

BANKURA SAMMILANI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE MODULE OF SYLLABUS (PROGRAMME)

SEMESTER-I

COURSE

TOPICS

TEACHER'S NAME

TIME SCHEDULE

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY APPLS-101/C-1A

- 1.A) What is politics.
Meaning and Significance of politics.
B) What is political theory.
Relevance of the political theory.
2. Concepts: Concept and meaning of Deemocracy.
Classification of democracy.
What is liberty & equality ? Different types of liberty & equality.
Meaning & nature of justice and rights.Verious trands of justice and rights.
3. Debates in Political Theory:
A) Is democracy compatible wiyh economic growth? Argument for and against.
B) On what grounds is censorship justified? Whats are the limits of the censorship ? C)
does protective discrimination violat principles of fairness? argument for and against. D) Meaning and nature of the state intervence. should the state intervene in the institution of the family?

G.MALLA

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&
B.KUMBHAKAR

JULY TO DECEMBER

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SEMESTER-III

COURSE

TOPICS

TEACHER'S NAME

TIME SCHEDULE

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

T.Day

**COMPARTIVE
GOVERNMENT AND
POLITICS
APPLS-301/C-1C**

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

T.Day

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.

SK.A.HALIM

(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.

JULY TO DECEMBER

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.

T.Day

5. Party system: one party, two party and multi party systems.

Definitions ad nature of political parties, classifications of political parties. political parties, are political parties indispensable in democracy? of party system.

Functions of
Merits and demerits

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**LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES
AND PROCEDURES
APPLS-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

M.CHATTERJEE

II. Supporting the Legislative Committee:

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

M.CHATTERJEE

JULY TO OCTOBER

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**NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER****SEMESTER-V****COURSE****TOPICS****TEACHER'S NAME****TIME SCHEDULE**

**ADMINISTRATION AND
PUBLIC POLICY--
CONCEPTS AND
THEORIES
APPLS-501/DSE-1A**

1. Public administration- definition.
Public and Private administration- meaning, scope, significance and importance.
Briefly discuss comparative approaches to public administration.
Relation between public and private administration and evolution.

T.DEY

2. Administration Theory
Classical- meaning, features, importance.
Scientific management- meaning, features, importance.
The human relations- concept and evolution.
Basic concept of human relation and decision-making modal.

T.DEY

3. Understanding Public Policy
Concept and theories of policy making in public administration.
Relevance of policy making in public administration.
Process of policy- formulation and implementation, evolution.

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4. From development administration to new public management.
Development administration- definition, importance, elements.
New public management- definition, features, importance.
Relation between development administration to new public management.
Critical perspective for globalization?
Explain criticism of globalization.

SK.A.HALIM**JULY TO DECEMBER**

**HUMAN RIGHTS,GENDER
AND ENVIRONMENT
APPLS-503/GE-1**

I. Understanding Social Inequality :

Caste , Gender , Ethnicity and class as Distinct categories and their Interconnection.
Definition , Characteristic and nature of caste , Gender and Ethnicity.
Globalization and its Impact on Workers , Peasants , Dalits , Adivasis and Women

T.DEY

II. Human Rights :

Human Rights : Various Meaning , Nature and scope ; The origin ,growth and present position of globalizations.
UN Declarations , UDHR.
Human Rights and Citizenship Rights.
Human Rights and the Indian Constitution.
The Role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
Human Rights of the Marginalized Groups : Dalits , Adivasis , Women , Minorites and Unorganised Workers.
Human Rights Movement in India.

T.DEY

JULY TO DECEMBER

III. Gender :

Gender , Culture and History .
Economic Development and women.
The issue of Women's Political Participations and Representations in India.
Women's Movements in India.

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IV. Environment :

Environmental and Sustainable Development.
Environmentalism and its origin and Development.
UN Environment Programme : Rio , Johannesburg and after.
Environment Policy in India.
Environmental Movement in India.

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1.Introduction to the course:

Public opinion: definition and characteristics.
Debates about its role in a democratic political system- types of elections-importance-role of political parties in elections- universal suffrage and electorate.

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2.Measuring public opinion with surveys--representation and sampling:

A. What is sampling ? Why do we need to sample ? Sample design- defination-features. B.
Sampling error and non response- discussion.
C. Types of sampling: non-random,quota, purposive and snowbal.

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**PUBLIC OPINION AND
SURVEY RESEARCH
APPLS-504/SEC-3**

3.Survey research:

A. Interviewing-definition

Interview techniques pitfalls, difference between interviewer and interview.

B.

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Questionnaire- definition advantages and examples. Question wording-fairness and clarity- importance of fairness, examples.

4. Quantitative data analysis:

A.Introduction to quantitative data analysis- concept,types,examples.

B.Basic concepts: correlational research, caustion and prediction-definition,examples, difference between descriptive and inferential statistics.

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SEMESTER-II

COURSE

TOPICS

TEACHER'S NAME

TIME SCHEDULE

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS APPLS- 201/C-1B

1. Basic features of the constitution of India, Definition of fundamental right, main features of fundamental right, different between fundamental right and directive principles.

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2. Concept of institutional, role of the prime minister. Parliament- Power and function of the president and vice president of India. Judiciary- structure and function- Supreme court and Hight court.

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3. Cast- definition, role of cast, maintain by cast, cast system in India patriarchy. Class- definition, role of the class in Indian politics. Patriarchy- power structure in Indian patriarchy.

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4. Religion- definition. Secularism and communalism- concept, features, couses, difference between secularism and communalism.

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5.Party system in India- multi patry system. Party system- features and evolution.

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6.Social movements- concept, importance of types. Workers- definition, features, importance. Peasants- description of peasant movement in India, criticism. Environmental- definition, features, importance.

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7.Economic development strategy of India after independence.
 Development strategies of India.
 Strategy of planning in Indian economy.
 Critical observations and new liberalism.

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SEMESTER -IV

COURSE

TOPICS

TEACHER'S NAME

TIME SCHEDULE

**INTERNATIONAL
 RELATIONS APPLS-
 401/C-1D**

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

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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

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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

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

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

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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.

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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:

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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

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public interest litigation-meaning-process-importance preparation of an FIR- writing a

complaint addressed to appropriate authority-different style of writing a complaint letter.

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE

TOPICS

TEACHER'S NAME

TIME SCHEDULE

**DEMOCRACY AND
GOVERNANCE
APPLS-601/DSE-1B**

1. Structure and Process of Governance: Indian model of democracy- Parliament- Party Politics and Electoral behaviour, Federalism, the Supreme Court and Judicial Activism., Units of local governance (Rural and Urban)

T.DEY

2. Ideas, Interest and Institution in Public Policy:

A. Contextual orientation of policy design.

B. Institution of policy making.

a. Regulatory Institution- SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India.

b. Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Association, etc.

T.DEY

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3. Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India:

Policy debates over models of development in India.

Recent trends of liberalisation of Indian economy in different sectors.

Concept of E-governance.

T.DEY

4. Dynamics of Civil Society:

New social movements and various interests of civil society.

Role of NGOs in dynamic society.

Understanding the political significance of media and popular culture..

T.DEY

MAY TO JUNE

**READING GANDHI
APPLS-603/GE-2**

(A) Hind Swaraj :

1. Gandhi in his own words: A close Reading of Hind Swaraj.

Sources of Gandhi's Thought, Gandhi's concept of Swaraj, Gandhiji's concept of Sarvodaya.

2. Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian Thought.

Main features of Gandhiji's Thought, Gandhiji's concept of the state, Gandhiji's concept on 'Ramrajya', Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha, Gandhian concept of Trusteeship.

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(B) Gandhi and Modern India :

(a) Nationalism .

Indian civilization as per Gandhian Thought , Gandhiji's concept of Internationalism , Gandhiji's critique of modern civilization , Gandhiji's concept of Anarchism.

(b) Communal Unity.

Gandhiji's concept of Non-Violence , Gandhian perspective of Communal unity , Gandhiji's concept of Religion and Politics.

(c) Women's Questions.

Gandhiji's stand on women's questions.

(d) Untouchability.

Who is 'Harijan' ? Gandhiji's concept of Untouchability.

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Unit-i- Basic Concepts on War and Peace.

a- Causes of war- definition, types, effects and reason.

b- Approaches to peace- concept, features, three approaches to peace.

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Unit-ii- Dimensions of Conflict

a- Ideology- meaning, features.

Major conflicts during cold war era.

Cold war was an ideological struggle explain.

b- Socio-cultural conflicts- introduction, causes, relevance, resolved.

Ethnic- definition, type, causes.

Effects of ethnic conflicts.

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Unit-iii- Sites of Conflicts

a- local- meaning, features, importance.

b- Sub-National- meaning, features, importance, evaluation.

c- International- meaning, features, importance.

Difference between local, national and international.

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Unit-iv- Methods for Conflicts Resolution

a- Mediation, negotiation and diplomacy- definition, diplomacy in negotiations.

Difference levels of diplomacy track-I, Track-II, and multy track.

Track-I, Track-II and Multy track- importance, features.

b- Gandhi concept of peace.

Importance of peace movement.

Critically of peace movement.

Evaluation of peace movement.

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**CONFLICT AND PEINGACE
BUILDING
APPLS-604/SEC-4**