-solving skills in the realm of public service.
- h. Students will learn the skill of project monitoring and project evaluation
- i. The working of agencies of like Public accounts, committee, CAG, Lokpal and Lokayukt etc and they will have skills to manage policy evaluation and implementation.
- j. This administrative knowledge enrich the students with practical-official functioning of the government offices at national, regional and local level.

COURSE OUTCOMES

(2017-20): <https://www.caluniv.ac.in/news/PolSc-revised-Syllabus-2017.pdf>

PART-1-200 Marks

PAPER-1: POLITICS: CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES

Module-I: 1.1.1. Conceptualising politics. 1.1.2. Key concepts I: State; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages; 1.1.3. Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships.

Module II: 1.2.1. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice; Freedom. 1.2.2. Key concepts IV: Democracy and Authoritarianism. 1.2.3. Key concepts V: Citizenship.

Module III: 1.3.1. Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism. 1.3.2. Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism. 1.3.3. Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.

Module IV: 1.4.1. Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism. 1.4.2. Key concepts: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation. 1.4.3. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao.

The students would be able to explain

- a. different approaches to politics and build their own understanding of politics.
- b. They will be able to answer why the state plays so much central place in the discourses on politics.
- c. They will be able to make a distinction between nation and state.
- d. Understand the theories of sovereignty and also the changes that have occurred in the context of globalisation.
- e. They will come to know about different theories on law, liberty, equality and their interrelationships
- f. Analysing the political processes in a scientific manner and also prescribe future prospects on the basis of empirical data.
- g. evolution and the necessity of studying the feminist approach to politics and post-colonial theories to free from too much dependency on Eurocentric approach to politics and studying the new emerging nations on the basis of a developmental approach
- h. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist approach and in what sense this approach was different to the liberal theories. It would provide an understanding of the political on the basis of economic forces.
- i. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist views on freedom, democracy and revolution and later developments particularly through the eyes of Lenin, Mao and Rosa Luxemburg and the drift that occurred in their approach to politics.

PAPER II: CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Module I: 2.1.1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble. 2.1.2. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles. 2.1.3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations. 2.1.4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II: 2.2.1. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Privileges, Committee system – Speaker. 2.2.2. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. 2.2.3. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. 2.2.4. Constitutional amendment: Procedure. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution.

Module III: 2.3.1. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview. 2.3.2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms. 2.3.3. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.

Module IV: 2.4.1. Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe and (e) regionalism in Indian politics. 2.4.2. Regionalism in Indian politics. 2.4.3. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements (d) peace movements.

The students would be able to

- a. understand the historical background of drafting of the Indian Constitution and the debates of the Constituent Assembly.
- b. It will help them to know the powers, functions of the President, PM, their role and responsibilities and the relationship between the legislature and executive that is required for the smooth functioning of democracy.
- c. Make them aware of our Fundamental Rights and duties thus making them politically responsible citizens.
- d. It will help them to know the ministries of the Government, their role and responsibilities, the process of drafting of Bills and presenting them in the Parliament, functioning and role of bureaucracy in India.
- e. The independent role of judiciary as an interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.
- f. The students will get an insight of the growth of party system in India and deeper comprehension and thorough knowledge of Indian and Regional political parties and
- g.. role of business groups, working class and peasants etc in shaping Indian politics.
- h. Role of religion, caste and other that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes.
- i.. have a better understanding of the new social movements and India's contribution in adhering to the principles of universal declaration of human rights, environmental policies etc

PART-II-200 Marks

PAPER III: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND MOVEMENT

Module I: 3.1.1. Ancient Indian ideas: overview. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy. 3.1.2. Medieval political thought in India: overview. Legitimacy of kingship. 3.1.3. Modern Indian thought: Rammohan Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice. 3.1.4. Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda and Rabindranath: views on nationalism

Module II: 3.2.1. Gandhi: views on state, Swaraj, Satyagraha. 3.2.2. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism. 3.2.3. Narendra Deva: Democratic Socialism. 3.2.4. Syed Ahmed Khan: views on colonial rule and modernization.

Module III: 3.3.1. Foundation of Indian National Congress. 3.3.2. Bengal Partition and Swadeshi movement. 3.3.3. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedience movement. August 1942 movement – INA – Naval uprising. 3.3.4. Alternatives to Congress politics: (a) Subhas Chandra Bose and Forward Bloc (b) Congress Socialist Party (c) Communists.

Module IV: 3.4.1. Movements against caste system and untouchability – Ambedkar's views on social justice and depressed class. Contributions of Jyotiba Phule, Pandita Ramabai. 3.4.2. Class and the nationalist movement under colonial rule: working class movement and peasant movement. 3.4.3. Contested notions of 'nation' --- Savarkar, Jinnah.

- a. The students would be able to understand the evolution of Indian Political Thought right from ancient times of Kautilya through medieval political thinkers to arrive at the present.

b. To acquaint learners to a broader extent with ideas of the leading stalwarts of the times like Raja Rammohun Roy as pioneer of liberalism against the shackles of superstition that paved the way for women's rights and education, Bankim Ch. Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi's nationalist ideas that started the Indian freedom struggle for Independence

c. To acquaint learners to a broader extent with the radical and socialist ideas of M.N. Roy, Narendra Dev and also the contribution of other social thinkers of Jinnah, Savarkar, Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar etc. Modern Indian Political thought is one of the fascinating and scholarly debates of contemporary India. It also signifies a shift from excessive reliance on Eurocentric views, methods and concepts to study Indian society and its politics.

PAPER IV: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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| Module I: 4.1.1. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics. Evolution of Comparative Politics. 4.1.2. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Major approaches to the study of comparative politics--- Institutional approach---- limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- key features. 4.1.3. Concept of Third World. State formation in Western Europe and Third World. |
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| Module II: 4.2.1. Nature of Liberal and socialist political systems – distinguishing features: conventions, rule of law, parliamentary sovereignty (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), ideology, democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland). 4.2.2. Political Parties: features and role of party system/parties in UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh. Interest groups: roles and performance in UK and USA. |
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| Module III: 4.3.1. Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia. 4.3.2. Legislature in UK and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers – NPC in PRC – role of second chambers in UK and USA – Committee system in UK and USA – role of speakers in parliamentary system (UK) and presidential system (USA). |
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| Module IV: 4.4.1. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems. 4.4.2. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the procuratorate): A comparative study. 4.4.3. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study – Duties of the citizens of PRC. |
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a. major approaches and techniques of comparative study.

b. to analyse the similarities and dissimilarities of different political systems and pattern of political behaviour.

c. The students will be able to compare the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government in different countries of the world with special reference to U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitutions of France, Bangladesh and Russia.

PART-III-400 Marks

PAPER V: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL POLITICS

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| Module I: 5.1.1. International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline--- from bi-polar politics to global politics. 5.1.2. Major representative theories: (a) Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory. 5.1.3. Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration (e) Security. |
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| Module II: 5.2.1. Making of foreign policy. 5.2.2. Indian foreign policy: 1950s to late 1980s. 5.2.3. Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations; |
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| Module III: 5.3.1. Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world: overview. 5.3.2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview). 5.3.3. Major institutions of global governance: IMF, World Bank, WTO--- overview. |
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Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module IV: 5.4.1. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh. 5.4.2. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Sri Lanka. 5.4.3. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).

The course will be helpful for students to

a. develop learning and understanding of core controversies including the logic behind global changes and challenges. Critiquing, analysing and synthesising dominant issues including careful reading of texts.

b. help students apply conceptual tools to global predicaments realising how policies must shift over time particularly with reference to India's foreign policy over the years and her relationship with China and USA.

c. The course will enable students to develop analytical and research skills needed to understand international politics.

d. The shift in the understanding of international politics particularly after the end of 2nd world war and the onset of the strained relations between USA and former USSR which continued till 1991 and ended only with the dismantling of the latter and fall of socialism in Eastern Europe.

e. The growth of regional organisations that have emerged as new power centres and India's formidable role in these organisations.

f. India's relation with her neighbours

g. The changing role of UNO in the light of changed international scenario particularly its stance against terrorism, progression of human rights etc.

PAPER VI: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Module I: 6.1.1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology--- from Sociology of Politics to Political Sociology. 6.1.2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies. 6.1.3. Political participation: concept and types.

Module II: 6.2.1. Social stratification and politics: caste, class, elite. 6.2.2. Gender and politics: basic issues. 6.2.3. Religion, Society and Politics: different perspectives.

Module III: 6.3.1. Classification and types of political systems. 6.3.2. Organizations in politics: parties--- typology; functions. Pressure groups. NGOs--- emergence and role. 6.3.3. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.

Module IV: 6.4.1. Political communication: concept; structures. Media and politics (with focus on democracy). 6.4.2. Electorate and electoral behaviour (Indian context). Electoral reforms. 6.4.3. Political development and social change – role of tradition and modernity

a. The students will be able to perceive the relationship of Political science with Sociology (its sister discipline)

b. They will know the concepts of gender, political culture, socialization, civil society, behaviour of individuals, how they developed over time and where they stand today.

c. It will help students to gain knowledge about how political culture are formed and shaped, the process of political socialization, the reasons behind participation and non-participation. concept of political development and social change and how tradition and modernity shape these changes.

d. The existence and features of different political systems and the working of political parties, pressure groups. Media and also the role of the military with reference to the societal norms and prejudices and how far they affect participation.

PAPER VII: WESTERN POLITICAL THEORY AND THOUGHT

Module I: 7.1.1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions. 7.1.2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought. 7.1.3. Medieval political thought in Europe: major features. 7.1.4. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation. Contribution of Machiavelli.

Module II: 7.2.1. Theory of Sovereignty: Bodin, Austin. Pluralist critique. 7.2.2. Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics. 7.2.3. Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent. 7.2.4. Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy.

Module III: 7.3.1. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government. 7.3.2. Hegel: Civil Society and State. 7.3.3. Rawls on justice. 7.3.4. David Held: classification of democracy--- Protective (Bentham), Developmental (J.S. Mill), Participatory. Huntington: three waves of democratization.

Module IV: 7.4.1. Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics. 7.4.2. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism. 7.4.3. Anarchism: overview. 7.4.4. Post-Marxism: overview.

- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
- b. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- c. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- d. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.
- e. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- f. They will be able to understand idealist theory of state as propounded by Hegel and how far it differed from Marxist tradition and
- g. Varieties of Non- Marxist socialism that is operative in the world and emergence of post -Marxist school like cultural Marxism and the Frankfurt school.

PAPER VIII: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Module I: 8.1.1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management. 8.1.2. Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (with focus on Indian context). 8.1.3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff. 8.1.4. Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and Privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government.

Module II: 8.2.1. Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber. 8.2.2. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model. 8.2.3. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b)

Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination. 8.2.4. Policy-making: models of policy making – policies and implementation.

Module III: 8.3.1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview. 8.3.2. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training. 8.3.3. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat. 8.3.4. Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate. 8.3.5. District Administration: changing role of District Magistrate.

Module IV: 8.4.1. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal--- structure and functions. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview. 8.4.2. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. 8.4.3. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG. 8.4.4. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information--- Citizen Charter. 8.4.5. Citizen and social welfare: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

- a. The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration.
- b. They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration and started talking about New Public Management and New Public Service.
- c. They will be able to new tools of effective management in an organization like hierarchy, span of control, authority, need of decentralization of authority, delegation of power etc
- d. Conceptual emergence of e-governance and their utility for effective management.
- e. They will be able to explain what is the decision-making approach followed by bureaucracy according to theories of Max Weber and Marx.
- f. They will be able to explain the concepts and theories on motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization.
- g The course will help students acquire critical thinking and problem-solving skills in the realm of public service.
- h. They will be exposed to formulations, implementations and regulatory mechanism involved in public policy. They will be imparted skills to monitor and evaluate the working of the public policies.
- i. Students will learn the skill of project monitoring and project evaluation
- j. The working of agencies of like NITI Ayog, Public accounts, committee, Lokpal and Lokayukt etc and they will have skills to manage policy evaluation and implementation.
- k. This administrative knowledge enrich the students with practical-official functioning of the government offices at national, regional and local level.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES(GENERAL)

1. Political Theory(Part-1,Paper-1): It helps students better understanding of the concepts that have shaped our politics including freedom, equality, individuality, democracy and justice. To be able to provide a launching pad for learners seeking a clear grasp of theoretical, empirical and methodological issues and the main areas of debate in the complex and fragmented world of Political Science.

2. Comparative Politics and Government (Part-2,Paper-II): Comparative politics is the study of domestic politics, political institutions and conflicts between two or more countries. It compares the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government. To acquaint learners with the constitutional processes in different countries of the world with special reference to

U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitutions of Switzerland, France and Russia

3. Government and Politics in India (Part-2,paper-III): To acquaint learners with the historical background of the formation of the Indian Constitution, actual working of the constitution, the functions of three tiers of the Government, the political process that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes.

4. Contemporary political and administrative issues in India (Part-3,paper-IV): To acquaint learners with the making of foreign policy in India, the working of UNO, and also the they will be exposed to formulations, implementations and regulatory mechanism involved in public policy through PMO, Cabinet secretariat and UPSC. This is an application- oriented course to acquaint learners with the day-to-day actual working of the rural and urban local self- government and parliament and state legislative assemblies where the students have field visits and prepare a report on any one topic.

COURSE OUTCOMES

PART-1-100 Marks

PAPER-I: POLITICAL THEORY

1. Nature and scope of Political Science- Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Marxist
2. Theories of State: (a) social contract (b) Idealist theory (c) Liberal,neo-liberal theory(d) Marxist theory (e) Gandhian theory
3. Sovereignty of the state: Monistic and Pluralistic theories- Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.
4. Some representative Concepts: (a)Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; (b)Democracy--- meaning and nature.(c) Fascism- meaning and nature.
5. Nature of International relations as a branch of study- liberal and Realist approaches to International relations.
6. Law- meaning, sources, nature, International law: Meaning and Nature.
7. Right, Liberty, equality: Meaning and nature- relation between liberty and equality. Safeguards of liberty-right to Resistance.
8. Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Concept of Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution. Lenin's Theory of Imperialism.
9. Political parties and interest groups: their functions and role in modern states, Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional

At the end of the course the students would be able to

The students would be able to explain

- a. different approaches to politics and build their own understanding of politics.
- b. They will be able to answer why the state plays so much central place in the discourses on politics. - They will be able to make a distinction between nation and state.
- c. Understand the theories of sovereignty and also the changes that have occurred in the context of globalisation.
- d. They will come to know about different theories on law, liberty, equality and their interrelationships. to be able to analyse what a better political world would look like and how we can create it.
- e. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist approach and in what sense this approach was different to the liberal theories, the nature of struggle of the 'proletariat' against the 'bourgeoisie' and the role played by economic forces in changing the society for the betterment of the majority
- f. Functioning of political parties and interest groups and methods of representation.

PART-II-200 Marks

PAPER-II: COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

- 1 Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian, Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.
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.
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.
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.
5. Salient features of the Constitutions of Russia, France ,Switzerland.

- a. major approaches and techniques of comparative study.
- b. to analyse the similarities and dissimilarities of different political systems and pattern of political behaviour.
- c. The students will be able to compare the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government in different countries of the world with special reference to U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitutions of France, Russia and Switzerland

PAPER-III: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

- 1.The Preamble;
- 2 .Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles; Fundemental duties
- 3.Union-State Relations – nature of federalism.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.
5. Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha--- organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.
- 6.Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions
7. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts--- composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India.
8. Constitutional amendment procedure.
9. Party system in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; Regionalism: Nature, roots, types
- 10.Election Commission and election reforms.
- 11.Major issues in India:a) caste; tribe; religion
- 12.women’s movements and political participation in post-independence India: An Overview.

The students would be able to

- a. understand the historical background of drafting of the Indian Constitution and the debates of the Constituent Assembly.
- b. It will help them to know the powers, functions of the President, PM, their role and responsibilities and the relationship between the legislature and executive that is required for the smooth functioning of democracy.

- c. Make them aware of our Fundamental Rights and duties thus making them politically responsible citizens.
- d. It will help them to know the ministries of the Government, their role and responsibilities, the process of drafting of Bills and presenting them in the Parliament, functioning and role of bureaucracy in India.
- e. The independent role of judiciary as an interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.
- f. The students will get an insight of the growth of party system in India and deeper comprehension and thorough knowledge of Indian and Regional political parties and
- g. role of business groups, working class and peasants etc in shaping Indian politics.
- h. Role of religion, caste and other that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes, and also have a better understanding of the women's movements.

PART-III-100 Marks

PAPER-IV: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES IN INDIA

Theoretical issues-80 Marks

1. Foreign Policy: major determinants-Foreign policy in India: basic characteristics.
2. U.N.O: Purposes and principles-Peace-keeping and UNO-India's role.
3. Organisation of Government of India: prime Minister's office. Cabinet secretariat: Cabinet Secretary-Union Public service: recruitment and training- Union Public service Commission-composition and functions.
4. Human Rights: basic concepts, U.N declaration of Human rights(1948)-India and Human rights: rights available in India-State Human Rights Commission.
5. Globalization: its meaning and implications-economic reforms in India since 1991: An Overview.

Application Oriented Issues-20 Marks

6. Local Government: Concept, nature and types. Rural Govt-zila parishad: composition and functions, role of Sabhadhipati and saha-sabhadhipati, Panchayat samiti. Gram-Panchayat composition and functions. Gram sabha and gram sansad: composition, role and significance. Representation of women in Rural Govt
7. Urban Government: (a)Municipal govt: mayor-in council (b)role of mayor and deputy mayor © member of MIC, borough committee, ward committee. (d) Chairman-in-council: Role of chairman, members of CIC, borough and ward committee (e) role of women in urban govt
8. Parliamentary procedure (with special reference to W.B Legislature) (a)Questions: types of Questions(b) adjournment Motion© Cut Motions(d) Calling Attention(e) No-Confidence Motion (f) Mentions. Motions and resolutions (g) Zero Hour

- a. They will be exposed to formulations, implementations and regulatory mechanism involved in public policy. They will be imparted skills to monitor and evaluate the working of the public policies.
- b. Students will learn the skill of project monitoring and project evaluation
- c. The working of agencies of like PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Union public Service, etc and they will have skills to manage policy evaluation and implementation.
- d. Exposure to the day-to-day business of the urban and rural local self-government and parliamentary procedures.