

| CBCS: Paper, Module And Topics | Objective | Mode of Teaching | Outcome | No of Class |
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| <p>Paper-CCI : Understanding Political Theory: Concepts</p> <p>Module-I</p> <p>1. Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.</p> <p>2. Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages;</p> <p>3. Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality-- interrelationships.</p> <p>Module-II</p> <p>4. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.</p> <p>5. Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.</p> <p>6. Key concepts V: Citizenship.</p> | <p>1. The objective of the study is to understand the changing meaning, nature and scope of political – science and various methods and approaches of the study of the political – science.</p> <p>2. The topic will help to understand about the evolution of social contract theory of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau and the nature of Liberal and Neo-Liberal Theories</p> <p>3. To understand the how nations, states, countries and governments differ, how a state expresses legitimacy, how the concept of monistic and pluralistic theories have implication on the state.</p> <p>1. The topic intend to discuss about the classification democratic theories to have idea on model of democracies elaborated by renowned political scientists.</p> <p>2. The concept of Rawls's theory of Justice and concepts of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and their correlation are discussed in detail to have idea on the development individual rights and and freedom.</p> | <p>Chalk, Board</p> | <p>To educate the students about the base theories that plays a pivotal role in the development of state, society and politics.</p> | <p>40</p> <p>60</p> |

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| | constitute an important part of the course. | | | |
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| <p>1. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems – their distinguishing features, with special reference to conventions, rule of law, parliamentary sovereignty (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), ideology, democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland).</p> <p>2. Political Parties: features and role of party system/parties in UK, USA and PRC.</p> <p>Interest groups: their roles and performance in UK and USA</p> | <p>1.To have a indepth understanding about the different type of poltical systems.</p> <p>2. To understand the political system of USA ,UK,PRC .</p> | | | 60 |
| <p>Module-II</p> <p>1.Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal System: USA, Russia</p> <p>2. Legislature in UK and PRC: composition and functions of the legislative chambers – the NPC in PRC – role of second chambers in UK and USA – Committee system in UK and USA – role of speakers in parliamentary and presidential systems (UK and USA).</p> <p>3. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems.</p> | <p>1.The objective of the unit intended for undergraduate students to understand and political system of USA, UK and China. It combines theoretical analysis with factual introduction, with the aim of enabling students to be quickly familiar with constitutional issues in China, USA, UK.</p> <p>2. The aim of this unit is to explore the executive branch of UK, USA,France and Russia. Moreover , existence and functioning of parliamentary and presidential form of government and comparison between these three countries will analysed in detail.</p> | Chalk Board | | 60 |

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| <p>4. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with special reference to the procuratorate): A comparative study.</p> <p>5. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study – Duties of the citizens of PRC.</p> | <p>1.The objective of the study is to explore the relation between functioning of three branches of the government(executive, legislative and Judiciary) of USA,UK and PRC.</p> <p>2. To study the role and duties of heads of UK, USA and France.The comparative analysis of role, duties, appointment and structure of the British the Prime Minister and President of USA will be explored in detail.</p> | | | 40 |
| <p>PAPER-CC-III:Constitutional Government in India</p> | | | | |
| <p>Module- I</p> | | | | |
| <p>1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly – the Preamble.</p> <p>2. Fundamental Rights and Duties – Directive Principles.</p> <p>3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.</p> <p>4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (with reference to Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.</p> | <p>1.The objective is to understand the history behind the framing of Constituent Assemble,understanding the need for and role of constitution for democratic structure of India. To study the key features of the constitution and understand the fundamental rights and duties of Indian citizens.</p> <p>2. The objective of the lesson is to elaborate describe the qualifications and method of election of the President of India. explain the executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers of the President;explain the position of the President; describe the role of the Vice-President in the Indian Political System;sdescribe how the Prime Minister is appointed and how his/her Council of Ministers is</p> | Chalk Board | Students gain knowledge regarding the constitution of India and working of three branches of government. | 50 |

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| | constituted;explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister and his/her Council of Ministers; analyse the meaning and implications of the individual and collective responsibility. | | | |
| <p>Module-II</p> <p>1. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Privileges, Committee system – Speaker.</p> <p>2. Government in the states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.</p> <p>3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.</p> <p>4. Constitutional amendment: Procedure – main recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission (Venkatachalliah Commission).</p> | <p>1.To study the composition, powers and functions of the Parliament and compare the position of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and appreciate the role of the Supreme Court of India by explaining its organisation and jurisdictions, its power of Judicial Review and impact judicial activism on our day to day life.</p> <p>2. To study the procedure of constitutional amendment and analyse the ,appointment, powers and functions of the governor,Chief Minister, Council of Ministers in governance of the state .</p> | | | 50 |
| <p>Paper-IV-Politics in India:Structures and Processes</p> <p>Module-I</p> <p>1. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes – coalition politics in India: nature and trends – political parties in West Bengal: An overview.</p> <p>2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role.</p> <p>3. Role of business, working class, peasants in Indian politics.</p> | <p>1.The objective of the study is to discuss the need for political parties in India, list of political parties in our country,indentify the challenges faced by the political parties,express the need for reforming political parties.</p> <p>2. To study describe the composition of the Election Commission of India; enumerate the functions the Election Commission and explain its role; recall the procedure of election from the announcement of schedule, to the declaration</p> | | | 40 |

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| <p>Module-I</p> <p>1. Cold war and its evolution: an outline – understanding the post-cold war world: an overview.</p> <p>2. Europe in transition: (a) European Union (b) Ethnicity and nationalism in Eastern Europe since 1990s.</p> <p>3. Problems of developing countries: NAM – contemporary relevance, Regionalism: ASEAN, AU (African Union), OPEC, SAFTA and SAARC – West Asia and the Palestine question after the cold war.</p> | <p>1.To understand the history of the cold war that grew out of long disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States . Moreover the topic will enable the students to understand the aftermath of cold war and evolution of the New World Order that brought a dramatic change in world political thought and the balance of power.</p> <p>2. The objective is to impart a clear picture on transition of Europe post –cold war era and the history of thr evolution of European union for the development of Europe.</p> <p>3. To understand the contemporary relevance of ASEAN,NAM,SAFTA in the present world order and to safeguard the political and economic stability of the region against big power rivalry.</p> | | | |
| <p>Module-II</p> <p>1. Indian Foreign Policy: basic principles and evolution.</p> <p>2. Foreign policies of USA and China: Evolution and basic issues after the cold war.</p> <p>3. UNO: Background; Organs with special reference to Security Council, General Assembly and Secretariat – role of the UNO in peace-keeping and human rights.</p> | <p>1.To understand the history of the orientation of India’s foreign policy under Premiership of Pandit Jawaharla Nehru. The evolution of NAM, Panchsheel Dooctrine and other economic diplomacy are studied in detail.</p> <p>2.The aim is to enable the students to understand about internal and external determinants that shape foreign policies of USA and China . Moreover the new orientation of foreign policies of the two countries in post-Cold War era and elements of continuity and</p> | | | 40 |

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| | <p>change thereof will also be discussed in detail.</p> <p>3. The topic intends to discuss on emergence of UNO as the global international organisation of sovereign independent states and how UNO was designed to save the future generations from the scourage of war by promoting International peace and security.</p> | | | |
| PAPER-X: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY I | | | | |
| <p>Module I</p> <p>1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.</p> <p>2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.</p> <p>3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Main features.</p> | <p>1.To understand the history of Aristotle who has dealt with the most important aspects of political science. He is regarded as the founder of comparative politics. His theory of revolution is still regarded as unique. We study, with a good deal of interest, his classification of constitution.</p> <p>2. Plato has dealt with a number of concepts such as justice, ideal state, laws etc. But his main interest concentrated on the ideal state. We know Plato primarily as a philosopher and secondarily as a political thinker.</p> <p>3. To understand the Philosophical writing about politics during the middle ages (as during the early modern period) was often an attempt to influence public events, and the history of the subject therefore involves reference to those events. It also involves reference to developments in medieval culture, e.g., the renaissances of the ninth and twelfth centuries, and to the</p> | | <p>Students get a proper knowledge about the important aspects of western political thought.</p> | 20 |

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| <p>2. Contribution Of Machiavelli: Significance of Renaissance, Political thought of Reformation.</p> | <p>development of institutions such as the legal system and the universities. The strong relationship during this period between philosophy and religion also complicates the story. These “extra-philosophical” connections are among the reasons why political philosophy underwent considerable development in the course of the middle ages, as religious and political thinking was modified by cultural developments and the stress of events.</p> | | | <p>15</p> |
| <p>Module-II</p> <p>1. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.</p> <p>2. Hobbes: founder of the science of materialist politics.</p> | <p>2.The topic intends to discuss about the Middle Ages, where, the church controlled the religious world and interpreted the principles of Christianity to facilitate its own designs. The church also controlled the political sphere as a result of which politics lost its identity. King, state and important political concepts became tutelage of church. The Reformation of the church started with Martin Luther and for tins reason it is also called Lutheranism or Lutheran movement. It is so called because Reformation is closely associated with Martin Luther’s name.</p> <p>1. Bodin's notion of sovereignty is that the power the sovereign holds must be absolute and permanent.</p> <p>2.To understand Hobbes's struggle to create a science</p> | | | <p>25</p> |

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| <p>3. Locke: founder of Liberalism: views on natural rights, property and consent.</p> <p>4. Rousseau's views on Freedom and Democracy.</p> <p>PAPER-CCXI- Western Political Thought and Theory II</p> <p>1. Bentham: Utilitarianism.</p> | <p>of politics, and his insistence that there was no area of experience that was not susceptible to scientific analysis, Hobbes was a man who transcended his times. But he was a man of his time and expressed the interests of his class and the experiences of the social layer to which he belonged.</p> <p>3. The aim is to enable the students to understand that, Locke is one of the founders of "liberal" political philosophy, the philosophy of individual rights and limited government. Locke speaks of a state of nature where men are free, equal, and independent. He champions the social contract and government by consent.</p> <p>4. In this paper we discuss Rousseau's numerous forms of government that may not look very democratic to modern eyes, but his focus was always on figuring out how to ensure that the general will of all the people could be expressed as truly as possible in their government. He always aimed to figure out how to make society as democratic as possible.</p> <p>1. Bentham's moral theory was founded on the assumption that it is the consequences of human actions that count in evaluating their merit and that the kind of consequence that matters for human</p> | | | |
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| <p>2. Hegel: Civil Society and State. 3. T. H Green: Freedom and obligation</p> <p>Module-II 1. John Stuart Mill's views on liberty and representative government. 2. Hegel: Civil Society and State. 3. Utopian and Scientific socialism: basic characteristics – Anarchism: an outline. 4. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism.</p> | <p>happiness is just the achievement of pleasure and avoidance of pain.</p> <p>2.The main ideaof the civil society isan establishment of individual person' s freedom. Hegel in his defi nition of civil society presented a model that became the basis for many theories explaining the essence of civil society.</p> | | | 35 |
| <p>PAPER VI: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND MOVEMENT 100 Marks</p> | | | | |
| <p>Unit I 1. Social bases of politics. 2. Process of State formation and nationalism in West Europe and third world. 3. Social stratification and politics: caste, class, elite.</p> <p>Unit II 1. Gender and politics: basic issues. 2. Power, Authority and Legitimacy. 3. Religion, Society and Politics – religion in society: different views.</p> | <p>1.The topic offers theoretical and ideological underpinnings of the political and social conflicts surrounding regulatory politics, and the role of law in state formation.</p> <p>2.To focus on a broad range of questions such as representation, power, political sociology of caste, linguistic, ethnic and religious mobilisations, state-society dynamics</p> | | <p>To acquaint the students to have indepth understanding on the plethora of areas involving Indian freedom movement and Indian political thought.</p> | <p>20</p> <p>20</p> |

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| <p>Unit III</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification and types of political systems. 2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies. 3. Political participation: concept and types. 4. Groups in politics: Parties and Pressure groups. <p>Unit IV</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political communication: concept and features. 2. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with reference to India) 3. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention. 4. Political development and social change – role of tradition and modernity. | <p>1.To introduces the students to gender and politics. Its seeks to make them understand how identity has been constituted and sustained by a number of so-called hegemonic masculinities and how these particular gendered constructions of social categories impact on the lives of particular groups of men and women. More importantly, it offers an opportunity to evaluate the specific contributions of the feminist critiques of contemporary political issues</p> <p>2.To understand the political phenomenon like power, Authority, Legationary in applied sense.</p> <p>1.To have a indepth understanding of different political systems in different countries.</p> <p>2.To understand the concept and type of political participation and the impact of parties and pressure groups on the electorate system of the country.</p> <p>1.The topic .aim to provide a profile of issues concerning political communication in the contemporary era.</p> <p>2.To understand about the different electorate systems with special reference to India.</p> <p>3. To identify the impact of social change on the political development of the country.</p> | | | <p>35</p> <p>40</p> |
| <p>Paper-XII : POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY</p> | | | | |

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| <p>Module-I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social bases of politics. 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 and features. <p>3. Social stratification and politics: caste, class, elite.</p> <p>ModuleII</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social stratification and politics: caste, class, elite. 2. Gender and politics: basic issues. 3. Religion and Politics – varying perspective. 4. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention. 5. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with reference to India) | <p>Political sociology is the study of power and the relationship between societies, states, and political conflict. It is a broad subfield that straddles political science and sociology, with “macro” and “micro” components.</p> | | | <p>30</p> <p>30</p> |
| <p>Paper-XIII: Public Administration</p> <p>Module-I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration – Principles of Socialist Management. 2. Challenges to the discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration (with special reference to India). 3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of command (c) Span | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The objective of the study is to understand the definition of Administration and Public Administration, describe the nature of Public Administration, explain the scope of Public Administration, distinguish between Private and Public Administration. 2. To understand the difference development administration and Public administration, to study the reasons behind the emergence of New Public administration. 3. To understand how Public Administration has become an important branch of the | <p>Chalk Board</p> | <p>Students have a proper understanding of the public administration and its different theories developed by Marx and Weber. Moreover the paper also gives a clear idea about bureaucracy structure of india.</p> | <p>35</p> |

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| <p>of control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff. 4. Public Administration in the era of globalization.</p> | <p>modern Government. It is regarded as 'heart' of modern civilisation, also as 'backbone of states' machinery. Max Weber, a German Sociologist, in his analysis of Bureaucracy, had made Bureaucracy most important part of the study of Western Political Science.</p> | | | |
| <p>Module-II 1. . Bureaucracy: Views of Marx and Max Weber. 1. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model. 2. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Co-ordination. 3.Public Policy Definition-Characteristics, Models, Policy implementation.</p> | <p>1.The aim of the topic is to understand ecological approach to public administration is based on understanding the interrelationship between the administration and everything that forms its environment. The ecological approach to Public Administration was first popularised by Fred W. Riggs. He tried to understand the disparity between the administrative systems of developed and the developing countries.</p> <p>2. The objective is to elaborate Models of policy-making and their critique; Processes of conceptualisation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and their limitations; State theories and public policy formulation.</p> | | | 40 |
| <p>Paper-XIV: Administration and Public Policy In India Module-I 1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: a brief historical outline.</p> | <p>1.The course is designed to offer perspectives on Indian administration in a broader</p> | | | 40 |

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| <p>2. The Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.</p> <p>3. Organization of the Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>4. Organization of the State Government: Chief Secretary – relationship between Secretariat and Directorate.</p> <p>5. District Administration: changing role of District Magistrate.</p> | <p>framework of India’s long trajectory of historical and political experiences. It provides a comprehensive framework to understand the administrative structures and practices in the postcolonial context.</p> <p>2.The course also deals with the contemporary issues such as decentralisation, governance and transparency in administration. Through the course modules, the students are exposed to various administrative constructs and practices in India.</p> | | | |
| <p>Module-II</p> <p>1. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal: structure and functions – 73rd and 74th Amendment: an overview.</p> <p>2. Planning and plan administration: Planning Commission, National Development Council, District Planning.</p> <p>3. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.</p> <p>4. Citizen and administration: functions of LokpalLokayukt.</p> | <p>1.The objective of the topic is to familiarise the structure and function of the Local Self governments in West Bengal and the the 73rd and 74th amendment act.</p> <p>2. To understand the issues of development in the context of shift in polices and subsequent course of public policies and planning at various levels. The course also addresses the impact of different administrative bodies in the development of India.</p> | | | 40 |
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