

PROPOSED SYLLABUS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, BANKURA UNIVERSITY

(to be Effected from 2019-2021 Session)

Structure of the Syllabus

First Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
101 C	Western Political Thought	10+40= 50
102 C	Comparative Politics	10+40= 50
103 C	Indian Government and Politics	10+40= 50
104 C	International Relations: Theories	10+40= 50
105 IASG	Internal Assignment	50
106 CF	Foundational Course	
Total		250

Second Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
201 C	Political Theory: Liberal and Post Liberal	10+40= 50
202 C	Modern Indian Political Thought	10+40= 50
203 C	Public Administration	10+40= 50
204 C	International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges	10+40= 50
205 IASG	Internal Assignment	50
206 CF	Foundational Course	
Total		250

Third Semester Courses:

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Maximum Marks (Internal Assessment + End Semester Exam.)
301 C	Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist	10+40= 50
302 C	Indian Political Process since Independence	10+40= 50
303 C	Social and Political Movements in Colonial India	10+40= 50
304 C	Research Methodology	10+40= 50
305 E.I.D. (Optional Paper: Minor for Other Disciplines)	India's Foreign Policy	10+40= 50
Total		250

Fourth Semester Courses:

Students have to choose one optional paper among the following four papers:

Optional Papers :

Group 'A': Political Theory and Thought;

Group 'B': Public Administration

Group 'C': Indian State and Society;

Group 'D': International Relations

Objective of the M.A. in Political Science Programme:

The M.A. in Political Science is a two year programme comprising four semesters. The syllabus prepared in a way so that students can understand the rich tradition of political theories, administrative system of various countries including India, different ideals behind freedom movement in India, making of the Indian Constitution, theories of international relations and foreign policy of India and other major powers. This course has been composed keeping in mind that few students among the programme will do Ph. D in near future. So, emphasisation is given to research methodology paper too.

Other than UGC-CBSE NET/ SET, while appear in UPSC and state level civil service examinations, students will be found themselves lucky enough during Indian Constitution, India's foreign policy, five-year plan (now NITI Aayog), development administration related papers. Above all, as students of this programme know very well about social science research, they may get job in various companies including research organisations engaged in psephological survey.

Western Political Thought (101 C)

Course Objective: This course deals with the classical thinkers and themes of western political philosophy. The main objective is to train students in the foundational texts and thinkers of political science, to generate political awareness among the students about distinctive features of Western Political Thought. Through this course, students are expected to learn political theorizing and political reflections and arguments by studying how it has been done by the masters of political thought.

1. Plato
2. Aristotle
3. Machiavelli :
2. Hobbes :
3. Locke :
4. Rousseau :
5. Bentham:
6. J.S Mill :
7. Hegel :
8. Green :
9. Marx :

Comparative Politics (102 C)

Course Rationale: Every political system in this world is unique in itself. They are different on the basis of their political culture, political development, party system and so on. This course will help students to know the uniqueness of these political systems. Causes of differences between developed countries and third world countries are to be discussed here. Exclusivity of South Asian politics shall also be given a major thrust in this course.

1. Comparative Politics: Scope and Methods. Problems of Comparison.
2. Major Concepts: State, Nation and Democracy.
3. Approaches to Comparative Politics.
4. Elements of Comparison: a) Political Culture; b) Political Development; c) Party System and Political Participation; d) Modernization.
5. Religion, Ethnicity and Conflict in South Asia

Indian Government and Politics (103 C)

Course Rationale: For any student of politics it is very important to know the making of the Constitution of his own country. Not only that major debates on various philosophical questions during the time of making the constitution are to be discussed. Federal character of the Indian state, controversies regarding the nature of Indian federation got placed. The uniqueness of this paper is that this paper includes various local self-government institutions of Bankura (like Zilla Parishad, Municipalities).

1. Govt. of India Act, 1935 as the Foundation of the Constitutional Framework of Post Independent India.

2. Making of the Constitution: Major Features of the Constitution.

Core Values: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties.

3. Institutions of Governance: Union Legislature, Union Executive and the Judiciary.

4. India as a Parliamentary Federation: Major Features of Indian Federalism. Makeover from Centralised Federation to Multilevel Federalism.

5. Local Self-Government: Importance of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with Special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura Zilla Parishad) and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (with special reference to the Composition, Powers and Functions of Bankura, Bishnupur and Sonamukhi Municipalities).

International Relations: Theories (104 C)

Course Objective: This course introduces students to the traditional, and modern approaches of studying International Relations. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background of different IR theories and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities

1. Inter-Paradigm Debate
2. Realism and Neo Realism
3. Liberalism and Neo Liberalism
4. Social Constructivism
5. Feminism and International Relations Theory
6. Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Critical and Post Modern Theories

Political Theory: Liberal and Post-Liberal (201 C)

Course Rationale:

Political theory basically passes on the study of various political happenings and ideas as well as the topics which are influential by nature. This includes the study of liberty, equality and justice, issues of Philosophy, History, Ethics and various contemporary events. Great debates within the various ideologies will help students to understand the foundations of these ideologies. After the end of this course students will also be able to learn about the traditional debate regarding the jurisdiction of state and rights of common people.

1. Liberty: Meaning; Negative and Positive Liberty.
2. Equality: Meaning and Evolution of the Concept; Conflict between Liberty and Equality; Debate of Reverse Discrimination.
3. Justice: Rawls, Nozick and Sen.
4. Feminism and Ecologism.
5. Communitarianism, Multiculturalism.
6. Nation: Nation-State; Citizenship and Civil Society.

Modern Indian Political Thought (202 C)

1. Rammohan Roy
2. Bankim Chandra Chattyopadhyay: on equality
3. G.K Gokhale: Liberal Political Ideas
4. Sri Aurovindo: Nationalism and Passive Resistance
5. Swami Vivekananda: Philosophy of Man-making and Socialist Ideas
6. Rabindranath Tagore: Nation, Nationalism and Environmentalism
7. M.K Gandhi: Nonviolent Action, State and Critique of Modernity
8. Muslim Political Thought: Iqbal, Syed Ahmed Khan
9. Socialist Thought: J L Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
10. Dalit political thought: Ambedkar and Periyar

Public Administration (203 C)

Course Rationale: This course of Public Administration will help students to know about the style of governance. Public Administration as a separate discipline emerged in the first world countries. And later it was proved that third world countries' need some different sort of Public Administration for them. This course will discuss this in details. What is more, today's era is globalised era. In this era the role of administrator is more complex than the earlier period. This differences will also be discussed. Administration and administrative corruption are the two sides of a same coin. To control administrative corruption, what are the major measures, thrust has been given to this also. This course will give special emphasisation on the financial accountability of the administrative part.

1. Public Administration: Meaning and Scope.
2. Paradigms of Public Administration: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, e- Governance.
3. Theoretical Approaches: Classical, Scientific, Human Relations, Ecological, Public Choice.
4. Financial Accountability and Control: Financial Administration, Role of Civil Society, Social Audit, Administrative Corruption, Ombudsman.
5. Impact of Globalisation on Public Administrative.
6. Theories of Governance: Good Governance and Corporate Governance.

International Relations: Contemporary Issues and Challenges (204 C)

Course Objective: This course introduces important developments in post-cold war period and about crucial and enduring contemporary problems, that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations.

1. Challenges of post-Bi-polar world
2. Regional Organizations: EU, ASEAN AND SAARC
3. Disarmament and Arms control
4. Human Rights - Human Rights and the United Nations
5. Non-traditional security threats
6. Emerging issues: Feminism, environmentalism

Political Theory: Marxist and Post-Marxist (301 C)

Course Rationale:

Marxist philosophy is always trying to analyse and interpret the society in a different way. Causes and effects of 'exploitation' and elimination of 'exploitation' are the major areas they emphasized. During the first half of the 20th Century, at first in Russia and then in few other countries socialist governments were set up. But later it was proved that prediction of classical Marxism did not match with the reality in these countries. It was deeply realised by Gramsci, the Frankfurt School and other scholars. Not only the Marxism as an ideology but the reasons behind breakdown of communist governments in various governments are also to be given emphasisation in this course.

1. Marxism as a Method in Social Sciences.
2. Alienation.
3. Gramsci: Hegemony.
4. Althusser and Poulantzs: Structuralist Perspective.
5. The Frankfurt School.
6. Relevance of Marxism Today

Indian Political Process since Independence (302 C)

Course Rationale: This course will focus on the dynamism of Indian politics. Students will learn India's transition from one dominant party system to multi-party system in this course. Problems of caste and class and affirmative action guaranteed by our Constitution shall be discussed here. After the end of this course students will also be able to answer on various social movements including Labour, Peasantry, Adivasis and Women.

1. Parties and Party System: National and Regional Parties- Social and Ideological Bases. Shifting from One Dominant Party System to Multiparty System.
2. Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender: Politics and Social Mobilisations; Issues of Equality and Representation. Gender in Indian Politics.
3. Religion, Region and Language: Communalism and Secular Politics; Issues of Recognition, Autonomy and Secession.
4. Social Movements: Labour, Peasantry, Adivasis and Women.

Social and Political Movements in Colonial India (303 C)

Early Initiatives of social and political reform movements: Education, Religion and Caste

Swadeshi Movement and Anti-partition movement

Role of Indian National Congress in nationalist struggle

Contending ideologies in Indian National Congress: Militant Nationalist, Congress Socialist Party and Forward Block

Gandhian Movements: Noncooperation, Civil-disobedience and Quite India

Trade Union Movement

Peasant movement

Women's movement

Research Methodology (304 C)

Course Rationale: A student after passing post graduation should know how to do a social science research--- this is the objective behind inclusion of this paper. After the end of their course students will be able to do empirical research in social science arena. Collection of data, analysis of data, hypothesis analysis--- all they will be able to do after learning this course.

1. Types of research-- descriptive, analytical, conceptual, fundamental, applied and historical research. Empirical methods- Case study, Survey research and Evaluation Research.
2. Scientific Method and its applications in social science research.
3. Literature Review.
4. Research design.
5. Formulation of hypothesis.
6. Collection of Data- primary and secondary.
7. Tools for collection of primary data--- Observation, Questionnaire and Schedule.
8. Sampling procedure- methods for designing sample and conduct of field work.
9. Analysis of Data- application of statistical techniques in social science research.

India's Foreign Policy (305 EID)
(Minor Elective for Other Disciplines)

Full Marks: 50 (E.S.E.- 40; I.A.- 10)

Credit: 4

1. India's Foreign Policy: Origin and Determinants.
2. India and her neighbours – China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
3. India and the 'Superpowers' – The USA and the Russia.
4. India and the Indian Ocean.
5. India's Nuclear Policy.

Optional Paper Group- A
Political Theory and Thought

Origin and Development of Political Theory (401 A)

Sources of political theory: Enlightenment and Origins of Modernity

Major Schools of Political Theory -- Classical, Liberal, Marxist, Empirical, Scientific and Contemporary

Historicism (Meaning, Debate and Karl Popper's Critique), Positivism: August Comte's ideas,

Logical Positivism and Critique of Positivism

Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory, End of Ideology debate

From Modernity to Post-Modernism

Major Ideologies- I (402 A)

Liberalism

Multiculturalism

Communitarianism

Marxism and Neo Marxism

Critical theory and Frankfurt School

Major Ideologies- II (403 A)

Postmodernism

Postcolonialism

Orientalism

Feminism

Environmentalism

Some Major Concepts (404 A)

Liberty

Equality

Justice

Democracy

Citizenship

Welfarism

Optional Paper Group- B

Public Administration

Public Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management (401 B)

Course Rationale: This course will help students to understand the process through which civil servants are recruited, trained and promoted. Not only that, in recent times individual is regarded as human resource. Now with a holistic approach, how to develop this human resources, how to reduce the stress of this resource, focus will also be given to these areas too.

1. Public Personnel Administration: Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance.
2. Public Personnel System: Recruitment, Training, Promotion (Promotion vs. Direct Recruitment) and Salary Administration; Motivation and Morale, Employer-Employee Relations.
3. Human Resource Management: Concept, Elements and Application; Job Analysis and Job Design; Total Quality Management.
4. Human Resource Audit. Stress Management.

Comparative Public Administration (402 B)

Course Rationale: Comparative Public Administration is a post World War-II phenomena. It is based on cross-national and cross-cultural settings. At the end of this course students will be able to respond on various approaches of Comparative Public Administration. Not only that administrative system of the first world countries will be compared to the third world countries within this course. And last but not the least, sustainable development which is given utmost importance throughout the world now a days, will also share a place in this course.

1. Comparative Public Administration: Evolution, Nature, Scope and Characteristics.
2. Approaches: Institutional, Behavioural, System, Structural, Functional and Ecological.
3. Comparative Administrative Systems: Classical (France), Developing (India), Developed (USA and UK) and Socialist (People's Republic of China).
4. Development Administration: Goals and Challenges; Models: Sustainable Development and Inclusive Development.
5. Relevance of Comparative Public Administration.

Environmental Policy and Administration

(with Special Reference to India) (403 B)

Course Rationale: In recent years environment has become one of the core discussing matters within public administration. It is a well known fact that we are the last generation who can save earth by controlling environmental degradation. Like other countries, India now have environmental administration of its own. Students will learn all about this in this course. What is more, various environmental problems which are experienced in India are also to be discussed here. Finally, students will study important environmental laws also within this course.

1. Environment Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance.
2. Relevant Issues to the Environment: Arms Race, Poverty, Population Growth and Agricultural Development, Imprudent Technology.
3. Environmental Problems in India: Land and Water, Forestry and Wildlife, Pollution (Air, Water and Noise), Human Settlements.
4. Environmental Activism: Environmental Movements and Role of the Civil Society and NGOs' in Policy Making.
5. Environmental Policy in India: Constitutional Provisions and Environmental Laws.
6. Environment Control Administrative Machinery at the National, State and District Level.

Indian Administration (404 B)

Course Rationale: Administrative system in India has a long history. Along with this rich history of Indian Administration, students will side by side learn India's political structure too. As a federal country, both level administrations, Centre and State will be discussed here. Finally, All India Services and State Services which are considered as the backbone of our administrative system will be talked about in this course.

1. Evolution of Indian Administration: British Period and Post-Independence Period.
2. Framework of Indian Polity: Parliamentary Democracy, Federal System, Political-Executive, President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Functions of Secretariat, Cabinet and Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Administration at State Level: Political Executive; State Secretariat; Board of Revenue; Secretariat-Directorate Relationship.
4. Administration at the District Level: Role of the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer and Block Development Officer; Magistracy-Police Relationship.
5. All India Services and State Services: Recruitment, Training and Promotion.

Optional Paper Group- C

Indian State and Society

Indian Politics: Major Issues and Debates (401 C)

Course Rationale: Important issues and debates which got importance in post-independent India will be taught. Caste, Tribe, Class and Gender are how far relevant in Indian politics that will be discussed. What are the role playing by civil society in India are also to be discussed.

1. Major Perspectives on Indian Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist.
2. Politics of Identities in India: Caste, Tribe, Class and Gender.
3. Regionalism: Language, Region and Ethnicity.
4. Communalism and Secularism: Debates on Nationalism, Communalism and Secularism.
5. Civil Society and the State: Development and Internal Displacement; Anti-Corruption Movements.

Electoral Politics in India (402 C)

Course Rationale: Election and democracy are very much interrelated. In this course students will learn about the Election Commission of India's composition and functions. Important issues which affect election in India. Various electoral reforms committee which were formed to better the environment of election in India are also to be placed in this course.

1. Electoral Politics in India: Nature, Characteristics and Change; Electoral Process: Nature, Characteristics, significance, Mechanism and Implementation.
2. Election Commission of India: Powers, Functions and Role; Determinants of Voting Behavior: Role of Caste, Religion, Language, Region and Social and Economic class.
3. Issues in Electoral politics: Corruption, Money Power, Muscle Power, Electoral Rigging, Politics of Defection and Anti-Defection Act.
4. Electoral Reforms: Tarkunde/ J.P. Committee (1975), Goswamy Committee (1990) and Indrajit Gupta Committee (1998) Reports; Electoral Reforms by the Election Commission during T.N. Seshan and Lingdoh Regime.

Indian Political Economy (403 C)

Course Rationale: Politics has an intense relationship with economy. During the period of colonialism, British rule made a negative impact in our economy. Agrarian reforms and efforts made to develop industrialisation are also to be discussed here.

1. The Relation between Politics and Economics; Contending Approaches towards Political Economy.
2. Colonialism and its Consequences: Impact of British Rule on Indian Economy.
3. Agriculture: Agrarian Reforms, New Agricultural Strategy, Terms of Trade, Farmers Movements, Rural Indebtedness and Landlessness, Impact of New Economic Policy.
4. Industry: State Centred Industrialisation, Public Sector, License Permit Raj, New Industrial Policy, Corporate Sector, Impact on Labour.
5. Contemporary Concerns: Food Security, Water Resources, Digital Divide.

Politics in West Bengal (404 C)

Course Rationale: In this course students will learn the political environment of Bengal during 1940s i.e. just before the independence. After that the dominant Congress regime and dominant Left regime will be discussed. Formation of All India Trinamool Congress in 1998 and after that the end of 34 years' Left regime will be discussed thoroughly. Role of another national party i.e. Bharatiya Janata Party shall also be included.

1. Nature and Course of West Bengal Politics: Creation of West Bengal at the time of Independence – Nature of Society, Economy and Polity.
2. Congress Regime in West Bengal (1947-1967): Major Policies; Leadership; Successes and Limitations.
3. Left in West Bengal Politics: United Front Regime (1967-1970) - Its Drawbacks; Left Front Coalition (1977-Present) – Formations, Successes and Failures; Radical Left Politics in West Bengal – Rise and Decline.
4. Emergence of All India Trinamool Congress as an Alternative Power to Left Front.
5. Role of Bharatiya Janata Party in Contemporary West Bengal Politics.

Optional Paper Group- D International Relations

Course Objective: This paper deals with both the theoretical and practical aspects of international relations and therefore, covers traditional, and modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background in IR theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities. This course is also about important developments in post-cold war period and about crucial and enduring contemporary problems such as terrorism, Global Warming and Climate Change and different security perspectives. This course also seeks to present the internal and external determinants of foreign policy of Major Powers in the World and their evolution as well as the new pressures brought about by economic globalization and how the major powers has sought to respond to them by involving themselves and interrogating various regional and global groupings.

Theories of International Relations (401 D)

1. Inter-paradigm debate in International Relations
2. Realism and Neo-realism
3. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and the Neo-Neo Debate
4. Social Constructivism
5. Critical Theory and Post Modern theories

Concepts of International Relations (402 D)

1. International Law and Morality.
2. Power and Ideology - International Politics as a Struggle for Power - role of Ideology.
3. Balance of Power - Balance of Terror - Difference between Balance of Terror and Balance of Power.
4. Collective Security - Similarities and Differences between Collective Security and Balance of Power.
5. State System and Non-State Actors

Major Contemporary Issues of International Relations (403 D)

1. Globalisation - Meaning - Globalisation and State Sovereignty
2. Terrorism - Short History- Causes of Terrorism - Global Terrorism
3. Human Rights - Human Rights and the United Nations – Role of NGOs
4. Environment: Global Warming and Climate Change - International Efforts to Safeguard the Environment.
5. Feminism - History of Feminism in International relations: Feminist Critique of International Relations

Foreign Policy of Major Powers (404 D)

1. INDIA – Basic Determinants – Evolution of India’s Foreign Policy – India and her neighbors – India and the Great Powers
2. USA - Main Features - US Foreign Policy during the Cold War - US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era - Emergent International Issues and US Response
3. CHINA - Main Features
 - Phases of Chinese Foreign Policy:
 - (a) Mao Zedong Era
 - (b) Deng Xiaoping Era and Beyond
 - Chinese Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period: Emerging Issues
4. RUSSIA - Main Features. Continuity and change; Russia's threat perceptions and security interests
Emerging Issues in Contemporary International Politics and Foreign Policy :
Russian Responses
5. BRITISH – British Foreign Policy: An Outline – History of British Foreign Policy
Factors influencing the British foreign policy - Britain's Changing Relationship with Europe