

**Yogoda Satsanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya**  
**Department of Political Science**  
**Teaching Plan Hons \* Year 2019-2020**

Semester	Paper	Unit/Module	Faculty	No. of Lecture	Completed by Month	
1	CC1, Understanding Political Theory	I: Introducing Political Theory	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	12	2	
		1. 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 Postmodern			
			II: Political Theory and Practice, The Grammar of Democracy	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	9	2
			1. Democracy: The history of an idea		12	4
			2. Procedural Democracy and its critique			
			3. Deliberative Democracy			
			4. Participation and Representation			
	CC2, Constitutional Government and Democracy in India	I. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	12	3	
		a. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution				
		b. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles				
		II. Organs of Government	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		a. The Legislature: Parliament				
		b. The Executive: President and Prime Minister				
		c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	12	2	
		III. Federalism and Decentralization				
		a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules				
		b. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy				
		a. Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction. Biologism versus social constructivism				
		b. Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		c. Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions				
		II. History of Feminism				
		a. Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		b. Feminism in the Socialist Countries: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR				
		c. Feminist issues and women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India				
		III. The Indian Experience	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	8	2	
		a. Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques. Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India. History of Women's struggle in India				
		b. Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights				
		c. Understanding Woman's Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work, - Methods of computing women's work , Female headed households	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	11	3	
		Section A: Core Concepts				
		I. Importance of Freedom				
		a. Negative Freedom: Liberty	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	12	3	
		b. Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development				
		Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent				
		II. Significance of Equality	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	12	3	
		a. Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity				
		b. Political equality				
		c. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment, Important Issue: Affirmative action	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	9	3	
		III. Indispensability of Justice				
		a. Procedural Justice				
		b. Distributive Justice	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	3	
		c. Global Justice, Important Issue: Capital punishment				
		IV. The Universality of Rights				
		a. Natural Rights	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	3	
		b. Moral and Legal Rights				
		c. Three Generations of Rights				
		d. Rights and Obligations, Important Issue: Rights of the girl child	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	3	
		Section B: Major Debates				
		a. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.				
		b. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	3	
		c. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.				
		I. Political Parties and the Party System, Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions				
		ii. Determinants of Voting Behaviour, Caste, Class, Gender and Religion	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	2	
		III. Regional Aspirations, The Politics of Secession and Accommodation				
		IV. Religion and Politics, Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism				
			Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	2	
			Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	4	
			Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	4	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	13	2	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	4	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	4	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3	
			Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	13	2	

	a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism b. Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (their role in development)			
	III. Issues in Development	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	12	3
GE2, Contemporary Political Economy	I. Culture: Media and Television II. Big Dams and Environmental Concerns III. Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade IV. Knowledge Systems			
	IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	10	2
	I. IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty II. Gender III. Racial and Ethnic Problems IV. Migration			
	I. Understanding Comparative Politics	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	9	2
	a. Nature and scope b. Going beyond Eurocentrism			
CC5, Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics	II. Historical context of modern government	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	2
	a. Capitalism: meaning and development: globalization b. Socialism: meaning, growth and development c. Colonialism and decolonization: meaning, context, forms of colonialism; anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization			
	III. Themes for comparative analysis, A comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	I. Public administration as a discipline Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline Public and Private Administration Evolution of Public Administration	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	4
	II. Theoretical perspectives Classical 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)	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	13	2
CC6, Perspectives on Public Administration	Contemporary theories Ecological approach (Fred Riggs) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)			
	III. Public policy Concept, relevance and approaches Formulation, implementation and evaluation	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3
	IV. Major approaches in public administration New Public Administration New Public Management New Public Service Approach Good Governance Feminist Perspectives	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	3
	A. Studying International Relations	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	3
	ii. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	iii. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	iv. Post-Westphalia	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	B. Theoretical Perspectives			
	i. Classical Realism & Neo-Realism	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	ii. Liberalism & Neoliberalism	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	iii. Marxist Approaches	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History	iv. Feminist Perspectives	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	v. Eurocentrism and Perspectives from the Global South	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	C. An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	i. World War I: Causes and Consequences	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	ii. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	iii. Rise of Fascism / Nazism	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	iv. World War II: Causes and Consequences	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	v. Cold War: Different Phases	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	vi. Emergence of the Third World	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	vii. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	viii. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
3	Unit I Outline of the Legal system in India	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	11	3
	System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India - criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.			
	Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration. Alternate dispute mechanisms such as lok adalats, non - formal mechanisms.			
	Unit II	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	15	5
	Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India Constitution - fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.			
	Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction - provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related laws, important offences under the Indian PenalCode, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.			
	Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.			
SEC-1: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	Personal laws in India : Pluralism and Democracy Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws. Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women Laws relating to consumer rights Laws relating to cyber crimes Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights			

	Practical application: Visit to either a (i) court or (ii) a legal aid centre set up by the Legal Services Authority or an NGO or (iii) a Lok Adalat, and to interview a litigant or person being counselled. Preparation of a case history.			
	unit III	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	15	4
	Access to courts and enforcement of rights			
	Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System			
	Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems			
	Practical application: What to do if you are arrested; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence, child abuse, caste, ethnic and religious discrimination; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.			
	I. Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	4
	a. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity			
	b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan			
	II. Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	4
	a. Theory of Satyagraha			
	b. Satyagraha in Action			
	i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship			
	ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste			
	iii. Social Harmony: 1947 and Communal Unity			
	III. Gandhi's Legacy	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	11	4
	a) Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther King)			
	b) The Pacifist Movement			
	c) Women's Movements			
	d) Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture			
	IV. Gandhi and the Idea of Political	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	9	4
	a) Swaraj			
	b) Swadeshi			
	I. Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	4
	a. Political Culture			
	b. New Institutionalism			
	II. Electoral System	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3
	Definition and procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)			
	III. Party System	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3
	Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties			
	IV. Nation-state	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3
	What is nation-state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts			
	'Nation' and 'State': debates			
	V. Democratization	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	7	3
	Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countries			
	VI. Federalism	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	7	3
	Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power.			
	I. Public Policy	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	8	3
	a. Definition, characteristics and models			
	b. Public Policy Process in India			
	II. Decentralization	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	2
	a. Meaning, significance and approaches and types			
	b. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban			
	III. Budget	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	2
	a. Concept and Significance of Budget			
	b. Budget Cycle in India			
	c. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting			
	IV. Citizen and Administration Interface	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	9	2
	a. Public Service Delivery			
	b. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance			
	V. Social Welfare Administration	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	7	4
	a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare			
	b. Social Welfare Policies: Education: Right To Education, Health: National Health Mission, Food: Right To Food Security Employment: MNREGA			
	I. Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	8	3
	a. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives			
	b. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality			
	c. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,			
	d. World Bank, WTO, TNCs			
	e. Cultural and Technological Dimension			
	f. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)			
	II. Contemporary Global Issues	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	12	3
	a. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate			
	b. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons			
	c. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments			
	d. Migration			
	e. Human Security			
	III. Global Shifts: Power and Governance	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	2
	I. The United Nations	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	2
	(a) An Historical Overview of the United Nations			
	(b) Principles and Objectives			

	(c) 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])			
GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts	(d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect (e) Millennium Development Goals II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War (a) Korean War (b) Vietnam War (c) Afghanistan Wars (d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia III. Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms Unit-1 International Peace and Conflict Resolution: Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends Unit-2 What is Conflict: Introduction to International Conflict Resolution Unit-3 International Conflict Resolution Theory: Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville, Morton Deutsch, William Zartman, Levy Jack Unit-4 Conflict resolution: Back ground of Various Peace Movements and Concepts, Principles used to resolve conflict Unit-5 Cross-boarder relationships between the world's peaceful and war-torn zones (migration and information flows, economic transactions, international rules and regulations, normative concepts and political decisions) Unit-6 Conflict Transformation: is Peace Possible? Resolve problems through conflict analyses and instrumentation of peace concepts Unit-7 Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution: Grass-roots level perspective on war and Peace	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
SEC-2: Peace and Conflict Resolution	Unit-4 Conflict resolution: Back ground of Various Peace Movements and Concepts, Principles used to resolve conflict Unit-5 Cross-boarder relationships between the world's peaceful and war-torn zones (migration and information flows, economic transactions, international rules and regulations, normative concepts and political decisions) Unit-6 Conflict Transformation: is Peace Possible? Resolve problems through conflict analyses and instrumentation of peace concepts Unit-7 Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution: Grass-roots level perspective on war and Peace	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	Unit-1 International Peace and Conflict Resolution: Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	3
	Unit-2 What is Conflict: Introduction to International Conflict Resolution	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	9	3
	Unit-3 International Conflict Resolution Theory: Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville, Morton Deutsch, William Zartman, Levy Jack	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	11	2
	Unit-4 Conflict resolution: Back ground of Various Peace Movements and Concepts, Principles used to resolve conflict	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	7	2
	Unit-5 Cross-boarder relationships between the world's peaceful and war-torn zones (migration and information flows, economic transactions, international rules and regulations, normative concepts and political decisions)	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	7	2
	Unit-6 Conflict Transformation: is Peace Possible? Resolve problems through conflict analyses and instrumentation of peace concepts	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	7	2
	Unit-7 Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution: Grass-roots level perspective on war and Peace	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	7	2
	Group – A 1. The study of society and human relationship – social basis of politics – State Civil-Society Relation. 07 2. Nationalism – Nationalism in the West and the Third World – Ethnicity and Nationalism. 06 3. Social inequality and politics: Caste, Class and Power Politics, Gender- Question and Women's Empowerment. 4. Identity Politics : Basic Components.	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	140	11
Paper-VI : Society, State and Politics	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 – B 7. Classification and types of political systems. 8. Political culture and political socialization. 9. Political Process: Political Participation, Political Mobilization and Political Communication. 10. Groups in Politics – Interest Groups, Pressure Groups. 11. Political Parties: Definition, Functions and Types. 12. Modernization and Political Development.	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	120	11
	Group – A [Theories and Concepts] 1. 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.	Dr. Md Anis Akhtar	120	11
Paper-VII : Public Administration	Group – B [Indian Administration] 1. 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 State and District – National Development Council, Planning Commission, District Planning Committees.	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	120	11
3RD YEAR				

	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.			
	Group – A	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	120	11
	1. 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: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj 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.			
Paper-VIII Colonialism and Nationalism in India	6. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Home Rule Movement.	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	120	11
	Group – B			
	7. Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Khilafat and Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India Movement.			
	8. Socialist Alternatives: Congress Socialists & Communists.			
	9. 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.			
	10. Communalism in Indian Politics: Hindu Nationalism and Muslim Responses; The Secular Trends.			
	11. Azad Hind Fauz, INA Trial and RIN uprising.			
	12. Partition and Independence: the two-Nation theory, partition and the transfer of power.			

