**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**GK: Gourgopal Kar**

**RR: Rudra Prasad Roy**

**BN: Bimal Narayan Nanda**

**JJ: Joydev Jana**

**GA: Goutam Acharya**

**SM: Srikanta Mandal**

**SSM: Samya Sundar Mahato**

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| **Egra S.S.B. College****Department of Political science****Session—2018—2019** |
| Semester-I |
| Paper | Teacher | Detailed Syllabus |
| CC—1: Understanding Political | GK | Unit-I: Introducing Political Theory1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’
2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
3. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Post Modern
 |
| RR | Unit—II: Political Theory and PracticeThe Grammar Of Democracy1. Democracy: The history of an idea
2. Procedural Democracy and its critic
3. Participation and Representation
 |
| CC—2: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India | BN | Unit-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution1. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 |
| JJ | Unit-II: Organs of Government1. The Legislature: Parliament
2. The Executive: President and Prime Minister
3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Federalism and Decentralization1. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
2. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
 |
| GE—1: Nationalism in India | GA | Unit-I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in IndiaNationalism, Imperialism, Marxism, and Subaltern Interpretations |
| JJ | Unit-II: Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth CenturyMajor Social and Religious Movements in 19th century |
| RR | Unit-III: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India
2. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement
 |
| JJ | Unit-IV: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. The Women’s Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact
2. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics
3. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements
 |
| BN | Unit-V: Partition and Independence1. Communalism in Indian Politics
2. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition
 |
|  |  | Part—II (2nd Year) |
| Paper-III: Political Theory | BN | Group-A1. Nature of politics - approaches to the study of politics: Traditional, Behavioural and Post-behavioural.
2. Theories of the state: idealist, individualist, socialist.
3. State, law and legal imperatives: the concept of sovereignty: monistic and pluralistic; crises of state sovereignty.
4. Political Power and Political Authority.
5. Relation between the state and the individual: liberty, equality, rights and justice; concepts and their inter-relations.
6. Nationalism and internationalism.
7. Political obligation and the right of resistance (Green and Barker’s views).
8. Theories of Democracy: Protective, Developmental and Participatory.
9. . Empirical Political Theories: Systems Analysis, Structural - Functionalism and Communications theory.
 |
| GK | Group-B1. Marxian approach to the study of politics - dialectical and historical materialism – relationship between base and super structure.
2. Marx’s analysis of the rise and development of capitalism, contradictions of capitalism.
3. Theory of class and class struggle.
4. Marxist theory of state: Marx, Engels and Lenin.
5. Marx and the concept of freedom and democracy.
6. Marxian theory of revolution - contributions of Lenin and Mao.
7. Some major debates in Marxism: Lenin-Rosa debate on Party; Stalin – Trotsky, debate on Socialism in one Country.
8. Objectives of socialist society.
 |
| Paper-IV: Comparative Governments and Politics | GA | Group-A1. Comparative Government - Distinction between comparative government and comparative politics – significance of studying comparative government and politics.
2. Nature of Liberal (UK, USA and Switzerland) and Socialist (PRC) political systems - their distinguishing features with special reference to Convention; Rule of Law, Parliamentary Sovereignty (UK); Separation of Powers; Checks and Balances; Judicial Review (USA); Referendum and Initiative; Landsgemend (Switzerland) : General Principles; Democratic Centralism; role of the Communist Party and Central Military Commission (PRC).
3. Federal and Unitary systems: Federalism in USA and Switzerland: nature of unitarism – UK and PRC.
4. Parliamentary and Presidential systems: (a) comparative study of British and American practices. (b) American and Swiss presidential system; (c) Unique position of PRC.
5. Party system: Comparative study of UK, USA, Switzerland and PRC.
6. Interest groups: their role and performance in UK and USA.
 |
| BN | Group-B1. Legislature in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C. - composition and functions of the Legislative Chambers – Role of Second Chamber in U.K., U.S.A. and Switzerland Committee System in U.K. and U.S.A. - role of Speakers in Parliamentary and Presidential systems.
2. Executive in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and PRC.
3. UK. : Crown, Prime Minister and Cabinet.
4. US.A. : President and Cabinet.
5. Switzerland: Federal Council: composition, powers and fictions.
6. P.R.C. : State Council.
7. Comparative study of (i) British Crown and American Presidency; (ii) British Prime Minister and American President; (iii) British and American Cabinet systems; (iv) U.S. President and Swiss; Federal Council.
8. Relations between Executive and Legislature in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C.
9. Judiciary in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C (with special reference to the Procuratorate).
10. Rights and duties of the citizens of U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C. : a comparative study
 |
| Paper-V: International Relations | RR | Group-A1. Nature and scope of International Relations: a brief outline of its evolution.
2. Theories of International Relations: (a) Realism; (b) Liberalism; (c) World Systems theory.
3. Basic concepts: (a) Balance of Power; (b) Unipolarity, Bipolarity and Multipolarity (c) Neo-Colonialism; (d) Globalization. (e) Regionalism.
4. Foreign Policy: Concept and techniques: Diplomacy, propaganda, military.
5. Issues in international relations: Terrorism; Environment; Human Rights.
6. Actors in international Relations: (a) State as an actor; evolution of the nation state system - crisis of the nation state; (b) Non-state actors and transnational actors in world politics.
 |
|  | JJ | Group-B1. Cold war and its evolution: an outline; understanding the post-cold war world - an overview; Relevance of NAM.
2. Regional organizations: SAARC; ASEAN; EU.
3. India’s foreign policy: Basic principles, and objectives; evolution.
4. India’s bilateral relations with USA, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
5. Foreign policies of USA, Russia and China.
6. UNO: Its genesis, purposes and principles; composition, functions and role of different organs.
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|  |  | Part—III (3rd Year) |
| Paper-VI: Society, State and Politics | RR | Group-A1. The study of society and human relationship – social basis of politics – State Civil Society Relation.
2. Nationalism – Nationalism in the West and the Third World – Ethnicity and Nationalism.
3. Social inequality and politics: Caste, Class and Power Politics, Gender- Question and Women’s Empowerment.
4. Identity Politics: Basic Components.
5. Religion, Perspectives and Politics: religion in society: Marxist and Non-Marxist – Secular and the theocratic Politics.
6. Social and Political Definition and Types: determinants and social changes, evolution and revolution as forms of social change. Trends in Political Change.

Group-B1. Classification and types of political systems.
2. Political culture and political socialization.
3. Political Process: Political Participation, Political Mobilization and Political Communication.
4. Groups in Politics – Interest Groups, Pressure Groups.
5. Political Parties: Definition, Functions and Types.
6. Modernization and Political Development.
 |
| Paper-VII: Public Administration | BN | Group-ATheories and Concepts1. Public Administration: meaning, nature, scope, public vs. Private Administration.
2. Evolution of discipline – Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration – Present Trends.
3. Concepts and Principles: Hierarchy, Unity and Command, Span of Control, Supervision, Authority and Responsibility, Leadership, Delegation and Decentralization.
4. Structure of Organization: Line and Staff. Chief Executives – types and functions, Auxiliaries, Departments, Boards and Commissions.
5. Administrative Processes: Decision making, Co-ordination, Control, Communication and Accountability.
6. People’s participation in Administration: Concepts, Types and Constraints.
7. Bureaucratic theory of Organization of Max Weber.
8. Administration is Socialist Countries: Feminist principles of Socialist Management, Chinese administrative system.
 |
|  | JJ | Group-BIndia Administration1. Evolution of Indian Administration: Legacies of the British rule.
2. Organization of the Central Government: Cabinet Secretariat, Central Secretariat, PMO.
3. Organization of the State Governments: State Secretariat and the Chief Secretary, the Divisional Commissioner.
4. Financial Administration: Concept of Budget and its implications.
5. Public Personal Administration in India: Evolution, Classification and recruitment of Civil Services.
6. Local Self-Governance: Panchayats and Municipalities – Organization and major functions (with particular reference to West Bengal).
7. Planning and Plan Administration: Central Sate and District – National Development Council, Planning Commission, District Planning Committees.
8. Issues in Administration: Politicians-administrator relationship, Generalist-Specialist debate, Administrative reforms and Redressal of Citizen’s Governances – Lokpal and Lokayuts, Mechanism for Consumer protection, Corruption in Administration.
 |
| Paper-VIII: Colonialism and Nationalism in India | GK | Group-A1. Colonialism and Nationalism: Conceptual Clarity – a) Basic tenets of Colonialism b) Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India – Liberal and Marxist.
2. Foundations of Colonial Rule in India: Legal Foundations of the Colonial State; major Constitutional developments.
3. Major Social and Religious movements in India: BrahmoSamaj, AryaSamaj and Aligarh Movement.
4. The early phase of anti-Colonial struggle: Great Revolt in 1857, Tribal and Peasant Uprisings.
5. Awakening of Indian Nationalism and Birth of Indian National Congress in different ideological streams in the National Movement: Moderates and Extremists, revolutionary radicals; Formation of the Muslim League.
6. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Home Rule Movement.
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|  | GA | Group-B1. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Khilafat and Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India Movement.
2. Socialist Alternatives: Congress Socialists & Communists.
3. Social and Political Movements: (a) The Women’s participation in national movement and its impact. (b) The Dalit Movements. (c) Peasant and Working Class movements.
4. Communalism in Indian Politics: Hindu Nationalism and Muslim Responses; The Secular Trends.
5. Azad Hind Fauz, INA Trial and RIN uprising.
6. Partition and Independence: the two-Nation theory, partition and the transfer of power.
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|  |  | Semester-II |
| CC—3: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | GA | Section-A: Core Concepts1. Importance of Freedom
2. Negative Freedom: Liberty
3. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent1. Significance of Equality
2. Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity
3. Political equality
4. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Important Issue: Affirmative action |
| RR | 1. Indispensability of Justice
2. Procedural Justice
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice

Important Issue: Capital punishment1. The Universality of Rights
2. Natural Rights
3. Moral and Legal Rights
4. Three Generations of Rights
5. Rights and Obligations

Important Issue: Rights of the girl child |
| GK | Section-B: Major Debates1. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.
2. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.
3. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.
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| CC—4: Political Process in India | JJ | 1. Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions1. Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion1. Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation1. Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism |
| BN | 1. Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste1. Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class1. The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions |
| GE—2: Governance: issues and challenges | RR | 1. Government and governance: concepts

Role of State in the Era of GlobalisationState, Market and Civil Society1. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts; Electronic Governance; Citizens Charter & Right to Information; Corporate Social Responsibility |
| GA | 1. Governance and development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance |
| JJ | 1. Environmental governance

Human-Environment Interaction; Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development1. Local governance

Democratic decentralisation; People's Participation in Governance |

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| GA | Unit-III: Federalism and Decentralization1. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
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| GE—1: Nationalism in India | GA | Unit-I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in IndiaNationalism, Imperialism, Marxism, and Subaltern Interpretations |
| JJ | Unit-II: Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth CenturyMajor Social and Religious Movements in 19th century |
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3. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements
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| BN | Unit-V: Partition and Independence1. Communalism in Indian Politics
2. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition
 |
|  |  | Semester III |
| CC-5: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics | SSM | Unit-I: Understanding Comparative Politics1. Nature and Scope
2. Going beyond Eurocentrism
 |
| BN | UNIT-II: Historical Context of Modern Government1. Capitalism: Meaning and Development: Globalization
2. Socialism: Meaning, Growth and Development
3. Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms of Colonialism; Anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Themes for Comparative AnalysisA comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China. |
| CC-6: Perspectives on Public Administration | JJ | Unit-I: Public administration as a disciplineMeaning, Dimensions and Significance of the DisciplinePublic and Private AdministrationEvolution of Public Administration |
| RR | Unit-II: Theoretical perspectivesClassical theories:Scientific management (F.W.Taylor)Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)Neo-classical Theories:Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)Contemporary Theories:Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)Unit-III: Public PolicyConcept, relevance and approachesFormulation, implementation and evaluationUnit-IV: Major approaches in public administrationNew Public AdministrationNew Public ManagementNew Public Service ApproachGood GovernanceFeminist Perspectives |
| CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History | SM | Unit-A: Studying International Relations1. How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis
2. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System
3. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia
4. Post-Westphalia

Unit-B: Theoretical Perspectives1. Theoretical Perspectives
2. Liberalism & Neoliberalism
3. Marxist Approaches
4. Feminist Perspectives
5. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South
 |
| SSM | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. World War I: Causes and Consequences
2. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
3. Rise of Fascism / Nazism
4. World War II: Causes and Consequences
 |
| GK | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. Cold War: Different Phases
2. Emergence of the Third World
3. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War
4. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power
 |
| SEC-1: Public Opinion and Survey Research | RR | Unit-I: Introduction to the courseDefinition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion pollUnit-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling1. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
2. Sampling error and non-response
3. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

Unit-V: Interpreting pollsPrediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfallsPolitics of interpreting polling |
| SM | Unit-III: Survey Research1. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
2. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.
 |
| SSM | Unit-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis1. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
2. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics
 |
| GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World | RR | Unit-I: Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development1. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
2. Critique of Development: Narmada BachaoAndolan
 |
| BN | Unit-II: Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action1. Theory of Satyagraha
2. Satyagraha in Action
3. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
4. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
5. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity
 |
| SSM | Unit-III: Gandhi’s Legacy1. Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther ling)
2. The Pacifist Movement
3. Women’s Movements
4. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture
 |
| SM | Unit-IV: Gandhi and the Idea of Political1. Swaraj
2. Swadeshi
 |
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5. Azad Hind Fauz, INA Trial and RIN uprising.
6. Partition and Independence: the two-Nation theory, partition and the transfer of power.
 |
|  |  | Semester-II |
| CC—3: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | GA | Section-A: Core Concepts1. Importance of Freedom
2. Negative Freedom: Liberty
3. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent1. Significance of Equality
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4. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Important Issue: Affirmative action |
| RR | 1. Indispensability of Justice
2. Procedural Justice
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice

Important Issue: Capital punishment1. The Universality of Rights
2. Natural Rights
3. Moral and Legal Rights
4. Three Generations of Rights
5. Rights and Obligations

Important Issue: Rights of the girl child |
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| CC—4: Political Process in India | JJ | 1. Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions1. Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion1. Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation1. Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism |
| BN | 1. Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste1. Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class1. The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions |
| GE—2: Governance: issues and challenges | RR | 1. Government and governance: concepts

Role of State in the Era of GlobalisationState, Market and Civil Society1. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts; Electronic Governance; Citizens Charter & Right to Information; Corporate Social Responsibility |
| GA | 1. Governance and development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance |
| JJ | 1. Environmental governance

Human-Environment Interaction; Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development1. Local governance

Democratic decentralisation; People's Participation in Governance |
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|  |  | Semester IV |
| CC-9: Public Policy and Administration in India | RR | Unit-I: Public Policy1. Definition, characteristics and models
2. Public Policy Process in Indi

Unit-II: Decentralization1. Meaning, significance and approaches and types
2. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

Unit-III: Budget1. Concept and Significance of Budget
2. Budget Cycle in India
3. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting

Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration Interface1. Public Service Delivery
2. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E- Governance

Unit-V: Social Welfare Administration1. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
2. Social Welfare Policies:

Education: Right to Education,Health: National Health Mission,Food: Right to Food SecurityEmployment: MNREGA |
| CC-10: Global Politics | BN | Unit-I: Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives1. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
2. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
3. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,
4. World Bank, WTO, TNCs
5. Cultural and Technological Dimension
6. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
 |
| SM | Unit-II: Contemporary Global Issues1. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate
2. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
3. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
4. Migration
5. Human Security
 |
| SSM | Unit-III: Global Shifts: Power and Governance |
| SEC-2: Legislative Pactices and Procedures | SSM | Unit-I: Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governanceMembers of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self - government from ZilaParishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.Unit-II: Supporting the legislative processHow a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.Unit-III: Supporting the Legislative CommitteesTypes of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation. |
| SM | Unit-IV: Reading the Budget DocumentOverview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.Unit-V: Support in media monitoring and communicationTypes of media and their significance for legislators; Basics of communication in print and electronic media. |
| GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts | SSM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])

Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
| SM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
2. Millennium Development Goals

Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
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 |
| CC—2: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India | BN | Unit-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution1. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 |
| JJ | Unit-II: Organs of Government1. The Legislature: Parliament
2. The Executive: President and Prime Minister
3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Federalism and Decentralization1. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
2. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
 |
| GE—1: Nationalism in India | GA | Unit-I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in IndiaNationalism, Imperialism, Marxism, and Subaltern Interpretations |
| JJ | Unit-II: Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth CenturyMajor Social and Religious Movements in 19th century |
| RR | Unit-III: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India
2. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement
 |
| JJ | Unit-IV: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. The Women’s Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact
2. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics
3. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements
 |
| BN | Unit-V: Partition and Independence1. Communalism in Indian Politics
2. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition
 |
|  |  | Semester III |
| CC-5: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics | SSM | Unit-I: Understanding Comparative Politics1. Nature and Scope
2. Going beyond Eurocentrism
 |
| BN | UNIT-II: Historical Context of Modern Government1. Capitalism: Meaning and Development: Globalization
2. Socialism: Meaning, Growth and Development
3. Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms of Colonialism; Anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Themes for Comparative AnalysisA comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China. |
| CC-6: Perspectives on Public Administration | JJ | Unit-I: Public administration as a disciplineMeaning, Dimensions and Significance of the DisciplinePublic and Private AdministrationEvolution of Public Administration |
| RR | Unit-II: Theoretical perspectivesClassical theories:Scientific management (F.W.Taylor)Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)Neo-classical Theories:Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)Contemporary Theories:Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)Unit-III: Public PolicyConcept, relevance and approachesFormulation, implementation and evaluationUnit-IV: Major approaches in public administrationNew Public AdministrationNew Public ManagementNew Public Service ApproachGood GovernanceFeminist Perspectives |
| CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History | SM | Unit-A: Studying International Relations1. How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis
2. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System
3. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia
4. Post-Westphalia

Unit-B: Theoretical Perspectives1. Theoretical Perspectives
2. Liberalism & Neoliberalism
3. Marxist Approaches
4. Feminist Perspectives
5. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South
 |
| SSM | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. World War I: Causes and Consequences
2. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
3. Rise of Fascism / Nazism
4. World War II: Causes and Consequences
 |
| GK | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. Cold War: Different Phases
2. Emergence of the Third World
3. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War
4. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power
 |
| SEC-1: Public Opinion and Survey Research | RR | Unit-I: Introduction to the courseDefinition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion pollUnit-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling1. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
2. Sampling error and non-response
3. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

Unit-V: Interpreting pollsPrediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfallsPolitics of interpreting polling |
| SM | Unit-III: Survey Research1. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
2. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.
 |
| SSM | Unit-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis1. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
2. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics
 |
| GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World | RR | Unit-I: Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development1. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
2. Critique of Development: Narmada BachaoAndolan
 |
| BN | Unit-II: Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action1. Theory of Satyagraha
2. Satyagraha in Action
3. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
4. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
5. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity
 |
| SSM | Unit-III: Gandhi’s Legacy1. Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther ling)
2. The Pacifist Movement
3. Women’s Movements
4. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture
 |
| SM | Unit-IV: Gandhi and the Idea of Political1. Swaraj
2. Swadeshi
 |
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|  |  | Semester V |
| CC-11: Classical Political Philosophy | RR | Unit-I: Text and InterpretationUnit-II: AntiquityPlato:- Philosophy and Politics, Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, CommunismPresentation theme: Critique of Democracy; Women and Guardianship, CensorshipAristotle:- Forms, Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and HouseholdPresentation themes: Classification of governments; man as zoon politikonUnit-III: Interlude:Machiavelli:- Virtu, Religion, Republicanism,Presentation themes: morality and statecraft; vice and virtueUnit-IV: Possessive IndividualismHobbes:- Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, StatePresentation themes: State of nature; social contract; Leviathan; atomistic individuals.Locke: Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property,Presentation themes: Natural rights; right to dissent; justification of property |
| CC-12: Indian Political Thought-I | GK | Unit-I: Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought1. Brahmanic and Shramanic
2. Islamic and Syncretic.

Unit-II: VedVyasa (Shantiparva): RajadharmaUnit-III: Manu: Social LawsUnit-IV: Kautilya: Theory of State |
| GA | Unit-V: Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya): Theory of kingshipUnit-VI: Barani: Ideal PolityUnit-VII: AbulFazal: MonarchyUnit-VIII: Kabir: Syncretism |
| DSE-1: India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World | SSM | Unit-I: India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global PowerUnit-II: India’s Relations with the USA and USSR/RussiaUnit-III: India’s Engagements with China |
| SM | Unit-IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional StrategiesUnit-V: India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security RegimesUnit-VI: India in the Contemporary Multipolar World |
| DSE-2: United Nations and Global Conflicts | JJ | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])
4. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
5. Millennium Development Goals
 |
| BN | Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia

Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
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|  |  | Semester-II |
| CC—3: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | GA | Section-A: Core Concepts1. Importance of Freedom
2. Negative Freedom: Liberty
3. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent1. Significance of Equality
2. Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity
3. Political equality
4. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Important Issue: Affirmative action |
| RR | 1. Indispensability of Justice
2. Procedural Justice
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice

Important Issue: Capital punishment1. The Universality of Rights
2. Natural Rights
3. Moral and Legal Rights
4. Three Generations of Rights
5. Rights and Obligations

Important Issue: Rights of the girl child |
| GK | Section-B: Major Debates1. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.
2. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.
3. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.
 |
| CC—4: Political Process in India | JJ | 1. Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions1. Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion1. Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation1. Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism |
| BN | 1. Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste1. Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class1. The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions |
| GE—2: Governance: issues and challenges | RR | 1. Government and governance: concepts

Role of State in the Era of GlobalisationState, Market and Civil Society1. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts; Electronic Governance; Citizens Charter & Right to Information; Corporate Social Responsibility |
| GA | 1. Governance and development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance |
| JJ | 1. Environmental governance

Human-Environment Interaction; Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development1. Local governance

Democratic decentralisation; People's Participation in Governance |
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|  |  | Semester IV |
| CC-8: Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective | GK | Unit-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics1. Political Culture
2. New Institutionalism

Unit-II: Electoral SystemDefinition and Procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)Unit-III: Party System: Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties |
| SM | Unit-IV: Nation-state: What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts ‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debatesUnit-V: Democratization: Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countriesUnit-VI: Federalism: Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power. |
| CC-9: Public Policy and Administration in India | SSM | Unit-I: Public Policy1. Definition, characteristics and models
2. Public Policy Process in Indi

Unit-II: Decentralization1. Meaning, significance and approaches and types
2. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

Unit-III: Budget1. Concept and Significance of Budget
2. Budget Cycle in India
3. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting

Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration Interface1. Public Service Delivery
2. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E- Governance
 |
| GA | Unit-V: Social Welfare Administration1. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
2. Social Welfare Policies:

Education: Right to Education,Health: National Health Mission,Food: Right to Food SecurityEmployment: MNREGA |
| CC-10: Global Politics | BN | Unit-I: Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives1. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
2. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
3. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,
4. World Bank, WTO, TNCs
5. Cultural and Technological Dimension
6. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
 |
| SM | Unit-II: Contemporary Global Issues1. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate
2. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
3. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
4. Migration
5. Human Security
 |
| SSM | Unit-III: Global Shifts: Power and Governance |
| SEC-2: Legislative Pactices and Procedures | SSM | Unit-I: Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governanceMembers of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self - government from ZilaParishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.Unit-II: Supporting the legislative processHow a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.Unit-III: Supporting the Legislative CommitteesTypes of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation. |
| SM | Unit-IV: Reading the Budget DocumentOverview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.Unit-V: Support in media monitoring and communicationTypes of media and their significance for legislators; Basics of communication in print and electronic media. |
| GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts | SSM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])

Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
| SM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
2. Millennium Development Goals

Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
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|  |  | Semester VI |
| CC-13: Modern Political Philosophy | GK | Unit-I: Modernity and its discoursesThis section will introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity. Two essential readings have been prescribed.Unit-II: Romantics1. Jean Jacques Rousseau:- Presentation themes: General Will; local or direct democracy; selfgovernment; origin of inequality
2. Mary Wollstonecraft:- Presentation themes: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau’s idea of education; legal rights
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Liberal socialistJohn Stuart Mill:- Presentation themes: Liberty, suffrage and subjection of women, right of minorities; utility principle.Unit-IV: Radicals1. Karl Marx:- Presentation themes: Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism; class struggle
2. Alexandra Kollontai:- Presentation themes: Winged and wingless Eros; proletarian woman; socialization of housework; disagreement with Lenin
 |
| CC-14: Indian Political Thought-II | SM | Unit-I: Introduction to Modern Indian Political ThoughtUnit-II: Rammohan Roy: RightsUnit-III: PanditaRamabai: GenderUnit-IV: Vivekananda: Ideal SocietyUnit-V: Gandhi: SwarajUnit-VI: Ambedkar: Social JusticeUnit-VII: Tagore: Critique of NationalismUnit-VIII: Iqbal: CommunityUnit-IX: Savarkar: HindutvaUnit-X: Nehru: SecularismUnit-XI: Lohia: Socialism |
| DSE-3: Women, Power and Politics | SSM | Unit-I: Groundings1. Patriarchy: (a) Sex-Gender Debates (b) Public and Private (c) Power
2. Feminism
3. Family, Community, State: (a) Family (b) Community (c) State

Unit-II: Movements and Issues1. History of the Women’s Movement in India
2. Violence against women
3. Work and Labour
4. Visible and Invisible work
5. Reproductive and care work
6. Reproductive and care work
 |
| DSE-4: Project Work | BN |  |
| JJ |  |

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| **Egra S.S.B. College****Department of Political science****Session—2021-2022** |
| Semester-I |
| Paper | Teacher | Detailed Syllabus |
| CC—1: Understanding Political | SM | Unit-I: Introducing Political Theory1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’
2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
 |
| SSM | Unit-I: Introducing Political Theory1. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
2. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Post Modern
 |
| GK | Unit—II: Political Theory and PracticeThe Grammar Of Democracy1. Democracy: The history of an idea
2. Procedural Democracy and its critic
3. Participation and Representation
 |
| CC—2: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India | BN | Unit-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution1. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 |
| JJ | Unit-II: Organs of Government1. The Legislature: Parliament
2. The Executive: President and Prime Minister
3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Federalism and Decentralization1. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
2. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
 |
| GE—1: Nationalism in India | BN | Unit-I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in IndiaNationalism, Imperialism, Marxism, and Subaltern Interpretations |
| Unit-II: Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth CenturyMajor Social and Religious Movements in 19th century |
| GK | Unit-III: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India
2. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement
 |
| JJ | Unit-IV: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. The Women’s Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact
2. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics
3. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements
 |
| GA | Unit-V: Partition and Independence1. Communalism in Indian Politics
2. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition
 |
|  |  | Semester III |
| CC-5: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics | BN | Unit-I: Understanding Comparative Politics1. Nature and Scope
2. Going beyond Euro-centrism

Unit-II: Historical Context of Modern Government1. Capitalism: Meaning and Development: Globalization
2. Socialism: Meaning, Growth and Development
3. Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms of Colonialism; Anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Themes for Comparative AnalysisA comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China. |
| CC-6: Perspectives on Public Administration | GK | Unit-I: Public administration as a disciplineMeaning, Dimensions and Significance of the DisciplinePublic and Private AdministrationEvolution of Public AdministrationUnit-II: Theoretical perspectivesScientific management (F.W.Taylor)Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)Neo-classical Theories:Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)Contemporary Theories:Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker) |
| JJ | Unit-III: Public PolicyConcept, relevance and approachesFormulation, implementation and evaluationUnit-IV: Major approaches in public administrationNew Public AdministrationNew Public ManagementNew Public Service ApproachGood GovernanceFeminist Perspectives |
| CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History | SM | Unit-A: Studying International Relations1. How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis
2. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System
3. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia
4. Post-Westphalia

Unit-B: Theoretical Perspectives1. Theoretical Perspectives
2. Liberalism & Neoliberalism
3. Marxist Approaches
4. Feminist Perspectives
5. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South
 |
| SSMGK | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. World War I: Causes and Consequences
2. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
3. Rise of Fascism / Nazism
4. World War II: Causes and Consequences
5. Cold War: Different Phases
6. Emergence of the Third World
7. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War
8. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power
 |
| SEC-1: Public Opinion and Survey Research | BN | Unit-I: Introduction to the courseDefinition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion pollUnit-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling1. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
2. Sampling error and non-response
3. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

Unit-III: Survey Research1. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
2. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

Unit-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis1. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
2. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

Unit-V: Interpreting pollsPrediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfallsPolitics of interpreting polling |
| GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World | SSMBNSSM | Unit-I: Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development1. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
2. Critique of Development: Narmada BachaoAndolan

Unit-II: Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action1. Theory of Satyagraha
2. Satyagraha in Action
3. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
4. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
5. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity

Unit-III: Gandhi’s Legacy1. Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther ling)
2. The Pacifist Movement
3. Women’s Movements
4. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture
 |
| GK | Unit-IV: Gandhi and the Idea of Political1. Swaraj
2. Swadeshi
 |
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|  |  | Semester V |
| CC-11: Classical Political Philosophy | RR | Unit-I: Text and InterpretationUnit-II: AntiquityPlato:- Philosophy and Politics, Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, CommunismPresentation theme: Critique of Democracy; Women and Guardianship, CensorshipAristotle:- Forms, Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and HouseholdPresentation themes: Classification of governments; man as zoon politikonUnit-III: Interlude:Machiavelli:- Virtu, Religion, Republicanism,Presentation themes: morality and statecraft; vice and virtue |
| JJ | Unit-IV: Possessive IndividualismHobbes:- Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, StatePresentation themes: State of nature; social contract; Leviathan; atomistic individuals.Locke: Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property,Presentation themes: Natural rights; right to dissent; justification of property |
| CC-12: Indian Political Thought-I | GK | Unit-I: Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought1. Brahmanic and Shramanic
2. Islamic and Syncretic.

Unit-II: VedVyasa (Shantiparva): RajadharmaUnit-III: Manu: Social LawsUnit-IV: Kautilya: Theory of State |
| GA | Unit-V: Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya): Theory of kingshipUnit-VI: Barani: Ideal PolityUnit-VII: AbulFazal: MonarchyUnit-VIII: Kabir: Syncretism |
| DSE-1: India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World | SSMSM | Unit-I: India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global PowerUnit-II: India’s Relations with the USA and USSR/RussiaUnit-III: India’s Engagements with ChinaUnit-IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional StrategiesUnit-V: India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security RegimesUnit-VI: India in the Contemporary Multipolar World |
| DSE-2: United Nations and Global Conflicts | JJ | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])
4. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
5. Millennium Development Goals
 |
| SM | Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia

Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
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|  |  | Semester-II |
| CC—3: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | GA | Section-A: Core Concepts1. Importance of Freedom
2. Negative Freedom: Liberty
3. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent1. Significance of Equality
2. Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity
3. Political equality
4. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Important Issue: Affirmative action |
| SM | 1. Indispensability of Justice
2. Procedural Justice
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice

Important Issue: Capital punishment1. The Universality of Rights
2. Natural Rights
3. Moral and Legal Rights
4. Three Generations of Rights
5. Rights and Obligations

Important Issue: Rights of the girl child |
| GK | Section-B: Major Debates1. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.
2. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.
3. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.
 |
| CC—4: Political Process in India | JJ | 1. Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions1. Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion1. Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation1. Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism |
| BN | 1. Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste1. Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class1. The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions |
| GE—2: Governance: issues and challenges | SSM | 1. Government and governance: concepts

Role of State in the Era of GlobalisationState, Market and Civil Society1. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts; Electronic Governance; Citizens Charter & Right to Information; Corporate Social Responsibility |
| SMJJ | 1. Governance and development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance1. Environmental governance

Human-Environment Interaction; Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development1. Local governance

Democratic decentralisation; People's Participation in Governance |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Semester IV |
| CC-8: Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective | GK | Unit-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics1. Political Culture
2. New Institutionalism

Unit-II: Electoral SystemDefinition and Procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)Unit-III: Party System: Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties |
| SM | Unit-IV: Nation-state: What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts ‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debatesUnit-V: Democratization: Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countriesUnit-VI: Federalism: Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power. |
| CC-9: Public Policy and Administration in India | SSM | Unit-I: Public Policy1. Definition, characteristics and models
2. Public Policy Process in Indi

Unit-II: Decentralization1. Meaning, significance and approaches and types
2. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

Unit-III: Budget1. Concept and Significance of Budget
2. Budget Cycle in India
3. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting

Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration Interface1. Public Service Delivery
2. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E- Governance
 |
| GA | Unit-V: Social Welfare Administration1. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
2. Social Welfare Policies:

Education: Right to Education,Health: National Health Mission,Food: Right to Food SecurityEmployment: MNREGA |
| CC-10: Global Politics | BN | Unit-I: Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives1. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
2. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
3. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,
4. World Bank, WTO, TNCs
5. Cultural and Technological Dimension
6. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
 |
| SSM | Unit-II: Contemporary Global Issues1. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate
2. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
3. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
4. Migration
5. Human Security

Unit-III: Global Shifts: Power and Governance |
| SEC-2: Legislative Practices and Procedures | JJ | Unit-I: Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governanceMembers of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self - government from ZilaParishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.Unit-II: Supporting the legislative processHow a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations. |
| SM | Unit-III: Supporting the Legislative CommitteesTypes of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.Unit-IV: Reading the Budget DocumentOverview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.Unit-V: Support in media monitoring and communicationTypes of media and their significance for legislators; Basics of communication in print and electronic media. |
| GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts | SSM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])

Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
| SM | Unit-I: The United Nations1. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
2. Millennium Development Goals

Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
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|  |  | Semester VI |
| CC-13: Modern Political Philosophy | GK | Unit-I: Modernity and its discoursesThis section will introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity. Two essential readings have been prescribed.Unit-II: Romantics1. Jean Jacques Rousseau:- Presentation themes: General Will; local or direct democracy; selfgovernment; origin of inequality
2. Mary Wollstonecraft:- Presentation themes: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau’s idea of education; legal rights
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Liberal socialistJohn Stuart Mill:- Presentation themes: Liberty, suffrage and subjection of women, right of minorities; utility principle.Unit-IV: Radicals1. Karl Marx:- Presentation themes: Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism; class struggle
2. Alexandra Kollontai:- Presentation themes: Winged and wingless Eros; proletarian woman; socialization of housework; disagreement with Lenin
 |
| CC-14: Indian Political Thought-II | SM | Unit-I: Introduction to Modern Indian Political ThoughtUnit-II: Rammohan Roy: RightsUnit-III: PanditaRamabai: GenderUnit-IV: Vivekananda: Ideal SocietyUnit-V: Gandhi: SwarajUnit-VI: Ambedkar: Social JusticeUnit-VII: Tagore: Critique of NationalismUnit-VIII: Iqbal: CommunityUnit-IX: Savarkar: HindutvaUnit-X: Nehru: SecularismUnit-XI: Lohia: Socialism |
| DSE-3: Women, Power and Politics | SSM | Unit-I: Groundings1. Patriarchy: (a) Sex-Gender Debates (b) Public and Private (c) Power
2. Feminism
3. Family, Community, State: (a) Family (b) Community (c) State

Unit-II: Movements and Issues1. History of the Women’s Movement in India
2. Violence against women
3. Work and Labour
4. Visible and Invisible work
5. Reproductive and care work
6. Reproductive and care work
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| DSE-4: Project Work | BN |  |
| JJ |  |

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| **Egra S.S.B. College****Department of Political science****Session—2022-2023** |
| Semester-I |
| Paper | Teacher | Detailed Syllabus |
| CC—1: Understanding Political | SM | Unit-I: Introducing Political Theory1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’
2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
 |
| SSM | Unit-I: Introducing Political Theory1. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
2. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Post Modern
 |
| GK | Unit—II: Political Theory and PracticeThe Grammar Of Democracy1. Democracy: The history of an idea
2. Procedural Democracy and its critic
3. Participation and Representation
 |
| CC—2: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India | BN | Unit-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution1. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 |
| JJ | Unit-II: Organs of Government1. The Legislature: Parliament
2. The Executive: President and Prime Minister
3. The Judiciary: Supreme Court
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Federalism and Decentralization1. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules
2. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
 |
| GE—1: Nationalism in India | SM | Unit-I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in IndiaNationalism, Imperialism, Marxism, and Subaltern Interpretations |
| Unit-II: Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth CenturyMajor Social and Religious Movements in 19th century |
| GA | Unit-III: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India
2. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement
 |
| BN | Unit-IV: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base1. The Women’s Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact
2. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics
3. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements

Unit-V: Partition and Independence1. Communalism in Indian Politics
2. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition
 |
|  |  | Semester III |
| CC-5: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics | BN | Unit-I: Understanding Comparative Politics1. Nature and Scope
2. Going beyond Euro-centrism

Unit-II: Historical Context of Modern Government1. Capitalism: Meaning and Development: Globalization
2. Socialism: Meaning, Growth and Development
3. Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms of Colonialism; Anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization
 |
| GA | Unit-III: Themes for Comparative AnalysisA comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China. |
| CC-6: Perspectives on Public Administration | GK | Unit-I: Public administration as a disciplineMeaning, Dimensions and Significance of the DisciplinePublic and Private AdministrationEvolution of Public AdministrationUnit-II: Theoretical perspectivesScientific management (F.W.Taylor)Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)Neo-classical Theories:Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)Contemporary Theories:Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker) |
| JJ | Unit-III: Public PolicyConcept, relevance and approachesFormulation, implementation and evaluationUnit-IV: Major approaches in public administrationNew Public AdministrationNew Public ManagementNew Public Service ApproachGood GovernanceFeminist Perspectives |
| CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History | SM | Unit-A: Studying International Relations1. How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis
2. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System
3. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia
4. Post-Westphalia

Unit-B: Theoretical Perspectives1. Theoretical Perspectives
2. Liberalism & Neoliberalism
3. Marxist Approaches
4. Feminist Perspectives
5. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South
 |
| SSMGK | Unit-C: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History1. World War I: Causes and Consequences
2. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
3. Rise of Fascism / Nazism
4. World War II: Causes and Consequences
5. Cold War: Different Phases
6. Emergence of the Third World
7. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War
8. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power
 |
| SEC-1: Public Opinion and Survey Research | BN | Unit-I: Introduction to the courseDefinition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion pollUnit-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling1. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
2. Sampling error and non-response
3. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

Unit-III: Survey Research1. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
2. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

Unit-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis1. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
2. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

Unit-V: Interpreting pollsPrediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfallsPolitics of interpreting polling |
| GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World | SSMBNSSM | Unit-I: Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development1. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
2. Critique of Development: Narmada BachaoAndolan

Unit-II: Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action1. Theory of Satyagraha
2. Satyagraha in Action
3. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
4. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
5. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity

Unit-III: Gandhi’s Legacy1. Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther ling)
2. The Pacifist Movement
3. Women’s Movements
4. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture
 |
| GK | Unit-IV: Gandhi and the Idea of Political1. Swaraj
2. Swadeshi
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|  |  | Semester V |
| CC-11: Classical Political Philosophy | RR | Unit-I: Text and InterpretationUnit-II: AntiquityPlato:- Philosophy and Politics, Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, CommunismPresentation theme: Critique of Democracy; Women and Guardianship, CensorshipAristotle:- Forms, Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and HouseholdPresentation themes: Classification of governments; man as zoon politikonUnit-III: Interlude:Machiavelli:- Virtu, Religion, Republicanism,Presentation themes: morality and statecraft; vice and virtue |
| JJ | Unit-IV: Possessive IndividualismHobbes:- Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, StatePresentation themes: State of nature; social contract; Leviathan; atomistic individuals.Locke: Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property,Presentation themes: Natural rights; right to dissent; justification of property |
| CC-12: Indian Political Thought-I | GK | Unit-I: Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought1. Brahmanic and Shramanic
2. Islamic and Syncretic.

Unit-II: VedVyasa (Shantiparva): RajadharmaUnit-III: Manu: Social LawsUnit-IV: Kautilya: Theory of State |
| GA | Unit-V: Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya): Theory of kingshipUnit-VI: Barani: Ideal PolityUnit-VII: AbulFazal: MonarchyUnit-VIII: Kabir: Syncretism |
| DSE-1: India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World | SSMSM | Unit-I: India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global PowerUnit-II: India’s Relations with the USA and USSR/RussiaUnit-III: India’s Engagements with ChinaUnit-IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional StrategiesUnit-V: India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security RegimesUnit-VI: India in the Contemporary Multipolar World |
| DSE-2: United Nations and Global Conflicts | JJ | Unit-I: The United Nations1. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
2. Principles and Objectives
3. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])
4. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
5. Millennium Development Goals
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| SM | Unit-II: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War1. Korean War
2. Vietnam War
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Unit-III: Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms |
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|  |  | Semester-II |
| CC—3: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | GA | Section-A: Core Concepts1. Importance of Freedom
2. Negative Freedom: Liberty
3. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent |
| SSM | 1. Significance of Equality
2. Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity
3. Political equality
4. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment

Important Issue: Affirmative action |
| SM | 1. Indispensability of Justice
2. Procedural Justice
3. Distributive Justice
4. Global Justice

Important Issue: Capital punishment1. The Universality of Rights
2. Natural Rights
3. Moral and Legal Rights
4. Three Generations of Rights
5. Rights and Obligations

Important Issue: Rights of the girl child |
| GK | Section-B: Major Debates1. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.
2. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.
3. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.
 |
| CC—4: Political Process in India | JJ | 1. Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions1. Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion1. Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation1. Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism |
| BN | 1. Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste1. Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class1. The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions |
| GE—2: Governance: issues and challenges | SSM | 1. Government and governance: concepts

Role of State in the Era of GlobalisationState, Market and Civil Society1. Governance and development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance1. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts; Electronic Governance; Citizens Charter & Right to Information; Corporate Social Responsibility |
| SM | 1. Environmental governance

Human-Environment Interaction; Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development1. Local governance

Democratic decentralisation; People's Participation in Governance |
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|  |  | Semester IV |
| CC-8: Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective | GK | Unit-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics1. Political Culture
2. New Institutionalism

Unit-II: Electoral SystemDefinition and Procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)Unit-III: Party System: Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties |
| SM | Unit-IV: Nation-state: What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts ‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debatesUnit-V: Democratization: Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countriesUnit-VI: Federalism: Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power. |
| CC-9: Public Policy and Administration in India | SSM | Unit-I: Public Policy1. Definition, characteristics and models
2. Public Policy Process in Indi

Unit-II: Decentralization1. Meaning, significance and approaches and types
2. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

Unit-III: Budget1. Concept and Significance of Budget
2. Budget Cycle in India
3. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting

Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration Interface1. Public Service Delivery
2. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E- Governance
 |
| GA | Unit-V: Social Welfare Administration1. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
2. Social Welfare Policies:

Education: Right to Education,Health: National Health Mission,Food: Right to Food SecurityEmployment: MNREGA |
| CC-10: Global Politics | BN | Unit-I: Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives1. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
2. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
3. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,
4. World Bank, WTO, TNCs
5. Cultural and Technological Dimension
6. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
 |
| SSM | Unit-II: Contemporary Global Issues1. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate
2. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
3. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
4. Migration
5. Human Security

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3. Afghanistan Wars
4. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
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|  |  | Semester VI |
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2. Mary Wollstonecraft:- Presentation themes: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau’s idea of education; legal rights
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6. Reproductive and care work
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| DSE-4: Project Work | BN |  |
| JJ |  |