



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/17/2025

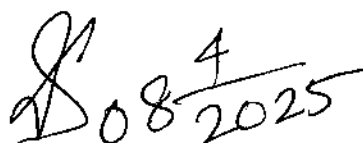
It is notified for information of all concerned that in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, (as amended), and, in the exercise of her powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 25.03.2025 approved the revised course structure and Syllabus of Political Science (4-Year Honours and Honours with Research/ and 3-year MDC), under CCF, as laid down in the accompanying Pamphlets.

The new CSR shall take effect from the Even semester examinations, 2025 and onwards.

SENATE HOUSE

Kolkata-700073

08.04.2025


Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar

University of Calcutta
Political Science Syllabus (1st Semester-6th Semester)
Major-Minor- MDC

Semester -1

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|----------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-1 | PLSM | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | 3+1 | 6 |
| SEC -1 | PLSM | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | 2+2 | 29 |
| MN-1 | MPLS | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | 3+1 | 24 |
| CC 1 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | 3+1 | 39 |
| SEC | MPLS - MDC-SEC | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | 2+2 | 57 |
| IDC | PLSD -1 | Understanding Governance | 2+1 | 33 & 58 |
| CVAC - 1.2 | CVAC (CONS) | Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties | 2 +0 | 34 & 59 |

Semester -2

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|-------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-2 | PLSM | Constitutional Government in India | 3+1 | 7 |
| SEC -2 | PLSM | Understanding the Legal System | 2+2 | 31 |
| MN-2 | MPLS | Constitutional Government in India | 3+1 | 25 |
| CC 2 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Constitutional Government in India | 3+1 | 40 |
| SEC | MPLS - MDC-SEC -1 | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | 2+2 | 56 |
| IDC | PLSD -1 | Understanding Governance | 2+1 | 33 & 58 |

Semester -3

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-3 | PLSM | Political Theory: Approaches and Debates | 3+1 | 8 |
| DSC-4 | PLSM | Politics in India I: Structures | 3+1 | 10 |
| SEC -3 | PLSM | Legislative Practices and Procedures | 2+2 | 32 |
| MN-3 | MPLS | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | 3+1 | 24 |
| CC 3 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Politics in India I: Structures | 3+1 | 41 |
| SEC | MPLS - MDC-SEC-1 | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | 2+2 | 56 |
| MDC -MN 1 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | 3+1 | 49 |
| SEC | MPLS - MDC- MINOR - SEC-1 | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | 2+2 | 56 |
| IDC | PLSD -1 | Understanding Governance | 2+1 | 33 & 58 |

Political Science Syllabus/CCF/CU**Semester -4**

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-5 | PLSM | Politics in India II: Processes | 3+1 | 11 |
| DSC-6 | PLSM | International Relations: Concepts, Theories | 3+1 | 12 |
| DSC-7 | PLSM | Indian Political Thought I | 3+1 | 13 |
| DSC-8 | PLSM | Public Administration: Concepts, Theories | 3+1 | 14 |
| MN-4 | MPLS | Constitutional Government in India | 3+1 | 25 |
| CC 4 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Indian Political Thought I | 3+1 | 42 |
| CC 5 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Public Administration: Concepts, Theories | 3+1 | 43 |
| MDC -MN 2 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | Constitutional Government in India | 3+1 | 50 |

Semester -5

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-9 | PLSM | Indian Political Thought II | 3+1 | 16 |
| DSC-10 | PLSM | World Politics Since 1945 | 3+1 | 17 |
| DSC-11 | PLSM | Political Sociology | 3+1 | 19 |
| DSC-12 | PLSM | Western Political Thought I | 3+1 | 20 |
| MN-5 | MPLS | Politics in India I: Structures | 3+1 | 27 |
| CC 6 | MPLS – MDC-CC | World Politics Since 1945 | 3+1 | 45 |
| CC 7 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Western Political Thought -I | 3+1 | 46 |
| MDC -MN 3 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | Politics in India I: structures | 3+1 | 51 |
| MDC -MN 4 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | Indian Political Thought -I | 3+1 | 52 |

Note: If a candidate opts Political Science as CC-2 (CORE COURSE 2) then paper CC7 in is to be studied in Sem VI .

Semester -6

| Paper | Course | Name of the paper | Credit | Page No |
|--------------|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| DSC-13 | PLSM | Western Political Thought II | 3+1 | 21 |
| DSC-14 | PLSM | Public Administration: Indian Context | 3+1 | 22 |
| DSC-15 | PLSM | Comparative Government and Politics I | 3+1 | 23 |
| MN-6 | MPLS | Indian Political Thought I | 3+1 | 28 |
| CC 8 | MPLS – MDC-CC | Comparative Government and Politics -I | 3+1 | 47 |
| MDC -MN 5 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | Public Administration: Concepts, Theories | 3+1 | 54 |
| MDC -MN 6 | MPLS-MDC-MINOR | World Politics Since 1945 | 3+1 | 55 |



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

UGC (2023): Course Structure and Syllabus in Political Science Honours

IMPORTANT:

1. The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
2. Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU Course Structure and the Guidelines (provided below) be read carefully.
3. DSC: Discipline Specific Core; Minor: Discipline-specific elective; SEC: Skill Enhancement Course; IDC: Inter-Disciplinary Course; CVAC: Common Value Addition Course. All the courses have two modules.
4. 1 credit: 25 marks. Calculation to be done accordingly. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC rules, as adopted by the University.

For credit of respective categories of courses (DSC, Minor, IDC and CVAC): see the top row of the syllabus.

5. 'Select References' in the syllabus may be complemented by relevant online material available in *academic, legal and authentic* websites. Cited texts in Bengali are *not* necessarily substitutes, but supplementary to the English books. If required, relevant books from the UGC-prescribed CBCS list may also be consulted.
6. Suggested DSC/Minor tutorial-related segments: Any one of the following modes: i) Upto 1000 words for one Term Paper/upto 500 words for each of the two Term Papers/ equivalent Book Review/equivalent Comprehension/equivalent Quotation or Excerpt Elaboration. ii) Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field work--- based on syllabus-related and/or current topics (may be done in groups) [The modes and themes/ topics be decided by the concerned faculty of respective colleges.]
7. DSC/Core and Minor share *the same courses and contents*. However, the standard/s of question papers will differ between the two categories.
8. SEC (Discipline-specific: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy; Understanding the Legal System; Legislative Procedures and Practices): To uphold the basic spirit and objectives of the courses of this category, the UG BoS recommends to the University the following mode: 2 credit (50 marks) be allotted to the Theoretical part, and 2 credit (50 marks) to Tutorials based on report/essay/case history (within 800 words). The topics of the essays/reports are to have *practical orientation*, and they may be on any of the following: hypothetical case, contemporary events/issues/policies/programmes OR visit to an institution/organization/government department (such as court, Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Centrr, NGOs or cybercrime cell) OR awareness-generating seminars/workshops. Topics of the essays/reports/seminars/workshops are to be decided by the teachers, based on the contents of the respective courses.

9. Further communication about any change may be made by the UG Board of Studies only on receiving specific instructions from the appropriate authorities of the University.

COURSE STRUCTURE-CCF, 2022

| | DSC/ Core | Minor (m1 & m2) | IDC/MDC | AEC | SEC | CVAC | Summer Internship | Dissertation/ Research work | Total Crec |
|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Semester | 22x4= 88 | 8x4= 32 | 3x3= 9 | 4x2= 8 | 3x4= 12 | 4x2= 8 | 1x3= 3 | (1x4= 4)+(1x8= 8)= 12 | 172 |
| 1 | 1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU | 1x4= 4 (m1) 3TH+1P/TU | 1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | 2x2= 4 | | | 21 |
| 2 | 1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU | 1x4= 4 (m1) 3TH+1P/TU | 1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | 2x2= 4 | | | 21 |
| 3 | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+1P/TU) | 1x4= 4 (m2) 3TH+1P/TU | 1x3= 3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | | | | 21 |
| 4 | 4x4= 16 4x(3TH+1P/TU) | 1x4= 4 (m2) 3TH+1P/TU | | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | | | | | 22 |
| 5 | 4x4= 16 4x(3TH+1P/TU) | m1+m2 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+1P/TU) | | | | | | | 24 |
| 6 | 3x4= 12 3x(3TH+1P/TU) | 2x4= 8 m1+m2 2x(3TH+1P/TU) | | | | | 1x3 | | 23 |
| 7 | 4x4= 16 4x(3TH+1P/TU) | | | | | | | 1x4* | 20 |
| 8 | 3x4= 12 3x(3TH+1P/TU) | | | | | | | 1x8 * | 20 |
| Credits | 22x4= 88 | 8x4= 32 | 3x3= 9 | 4x2= 8 | 3x4= 12 | 4x2= 8 | 1x3=3 | (1x4)+(1x8)= 12 | 172 |
| Marks | 22x100=2200 | 8x100=800 | 3x75=225 | 4x50=200 | 3x100=300 | 4x50=200 | 1x75=75 | 1x100+1x200=300 | Total Marl =4300 |

Marks= 25 marks per credit. Credit for Summer Internship has been adjusted from 4 to 3 to adjust the total marks

*Candidates who will not pursue Dissertation/ Research work then he/she will have to study additional 1 DSC/Core paper of 4 credits in the 7th Semester & 2 DSC/ Core Papers 4 Credits each in the 8th Semester.

| Honours Courses with Titles (Sequentially arranged in accordance with the above structures) | DSC (4 credit courses) 22 for all + 3 courses only for non-dissertation students (one course in 7 th Sem. and two courses in 8 th Sem.) | Minor (4 credit each) | SEC (4 credit each) | IDC (3 credit each) | CVAC (2 credit each) |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Sem I | DSC-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | SEC-1: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | Understanding Governance | Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties |
| Sem II | DSC-2: Constitutional Government in India | Constitutional Government in India | SEC-2: Understanding the Legal System | | |
| Sem III | DSC-3: Political Theory: Approaches and Debates DSC-4: Politics in India I: Structures | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | SEC-3: Legislative Practices and Procedures | | |
| Sem IV | DSC-5: Politics in India II: Processes DSC-6: International Relations: Concepts, Theories DSC-7: Indian Political Thought I DSC-8: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories | Constitutional Government in India | | | |
| Sem V | DSC-9: Indian Political Thought II DSC-10: World Politics Since 1945 DSC-11: Political Sociology DSC-12: Western Political Thought I | Politics in India I: Structures | | | |
| Sem VI | DSC-13: Western Political Thought II DSC-14: Public Administration: Indian Context DSC-15: Comparative Government and Politics I | Indian Political Thought I | | | |

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE SYLLABUS FOR MAJOR/HONOURS

DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC CORE (4 CREDITS: 3TH+1TU)

SEMESTER -I

DSC-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
 Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
 S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
 Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
 N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
 J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
 R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
 D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -II

DSC-2: Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
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

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The

Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয় সংবিধান (বাংলা সংস্করণ)

দুর্গাদাস বসু - ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়

সুভাষসি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থসরকার)

অমলকুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

SEMESTER -III

DSC-3: Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to go beyond the conceptual foundations and introduce the students to:

1. The idea of political theory, its history, and complementary and contending approaches
2. Linkages of theories and debates
3. Initiate them to assess the theories and debates critically

Learning Outcomes:

By going through the course the students will be able to:

1. Be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political questions, political events and political phenomena encountered
2. Reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices of democracy.

Module I:

1. Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.
2. Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.
3. Postcolonial; Feminist.

Module II:

4. Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.
5. Key ideas: State (with Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.
6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.

Select Readings:

Marsh, D. and G. Stoker (eds.): Theory and Methods in Political Science.
 M. Freedman: Liberalism: A Very Short Introduction
 D. Garland: Welfare State: A Very Short Introduction
 M. B. Steger: Neoliberalism: A Very Short Introduction
 R. Young: Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction.
 Margaret Walters: Feminism: A Very Short Introduction.
 Arpita Mukhopadhyay: Feminisms.
 K. Marx and F. Engels: The Communist Manifesto.
 V. I. Lenin: The State.
 D. McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.
 D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx.
 Tom Bottomore ed.: A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.
 M Cornforth: Dialectical Materialism.
 R. Miliband: Marxism and Politics.
 Ravi Kumar: Contemporary Readings in Marxism.
 Marxist Internet Archive: www.marxist.org
 দীপককুমারদাসসম্পাদিত: রাজনীতিরতত্ত্বকথা(২খন্ড)
 চৈতালিবসু: রাজনীতিশাস্ত্রওঅভিজ্ঞতাবাদীরাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব
 রাজশ্রীবসুওবাসবীচক্রবর্তীসম্পাদিত: প্রসঙ্গমানবীবিদ্যা
 অশোকসরকার: রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞানঅভিধান
 দেবারতিসেনগুপ্তওপারমিতাব্যনার্জী: পিতৃতন্ত্রকাহাকেবলে (কমলাভাসিনের What is Patriarchy-রঅনুবাদ)
 কার্লমার্কসওফ্রেডরিকএঙ্গেলসরচনাসংকলন
 লেনিনির্বাচিতরচনাবলী (বেড়াখন্ড)
 টমবটমোর: মার্কসীয়সমাজতত্ত্ব(অনুবাদঃহিমাংশুঘোষ)
 শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত: মার্কসীয়রাষ্ট্রচিন্তা
 ভোলানাথবন্দোপাধ্যায়: মরিসকনফোর্থ: দন্দ্বমূলকবস্তুবাদ (অনুবাদ)
 শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত, রতনখাসনবিসসৌরিনভট্টাচার্য : উত্তর-উপনিবেশবাদওমার্কসবাদ

DSC-4: Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. The rationale of major interest groups
3. The electoral logistics
4. The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.
2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.
3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
 Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
 S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
 S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
 Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
 L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
 R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
 Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
 Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

SEMESTER -IV

DSC-5: Politics in India II: Processes

Course Objectives:

Being complementary to the previous course (CC-4) it is to impart an understanding of the political process in India by taking into consideration the change and continuity in social, cultural and economic dimensions and relations. The idea is to analyse the ways in which the processes simultaneously shape and are themselves shaped by the structural frameworks of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course students are to:

1. gain insights into the interconnections between social, cultural and economic dimensions and relations and the political process in India.
2. understand the challenges arising due to various ascriptive identities diversities
3. analyse the changing nature of the Indian polity in the context of the above diversities.
4. make sense of the specificities of the political processes in India in the light of operational and behavioural dynamics of the identity- and movement-based themes, issues and events

Module I:

1. Role of Religion, Language.
2. Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity.
3. Regionalism and sub-regionalism.

Module II:

4. Agricultural movements; Industrial working-class movements.
5. Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender-based struggles.
6. Environmental movements; Civil rights movements.

Select Readings:

Atul Kohli and Prema Sigh (eds.), Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics.
 M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (eds.) People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World.
 G. Shah, Social Movements in India.
 Raka Ray and M.F. Katzenstein (eds.), Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics.
 G. Shah (ed.), Caste and Democratic Politics in India.
 D. K Singha Roy, Peasants' Movements in Post-colonial India.
 Raka Ray, Fields of Protest: Women's Movements in India.
 Nivedita Menon, Gender and Politics in India.
 A. Narrain, and G. Bhan, Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India.

Rajni Kothari (ed.), Caste in Indian Politics (2nd edition).
 Christophe Jaffrelot, Religion, Caste and Politics in India.
 S. S. Jodhka, Caste in Contemporary India (2nd edition).
 A. Sarangi, Language and Politics in India.
 Ashutosh Kumar (ed.), Rethinking State Politics in India: Regions within Regions.
 Siddhartha Guha Roy, Human Rights, Democratic Rights and Popular Protest.
 Sanjib Baruah, Ethnonationalism in India: A Reader.
 Tom Brass, New Farmers' Movements in India.
 M. Carrin et al, The Politics Of Ethnicity In India, Nepal And China.
 M. P. Singh and H. Roy (eds.), Indian Political System.

DSC-6: International Relations: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

With the aim to provide a reasonably advanced introduction to IR concepts and theories course offers:

1. In-depth and critical understanding of IR
2. Conceptual and methodological dimensions
3. Substantive foci
4. Differing ways of problematisation.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate a sense of political agency
2. Ability to think critically about fundamental concepts, processes and systems
3. Application of knowledge gained for using major analytic and theoretical frameworks
4. Demonstrate the ability to construct and evaluate analytical arguments and write clear logical prose

Module I

1. International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution.
2. International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview).
3. Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition.
4. Intervening Concepts (overview): a) Development; b) Third World/Global South; c) Pan Africanism; d) Gender; e) Environment f) Terrorism; g) Migration.

Module II

1. Major Theories I: a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism; b) Liberalism and Neoliberalism;
2. Major Theories II: a) Marxist; b) Dependency; World Systems c) Feminist
3. Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation)
4. Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy.

Select Readings:

Norman D. Palmer & Howard C Perkins, International Relations (Revised Edition).
 Inis Claude, Swords into Ploughshares: The Problems and Progress of International Relations.
 S. Straus and Barry Driscoll: International Studies: Global Forces, Interactions and Tensions.
 M. Nicholson, International Relations: A Concise Introduction.
 R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition.
 J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, International Relations.
 C. Brown and K. Ainley, Understanding International Relations
 H. J. Morgenthau: Politics among Nations.
 K. Booth and S. Smith (eds), International Relations Theory Today
 S.H. Hoffman: Essays in Theory and Politics of International Relations.
 K.J. Holsti, International Politics: A Framework for Analysis.
 J. Frankel, The Making of Foreign Policy.
 J. Frankel, Contemporary International Theory and Behaviour of States.
 J. Bennett, International Organizations.
 J. Bandyopadhyay, The Making of India's Foreign Policy.
 P.R. Viotti and M.V. Kauppi, International Relations and World Politics.
 Peu Ghosh, International Relations.
 S.D. Muni: Indian Foreign Policy, The Democracy Dimension.
 K.P. Bajpai and H.V. Pant, India's Foreign Policy---A Reader.
 Sumit Ganguly, India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect.
 V. P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy since Independence.

DSC-7: Indian Political Thought – I**Course Objectives:**

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
 Amit Dey, Sufism in India
 V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
 T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
 A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
- ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
 নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
 সরলচন্দ্রোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতাসান্যাল (অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism—রঅনুবাদ)
 দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
 তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম

DSC-8: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories**Course Objectives:**

1. Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
2. Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
3. Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
4. Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

5. Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
6. Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
7. Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
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. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
 N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
 Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
 M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
 A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
 M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
 B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
 K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
 M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
 Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
 G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
 R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
 B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.

D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.

J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.

SEMESTER -V

DSC-9: Indian Political Thought II

Course Objectives:

1. To enable the students to understand the historical context and explore the rich and diverse tradition of political thinking in India in modern times.
2. To encourage the students know the valuable contributions made by Indian Political thinkers and philosophers
3. To examine the key political ideas and concepts like justice, liberty, equality, socialism, and nationalism in the Indian context and to assess the influence of traditional and modern Indian political thought on contemporary political practices and institutions
4. To help students develop the ability to analyze and engage with theories presented by the thinkers and also to make a comparative study between Western and Indian Political Thought

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will be able to:

5. Gain an understanding of the historical and cultural contexts that have influenced Indian political thought in modern times.
6. Learn about the significant works and contributions of important Indian political thinkers and philosophers.
7. Study the impact of social and political movements on Indian political thought
8. Assess the role of the political thoughts in shaping these movements.

Module I

1. Manabendra Nath Roy: Radical Humanism.
2. Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas
3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Muhammad Iqbal: Views on Colonialism and Nationalism.

Module II

4. Jawaharlal Nehru: Views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: Views on Socialism and Fascism.
5. V. D. Savarkar, Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Contested notions of 'nation'.
6. Jyotiba Phule and Bhim Rao Ambedkar: Caste system and Untouchability; Pandita Ramabai: Views on Social Justice

Select Readings:

V. R. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), 'A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations,

History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization, Vol. 10, Part: 7, pp. xxvii-ixi.

V. Mehta and Th. Pantham (eds.), Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations

S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition.

T. Pantham and K.L. Deutsch: Political Thought in Modern India.

Sumit Sarkar: Modern India.

Bipan Chandra: Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India.

A. Parel, (ed.), 'Introduction', in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule

D. Dalton, 'Continuity of Innovation', in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi.

J. Nehru: Discovery of India.

B. Zachariah, Nehru.

S. Thorat and Aryana eds., Ambedkar in Retrospect.

J. Sharma, Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism

Y. Meherally ed., Narendra Deva: Socialism and National Revolution.

Ramchandra Guha, India after Gandhi.

Uma Chakrabarti, Rewriting History: The Life and Times of Pandita Ramabai.

B. K. Bhattacharya ed., Salient Ideas of Rammonohar Lohia.

Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought--- Text and Context.

B.N.Ray, Indian Political Thought: Reading and Reflections

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তী: ভারতীয়রাষ্ট্রচিন্তারবিকাশওরাজনৈতিকআন্দোলন

সুভাষচন্দ্রসোম: ভারতীয়রাষ্ট্রচিন্তারইতিহাস

অশোককুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়রাষ্ট্রচিন্তাপরিচয়

DSC- 10: World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.

3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives.
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. 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).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্লাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

DSC- 11: Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

The course seeks to highlight the intersection of politics and society and to familiarise the students with essential conceptual-theoretical concerns and practical manifestations. The course is initiated with a focus on the bases of social power and in the process the topics have been embedded with the perennial questions of power, authority, and resistance as manifested in political institutions and political systems.

Learning Outcomes

The course will enable the students to:

1. Relate political processes, political institutions, political issues, and political change with social/sociological dynamics.
2. To understand and analyze the complexity of the aforementioned sub-themes, particularly in the broader contact of the State-society interface.
3. To come to terms with an expansive notion of the 'political', a topic with which the syllabus begins in the first place.

Module I:

1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.
2. Political culture and Political socialization: Nature, Types and Agencies.
3. Political participation: Concept and Types.
4. Political development and social change.
5. Political communication: Concept, Structures, Functions.

Module II:

6. Social stratification and politics I: Caste, Tribe
7. Social stratification and politics II: Class, Elite.
8. Gender and politics: Basic issues.
9. Religion and politics: Varying perspectives.
10. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).

Select Readings:

Michael Rush: Politics and Sociology.
 B. Axford et al.: Politics--- An Introduction.
 Tom Bottomore: Political Sociology.
 Amal K. Mukhopadhyay: Political Sociology.
 S. Chakraborty ed.: Political Sociology.
 Tom Bottomore: Classes in Modern Society.
 R. Chatterjee ed.: Religion, Politics and Communalism.
 B. Lindenfeld ed.: Reader in Political Sociology.
 Pradip Basu (ed.) – Political Sociology
 M. Evans ed.: The Women Question.

P. Worsley: The Three Worlds: Culture and World Development.
 Samuel Huntington: Political Order in a Changing Society.
 G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman eds.: The Politics of Developing Areas.
 J. Manor: Rethinking Third World Politics.
 J. Kantola et al eds.: The Oxford Handbook of Gender Politics.
 J. Blondel: Comparative Government
 G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell, Jr.: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach.
 S. Oates: Introduction to Media and Politics.
 টমবটমোরঃ মাক্সীয়সমাজতত্ত্ব (অনুবাদঃ হিমাংশু ঘোষ)
 সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তীঃ রাষ্ট্র, সমাজ ও রাজনীতি

DSC 12: Western Political Thought - I

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
2. It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

1. To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
2. To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module 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: Major features.
4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.
6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.
7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.
8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
 D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
 G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
 R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
 B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
 Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.

A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.

শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত(সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রভাবনা

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনেরধারা

অমৃতভবন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রচিন্তারইতিহাস

সুদীপ্তদে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোরRepublic-এরঅনুবাদ)

নির্মলকান্তিমজুমদার: এয়ারিস্টটলেরPolitics-এরঅনুবাদ

সুনীলবরণবিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীরThe Prince-এরঅনুবাদ

SEMESTER –VI

DSC-13: Western Political Thought –II

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the students to the key political thinkers from liberal philosophical tradition and its competing theories in modern Europe.
2. It explains the intellectual foundation of the central concepts like freedom, democracy, representation, constitutional government, and republicanism and the debates around it.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will be able

1. To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the modern political thinkers.
2. To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. J. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: Views on Liberty and Representative Government. Mary Wollstonecraft: Ideas of Republicanism, Legal rights.
2. T. H. Hegel: Civil Society and State.
3. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation. I. Berlin: Idea of freedom.

Module II:

4. Utopian Socialism and Scientific Socialism: Basic characteristics.
5. Varieties of non-Marxist Socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.
6. Anarchism: Overview.
7. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: Emergence and basic contentions.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
 D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
 G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
 R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.

- Q. Skinner: The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 Volumes).
 A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: from Plato to Marx.
 C. L. Johnson (ed.) - The Cambridge Companion to M Wollstonecraft (Ch. By Chris Jones)
 L. Kolakowski: Main Currents of Marxism (3 Volumes).
 D.K. Das and T. Chattopadhyay: Varieties of Socialism.
 D. McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.
 D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx.
 Critical Theory: A Very Short Introduction
 G. Therborn: From Marxism to Post Marxism?

হিমাংশু ঘোষ: রাজনৈতিকতত্ত্বের ইতিহাস (J H Sabine- এর ভাষান্তর)

অমল মুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনের ধারা

DSC-14: Public Administration: Indian Context

Course Objectives:

The course begins with the historical roots to highlight various processes of Public Administration in India. It covers the core issues to enable the students to relate the theoretical dimensions with the concrete scenario in contemporary India. The course is intended to prepare students for careers in academia, media and public service

Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to integrate theory with practice vis-à-vis administration.
2. Analyze the evolution and development of Public Administration in India.
3. Examine the structure, processes and culture vis-à-vis Indian administration.
4. Initiate awareness of the role of Public Administration in policy-making and implementation in India.

Module I

1. Historical backdrop: Kautilya's Administrative Thought; Mughal Administration; Colonial legacy; Indianisation of Public Services and Administration (UPSC, SPSC - Recruitment, training, role). India's Administrative Culture.
1. Organisation of Union government (PMO, Cabinet Secretariat) and State government (Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate); District Administration -- Role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.
2. Major Issues I: Ethics and Values in Public Service; Digitalisation of Administration: Role of ICTs.
3. Major Issues II: Citizen-Administration Interface; Gender Equality

Module II

4. Local Self Government: Panchayat, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations: Structure and Functions (with special reference to 73rd and 74th Amendment Act).
5. Law and Order Administration: Role of Central and State Agencies. Criminalization of Politics and Administration; Police-public relations.
6. Financial Administration: Budget -- Types; Preparation and Execution. Parliamentary control of public Expenditure (Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Role of CAG).
7. Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns; Administrative Reforms Commissions (1st ARC as background, the main focus on 2nd ARC report).

Select Readings:

B. B. Mishra: Administrative History of India.
 S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration
 R.K. Arora and R. Goyal: Indian Public Administration- Institutions and Issues.
 B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration- Evolution and Practice.
 P. Ramachandran: Public Administration in India
 S. Sarkar: Public Administration in India.
 S. R. Maheswari: Public Administration in India- The Higher Civil Service
 S. Mahajan and A. Puri Mahajan: Financial Administration in India.
 H. Singh and P. Singh: Indian Administration.
 G. Rajput: 2nd ARC Report Summary.

DSC-15: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

1. The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
2. To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
3. To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
4. Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be able to:

1. Be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
2. Understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices of democracy

Module I

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics: its scope, nature and methods of comparisons. Distinctions between comparative government and comparative politics.
2. Major approaches: Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach): Features and limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy: Origin and Key features; Cultural Approach: Features.
3. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarianism: Meaning and Features; Democracy: Critical Perspective (focus on S.P.Huntington).

Module II

4. Forms of Government: Unitary system: Features (focus on UK, France); Federal system: Features(focus on USA, Russia).
5. Executive in UK, USA, France and PRC: A comparative study of the powers and position of the President of USA, France and China. Comparative study of British and French Parliaments.
6. Legislature in U.K., USA, France and PRC: Composition and Functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA.

Select Readings:

G. Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View
 S.E. Finer: Comparative Government.
 J. Blondel: An Introduction to Comparative Politics.
 J. Blondel (ed.): Comparative Government: A Reader.
 G. Lowenberg: British and French Parliaments in Comparative Perspective
 G. Almond and B. J. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
 J. T. Ishiyama and Breuning, M. eds.: 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics
 J. Kopstein and H. Lichbach eds.: Comparative Politics
 R. Chatterjee: Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis.
 S. P. Huntington: The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century.
 Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies
 J. Harvey and L. Bather: British Constitution and Politics
 Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Government
 A.C. Kapoor: Select Constitutions
 J. Wilson: American Government

রাখহরিচ্যাটাজীঃতুলনামূলকরাজনীতিপরিচয়
 অমিতাভরায় (সম্পাদিত): তুলনামূলকরাজনীতি
 রাজশ্রীবসু (সম্পাদিত)-তুলনামূলকশাসনব্যবস্থাওরাজনীতি
 পঞ্চাননচট্টোপাধ্যায়ঃফ্রান্সেরসাধারণতন্ত্র
 সুকন্যাঘোষওইন্দ্রানীঘোষঃ তুলনামূলকসরকারওরাজনীতি

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSES (FOR MAJOR/HONS STUDENTS)

(4 CREDITS: 3TH+1TU)

SEMESTER I/III

MPLS - MN -1 & MPLS – MN-3 TH +TU

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
 Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
 S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
 Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
 N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
 J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
 R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
 D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER II/IV

MPLS - MN -2 & MPLS – MN-4 TH +TU

Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.

2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
- 3 Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
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

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

- Constitution of India: Government of India.
 G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
 G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution
 S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).
 M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.
 S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.
 R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.
 S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.
 B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.
 B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.
 B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.
 ভারতীয় সংবিধান (বাংলা সংস্করণ)
 দূর্গাদাস বসু: ভারতের সংবিধান পরিচয়
 সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু: আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থসরকার)
 অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

FOR SEMESTER V
MPLS - MN -5 TH +TU

Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. Systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. Rationale of major interest groups
3. Electoral logistics
4. Rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.
2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.
3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
 Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
 S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
 S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.

Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.

L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.

R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).

Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.

Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

FOR SEMESTER VI

MPLS - MN -6 TH +TU

Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (With reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)

Amit Dey, Sufism in India

V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.

T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.

A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
 ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
 নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
 সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতা সান্যাল (অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism—অনুবাদ)
 দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সসীক্ষা
 তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষ চন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশ প্রেম

SEC (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE) --- FOR MAJOR/HONOURS (PLSM)

(4 CREDITS— 2TH + 2TU)

SEMESTER I

SEC-1 Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Objectives: The Course intends to acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Improve working knowledge of affirming one's rights
2. Be aware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

Module I

1. Conceptualising Indian legal system. Evolution of criminal law system in India. Introduction to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, Seizure and Evidence.
2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).
4. Labour laws (Overview); Environmental Laws (overview).

Module II

5. Laws related to: contract and consumer rights.
6. Laws on cybercrime.
7. Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.
8. Laws related to the Right to information.

(If and where applicable, the topics may be discussed with reference to the relevant sections of BNS, BNSS and BSA).

Select Readings:

Document: The Gazette of India, CG-DL-E-251223-250883-/Extraordinary/PART II, Section 1/ Published by Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, New Delhi, December 25, 2023.

Lawmann: Decoding New Criminal Laws: BNSS, BNS, BSA.

SAHRDC: Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The System and Procedure.

P. D. Mathew: Your Rights if You are Arrested.

P. D. Mathew: The Law on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

M. Mohanty et al., Weapon of the Oppressed: Inventory of People's Rights in India.

S. Durrany: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

P. D. Mathew: The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place.

C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds): Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment.

S. Naib: The Right to Information in India.

Relevant Bare Acts on The Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, Nyaya Sanhita, Sakshya Adhiniyam, Consumer Protection Act, Criminal law Amendment Act, Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SEMESTER II

SEC-2 Understanding the Legal System

Course Objectives: This course design is intended to create:

1. A systemic perspective on an overarching framework for approaching law as a skill-based subject.
2. To focus on the enhancement of skill of ordinary persons to enable them to utilize legal knowledge in life.

Learning Outcomes: The programme is so designed as to:

1. Acquaint, train and equip students with a reasonable knowledge of the legal system.
2. Motivate the students to understand the principles, concepts and reason
3. Form own opinion and articulate them in the interest of society at large.

Module I

1. Historical background, Procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, Major features and Scope, Principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.
3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and Major Features, Tribunals for other matters.

Module II

4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional Provisions, Structure and Jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.
5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.
6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts.

Select Readings:

Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh eds.: *Creating Legal Awareness*.
 Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice*.
 B.L. Wadhera, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*.
 P.C. Rao and William Sheffiled: *Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and how it Works*.
 M, Mohanty et al.: *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*.
 Centre for Good Governance: *Right to Information Act, 2005: A Citizen's Guide*,
 K. Sankaran and U. Singh, *Towards Legal Literacy*.
 Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India (relevant articles).

SEMESTER III

SEC-3 Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Objectives:

The course will:

1. Familiarise the students with the legislative process in India at various levels
2. Provide elementary skills to aspire for being a part of legislative support team
3. Expose them to real life legislative work.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to:

1. Understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements
2. Write articles and press releases
3. Monitor media activities and develop understanding of the political process in a democracy.

Module I

1. Members of Parliament: Powers, Functions and Privileges.
2. Members of State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.
3. Rural and urban local self-government: functionaries, functions and responsibilities.

Module II

4. Conversion of bill to law-- procedure, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, framing of rules and regulations.
5. Committees: Types, objectives and functions.
6. Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.

Select Readings:

H. Kalra, Public Engagement with the Legislative Process PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at: <http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011/Public%20Engagement%20with%20the%20Legislative%20Process.pdf>

Government of India (Lok Sabha Secretariat), Parliamentary Procedures, Available at <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/abstract/index.aspx>

Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs), Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure, Available at http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter- 09.htm

Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) Subordinate Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure, Available at: http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-11.htm

D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta, 'The Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability', Democracy, Governance and Human Rights, Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Available at: [http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/\\$FILE/KapMeht.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/$FILE/KapMeht.pdf)

O. Agarwal and T. Somanathan, 'Public Policy Making in India: Issues and Remedies', Available at: [http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANA THAN.pdf](http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANA%20THAN.pdf)
 P. Mehta, 'India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', Journal of Democracy, Vol. 18 (2), pp.70-83.
 Government link: <http://loksabha.nic.in/>; <http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>; <http://mpa.nic.in/>

IDC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY COURSE) (3 CREDITS – 2TH +1TU) SEMESTER I/II/III (PLSD -1)

IDC -1 - Understanding Governance

Course Objectives:

1. This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.
2. It will facilitate an understanding of the importance of the concept of and practice governance, which is essential for students across disciplines.
3. It simultaneously focuses on environment, administration and development.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
2. Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
3. The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

Module I

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. 'Government' and "Governance".
2. Idea of 'Good Governance'. Relations with development and democracy.
3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India).

Module II

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation.Public Service Delivery.
5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information.
3. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]

[India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II]

Select Readings

Shivani Singh ed.: Governance--- Issues and Challenges.
 B. C. Smith: Good Governance and Development.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds.): The Governance Discourse.
 Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.): Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation.

Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker: Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.

C.S.R. Prabhu: E-Governance---Concepts and case Studies.

D. Bollier and B. H. Weston: Green Governance.

VAC: VALUE ADDED COURSE (2CREDITS – 2TH +0TU)

SEMESTER I ONLY (CVAC-CONS)

CVAC - 1.2 Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about the values of basic tenets and Duties.
- To inculcate a sense of Constitutionalism.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the Constitution and its relevance.
- To appreciate the values and goals embedded in the Constitution.
- To recognize the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
2. Fundamental Rights; Rule of Law; Separation of Powers
3. Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republic

Module II

4. Fundamental Duties: emergence; value and significance.
5. Article 51A: enumerated Duties.
6. Legal status of Fundamental Duties. Limitations.

Select Readings:

- D. D. Basu, et al., Introduction to the Constitution of India (latest edition)
- G. C. Hiregowder et. al.: The Indian Constitution--- An Introduction.
- S.K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution
- M. P. Singh, V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
- Sudhir Krishnaswamy: Democracy and Constitutionalism in India
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UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

**THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SYLLABUS**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2023

COURSE STRUCTURE

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA :
Course Structure and Syllabus
Political Science 3-Year-Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
2. Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU MDC Course Structure and the Guidelines, provided below, be read carefully.
3. CC: Core Course; Minor: Discipline-specific elective; SEC: Skill Enhancement Course; IDC: Inter-Disciplinary Course; CVAC: Common Value Addition Course. Each course has two modules.
4. 1 credit: 25 marks. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC rules, as adopted by the University. CC: 3 credit Th+1 credit TU. SEC: 2 credit Th+2 credit TU.
5. 'Select References' in the syllabus may be complemented by relevant online material available in academic, legal and authentic websites. Cited texts in Bengali are *not* necessarily substitutes, but supplementary to the English books. If required, relevant books from the UGC-prescribed CBCS list may also be consulted.
6. Suggested CC/Minor tutorial-related segments: Any one of the following modes: i) Upto 1000 words for one Term Paper/upto 500 words for each of the two Term Papers/ equivalent Book Review/equivalent Comprehension/equivalent Quotation or Excerpt Elaboration. ii) Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field work--- based on syllabus-related and/or current topics (may be done in groups) The modes and themes/topics be decided by the concerned faculty of respective colleges. For SEC, see below.
7. Honours, Minor and MDC share the same courses and contents (except slight modification in MDC-SEC). The standard/s of question papers will differ between the two categories. Optional courses *to be chosen as per University Guidelines*. For MDC the first six papers of CC will be the Minor papers.
8. SEC (Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy): To uphold the basic spirit and objectives of the courses of this category, the UG BoS recommends to the University the following mode: 2 credit (50 marks) be allotted to the Theoretical part, and 2 credit (50 marks) to Tutorials based on report/essay/case history (within 800 words). The topics of the essays/reports are to have *practical orientation*, and they may be on any of the following: hypothetical case, contemporary events/issues/policies/programmes OR visit to an institution/organization/government department (such as court, Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Centre, NGOs or cybercrime cell) OR awareness-generating seminars/workshops. Topics of the essays/reports/seminars/workshops are to be decided by the teachers, based on the content of the course.
9. Further communication about any change may be made by the UG Board of Studies only on receiving specific instructions from the appropriate authorities of the University.



COURSE STRUCTURE-MDC

| | CC1 | CC2 | Minor | IDC | AEC | SEC | CVAC | Summer Internship | Total Credit |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Semester | 8x4= 32 | 8x4= 32 | 6x4= 24 | 3x3=9 | 4x2= 8 | 3x4=12 | 4x2=8 | 1x3= 3 | 124 |
| 1 | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | | 1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | 2x2=4 | | 21 |
| 2 | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | | 1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | 2x2=4 | | 21 |
| 3 | 1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU) | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | 1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU | 1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | 1x4= 4 | | | 21 |
| 4 | 2x4=8 4x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | 1x4= 4 (3TH+1P/TU) | | 1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU | | | | 22 |
| 5 | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | 1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | | | | | | 20 |
| 6 | 1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU) | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | 2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU) | | | | | | 20 |
| Credits | 8x4= 32 | 8x4= 32 | 6x4= 24 | 3x3= 9 | 4x2= 8 | 3x4= 12 | 4x2= 8 | | 125+3 =128 |
| Marks | 8x100= 800 | 8x100= 800 | 6x100= 600 | 3x75= 225 | 4x50= 200 | 3x100= 300 | 4x50= 200 | | Total Marks =3200 |

Marks= 25 marks per credit.

Total credit=125+3 (for summer internship) = 128.

Summer Internship: As in (G)

To strictly follow the semester-wise sequence and placement of the CU MDC format (see above), as the case may be.

| MDC Courses(Chronologically arranged in accordance with the above structures) | Course(4credit courses) CC1/CC2 | Minor(4 credit course) | IDC (3 credit course) | SEC (4creditcourse) | CVAC (2creditcourse) |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Sem I | PLS-MD-CC-1-1-TH+TU: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | | PLS-MD-IDC-1-TH+TU: Understanding Governance | PLS-MD-SEC-1-TH+TU: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy | PLS-MD-CVAC-1-TH: Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties |
| Sem II | PLS-MD-CC-2-2-TH+TU: Constitutional Government in India | | | | |
| Sem III | PLS-MD-CC-3-3-TH+TU: Politics in India I: Structures | Political Theory: Foundational Concepts | | | |
| Sem IV | PLS-MD-CC-4-4-TH+TU: Indian Political Thought I PLS-MD-CC-5-4-TH+TU: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories | Constitutional Government in India | | | |
| Sem V | PLS-MD-CC-6-5-Th+TU World Politics Since 1945 PLS-MD-CC-7-5/6-Th+TU Western Political Thought -I | Politics in India I: structures Indian Political Thought -I | | | |
| Sem VI Note: If a candidate opts Political Science as CC2 then PLS-MD-CC-7-5/6 is to be studied in Sem VI | PLS-MD-CC-8-6-Th+TU: Comparative Government and Politics -I | Public Administration : Concepts, Theories World Politics Since 1945 | | | |

THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYLLABUS FOR MDC/MDC-MINORMULTI DISCIPLINARY CORE (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1 TU)

SEMESTER I

MPLS-MD-CC -1-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
- Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
- S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
- Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
- N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
- J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
- R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
- D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -II

MPLS –MD-CC -2 -2: Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview).

Preamble.

2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
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

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয়সংবিধান (বাংলাসংস্করণ)

দূর্গাদাসবসু: ভারতেরসংবিধানপরিচয়

সুভাষসিকশ্যপ: আমাদেরসংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থসরকার)

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়সংবিধানেরসহজপাঠ

SEMESTER –III

MPLS-MD- -CC-3-3: Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. The rationale of major interest groups
3. The electoral logistics
4. The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.

2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.

3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
 Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
 S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
 S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
 Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
 L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
 R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
 Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
 Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

SEMESTER –IV**MPLS-MD-CC-4-4: Indian Political Thought – I****Course Objectives:**

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.

3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
 Amit Dey, Sufism in India
 V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
 T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
 A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
 ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
 নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ী: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
 সরল চট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতাসান্যাল (অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism—র অনুবাদ)
 দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
 তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষ চন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশ প্রেম

MPLS-MD-CC-5-4: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

1. Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline

2. Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
3. Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
4. Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

1. Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
2. Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
3. Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
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. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

- W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
- N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
- M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
- A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
- M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
- B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
- K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
- M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
- Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
- G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
- R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
 D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
 J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.

SEMESTER –V

MPLS-MD- CC-6-5: World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives.
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. 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).

Select Readings:

P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.

G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্যাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

PLS-MD- CC-7-5: Western Political Thought - I**Course Objectives:**

1. This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
2. It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

1. To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
2. To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module 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: Major features.
4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.
6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.
7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.
8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
 D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
 G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
 R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
 B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
 Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.
 A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.
- শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত(সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনেরধারা
 অমৃতভবন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রচিন্তারইতিহাস
 সুদীপ্তদে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোরRepublic-এরঅনুবাদ)
 নির্মলকান্তিমজুমদার: (এয়ারিস্টটলেরPolitics-এরঅনুবাদ)
 সুনীলবরণবিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীর ThePrince-এরঅনুবাদ

SEMESTER –VI

PLS-MD-CC-8-6: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

1. The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
2. To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
3. To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
4. Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be able to:

1. be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
2. understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices of democracy

Module I

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics: its scope, nature and methods of comparisons. Distinctions between comparative government and comparative politics.
2. Major approaches: Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach): Features and limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy: Origin and Key features; Cultural Approach: Features.
3. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarianism: Meaning and Features; Democracy: Critical Perspective (focus on S. P. Huntington).

Module II

4. Forms of Government: Unitary system: Features (focus on UK, France); Federal system: Features (focus on USA, Russia).
5. Executive in UK, USA, France and PRC: A comparative study of the powers and position of the President of USA, France and China. Comparative study of British and French Parliaments.
6. Legislature in U.K., USA, France and PRC: Composition and Functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA.

Select Readings:

- G. Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View
 S.E. Finer: Comparative Government.
 J. Blondel: An Introduction to Comparative Politics.
 J. Blondel (ed.): Comparative Government: A Reader.
 G. Lowenberg: British and French Parliaments in Comparative Perspective
 G. Almond and B. J. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
 J. T. Ishiyama and Breuning, M. eds.: 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics
 J. Kopstein and H. Lichbach eds.: Comparative Politics
 R. Chatterjee: Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis.
 S. P. Huntington: The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century.
 Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies
 J. Harvey and L. Bather: British Constitution and Politics
 Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Government
 A.C. Kapoor: Select Constitutions
 J. Wilson: American Government

রাখহরিচ্যাটার্জীঃ তুলনামূলকরাজনীতিপরিচয়

অমিতাভরায় (সম্পা): তুলনামূলকরাজনীতি

রাজশ্রীবসু (সম্পাদিত)-তুলনামূলকশাসনব্যবস্থাওরাজনীতি

পঞ্চাননচট্টোপাধ্যায়ঃ ফ্রান্সেরসাধারণতন্ত্র

সুকন্যা ঘোষ ও ইন্দ্রানী ঘোষঃ তুলনামূলক সরকার ও রাজনীতি

SYLLABUS FOR MDC-MINOR STUDENTS (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1TU) TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER III/IV/V/VI

(MPLS-MDC-MINOR)

SEMESTER III

MDC-MN-1 Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
- Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
- S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
- Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
- N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
- J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
- R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
- D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -IV

MDC-MN-2 Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
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

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয়সংবিধান (বাংলাসংস্করণ)

দূর্গাদাসবসু: ভারতেরসংবিধানপরিচয়

সুভাষসিকশ্যপ: আমাদেরসংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থসরকার)

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়সংবিধানেরসহজপাঠ

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SEMESTER -V

MDC-MN-3Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. The rationale of major interest groups
3. The electoral logistics
4. The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.
2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.
3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
 Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
 S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
 S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
 Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
 L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
 R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
 Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
 Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

MDC-MN-4 Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.

3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
 Amit Dey, Sufism in India
 V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
 T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
 A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
 ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
 নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ী: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিত সরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
 সরলচন্দ্রোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতাসংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতাসান্যাল (অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism—র অনুবাদ)
 দিলীপকুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
 তরুণকুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষ চন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম
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Semester –VI

MDC-MN-5 Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

1. Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
2. Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
3. Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
4. Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

1. Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
2. Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
3. Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
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. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds),

Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
 N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
 Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
 M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
 A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
 M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
 B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
 K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
 M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
 Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
 G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
 R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
 B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
 D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
 J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.

MDC-MN-6 World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

1. Cold War and its evolution: Outline; Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism; Post-Cold War world: Overview. Globalization: Conceptions and perspectives.
2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
6. 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).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্লাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডাযুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

SEC (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)

MPLS-MDC-SEC-1 TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER 1/2/3

(4 CREDITS – TH 2 +TU 2)

SEC: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Objectives:

1. Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

Learning Outcomes:

2. Improve working knowledge of affirming one's rights
3. Be aware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

Module I

1. Conceptualising Indian legal system. Evolution of criminal law system in India. Introduction to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, Seizure and Evidence.

2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).

4. Labour laws (Overview); Environmental Laws (overview).

Module II

5. Laws related to: contract and consumer rights.

6. Laws on cybercrime.

7. Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.

8. Laws related to the Right to information.

(If and where applicable, the topics may be discussed with reference to the relevant sections of BNS, BNSS and BSA).

Select Readings:

Document: The Gazette of India, CG-DL-E-251223-250883-/Extraordinary/PART II, Section 1/ Published by Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, New Delhi, December 25, 2023.

Lawmann: Decoding New Criminal Laws: BNSS, BNS, BSA.

SAHRDC: Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The System and Procedure.

P. D. Mathew: Your Rights if You are Arrested.

P. D. Mathew: The Law on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

M. Mohanty et al., Weapon of the Oppressed: Inventory of People's Rights in India.

S. Durrany: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

P. D. Mathew: The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place.

C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds): Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment.

S. Naib: The Right to Information in India.

Relevant Bare Acts on The Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, Nyaya Sanhita, Sakshya Adhiniyam, Consumer Protection Act, Criminal law Amendment Act, Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MDC - IDC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY COURSE) (3 CREDITS – 2TH +1TU) (PLSD -1) SEMESTER I/II/III

IDC - Understanding Governance

Course Objectives:

1. This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.
2. It will facilitate an understanding of the importance of the concept of and practice governance, which is essential for students across disciplines.
3. It simultaneously focuses on environment, administration and development.

Learning Outcomes:

4. Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
5. Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
6. The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

Module I

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. 'Government' and 'Governance'.
2. Idea of 'Good Governance'. Relations with development and democracy.
3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India).

Module II

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation. Public Service Delivery.
5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information.

3. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]

[India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II]

Select Readings

Shivani Singh ed.: Governance--- Issues and Challenges.

B. C. Smith: Good Governance and Development.

B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds.): The Governance Discourse.

Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.): Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation.

Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker: Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.

C.S.R. Prabhu: E-Governance---Concepts and case Studies.

D. Bollier and B. H. Weston: Green Governance.

MDC- VAC: VALUE ADDED COURSE (2CREDITS – 2TH +0TU) **SEMESTER I ONLY (CVAC-CONS)**

CVAC 1.2 -Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about the values of basic tenets and Duties.
- To inculcate a sense of Constitutionalism.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the Constitution and its relevance.
- To appreciate the values and goals embedded in the Constitution.
- To recognize the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
2. Fundamental Rights; Rule of Law; Separation of Powers.
3. Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republic

Module II

4. Fundamental Duties: emergence; value and significance.
5. Article 51A: enumerated Duties.
6. Legal status of Fundamental Duties. Limitations.

Select Readings:

D. D. Basu, et al., Introduction to the Constitution of India (latest edition)

G. C. Hiregowder et. al.: The Indian Constitution--- An Introduction.

S.K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution

M. P. Singh, V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.

Sudhir Krishnaswamy: Democracy and Constitutionalism in India

University of Calcutta

Political Science: Question Patterns and Marks Distribution Scheme **CCF-2022: 4 Year-Honours and 3 Year-MDC w.e.f. Academic Session 2023-2024**

Honours: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers)

75 marks

Modules I & II combined (short notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5 marks)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Honours: SEC

50 marks

5 short questions: 2x5 [out of 8].

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

MDC: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers)

75 marks

Modules I & II combined (Short Notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module I
2 x 15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Module II
2 x 15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Each 15 mark question may be split into multiple of 5 marks (10+5/5+10)

C-VAC

50 marks

Module I: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

Module II: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

IDC +SEC of MDC: as per University guidelines.

Notes: 1. In accordance with the rule of the University, all question papers will have the Bengali version followed by the English version. 2. The above Scheme is subject to change if instructed by the University from time to time.