



# UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

## Notification No. CSR/13/2023

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 exercise of his powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 11.07.2023 approved the Syllabi of the under mentioned subjects for semester wise Four-year (Honours & Honours with Research) / Three-year (Multidisciplinary) programme of U.G. courses of studies, as applicable under CCF,2022 . under this University, as laid down in the accompanying pamphlet.


**Name of Subject:**

1. Anthropology
2. BBA
3. Bengali
4. BFAD
5. Bio Chemistry
6. Botany
7. Chemistry
8. Commerce
9. Economics
10. Education
11. English
12. Geology
13. Hindi
14. History, Islamic History & Culture
15. Home Science
16. Human Rights
17. Journalism & Mass Communication
18. Mathematics
19. Microbiology (Honours)
20. Molecular Biology
21. Philosophy
22. Physiology
- ✓ 23. Political Science
24. Psychology
25. Social Science
26. Sociology
27. Urdu
28. Women's Studies
29. Zoology

The above shall be effective from the academic session 2023-2024.

SENATE HOUSE

KOLKATA-700 073

  
12/7/2023  
Prof. (Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar



# UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

## CU\_2023: Course Structure and Syllabus in Political Science Honours

### IMPORTANT NOTE:

- ◆ The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
- ◆ Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU Course Structure and the Guidelines (provided below) be read carefully.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 1 credit: 25 marks. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC and University rules. CC: 3 credit Th+1credit TU. Minor: 3 credit Th+1credit TU. SEC: 2 credit Th+2 credit TU.
- ◆ '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.
- ◆ Suggested Tutorial CC/Minor modes (any one of the following): 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.]
- ◆ Core and Minor share *the same courses and contents*. However, the standard/s of question papers will differ between the two categories. *IDC and CVAC as per University Guidelines*.
- ◆ 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 under 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 center, NGOs or cybercrime cell) OR awareness-generating seminars/workshops. Relevant topics of the essays/reports/seminars/workshops are to be decided by the college teachers, based on the contents of the respective courses.
- ◆ 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.

# Honours

## COURSE STRUCTURE-CCF, 2022

	DSC/ Core	Minor (m1 & m2)	IDC/MDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Dissertation/ Research work	Total Credit
<b>Semester</b>	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
<b>Credits</b>	22x4= 88	8x4= 32	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8	1x3=3	(1x4)+(1x8)= 12	172
<b>Marks</b>	22x100=2200	8x100=800	3x75=225	4x50=200	3x100=300	4x50=200	1x75=75	1x100+1x200=300	Total Marks =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 7<sup>th</sup> Semester & 2 DSC/ Core Papers of 4 Credits each in the 8<sup>th</sup> Semester.

<b>Honours Courses with Titles</b> (Chronologically arranged in accordance with the above structures)	<b>Core Course</b> (4 credit courses) 22 for all + 3 courses only for 'non-dissertation' students (one course in 7 <sup>th</sup> Sem. and two courses in 8 <sup>th</sup> Sem.)	<b>Minor</b> (4 credit each)	<b>SEC</b> (4 credit each)	<b>IDC</b> (3 credit each)	<b>CVAC</b> (2 credit each)
<b>Sem I</b>	PLS-H-CC1-1- Th+TU Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	PLS-H-SEC1-1- Th+TU Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	PLS-H-IDC-Th Understanding Governance (Choice: to follow University Guidelines)	PLS-H-CVAC- 1-Th Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

<b>Sem II</b>	PLS-H-CC2-2- Th+TU Constitutional Government in India	Constitutional Government in India	PLS-H-SEC2-2- Th+TU: Understanding the Legal System		
<b>Sem III</b>	PLS-H-CC3-3- Th+TU Political Theory: Approaches and Debates  PLS-H-CC4-3- Th+TU Politics in India: Structures	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts	PLS-H-SEC3-3- Th+TU: Legislative Practices and Procedures		
<b>Sem IV</b>	PLS-H-CC5-4- Th+TU Politics in India: Processes  PLS-H-CC6-4- Th+TU International Relations: Concepts, Theories  PLS-H-CC7-4- Th+TU Public Administration: Concepts, Theories  PLS-H-CC8-4- Th+TU Indian Political Thought I	Constitutional Government in India			
<b>Sem V</b>	PLS-H-CC9-5- Th+TU Indian Political Thought II  PLS-H-CC10-5- Th+TU Western Political Thought I				

	<p>PLS-H-CC11-5- Th+TU Political Sociology</p> <p>PLS-H-CC12-5- Th+TU India and the World: Foreign Policies and Strategies</p>	<p>India and the World: Foreign Policies and Strategies</p>			
<b>Sem VI</b>	<p>PLS-H-CC13-6- Th+TU Western Political Thought II</p> <p>PLS-H-CC14-6- Th+TU Public Administration: Indian Context</p> <p>PLS-H-CC15-6- Th+TU Comparative Government and Politics I</p>	<p>Public Administration: Indian Context</p>			
<b>Sem VII</b>	<p>PLS-H-CC16-7- Th+TU Global Politics since 1945</p> <p>PLS-H-CC17-7- Th+TU Comparative Government and Politics II</p> <p>PLS-H-CC18-7- Th+TU Governance and Public Policy in India</p> <hr/> <p>PLS-H-CC19-7- Th+TU Understanding Gandhi and Ambedkar</p>				
<b>Sem VIII</b>	<p>PLS-H-CC20-8- Th+TU Research Methodology and Academic Writing: Basics</p>				

For 'Non-Dissertation' students only

	PLS-H-CC21-8- Th+TU Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context				
	PLS-H-CC22-8- Th+TU Gender and Politics				
	PLS-H-CC23-8- Th+TU State Politics in India				
For 'Non-Dissertation' students only	PLS-H-CC24-8- Th+TU Understanding South Asia				
For 'Non-Dissertation' students only	PLS-H-CC25-8- Th+TU Understanding Political Economy				

## Syllabus (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Semesters)

### CC/Minor Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

#### Course Objectives:

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

#### Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- ◆ Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- ◆ Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- ◆ Understand the 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.

## CC/Minor Constitutional Government in India

### Course Objectives:

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

### Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- ◆ Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- ◆ Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and Practice of constitutional democracy.
- ◆ Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- ◆ 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

সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থ সরকার)

অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

## SEC-1 Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

### Course Objectives:

- ◆ Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

### Learning Outcomes:

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

### Module I

1. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, and Seizure. Evidence and Criminal Procedure Code.
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.

### Select Readings:

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 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.

## SEC-2 Understanding the Legal System

**Course Objectives:** This course design is intended to create:

- ◆ a systemic perspective on an overarching framework for approaching law as a skill-based subject.
- ◆ 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:

- ◆ acquaint, train and equip students with a reasonable knowledge of the legal system.
- ◆ motivate the students to understand the principles, concepts and reason
- ◆ 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).

## IDC Understanding Governance

### Course Objectives:

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

### Learning Outcomes:

- ◆ Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
- ◆ Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
- ◆ 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 Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

## Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about 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 recognise the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

## Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality, 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

### CU-2023: Course Structure and Syllabus

### Political Science 3 Year-Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC)

#### IMPORTANT NOTE:

- ◆ The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
  - ◆ Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU MDC Course Structure and the Guidelines, provided below, be read carefully.
  - ◆ 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.
  - ◆ 1 credit: 25 marks. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC rules, as adopted by the University. CC: 3 credit Th+1credit TU. SEC: 2 credit Th+2 credit TU.
  - ◆ '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.
  - ◆ 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.
  - ◆ 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.
  - ◆ 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 center, 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.
  - ◆ 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.
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**COURSE STRUCTURE-MDC**

	CC1	CC2	Minor	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Total Credit
<b>Semester</b>	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
<b>Credits</b>	8x4= 32	8x4= 32	6x4= 24	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8		125+3 =128
<b>Marks</b>	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.*

<b>MDC Courses (Chronologically arranged in accordance with the above structures)</b>	<b>Course (4 credit courses)</b>	<b>Minor (4 credit course)</b>	<b>IDC (3 credit course)</b>	<b>SEC (4 credit course)</b>	<b>CVAC (2 credit course)</b>
	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
	PLS-MD-CC-2-2-TH+TU: Constitutional Government in India				
	PLS-MD-CC-3-3-TH+TU: India and the World: Foreign Policies & Strategies	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts			
	PLS-MD-CC-4-4-TH+TU: Public Administration: Indian Context  PLS-MD-CC-5-4-TH+TU: Politics in India: Structures	Constitutional Government in India			
	PLS-MD-CC-6-5-TH+TU: Politics in India: Processes  PLS-MD-CC-7-5-TH+TU: Indian Political Thought I	India and the World: Foreign Policies & Strategies  Public Administration: Indian Context			

	PLS-MD-CC-8-6-TH+TU: Indian Political Thought II	Politics in India: Structures  Politics in India: Processes			
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## Syllabus (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Semesters)

### Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

#### Course Objectives:

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

#### Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- ◆ Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- ◆ Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- ◆ Understand the 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.

# Constitutional Government in India

## Course Objectives:

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

## Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- ◆ Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- ◆ Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and Practice of constitutional democracy.
- ◆ Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- ◆ 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  
সুভাষ সি কাশ্যপ - আমাদের সংবিধান (অনুবাদ: পার্থ সরকার)  
অমল কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায় - ভারতীয় সংবিধানের সহজ পাঠ

## **SEC Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy**

### **Course Objectives:**

- ◆ Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

### **Learning Outcomes:**

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

### **Module I**

1. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, and Seizure. Evidence and Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).

### **Module II**

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

### **Select Readings:**

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 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.

# **IDC Understanding Governance**

## **Course Objectives:**

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

## **Learning Outcomes:**

- ◆ Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
- ◆ Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
- ◆ 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 Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

## Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about 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 recognise the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

## Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality, 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
-



Order No. CSR/15/2024  
15/03/2024

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**

**Notification No. CSR/15/2024**

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 28.02.2024, approved the Syllabus of Political Science (Four-year Honours & Honours with Research / 3-year MDC) for Semester 3 & 4, under CCF, 2022, under this University, as laid down in the accompanying pamphlet.

**The above shall take effect from the academic session 2023-2024.**

**SENATE HOUSE**

**Kolkata-700073**

**15.03.2024**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2024</sub>

**Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das**

**Registrar**

## **Honours Syllabus (3<sup>rd</sup> Semester)**

### **CC-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:

- ◆ the idea of political theory, its history, and complementary and contending approaches
- ◆ linkages of theories and debates
- ◆ initiate them to assess the theories and debates critically

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

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

- ◆ be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political questions, political events and political phenomena encountered
- ◆ 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. Freedon: 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](http://www.marxist.org)

দীপক কুমার দাস সম্পাদিত: রাজনীতির তত্ত্বকথা )২ খণ্ড(  
চৈতালি বসু: রাজনীতিশাস্ত্র ও অভিজ্ঞতাবাদী রাষ্ট্রতত্ত্ব  
রাজশ্রী বসু ও বাসবী চক্রবর্তী )সম্পাদিত(: প্রসঙ্গ মানবীবিদ্যা  
অশোক সরকার: রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান অভিধান  
দেবারতি সেনগুপ্ত ও পারমিতা ব্যানার্জি: পিতৃতন্ত্র কাহাকে বলে )কমলা ভাসিনের What is Patriarchy-র অনুবাদ(  
কার্ল মার্ক্স ও ফ্রিডরিশ এঙ্গেলস রচনা সংকলন  
লেনিন নির্বাচিত রচনাবলী (বড়ো খণ্ড)  
টম বটমোরঃ মার্ক্সীয় সমাজতত্ত্ব (অনুবাদঃ হিমাংশু ঘোষ)  
শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত: মার্ক্সীয় রাষ্ট্রচিন্তা  
ভোলানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় : : মরিস কর্নফোর্থ: দ্বন্দ্বমূলক বস্তুবাদ )অনুবাদ(  
শোভনলাল দত্তগুপ্ত, রতন খাসনবিশ, সৌরীন ভট্টাচার্য: উত্তর-উপনিবেশবাদ ও মার্ক্সবাদ

## CC-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 familiarises the students with the 'backbone' of political process.

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

- ◆ the systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- ◆ the rationale of major interest groups
- ◆ the electoral logistics
- ◆ 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.

## **SEC-3 Legislative Practices and Procedures**

### **Course Objectives:**

The course will:

- ◆ familiarise the students with the legislative process in India at various levels
- ◆ provide elementary skills to aspire for being a part of legislative support team
- ◆ expose them to real life legislative work.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

The students will be able to:

- ◆ understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements
- ◆ write articles and press releases
- ◆ 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](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](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\\_SOMANATHAN.pdf](http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANATHAN.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/>

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## **Honours Syllabus (4<sup>th</sup> Semester)**

### **CC-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:

- ◆ gain insights into the interconnections between social, cultural and economic dimensions and relations and the political process in India.
- ◆ understand the challenges arising due to various ascriptive identities diversities
- ◆ analyse the changing nature of the Indian polity in the context of the above diversities.
- ◆ 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 Singh (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* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition).  
 Christophe Jaffrelot, *Religion, Caste and Politics in India*.  
 S. S. Jodhka, *Caste in Contemporary India* (2<sup>nd</sup> 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*.

## CC-6 International Relations: Concepts, Theories

### Course Objectives:

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

- ◆ In-depth and critical understanding of IR;
- ◆ Conceptual and methodological dimensions
- ◆ Substantive foci
- ◆ Differing ways of problematisation.

### Learning Outcomes:

- ◆ Demonstrate a sense of political agency
- ◆ Ability to think critically about fundamental concepts, processes and systems.
- ◆ Application of knowledge gained for using major analytic and theoretical frameworks.
- ◆ 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*, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

## **CC-7 Public Administration: Concepts, Theories**

### **Course Objectives:**

- ◆ situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
- ◆ facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
- ◆ updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
- ◆ introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

On completion of this course, students will:

- ◆ have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
- ◆ understand the ways and means of theorizing.
- ◆ 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 Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration.

## CC-8 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:

- ◆ acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
- ◆ explain the core ideas in the Medieval political thought.
- ◆ Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
- ◆ 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.

ভারতী মুখার্জী: প্রাচীন ভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা

সুধীন্দ্রনাথ ভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গ রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা

নৃসিংহ প্রসাদ ভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি

সত্যব্রত চক্রবর্তী (সম্পা): 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—র অনুবাদ)

দিলীপ কুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা

তরুণ কুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন

দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম

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## **MDC Syllabus (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Semesters)**

[For the MDC students, who are to share the same courses with the Honours students as per the University guideline, providing the overview of the topics in all the courses is recommended.]

### **CC-3 Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy**

#### **Course Objectives:**

- ◆ to introduce students to the nature and emerging trends in India's relations with great powers and neighbouring countries
- ◆ to make students understand India's strategy with international and transnational organisations
- ◆ to encourage students to think critically and analyse various intricate issues confronting India's external relations.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

- ◆ students will develop the capacity to analyse the factors influencing the conduct of Indian foreign policy, including diplomacy, security and economic aspects.
- ◆ students will acquire demonstrable knowledge of the challenges that India faces globally and in its neighbourhood and the strategies India adopts in addressing the challenges.

#### **Module I:**

1. Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991- till date.
2. Relations with Great Powers: United States, Russia and China
3. Neighbourhood Policy: relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka.
4. Relations with International Organizations: UN and EU.

#### **Module II:**

1. From Non-alignment to multi-alignment: strategy evolution
2. Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)
3. Nuclear strategy (focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)
4. Trade and economic strategy (focus: WTO and World Bank)

#### **Select Readings:**

- V.P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy since Independence.  
Sumit Ganguly, Indian Foreign Policy (revised edition)  
Sumit Ganguly, Engaging the World: Indian Foreign Policy since 1947.  
Kanti Bajpai and Harsh Pant, Indian Foreign Policy: A Reader.  
Harsh V. Pant, Indian Foreign Policy.  
Harsh V. Pant, Indian Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World.  
Harsh V. Pant, Indian Foreign Policy: The Modi Era.  
Harsh V. Pant and Yogesh Joshi, India's Nuclear Policy.  
Aneek Chatterjee, Neighbours, Major Powers and Indian Foreign Policy.

## **CC-4 Public Administration: Indian Context**

### **Module 1**

1. Historical backdrop: Kautilya's administrative thought; Mughal administration; Colonial legacy; Indianisation of public services and administration. India's administrative culture.
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. Law and Order Administration: role of central and state agencies. Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations.
5. Financial Administration: Budget--- types; preparation and execution. Parliamentary control of public expenditure.
6. Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns; Administrative Reforms Commissions (1<sup>st</sup> ARC as background, main focus on 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC report).

### **Select Readings:**

- S. R. Maheswari, Indian Administration  
R.K. Arora, Indian Public Administration Institutions and Issues.  
B. Chakrabarty and Prakash Chand, Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice.  
Siuli 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.

## **CC-5 Politics in India I: Structures**

### **Course Objectives:**

This course, being complementary to the next 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 familiarises the students with the 'backbone' of political process.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

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

- ◆ the systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
- ◆ the rationale of major interest groups
- ◆ the electoral logistics
- ◆ 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: role; Generalist versus Specialist; Neutrality debate; issue of reforms.

### 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).  
D. Kapur and P.B. Mehta, *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*.  
S. Pai, *Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis*.

## Minor Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

### Course Objectives:

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

### Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

- ◆ Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
- ◆ Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
- ◆ Understand the 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. '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.  
Krishna Menon '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.

## Minor Constitutional Government in India

### Course Objectives:

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

### Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

- ◆ Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
- ◆ Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and Practice of constitutional democracy.
- ◆ Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
- ◆ 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, 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.

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