

Yogoda Satsanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya
Department of Political Science
Teaching Plan Hons * Year 2018-2019

Semester	Paper	Unit/Module	Faculty	No. of Lecture	To be Completed by Month	
1	CC1, Understanding Political Theory	I: Introducing Political Theory	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	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				
	CC2, Constitutional Government and Democracy in India	4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern				
		II: Political Theory and Practice, The Grammar of Democracy	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	11 12	3 4	
		1. Democracy: The history of an idea				
		2. Procedural Democracy and its critique				
	1	GE1, Feminism: Theory and Practice	3. Deliberative Democracy			
			4. Participation and Representation			
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						
III. Federalism and Decentralization			Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	12	2	
a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules						
b. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities						
2	CC3, Political Theory-Concepts and Debates	I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		a. Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction. Biologism versus social constructivism				
		b. Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism				
		c. Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions				
		II. History of Feminism	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3	
		a. Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America				
		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		8	2	
		a. Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques. Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India. History of Women's struggle in India	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia			
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						
Section A: Core Concepts	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia					
I. Importance of Freedom						
a. Negative Freedom: Liberty		11	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						
III. Indispensability of Justice	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	9	3			
a. Procedural Justice						
b. Distributive Justice						
c. Global Justice, Important Issue: Capital punishment						
2	CC4, Political Process in India	IV. The Universality of Rights	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	3	
		a. Natural Rights				
		b. Moral and Legal Rights				
		c. Three Generations of Rights				
		d. Rights and Obligations, Important Issue: Rights of the girl child				
		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.				
		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	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	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			
CC4, Political Process in India	V. Caste and Politics, Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	3		
	VI. Affirmative Action Policies, Women, Caste and Class	Mr. Nani Goparl Bhunia	11	4 4		

	VII. The Changing Nature of the Indian State, Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	11	4
	I. Approaches to Political Economy Classical Liberalism, Marxism, Welfarism, Neo-liberalism and Gandhian approach	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	11	3
	II. Capitalist Transformation a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism b. Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (their role in development)	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	13	2
GE2, Contemporary Political Economy	III. Issues in Development I. Culture: Media and Television II. Big Dams and Environmental Concerns III. Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade IV. Knowledge Systems	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	12	3
	IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas I. IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty II. Gender III. Racial and Ethnic Problems IV. Migration	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	10	2
	Group-A 1. Nature of politics - approaches to the study of politics: and Post-behavioural. 06 2. Theories of the state: idealist, individualist, socialist. 04 3. State, law and legal imperatives: the concept of sovereignty: pluralistic; crises of state sovereignty. 08 4. Political Power and Political Authority. 03 5. Relation between the state and the individual: liberty, concepts and their inter-relations. 10 6. Nationalism and internationalism. 03 7. Political obligation and the right of resistance (Green and 8. Theories of Democracy: Protective, Developmental and 9. Empirical Political Theories: Systems Analysis, Structural - Communications theory. 06	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	100	11
Paper-III : Political Theory	Group - B 1. Marxian approach to the study of politics - dialectical and relationship between base and super structure. 12 2. Marx's analysis of the rise and development of capitalism, capitalism. 3. Theory of class and class struggle. 05 4. Marxist theory of state: Marx, Engels and Lenin. 08 5. Marx and the concept of freedom and democracy. 06 6. Marxian theory of revolution - contributions of Lenin and Mao. 7. Some major debates in Marxism: Lenin-Rosa debate on Party; debate on Socialism in one Country. 06 8. Objectives of socialist society.	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	100	11
	Group - A 1. Comparative Government - Distinction between comparative government and comparative politics - significance of studying comparative government and politics. 06 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 Party and Central Military Commission (PRC). 20 3. Federal and Unitary systems: Federalism in USA and unitarism - UK and PRC. 06 4. Parliamentary and Presidential systems: (a) comparative study American practices. (b) American and Swiss presidential system; position of PRC. 06 5. Party system: Comparative study of UK, USA, Switzerland and 6. Interest groups: their role and performance in UK and USA. 04	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	120	11
2nd year	Group - B 1. Legislature in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C. - 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 Parliamentary and Presidential systems. 2. Executive in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and PRC. a) UK. : Crown, Prime Minister and Cabinet. b) U.S.A. : President and Cabinet. c) Switzerland: Federal Council: composition, powers and d) P.R.C. : State Council. 3. Comparative study of (i) British Crown and American Prime Minister and American President; (ii) British and American systems; (iv) U.S. President and Swiss; Federal Council. 4. Relations between Executive and Legislature in U.K., U.S.A., P.R.C. 5. Judiciary in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and P.R.C (with special Procuratorate). 6. Rights and duties of the citizens of U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland comparative study.	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	120	11
Paper-IV : Comparative Government and Politics	Group - A 1. Nature and scope of International Relations: a brief outline of its evolution. 2. Theories of International Relations: (a) Realism; (b) Liberalism; Systems theory. 3. Basic concepts: (a) Balance of Power; (b) Unipolarity, Multipolarity (c) Neo-Colonialism; (d) Globalization. (e) 4. Foreign Policy: Concept and techniques: Diplomacy, 5. Issues in international relations: Terrorism; Environment; 6. Actors in international Relations: (a) State as an actor; state system - crisis of the nation state; (b) Non-state actors and actors in world politics.	Mr. Nani Gopal Bhunia	120	11
	Group - B 7. Cold war and its evolution: an outline; understanding the post-an overview; Relevance of NAM. 8. Regional organizations: SAARC; ASEAN; EU. 9. India's foreign policy: Basic principles, and objectives;	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	120	11
Paper-V : International Relations and Organization				

	10. India's bilateral relations with USA, China, Pakistan and 11. Foreign policies of USA, Russia and China. 12. UNO: Its genesis, purposes and principles; composition, different organs.			
	Group – A	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	140	11
	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. 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	Mr. Nanigopal Bhunia	120	11
Paper-VI : Society, State and Politics	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. 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 in Socialist Countries: Feminist principles of Socialist Management, Chinese administrative system. Group – B [Indian Administration]	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	120	11
	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. 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.	Mrs. Pramita Ganguly	120	11
Paper-VII : Public 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. 6. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement; Home Rule Movement. Group – B	Mr. Sujit Kumar Sen	120	11
Paper-VIII Colonialism and Nationalism in India				
3rd Year				

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.

