

# BANKURA SAMMILANI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

MODULE OF SYLLABUS (HONS/GE)

## SEMESTER-I

COURSE	TOPICS	TEACHER'S NAME	TIME SCHEDULE
<b>UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY AHPLS-101/C-1</b>	<b>UNIT-I.INTRODUCING POLITICAL THEORY</b> a. Political Theory-definition- classification –importance. Decline of political theory- causes-evaluation Resurgence of political theory- main points of resurgence- evaluation. b. Approaches- Normative- definition- subject matter- conclusion. Behavioural- definition- subject matter-features- conclusion. Post- behavioural- meaning- subject matter- evaluation. c. Critical and contemporary perspectives of political theory-feminist - definition-different trends of feminism- evaluation. Post-modern- short discussion about post modernism.	T.DEY	JULY TO DECEMBER
	<b>UNIT-II: POLITICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE</b> The Grammar of Democracy a. Democracy: meaning and definition of democracy-history of democracy . b. Procedural Democracy-definition- subject matter- evaluation Substantive democracy- definition- subject matter- evaluation c. Deliberative democracy- meaning- some ideas- importance- conclusion. d. Participatory democracy- definition- subject matter- evaluation Representative democracy- meaning- some ideas- importance- conclusion.	G.MALLA	

**CONSTITUTIONAL  
GOVERNMENT AND  
DEMOCRACY IN INDIA  
AHPLS-102/C-2**

**UNIT-I: Philosophy of the Indian Constitution**

- a. Social and political ideas behind Indian Constitution- short discussion  
Constituent Assemble- formation- functions- critical analysis- importance. Debates-  
argument for and against of Constituent Assemble.
- b. Features of the constitution- main features discussion  
Preamble- definition- main principles of the preamble- importance

**UNIT-II: The Fundamentals of the Indian Constitution**

- a.  
Fundamental Rights- definition – classifications- importance.  
Right to Equality- definition- main features-criticism-importance  
Right to Freedom- definition- main features-criticism-importance  
Right against Exploitation- Art. 23, 24 discussion- evaluation  
Right to Religion- definition- main features- Art. 25-28 discussion- secularism-criticism-importance  
Right to education and culture- Art. 29,30 discussed in short- evaluation  
Right to constitutional remedies- definition- Art. 32 and 226 – evaluation.
- b. Directive principles of state policy- definition- some articles analysis- difference between  
Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of state policy.
- c. Fundamental Duties – short discussion of 11 fundamental duties- importance

SK .A.HALIM

**UNIT-III: Organs of Government**

- a. The Legislature- Union and State- formations and functions of parliament.  
Formations and functions of state legislature- vidhan sabha and vidhan parishad.  
Rajya sabha- Formations and functions –relations between the two houses
- b. The Executive:President- election procedure- functions- role in Indian administration  
Vice-president- election- functions- role  
Prime minister- election- functions- role  
State Governor- election- functions- discretionary powers- role  
Chief minister- election- functions- role in state administration.
- c. Judiciary- Supreme court- composition- functions- acting as guardian of Indian constitution  
High court- composition- functions- role.

JULY TO DECEMBER

**UNIT-IV: Federalism and Decentralization:**

- a. Federalism- division of powers-emergency provisions- Art. 352,356,360 , discussed in short Changing dynamics of centre-state relations- sarkaria commission-recommendations- current scenario in the Indian politics
- b. Local self –Government institutions in India- Urban Administration- formation- elections- functions of Municipality and Municipal corporations  
Rural Administration-formation and functions of Gram Panchayat  
Formation and functions of Panchayat Samiti  
Formation and functions of zilla parishad – importance of Panchayat Raj system.

**B.KUMBHAKAR**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF  
POLITICAL THEORY  
AHPLS-103/GE-1**

- 1.what is politics ?  
Meaning and significance of politics.  
what is political theory- relevance of the political theory.
- 2.Concepts:  
concept and meaning of democracy. Classification of democracy. What is liberty & equality?  
Different types of liberty & equality. Meaning & nature of justice & rights. Various strands of justice & rights.
- 3.Debates in political theory:  
A- On what grounds is censorship justified? Whats are the limits of the censorship.  
B- Meaning and nature of the state intervene. Should the state intervene in the institution of the family.

**G.MALLA  
&  
B.KUMBHAKAR**

**SEMESTER-III**

**COURSE**

**TOPICS**

**TEACHER'S NAME**

**TIME SCHEDULE**

**WESTERN POLITICAL  
THOUGHT-ANCIENT AND  
MEDIÉVAL  
AHPLS-301/C-5**

**Unit-I Greek Political Thought**

- A.General features of Greek Political Thought  
emergence of greek political ideas and institutions.  
B.Plato- Justice: Concept, features, communism, philosopher king nation of the ideas state-  
concept features and evaluation.  
C. Aristotle- The state and its constitutions,  
Slavery, citizenship- concept, features and evaluation.

**G.MALLA**

**Unit-II Roman Political Thought**

- A. i- Discuss the background of roman political thought.  
ii- Discuss the general features of roman political thought.  
iii- Explain the features of roman citizenship.  
iv- Explain of roman theory of law.

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**JULY TO DECEMBER**

**Unit-III Medieval Political Thought.**

- A. Main features- historical background, general features .  
B. Saint Augustin- concept of the state.  
C. St. Thomas Aquinas- concept of the church - state.  
D. Marsilio of Padua- concept of state.

**B.KUMBHAKAR**

**INDIAN POLITICAL  
TRADITION  
AHPLS-302/C-6**

**Unit-I: Ancient and Medieval Political Thought**

- a) Ancient Indian political thought: Nature and features.
- b) Kautilya: Diplomacy  
Dandaneeeti-features  
Saptanga- Seven Constituent element of the State.
- c) Medieval Political Thought: Basic Tenets.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

**Unit-II: Liberal-Reformists Trends in Nationalist Thought**

- a) Rammohan Roy: elements of liberalism  
Concepts of Social Justice  
Contribution.
- b) Bankimchandra: Concept-significance.
- c) Rabindranath Tagore: Concept-significance.
- d) Vivekananda: Concept-significance
- e) Aurobindo: Concept-significance.

T.DEY

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

**INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS-THEORIES  
AND BASIC CONCEPTS  
AHPLS-303/C-7**

**Unit-I: Foundation of International Relations**

- a) International Relations as an Autonomous Discipline (The Claim to be Considered and Evolution)
- b) Major Theories:  
Idealism vs Realism and Neo-Realism (Principles, Concept and Criticism)  
Liberalism and its Variants (Principles, Concept and Criticism)
- c) Behavioural Theory:  
Systems Theory (Principles, Concept and Criticism)  
Decision-Making Theory (Principles, Concept and Criticism)  
Communication Theory (Principles, Concept and Criticism)

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

**Unit- II: Major Elements of International Relations**

a. Basic Concepts:

Balance of power – Definition, nature, features, different forms, techniques, evaluation

Collective security – Definition, nature, features, criticism, comparison between balance of power and collective security, collective security under UN

Bipolarity and Unipolarity – Definition, Nature and characteristics, classification of Bipolarity

Non- Alignment – Definition, Nature, Origin and Development, Relevance

Disarmament and Arms Control – Definition, Characteristics, NPT, C.T.B.T

b. Foreign Policy: Definition and Determinants

Diplomacy—meaning and type

SK.A.HALIM

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

**LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES  
AND PROCEDURES  
AHPLS-305/SEC-1**

**I. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS :**

Questions- rules of putting to the ministers- different types of questions discussed-

Written- verbal- supplementary –Discussion on calling attention- Mention-Adjournment-

Resolution- Discussion- Censure- No-confidence- critically analysis the rules.

Bill making process- Standing Committee in reviewing a bill- legislative rules and regulations

**II. Supporting the Legislative Committee:**

Types of Committee- formation ad function of different types of parliamentary committees- evaluations- role of committees in parliamentary system.

**III READING THE BUDGET DOCUMENT:**

Over view of Budget process- role of parliament in reviewing the Union Budget- critically examine the Budget procedure –examination of Demands for Grants of Ministers - working of ministers discussion elaborately the whole procedure of finance policy of Union Legislature .

M.CHATTERJEE

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER

**INTRODUCTION TO  
COMPARATIVE  
GOVERNMENT AND  
POLITICS  
AHPLS-304/GE-3**

1. The nature , scope and methods of comparative political analysis.  
The nature , scope and methods of comparative Government and politics.

T.DEY

2. Comparing Regimes : Authoritarian and Democratic.  
Meaning of Authoritarian and Democratic Regime , Features of Authoritarian and Democratic systems.

T.DEY

3. Classifications of Political Systems :  
(a) Parliamentary and Presidential : U.K and U.S.A  
Characteristic Presidential system , Advantages and Disadvantages of Presidential system , Features of Parliamentary system , Advantages and Disadvantages of Parliamentary system ; Difference between Parliamentary and Presidential system ; Comparative study of British and American practices.  
(b) Federal and Unitary : U.S.A and France.  
Federalism in USA , Features of Federal systems , Features of Unitary systems , Advantages and Disadvantages of Federal systems , Comparison between Federation and Unitary Systems.

4. Electoral Systems : First past the post , Proportional Representation , Mixed Representation.  
Electoral System : Definition and procedures.  
Types of Electoral System , First past the post -meaning , concept.  
Proportional Representation – Meaning , Concept , merits and demerits of Proportional Representation.  
Mixed Representation – Meaning and concept.

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5. Party systems : one party , two party and multi party systems.  
Definitions and nature of political parties , Classifications of political parties , Functions of Political parties , Are political parties indispensable in Democracy ?  
Merits and Demerits of party system.

JULY TO DECEMBER

6. Contemporary Debates on the nature of state : From state centric security to human centric security and the changing nature of nation- state in the context of globalization.

The future of Nation state , impact of globalization on Nation state.

Reference :

1. Modern Comparative Politics – S.N. RAY.
2. Tulanamulak Rajniti o Bidesher Sasanbabyastha – Dinesh Chandra Bhattyacharya and Proloydeb Mukhopadhyay.
3. Rastra samaj o Rajniti – Satyabrata Chakraborty.

## SEMESTER-V

COURSE	TOPICS	TEACHER'S NAME	TIME SCHEDULE
	<p><b>Unit-I : Public Administration as a discipline</b></p> <p>a- Evolution- stage, definition of public administration.</p> <p>b- Nature and Scope- importance, meaning, features.</p> <p>c- Public administration- definition, importance.</p> <p>Private administration- definition, importance.</p> <p>*Relation between public and private administration.</p> <p>*Difference between public and private administration.</p> <p>d- New public administration- definition, emergence new trends of public administration.</p>	G.MALLA	



**PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
AHPLS-501/C-11**

**Unit-II : Theories of Organization**

a- The classical approach- meaning and characteristics (Fayol, Gulick, Urwick) discuss theory.

\* POSDCoRB concept in public administration.

b- The Scientific Management Approach (Taylor)- meaning and features, principles.

c- Bureaucracy: Max Weber- concept, ideal type, features, evaluation.

Karl Marx- concept, difference between bureaucracy Weber and Marx.

d- The Human Relations Approach(Elton Mayo)- concept and evaluation.

e- Behaviours Approach Herbert Simon and the decision- making model.

**Unit-iii : Major Concepts of Administration**

a- Hierarchy- definition, significance, merits and demerits.

b- Unity of Command- definition, merits and criticism.

c- Span of Control- meaning, three stage, criticism.

d- Authority- meaning, goal, determinants.

e- Centralisation- concept, advantages, disadvantages.

Decentralisation- concept, case for decentralisation.

f- Line and Staff- meaning, concept, features, conflict.

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JULY TO DECEMBER

G.MALLA & B.KUMBHAKAR

**EMERENT ISSUES IN POST  
COLD WAR GLOBAL  
POLITICS AHPLS-502/C-  
12**

**Unit-I: Understanding Post-Cold War Period**

a) Post-cold war order

b) Role of UNO in post-cold war

**Unit-II: Major Issues in Post-Cold War Politics**

a) Terrorism—Definition, Causes, interpretation and Prevention

b) Environment

i. Climate Change

ii. Global Warming

c) Human Rights—Meaning and evolution  
Importance and Challenges

d) Globalization—Meaning and Dimension  
Impact on National Sovereignty

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JULY TO OCTOBER

**Unit-III: Regional Organization in Post-cold War era**

- a) ASEAN—emergence, organizational structure, functions and evaluation
- b) SAARC—Emergence, Organizational structure, functions
- c) EU—Emergence and Role

NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER

**CITIZENSHIP IN A  
GLOBALIZING WORLD  
AHPLS-503/DSE-1**

- 1. Classical conception of citizenship : Greek and Roman.  
Definition of citizenship , concept of Greek and Roman citizenship.
- 2. The evolution of citizenship and the modern state : Renaissance and modern times.  
Evolution of citizenship , Different Theory of Citizenship
- 3. Citizenship and Diversity :  
Meaning of National Identity , Nationalism-definition , concept of Nationalism.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

- 4. Citizenship beyond the Nation-state : Globalization and Global Justice :  
Definition of Globalization , concept of Global Justice.
- 5. The Idea of Cosmopolitan Citizenship :  
Meaning of Cosmopolitan , Cosmopolitan citizenship- A History of the Idea , Cosmopolitan citizenship – The Contemporary Debate , Critics of Cosmopolitan citizenship.

T.DEY

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

**UNIT-1**

- Features and dynamics of Social movements- definition of social movement-features- dynamics
- Different stages of social movements- critical analysis
- Evolution of new social movements- meaning of new social movement-features- evolutions
- Of new social movements- evaluations

**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN  
CONTEMPORARY INDIA-  
MAJOR ISSUES AHPLS-  
505/DSE-2**

**UNIT-II**

Traditional Social Movements in India- definition- features- importance  
Peasant Movement- description of peasant movement in India- -different stages- criticism  
Trade Union Movement- short discussion- evaluation  
Anti-Caste Movements- definition of anti- caste- different stages of movement in India- criticism

JULY TO SEPTEMBER

M.CHATTERJEE

**UNIT-III**

New Social Movement in India- definition- features-importance  
Dalit Movement- meaning- different stages- critically evaluation of the Dalit Movement  
Women's movement –definition- various stages of the movement- evaluation

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

Ecological and Environmental movement- definition of both the movement- different movement-  
Chipco movement- Silent valley movement- Narmada movement- Ganga Action Plan- etc-  
evaluation .

**SEMESTER-II**

**COURSE**

**TOPICS**

**TEACHER'S NAME**

**TIME SCHEDULE**

**Unit-I- Concept of Freedom**

a- Freedom- definition, features.  
Negative Freedom- definition, features.  
Positive Freedom- definition, features,  
Difference between negative and positive freedom.

**POLITICAL THEORY-  
CONCEPTS AND DEBATES  
AHPLS-201/C-3**

**Unit-II- Importance of Equality**

a- Meaning of equality, features, importance.  
Formal equality- definition, features, importance, type.  
Three type of equality and equal opportunity.  
b- Egalitarianism- definition, features.  
Difference between equality and egalitarianism.  
Egalitarianism background inequalities and differential treatments.

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**Unit-iii- Indispensability of justice**

a- definition of justice.  
Procedural justice- definition, importance and features.  
Distributive justice- definition, importance and features.  
Differences between procedural justice and distributive justice.

JANUARY TO JUNE

**Unit-iv- Universality of rights**

a- Natural rights- meaning, features, historical background.  
Social contract theory- explain (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau)  
b- T.H Green political obligation and right- nature, types, importance and limitations.  
c- Three Generation of Right- concept, identify the generation and explain.  
Divided human right into three generation of right.

**Unit-v- Major Debates**

a- Why should we obey the state?  
Issues of political obligation- meaning, relevance.  
Civil disobedience- causes, relevance.  
b- Should offensive speech be regulated? Advantages.  
c- Causes of military intervention.  
Why is military intervention important?  
Is foreign military intervention justified?

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**Unit- I: Changing Nature of the Indian State**

a) Developmental Nature of the Indian State  
b) Welfare Nature of the Indian State

**POLITICAL PROCESS IN  
INDIA  
AHPLS-202/C-4**

**Unit- II: Political Parties and Party System**

a) Nature and Characteristics of Indian Party System

I. Evolution of Party System

II. Dominant Party System

III. Multi-Party Coalition

b) Voting Behaviour

I. Nature and determinants

II. Cast

III. Religion

**Unit- III: Regional Aspirations**

a) The Politics of Secession and Accommodation—Causes and Significance

b) Gorkhaland Movement—Causes and Significance

c) Telengana Movement—Causes and Significance

**Unit- IV: Religion and Politics**

a) Debates on Secularism and communalism

**Unit- V: Caste and Politics**

a) Definition and role of Caste in Politics

b) Dalits—Definitions and Role in Politics

c) OBC—Definition and Role in Politics

d) Politics of Reservation

**Unit-I:The Basic features of the Constitution of Indiaand its philosophy.**

A. Composition of the Constituent Assembly.

Role of the Constituent Assembly making of the Indian Constitution.

B. Features of the Indian Constituent.

Preamble of the Indian Constituent.

Significance of the Preamble of the Indian Constituent.

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JANUARY TO JUNE

B.KUMBHAKAR

G MALIA

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION  
AND POLITICS AHPLS-  
203/ GE-2**

**Unit-II: Rights(Justiciable and non -Justiciable)**

- A. Meaning & nature of the fundamental rights. features of the Fundamental rights & its types.
- B. Directive principles of state policy. Different between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
- C. Fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution.

**Unit-III: Organs of Government.**

- A. The legislature: Structure & Function of the legislature of India. Structure & Function of the State legislature.
- B. The Executive: Union- Power & Function of the Prime minister. Power & Function of the President & Vice -President of India. State- Role of the Governor as a state Executive. Power & Function of the Chief Minister and Council of Minister.
- C. The Judiciary: Structure & Function of the Supreme Court. Structure & Function of the High Court.

**Unit-IV: Federalism .**

- A. Devision of power. Emergency provisions of the Indian constitution. Changing Dynamics of Centre-State Relations.

**Unit-V: Politics in India.**

- What is caste and class in India? . Different between caste and class in India . Role of the caste and class in Indian politics.

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**INDIAN POLITICAL  
TRADITION-II  
AHPLS-402/C-9**

**Unit-IV:IDEALISTS AND SOCIALISTS.**

- A. Hegel: Concept of Dialectics and state.  
Idea of freedom.
- B. Karl Marx: Concepts of state.
- C. V.I.Lenin : Concept of Imperialism.

**UNIT-1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSE TRAINS OF NATIONALISTTHOUGHT**

- a) Gandhi: Introduction about Gandhian perspective of political theory  
Gandhian conception of state  
Theory, features and appraisal of trusteeship  
Definition, nature, elements, technique of Satyagraha  
Difference between Passive Resistance and Satyagraha, conclusion
- b) M.N. Roy: Intellectual base  
Transition from Marxism  
Theory and practice of New Humanism  
Contribution and evaluation of his political thought
- c) B. R. Ambedkar: Introduction on social, political thought of Ambedkar  
His views and movement on Caste  
His views on untouchability and movement on social justice
- d) J.L. Nehru: Nehru's Socialist thinking
- e) Sir Ahmed Khan: views on Modernism

JANUARY TO MARCH

T.DEY



**INTRODUCTION TO  
COMPARATIVE  
GOVERNMENT AND  
POLITICS  
AHPLS-403/C-10**

**UNIT-II: CURRENTS OF NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS**

i) Introduction

Major trends of Indian Nationalist Movement

Background and proposal of Bengal Partition

Anti-partition movement and its different phases

Importance of Swadeshi Movement

ii) Emergence of Gandhiji

Introduction, causes and Programme of this movement

Evaluation of Gandhian leadership

Background, stages of Civil Disobedience Movement

Failure and success of Civil Disobedience Movements

Background, resolution and features of Quit India Movement

Expansion and significance of this movement

iii) organization program and evaluation of Forward Bloc

composition and function of Revolutionary Nationalism

APRIL TO JUNE

**Unit –I : Understanding Comparative Politics**

(A) Comparative Politics: Definition , Concept of comparative Politics, Features of Comparative Politics , Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics.

Comparative Government: Definition , Features of Comparative Government .

Transition from Comparative Government to Comparative Politics.

Difference between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics .

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(B) Approaches:

Institutional: Definition , concept, importance to Comparative Politics.

Neo-Institutional: Definition , concept , importance to Comparative Politics.

Difference between Institutional and Neo-institutional Approach.

JANUARY TO MARCH

**Unit-II: Major Governing Principles**

Constitutionalism : Meaning of Constitutionalism , Nature of Constitutionalism ,

Conventions : Meaning of Conventions , Nature of Conventions.

Parliamentary Sovereignty : Meaning, Concept of Parliamentary Sovereignty ,

Limitations of the Sovereignty of Parliament.

Separation of Powers : Meaning , Concept , importance to Comparative Politics.

Judicial Review : Meaning , Concept , importance to Comparative Politics.

Referendum and Initiative : Meaning , Concept , importance to Comparative Politics.

**Unit-III : Comparative Studies of Government U.K , U.S.A and France :**

(A)\*\*Features of the Constitutions of the U.K , U.S.A and France.

(a) Legislature : UK , USA and France.

(i) U.K : Parliament , compositions and functions , Speaker , role of opposition.

(ii) U.S.A : Congress , compositions and functions , Speaker.

SK.A.HALIM

(iii) France : Parliament , compositions and functions.

(b) Executive : UK , USA and France :

(i) U.K : Crown , Prime Minister and Cabinet.

(ii) U.S.A : President and Cabinet.

(iii) France : President and Prime Minister.

(c) Judiciary : U.K , U.S.A and France :

Structure and functions in U.K , U.S.A and France , Judicial Review in U.S.A.

Comparative Study of (i) British Crown and American President ; (ii) British Prime

Minister and American President ; (iii) British and American Cabinet Systems.

Relation between executive and Legislature in UK , USA and France. A Comparative study .

(B) Parliamentary and Presidential Systems : U.K and U.S.A

Comparative study of British and American practices.

APRIL TO JUNE

**Unit –IV : Party System : U.K and U.S.A**

Features and role of Party systems in U.K and U.S.A

SK.A.HALIM

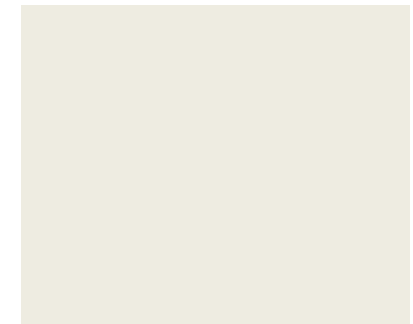
**Unit-I-Outline of the legal system in India**

Definition of civil court-criminal court-functions-role

Tribunals and their jurisdiction-juvenile court-role in judicial system-mahila court-for mation

functions-role

Role of the police-and magistracy in criminal law administion-alternate dispute mechanism-lok adalats-formation-functions non- formal mechanism-formation-functions-role in legal system.



**DEMOCRATIC  
AWARENESS WITH LEGAL  
LITERACY AHPLS-  
405/SEC-2**

**Unit-II- Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India**

Constitution: Fundamental rights-6 rights written in Indian constitution-short discussion about the rights-evaluation. fundamental

duties-short discussion of 11 fundamental duties-conclusion Other

constitutional rights-difference between constitutional rights and fundamental rights

Public interest litigation- meaning-enforcement-criticism.

laws relating to criminal jurisdiction:

FIR-full name of FIR-Cr.p.c.-meaning-definition-offences-against women-different laws and rules-

juvenile justice-formation of the court-functions-status. Natural

rights-definitions-natural justice-themes-importance-laws relating to consumer rights-definitions-

different stages-importance

laws relating to cyber

crimes-meaning-functions-evaluations

Anti-terrorist laws-

implications for security and human rights-evaluations.

**Unit-III Access to courts and enforcement of rights**

Legal services Authorities Act and Right to Legal Aid-meaning different laws-rules-practical process-evaluations

Practical applications-sexual harassment-different types of harassment-nature of punishment-criticism

public interest litigation-meaning-process-importance preparation of an FIR- writing a complaint addressed to appropriate authority-different style of writing a complaint letter.

**1) Evolution and Approaches of International relations**

a) History, Evolution of IR as an autonomous discipline

b) Major theories

Realism—Definition, Principle, Significance

Neo- Realism—Definition, Principle, Significance

Liberalism—Definition, Principle, Significance

c) Behavioural theory—Definition, Principle, Significance

System Theory—Definition, Principle, Significance

JANUARY TO MARCH

M.CHATTERJEE

APRIL TO JUNE

T.DEY

**INTERNATIONAL  
RELATION  
AHPLS-404/GE-4**

- 2) Cold War and Post-Cold War Era**  
 a) Definition, Origin and Phases of Cold War  
 Impact of Détente  
 End of Cold War—Causes and Significance  
 b) Post-Cold War Era—Impact on International system and Politics  
 European Union—Emerging Centre of Power
- 3) India's Foreign Policy**  
 a) Basic Determinants  
 b) Non- Alignment—Definition and India's Policy on it  
 c) India- US Relations  
 d) India- Pakistan Relations

T.DEY & SK.A.HALIM

JANUARY TO JUNE

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**SEMESTER-VI**

**COURSE**

**TOPICS**

**TEACHER'S NAME**

**TIME SCHEDULE**

**PUBLIC POLICY AND  
ADMINISTRATION IN  
INDIA  
AHPLS-601/C-13**

- Unit-I: Development and Public Policy.**  
 A. What is social development.  
 Meaning & significance of social development.  
 What is the social indicators of development.  
 B. Structure & function of Planing Commission.  
 Planing commission to NITI Aayog.
- Unit-II: Public Financial Management in India.**  
 A. Budgetary Process: Preparation of Budget.  
 Enactment & Execution of Budget.  
 B. Performance Evaluation of Parliamentary Financial  
 Committees : Public Accounts Committee -Estimates  
 Committee & Committee on Public Undertaking.  
 C. Center-State Finance: Finance Commission.  
 Allocation of Resources between Center-State  
 Relation.

G.MALLA

JANUARY TO JUNE

**POLITICAL PROCESSES  
AND INSTITUTIONS IN  
COMPARATIVE  
PERSPECTIVE AHPLS-  
602/C-14**

**Unit-III: Organisation of the Government in India : Union & State level.**

A. Union : Function & Composition of Prime Minister  
Office(PMO).

Function of the Cabinet Secretariat.

B. State : Function of Chief Secretary.

Relation between secretariat and directorate.

B.KUMBHAKAR

**Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration.**

A. Role of the Lokpal and Lokayukta.

B. Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General(CAG).

**Unit –I : Electoral System:**

(a) Electoral System : Definition and procedures.

(b) Types of Electoral System , First past the post -meaning , concept.

Proportional Representation – Meaning , Concept , merits and demerits of  
Proportional Representation.

Mixed Representation – Meaning and concept.

T.DEY & SK.A.HALIM

**Unit – II : Nation State :**

(a ) Meaning of Nation State .

(b ) Nation State in post –colonial context.

(c)The future of Nation state , impact of Globalization on Nation state.

Views of Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak on Nationalism

JANUARY TO JUNE

**Unit-III : Federalism :**

(a) Meaning , Historical context , Features of Federalism , Nature of Federalism ,  
Reason for Federalism , Advantage and Disadvantage of Federalism ,Centralising  
tendencies of federal structure.

(b) Federation and Confederation – Meaning , Concept , Debates around Territorial  
Division of power , Difference between Federation and Confederation.

SK.A.HALIM

**I. India's Foreign Policy: Evolution, Salient features and Determinants**

**INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY  
IN A GLOBALIZING  
WORLD AHPLS-  
603/DSE-3**

**II. India's Foreign Policy**

Relation between Indian and USA  
Relation Between India and Russia  
Relation Between India and China

T.DEY

**III. Foreign Policy of India towards South Asian Countries:**

India and Pakistan  
India and Bangladesh  
India and Nepal  
India and Sri Lanka

JANUARY TO JUNE

**IV. India's Negotiating Style and Strategies:**

Trade  
Environment  
Security Regimes.

SK.A.HALIM

**V. India in the Contemporary Multipolar world**

**POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY  
AHPLS-604/DSE-4**

**UNIT-I HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**

a. Nature and scope-Historical background- definition of Political Sociology- subject matter  
Evolution as a discipline- discuss the evolution of this subject- conclusion

**UNIT-II POLITICAL CULTURE**

a. Concept of political culture – definition of political culture – features-  
b. Components of political culture- three main components –importance  
c. Types of political culture- classifications- role of political culture in Society.

JANUARY TO MARCH

**UNIT-III SOCIALIZATION**

a. Meaning of Socialization- definition- short discussion on socialization  
b. Agencies of Socialization –Family-functions- role of family  
Other agencies like Educational institutions- religion- friends- social media-  
Society etc- their role – evaluation  
c. Role of Socialization- importance of socialization in the development of personality

M.CHATTERJEE

APRIL TO JUNE

**UNIT-IV : CONCEPT OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT**

- a. Meaning and nature of Political Development- definition- characteristics
- b. Modernization and Political Development- definition- features of modernization  
- Relation between the two- evaluations
- c. Political Culture and Political Development- definition of political culture-features of political culture- relations between the two- evaluations