



Political Science

Bankura University

7th Semester UG Syllabus (NEP)

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks (I.A)	Marks (ESE)	Total Marks	No. of Hours (Lec)	No. of Hours (Tu)	No. Of Hours (Prac)
APLS/701/MJC-17 (Major)	Public Institutions in India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/702/MJC-18 (Major)	Strategic Studies	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/703/MJC-19 (Major)	Environment and Politics with Special Reference to India	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/704/MJC-20 (Major)	Disaster Management and the Role of the State	4	10	40	50	3	1	-
APLS/705/MN-7	Public Institutions in India: Structure and Functions	4	10	40	50	3	1	-



SEMESTER- VII

Course Title (Major Course): Public Institutions in India

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 701/ MJC-17

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: Provide an understanding on the concept of public institutions as well as their varieties. Students will familiarize about the process of influence made by the public officials and public institutions with each other. Evaluation of the role of policy formulators will also be grasped by them.

Learning Outcome: Gather knowledge on various public institutions operating in India. Analyse the role of the Constitutional Bodies, Regulatory Bodies. Challenges and probable solutions of those shall be realized.

Unit- I: Introduction:

Public Institutions: Definition, Types and Importance.

Unit- II: Major Constitutional Bodies:

Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Finance Commission of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Unit- III: Important Regulatory Bodies:

Reserve Bank of India, Central Bureau of Investigation, Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Unit- IV: Public Policy Think Tank Body:

NITI Aayog.



Unit- V: Challenges Faced by the Public Institutions and Reforms Required:

Challenges: Political and Bureaucratic Intervention, Corruption.

Reforms: Modernization and E-Governance, Transparency and Accountability.

References:

1. Rethinking Public Institutions in India. Devesh Kapur, Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Milan Vaishnav Eds. Oxford.
2. Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues. R K Arora & Rajni Goyal. Wishwa Prakashan.
3. Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India. Sudha Pai. Orient BlackSwan.
4. NITI Aayog and Planning Commission: Some Reflections. Keshava Dayal Saksena. Shipra.



SEMESTER- VII

Course Title (Major Course): Strategic Studies

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 702/ MJC-18

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course aims to give our students sufficient knowledge to understand History of Indian warfare as well as role of the Military in case emergency. Interesting thing is that, this course not discuss conflict only, path to peace will also be conferred.

Learning Outcome: After completing this course, students will be able to comprehend the causes for strategic action by political actors across the ages. They will also know the important facades of warfare. This course helps them to understand the complex substance of the contemporary international politics too.

UNIT-I Introduction to Strategic Studies:

Strategic Studies: Definition, Significance.

Basic Concepts on War, Battle, Tactics, Defence.

UNIT-II History of Indian Strategic Studies:

Military System in Vedic and Epic Period.

Kautilya's Concept on War.

The Rajput Warfare and art of Fighting with Particular Reference to the Battle of Tarain (1st).

The Maratha Warfare and art of fighting with particular reference to the Third battle of Panipat (1761).

Sikh Military System with special reference to the battle of Sobraon (1846AD).

UNIT-III National Security:



Origin, Concept of National Security. Objectives of India's National Security.

National Power and its Elements.

Threats to National Security: Military and Non-Military (Cyber Warfare and Terrorism).

UNIT-IV Military Psychology:

Definition and Scope.

Psychological Weapons: Propaganda, Rumour.

UNIT- V Methods to Settle Disputes:

Diplomacy.

Civil Society Initiatives.

References:

1. Arthashastra. Kautilya. Arushi Book Enterprises.
2. Sarkar Jadunath, Military History of India. M C Sarkar & Sons.
3. The Decisive Battles of India: From 1746 to 1849. G B Malleson.
4. International Relations. Palmer and Perkins. CBS Publishers & Distributors.
5. Diplomacy. Henry Kissinger. Simon & Schuster.
6. State and Government in Ancient India. A S Altekar. Motilal Banarasisidass.



Course Title (Major Course): Environment and Politics with Special Reference to India

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 703/ MJC-19

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objectives: The objective of this course is to sensitize the students about the different environmental issues and the initiatives of environmental preservation in India as well as in the global level. The course also discusses the rise and evolution of environmental movements in India. Further, students will be able to investigate how and why specific environmental issues are significant within contemporary global and national contexts.

Learning Outcomes: The outcome of this course is to help students to understand the present crisis of environment and their duties towards its protection. This course will equip the students with the knowledge and understanding needed for the protection of environment and sustainable development which is a key to the future of humankind.

Unit-I Basic Understanding of Environment:

Environment: Meaning, Features and its Importance.

Ecosystem and Ecology: Meaning, Properties and Dynamics.

Green Politics: Emergence and Significance.

Unit- II Global Environmental Issues and Initiatives:

Issues:

Climate Change and Global Warming.

Biodiversity Loss and Threats, Hot-Spot of Biodiversity.

Initiatives:

UN Conference on the Human Environment, 1972, Stockholm.

UNEP-World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, Rio.

World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, Johannesburg.

The Rio+20 Conference, 2012.

Millennium Development Goals, 2000 and Sustainable Development Goals, 2015.



Unit- III Major Environmental Movements in India:

Environmental Movements: Causes and Impact.

Bishnoi Movement, Chipko Movement, Silent Valley Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Unit- IV Institutional Measures for Environmental Protection in India Modelled on Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goals:

Constitutional Provisions: Article 14, 21, 48 A and 51 A (g) of the Indian Constitution.

Wildlife Protection Act (1972).

Environmental Protection Act (1986).

Forest Conservation Act (1980) (with Amendments of 1988).

National Environment Policy (2006).

National Green Tribunal Act (2010).

References:

1. Gadgil Madhav and Ramachandra Guha (1992). This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Barrow, C J. (2006) Environmental Management for Sustainable Development. Routledge, New York.
3. Dobson, Andrew. (2007). Green Political Thought. Routledge, New York.
4. Mallick, Krishna. (2021). Environmental movements in India: Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Navdanya, Amsterdam University Press, New Delhi.
5. Mitchell, R. B. (2010). International Politics and the Environment. SAGE, London.
6. Paul G. Harris (2023). Routledge Handbook of Global Environmental Politics, Routledge, New York.
7. Gleeson, B. and Low, N. (eds.) (1999). Global Ethics and Environment, Routledge, London.



8. M.A. Hajer (1995) *The Politics of Environmental Discourse: Ecological Modernization Policy Process*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
9. Rangarajan Mahesh (ed.) (2009) *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*, Pearsons, India.
10. Adams, W.M. (1991) *Green Development: Environment. and Sustainability in the Third World*, Routledge, London.



SEMESTER- VII

Course Title (Major Course): Disaster Management and the Role of the State

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 704/ MJC-20

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: This course has primary objective to gather knowledge on the different types of disasters. Growing awareness and reduce hazard by building ability are also the key objective of this course. Not only bounded within the definition, solutions of those disasters are also discussed.

Learning Outcome: After completion of the course, they will become resourceful on the linkages between risk lessening measures and risk mitigation. They will also know effect of disaster on environment. Importance of sustainable development also to be acquired by them.

Unit- I: Disaster:

Definition. Key Concepts on Hazards, Disasters, Vulnerability, Resilience, Capacity Building.

Unit- II: Natural Disaster:

Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunamis, Floods, Drought.

Unit- III: Anthropogenic Disaster:

Industrial and Chemical, Nuclear, Building Collapses, Air, Water, Soil Contamination.

Unit-IV: Disaster Management:

Meaning, Objectives, Basic Principles and Scope.

Elements of Disaster Management.

Disaster Risk and Vulnerability.



UNIT-V Relief Administration in India:

The Disaster Management Act, 2005

Various Bodies at National, State and District Levels.

National Disaster Management Guidelines on Comprehensive Disaster Victim Identification and Management.

References:

1. Disaster Management Act, 2023.
2. Bell, F.G., “Geological Hazards: Their assessment, avoidance and mitigation”, E & FN SPON Routledge, London. 1999
3. Damon, P. Copola, (2006) Introduction to International Disaster Management, Butterworth Heineman.
4. Dr. Mrinalini Pandey, Disaster Management Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
5. Gupta A.K., Niar S.S and Chatterjee S. (2013) Disaster management and Risk Reduction, Role of Environmental Knowledge, Narosa Publishing House.
6. Jagbir Singh, Disaster Management: Future Challenges and Opportunities K W Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
7. Murthy D.B.N. (2012) Disaster Management, Deep and Deep Publication PVT. Ltd. New Delhi.



SEMESTER- VII

Course Title (Minor Course): Public Institutions in India: Structure and Functions

Course Code: A/ PLS/ 705/ MN-7

Credit: 04

Contact Hours/week: 04

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Learning Objective: Provide an understanding on the concept of public institutions as well as their varieties. Students will familiarize about the process of influence made by the public officials and public institutions with each other. Evaluation of the role of policy formulators will also be grasped by them.

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Reforms: Modernization and E-Governance, Transparency and Accountability.



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3. Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India. Sudha Pai. Orient BlackSwan.
4. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India: A Thematic History 1990-2007. Vijay Kumar. APH Publishing Corporation.
