

# DINABANDHU ANDREWS COLLEGE

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

## Department of Political Science

### UNDERGRADUATE SECTION

Model Reference: University of Calcutta, Syllabus for Political Science (Advanced) (CBCS)

[with effect from July 2018 (2018-19)] (Notification No. CSR/12/18)

#### PROGRAMME OUTCOME OVERVIEW OF B.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Programme Outcome Nos	Programme Outcome (PO)
PO A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarize students with politics as a dynamic field and the significant shifts in its theory, practice, and content over the past few decades. To be able to serve as a "launching pad" for students who want to get a thorough understanding of the major theoretical, empirical, and methodological questions as well as the primary points of contention in the intricate and dispersed field of political science.</li></ul>
PO B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarize students with the political procedures and the Indian Constitution.</li><li>To familiarize students with the structural issues behind the formation of the systems of institutions that make up the modern Indian state and the actual functioning of these institutions during the roughly seventy-three years after independence.</li></ul>
PO C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarise learners with the constitutional processes of different countries of the world with special reference to the constitutions of UK, USA and China; along with a discussion of the constitutions of countries like Switzerland and Bangladesh.</li></ul>
PO D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarise learners with the various opposing ideas of Indian political thinkers from the ancient times to the present.</li><li>To acquaint learners, to a broader extent, with the Indian national freedom struggle launched by the Indian National Congress along with the ideas of the leading stalwarts of the times like Savarkar, Jinnah, Ambedkar, Subhas Bose, Phule etc.</li></ul>
PO E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarize learners with the study of various theoretical dispositions of International Relations both as a separate discipline as well as with the idea of global politics which is relevant to the contemporary world affairs along with a special emphasis on Foreign Policies.</li></ul>
PO F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To familiarize learners with the interdisciplinary nature and scope of the subject matter of Political Science – its pertinence to Sociology (a key sister discipline).</li><li>To enrich learners with some of the sub themes and issues related to the allied subject of Sociology that is relevant to Political Science – like Political Culture, Socialisation, Caste, Class, Elites, Gender etc.</li></ul>

<b>PO G</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarise learners with the political thought in the West – beginning from ancient Greece and Rome (the lands of origin of classical western political thought) through medieval political thinkers whose vast contributions have paved the ways for modern Western political thinking of the contemporary times.</li> <li>To introduce learners to the various ‘ideas and ideologies like liberalism, justice, democracy etc.</li> </ul>
<b>PO H</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarise learners with the ‘actual’ and ‘practical’ decision making process of government – How ‘government in action’ attempts to grapple with problematic of administration and how the government deals with the crises the in different regimes across the world.</li> <li>Learners also get a detailed overview of the of the Indian State and its administrative instrument dealing with problems like poverty, disease, unemployment, and corruption.</li> </ul>

<b>Programme Specific Outcomes Nos</b>	<b>Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO)</b>
<b>PSO 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to understand the ‘actual’ and ‘practical’ workings of politics and the way states, structures, systems, institutions and organizations around the world deal with the issues confronting them.</li> <li>Such a study will help to understand that political thought, theory, thinking and ideologies in different countries take shape, and are to a great deal, influenced by the countries and regimes to which they belong.</li> </ul>
<b>PSO 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explore the historical backgrounds and origins of contemporary thinkers and discourses.</li> <li>Such historical exploration helps set the precedent for further understanding of the present.</li> </ul>
<b>PSO 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To learn the nature and ever-changing dynamics of the current world in which we live.</li> <li>Such training will help learners understand the ‘raison d’etre’ of the policies, actions and manipulations of policy makers, leaders and decision makers in today’s world.</li> </ul>
<b>PSO 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to comprehend the inter-linkages between various social science disciplines and the way they come together to throw a better and more focused light on the problems man encounters in his day-to-day life.</li> </ul>

#### **Mapping of PO & PSO for Political Science Hons Syllabus of 2018-19 of CU.**

<b>PSO</b>	<b>PO</b>							
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
1	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2		√	√		√		√	
3	√	√		√	√	√		√
4				√	√	√		√

**Programme Outcome for Partial Semester wise Courses in Political Science Advanced  
2018 under University of Calcutta**

**TABLE I**

<b>COURSE DURATION</b>	<b>COURSE DETAIL</b>	<b>PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO)</b>							
		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>Semester I- 6 Months</b>	<b>Understanding Political Theory: ConceptsCode: PLS-A-CC-1-1- TH+TUModule I:</b>  1. Conceptualising politics: meaning of <i>political</i> . 2. Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages; 3. Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality-- interrelationships.	√							

<b>Semester II</b> <u>6 Months</u>	<b>Module II:</b>  4. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom. 5. Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism. 6. Key concepts V: Citizenship.  <b>Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates</b> <b>Code: PLS-ACC-1-2-TH+TU</b>  <b>Module I:</b>  1. Approaches I: Normative; Legal Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural-- Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism. 2. Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism. 3. Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.  <b>Module II:</b>  4. Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism. 5. Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation. 6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	√						
	<b>Semester II</b>							
	<b>Constitutional Government in India</b> <b>Code: PLS-A-CC-2-3-TH+TU</b>							

	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1.Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.</p> <p>2.Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.</p> <p>3.Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.</p> <p>4.Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>5.Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.</p> <p>6.Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.</p> <p>7.Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.</p> <p>8.Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution.</p> <p><b>Politics in India:Structures and ProcessesCode: PLS-A-CC-2-4-TH+TU</b></p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1.Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.</p> <p>Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal:</p>		√					
			√					
			√					

<b><u>SEM III</u></b> <b><u>6 Months</u></b>	<p>Overview.</p> <p>2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.</p> <p>3. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.</p> <p><b>Module IV:</b></p> <p>4. Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.</p> <p>5. Regionalism in Indian politics.</p> <p>6. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements.</p>							
	<p><b><u>Semester III</u></b></p> <p><b>Indian Political Thought– I Code:</b>  <b>PLS-A-CC-3-5-TH+TU Module I:</b></p> <p>1 Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.</p> <p>2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.</p> <p>3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and AbulFazal). Legitimacy of kingship.</p> <p>4. Principle of Syncretism.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.</p> <p>6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.</p>				√			

	<p>7.M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.</p> <p><b>Comparative Government and Politics</b>Code: PLS-A-CC-3-6- TH+TU</p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.</li> <li>2. Major approaches to the study of comparative politics---Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach)---limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy---origin and key features.</li> <li>3. Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.</li> <li>4. Classification of political systems. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems; distinguishing features---conventions, rule of law (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland).</li> <li>5. Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia.</li> </ol>			√				
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

	<p>7. Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA</p> <p>8. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems.</p> <p>9. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.</p> <p>10. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study.</p> <p><b>Perspectives on International Relations</b> Code: PLS-A-CC-3-7-TH+TU</p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.</p> <p>2. Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.</p> <p>3. Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>4. Making of foreign policy.</p> <p>5. Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.</p> <p>6. Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations.</p>			√					
						√		√	

COURSE DURATION	COURSE DETAIL	PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO)
-----------------	---------------	------------------------



SEM-IV 6Months	<b>Semester IV</b> <b>Indian Political Thought II Code:</b> <b>PLSA-A-CC-4-8-TH+TU</b>  <b>Module I:</b>  1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism. 2. Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas 3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.  <b>Module II:</b>  4. Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism. 5. Contested notions of ‘nation’ --- Savarkar, Jinnah. 6. JyotibaPhule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. PanditaRamabai’s views on social justice  <b>Global Politics since 1945 Code: PLS-ACC-4-9-TH+TU</b>  <b>Module I:</b> 1. Cold War and its evolution: outline.Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world: overview. Globalization: conceptions and perspectives. 2. Europe in transition: European Union,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
				√					
				√					
					√				

	<p>Brexit (overview).</p> <p>3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.</p> <p>5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.</p> <p>6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).</p> <p><b>WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY I</b>    Code: PLS-A-CC-4-10-TH+TU</p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.</p> <p>2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.</p> <p>3. Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.</p> <p>4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>5. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.</p> <p>6. Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.</p> <p>7. Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent.</p> <p>8. Rousseau: views on freedom and</p>					√			
							√		
								√	

SEM V 6Months	democracy.									
	<p><b>WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II</b>                      <b>Code:</b> <b>PLS-A-CC-5-11-TH+TU</b></p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government.</p> <p>2. Hegel: Civil Society and State.</p> <p>3. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>4. Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.</p> <p>5. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.</p> <p>6. Anarchism: overview.</p> <p>7. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions.</p> <p><b>Political Sociology Code: PLS-A-CC-5-12-TH+TU</b></p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.</p> <p>2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.</p> <p>3. Political participation: concept and types.</p> <p>4. Political development and social change.</p> <p>5. Political Communication: Concept and structures.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>6. Social stratification and politics: caste,</p>							√		

SEM VI 6Months	<p>tribe, class, elite.</p> <p>7. Gender and politics: basic issues.</p> <p>8. Religion and politics: varying perspectives.</p> <p>9. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.</p> <p>10. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).</p>					√		
	<p><b><u>Semester VI</u></b></p> <p><b>Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives Code: PLS-A-CC-6-13TH+TU</b></p> <p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management.</p> <p>2. Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).</p> <p>3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.</p> <p>4. Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>5. Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber.</p> <p>6. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.</p> <p>7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision</p>						√	√

	<p>making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.</p> <p>8. Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation.</p> <p><b>Administration and Public Policy in India</b>  <b>Code: PLS-A-CC-6-14-TH+TU</b></p> <p><b>Module I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.</li> <li>2. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.</li> <li>3. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.</li> <li>4. Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary _ relations between Secretariat and Directorate.</li> <li>5. District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.</li> <li>7. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance.</li> <li>8. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee _ role of CAG.</li> <li>9. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information-- Citizen Charter.</li> <li>10. Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA); National Health Mission (NRHM).</li> </ol>								<p>√</p> <p>√</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------------