

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

**THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SYLLABUS**

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2023

COURSE STRUCTURE

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA :
Course Structure and Syllabus
Political Science 3-Year-Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. The format of the syllabus strictly follows the official format issued by the University.
2. Before viewing the syllabus it is strongly advised that the CU MDC Course Structure and the Guidelines, provided below, be read carefully.
3. CC: Core Course; Minor: Discipline-specific elective; SEC: Skill Enhancement Course; IDC: Inter-Disciplinary Course; CVAC: Common Value Addition Course. Each course has two modules.
4. 1 credit: 25 marks. Correspondence of credit and class hours: according to the UGC rules, as adopted by the University. CC: 3 credit Th+1 credit TU. SEC: 2 credit Th+2 credit TU.
5. 'Select References' in the syllabus may be complemented by relevant online material available in academic, legal and authentic websites. Cited texts in Bengali are *not* necessarily substitutes, but supplementary to the English books. If required, relevant books from the UGC-prescribed CBCS list may also be consulted.
6. Suggested CC/Minor tutorial-related segments: Any one of the following modes: i) Upto 1000 words for one Term Paper/upto 500 words for each of the two Term Papers/ equivalent Book Review/equivalent Comprehension/equivalent Quotation or Excerpt Elaboration. ii) Report Presentation/Poster Presentation/Field work--- based on syllabus-related and/or current topics (may be done in groups) The modes and themes/topics be decided by the concerned faculty of respective colleges. For SEC, see below.
7. Honours, Minor and MDC share the same courses and contents (except slight modification in MDC-SEC). The standard/s of question papers will differ between the two categories. Optional courses *to be chosen as per University Guidelines*. For MDC the first six papers of CC will be the Minor papers.
8. SEC (Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy): To uphold the basic spirit and objectives of the courses of this category, the UG BoS recommends to the University the following mode: 2 credit (50 marks) be allotted to the Theoretical part, and 2 credit (50 marks) to Tutorials based on report/essay/case history (within 800 words). The topics of the essays/reports are to have *practical orientation*, and they may be on any of the following: hypothetical case, contemporary events/issues/policies/programmes OR visit to an institution/organization/government department (such as court, Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Centre, NGOs or cybercrime cell) OR awareness-generating seminars/workshops. Topics of the essays/reports/seminars/workshops are to be decided by the teachers, based on the content of the course.
9. Further communication about any change may be made by the UG Board of Studies only on receiving specific instructions from the appropriate authorities of the University.



COURSE STRUCTURE-MDC

	CC1	CC2	Minor	IDC	AEC	SEC	CVAC	Summer Internship	Total Credit
Semester	8x4= 32	8x4= 32	6x4= 24	3x3=9	4x2= 8	3x4=12	4x2=8	1x3= 3	124
1	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU		1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2=4		21
2	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU		1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4	2x2=4		21
3	1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	1x4= 4 3TH+1P/TU	1x3=3 2TH +1P/TU	1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU	1x4= 4			21
4	2x4=8 4x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 (3TH+1P/TU)		1x2= 2 2TH +0P/TU				22
5	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	1x4= 4 3TH+ 1P/TU	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)						20
6	1x4= 4 (3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)	2x4= 8 2x(3TH+ 1P/TU)						20
Credits	8x4= 32	8x4= 32	6x4= 24	3x3= 9	4x2= 8	3x4= 12	4x2= 8		125+3 =128
Marks	8x100= 800	8x100= 800	6x100= 600	3x75= 225	4x50= 200	3x100= 300	4x50= 200		Total Marks =3200

Marks= 25 marks per credit.

Total credit=125+3 (for summer internship) = 128.

Summer Internship: As in (G)



To strictly follow the semester-wise sequence and placement of the CU MDC format (see above), as the case may be.

MDC Courses(Chronologically arranged in accordance with the above structures)	Course(4credit courses) CC1/CC2	Minor(4 credit course)	IDC (3 credit course)	SEC (4creditcourse)	CVAC (2creditcourse)
Sem I	PLS-MD-CC-1-1-TH+TU: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts		PLS-MD-IDC-1-TH+TU: Understanding Governance	PLS-MD-SEC-1-TH+TU: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	PLS-MD-CVAC-1-Th: Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties
Sem II	PLS-MD-CC-2-2-TH+TU: Constitutional Government in India				
Sem III	PLS-MD-CC-3-3-TH+TU: Politics in India I: Structures	Political Theory: Foundational Concepts			
Sem IV	PLS-MD-CC-4-4-TH+TU: Indian Political Thought I PLS-MD-CC-5-4-TH+TU: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories	Constitutional Government in India			
Sem V	PLS-MD-CC-6-5-Th+TU World Politics Since 1945 PLS-MD-CC-7-5/6-Th+TU Western Political Thought -I	Politics in India I: structures Indian Political Thought -I			
Sem VI Note: If a candidate opts Political Science as CC2 then PLS-MD-CC-7-5/6 is to be studied in Sem VI	PLS-MD-CC-8-6-Th+TU: Comparative Government and Politics -I	Public Administration : Concepts, Theories World Politics Since 1945			

THREE YEAR MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYLLABUS FOR MDC/MDC-MINORMULTI DISCIPLINARY CORE (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1 TU)

SEMESTER I

MPLS-MD-CC -1-1: Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
- Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
- S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
- Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
- N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
- J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
- R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
- D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -II

MPLS –MD-CC -2 -2: Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview).

Preamble.

2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয়সংবিধান (বাংলাসংস্করণ)

দূর্গাদাসবসু: ভারতেরসংবিধানপরিচয়

সুভাষসিকশ্যপ: আমাদেরসংবিধান (অনুবাদঃ পার্থসরকার)

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়সংবিধানেরসহজপাঠ

SEMESTER –III

MPLS-MD- -CC-3-3: Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. The rationale of major interest groups
3. The electoral logistics
4. The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.

2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.

3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

- N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), Politics in India.
 Partha Chatterjee, State and Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India.
 Z. Hasan, Parties and Party Politics in India.
 S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India's Political Parties.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.
 E. Sridharan, Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia.
 S. K. Das, The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions.
 Subrata Mitra, Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy.
 L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power.
 R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
 Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
 Sudha Pai, Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis.

SEMESTER –IV

MPLS-MD-CC-4-4: Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.

3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
 Amit Dey, Sufism in India
 V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
 T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
 A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
 ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতের রাষ্ট্রনৈতিক চিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গের রাষ্ট্রচিন্তার ধারা
 নৃসিংহপ্রসাদভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রতচক্রবর্তী (সম্পাদ): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিতসরকার: আধুনিক ভারত
 সরলচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের ক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতাসান্যাল (অনু.): ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism—র অনুবাদ)
 দিলীপকুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহনসমীক্ষা
 তরুণকুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম

MPLS-MD-CC-5-4: Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

1. Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline

2. Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
3. Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
4. Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

1. Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
2. Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
3. Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
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.
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

- W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
- N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
- Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
- M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
- A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
- M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
- B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
- K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
- M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
- Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
- G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
- R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.

- B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
 D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
 J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.

SEMESTER –V

MPLS-MD- CC-6-5: World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

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, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
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).

Select Readings:

P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.

- G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্লাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডায়ুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

PLS-MD- CC-7-5: Western Political Thought - I

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the students to the key political philosophers from ancient Greece to the 18th century Europe.
2. It explains the historical development and intellectual foundation of their views on key issues like state, society, and sovereignty.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able

1. To understand and analyze critically the arguments of the select political thinkers
2. To contextualize and evaluate the relevance of their thought in reference to contemporary political society.

Module I:

1. Greek Political Thought: Main features; Plato: Justice, Communism; Aristotle: State, Classifications of Constitutions.
2. Roman Political Thought: Theories of Law and Citizenship – Contributions of Roman thought.

3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Major features.
4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.

Module II:

5. J. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.
6. T. Hobbes: Founder of science of materialist politics; Human nature, State of Nature, State and sovereignty.
7. J. Locke: Founder of Liberalism; Views on natural rights, property, and consent.
8. J. J. Rousseau: Views on General Will, freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.

Select Readings:

- A. J. Skoble and T. R. Machan: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections.
 D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present
 G. H. Sabine and T.I. Thorson: A History of Political Theory.
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
 R.G. Gettell: History of Political Thought.
 B. Barker: The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
 Q. Skinner: Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction.
 A.K. Mukhopadhyay: Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.

শোভনলালদত্তগুপ্ত(সম্পা.): পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রভাবনা

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: রাষ্ট্রদর্শনেরধারা

অমৃতভবন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: পাশ্চাত্যরাষ্ট্রচিন্তারইতিহাস

সুদীপ্তদে: গণরাজ্য (প্লেটোরRepublic-এরঅনুবাদ)

নির্মলকান্তিমজুমদার: (এয়ারিস্টটলেরPolitics-এরঅনুবাদ)

সুনীলবরণবিশ্বাস: ম্যাকিয়াভেলীর ThePrince-এরঅনুবাদ

SEMESTER –VI

PLS-MD-CC-8-6: Comparative Government and Politics -I

Course Objectives:

The idea behind the course is to introduce the students to:

1. The conceptual development of comparative government and politics, its genesis and contending approaches
2. To acquaint the student community with the basics of comparing political systems
3. To develop among them the understanding about comparison as a method in politics
4. Initiate them to develop critical knowledge about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be able to:

1. be theoretically equipped to explain and critically examine political events and political phenomena encountered
2. understand the rationale and dynamics of different political systems and the ideas and practices of democracy

Module I

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics: its scope, nature and methods of comparisons. Distinctions between comparative government and comparative politics.
2. Major approaches: Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach): Features and limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy: Origin and Key features; Cultural Approach: Features.
3. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarianism: Meaning and Features; Democracy: Critical Perspective (focus on S. P. Huntington).

Module II

4. Forms of Government: Unitary system: Features (focus on UK, France); Federal system: Features (focus on USA, Russia).
5. Executive in UK, USA, France and PRC: A comparative study of the powers and position of the President of USA, France and China. Comparative study of British and French Parliaments.
6. Legislature in U.K., USA, France and PRC: Composition and Functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA.

Select Readings:

- G. Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View
 S.E. Finer: Comparative Government.
 J. Blondel: An Introduction to Comparative Politics.
 J. Blondel (ed.): Comparative Government: A Reader.
 G. Lowenberg: British and French Parliaments in Comparative Perspective
 G. Almond and B. J. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach
 J. T. Ishiyama and Breuning, M. eds.: 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book
 S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy: Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics
 J. Kopstein and H. Lichbach eds.: Comparative Politics
 R. Chatterjee: Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis.
 S. P. Huntington: The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century.
 Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies
 J. Harvey and L. Bather: British Constitution and Politics
 Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Government
 A.C. Kapoor: Select Constitutions
 J. Wilson: American Government

রাখহরিচ্যাটার্জীঃ তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি পরিচয়
 অমিতাভরায় (সম্পাদিত)ঃ তুলনামূলক রাজনীতি
 রাজশ্রীবসু (সম্পাদিত)ঃ তুলনামূলক শাসনব্যবস্থা ও রাজনীতি
 পঞ্চানন চট্টোপাধ্যায়ঃ ফ্রান্সের সাধারণতন্ত্র
 সুকন্যা ঘোষ ও ইন্দ্রানী ঘোষঃ তুলনামূলক সরকার ও রাজনীতি

SYLLABUS FOR MDC-MINOR STUDENTS (4 CREDITS: 3TH +1TU) TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER III/IV/V/VI

(MPLS-MDC-MINOR)

SEMESTER III

MDC-MN-1 Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces the basic concepts of politics.
2. The intention is to prepare the students for understanding the theoretical dimension of politics.

Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, students will

1. Understand the entry points through which the *political* is interpreted
2. Understand the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics
3. Understand how theory relates to practice.

Module I

1. Conceptualising the Political; Power and Authority.
2. State; Nation; Sovereignty.
3. Law; Liberty; Equality (interrelationships).

Module II

4. Rights; Justice (main focus on Rawls); Freedom.
5. Democracy (including classifications of David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Political Obligation; Citizenship.

Select Readings:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory' in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. pp. 2-16.
- Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
- S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
- Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, pp. 74-86.
- N. Daniels: Reading Rawls.
- J. Mandle: Rawls's Theory of Justice: An Introduction
- R. Bellamy: Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction.
- D. Held: Models of Democracy.

SEMESTER -IV

MDC-MN-2 Constitutional Government in India

Course Objectives:

1. To enable students to know the constitutional design of government and political institutions in India.
2. To relate such institutions to the ideals of liberty, equality and justice, and to the process of decentralization and federalism, development and democracy, on which the constitutional democracy in India is visualized.
3. To encourage students to see how institutional practices and constitutional design are impacted by the political contexts within which they unfold.
4. To develop the ability to comprehend the relationships between constitutionalism, democracy and governance.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students will develop:

1. Understanding the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

Module I

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President.

Module II

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.

Select Readings:

Constitution of India: Government of India.

G. Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.

G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution

S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).

M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

R. Bhargava (ed.): Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution.

D. D. Basu: Introduction to the Constitution of India.

S. K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work P. B. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.): The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. D. Kapur and P. B. Mehta (eds.): Public Institutions in India.

B. Kirpal et.al (eds.): Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India.

B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.): Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective.

ভারতীয়সংবিধান (বাংলাসংস্করণ)

দূর্গাদাসবসু: ভারতেরসংবিধানপরিচয়

সুভাষসিক্যাপ: আমাদেরসংবিধান (অনুবাদঃ পার্থসরকার)

অমলকুমারমুখোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়সংবিধানেরসহজপাঠ

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SEMESTER -V

MDC-MN-3Politics in India I: Structures

Course Objectives:

This course, being complementary to the next core course (CC-5), seeks to stress on the structural dimensions of Indian politics, within which the political process operates. With the nature and trends in Indian politics background, it familiarizes the students with the 'backbone' of the political process.

Learning Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to understand:

1. The systemic, ideological and programmatic aspects of political parties
2. The rationale of major interest groups
3. The electoral logistics
4. The rationale and structural dynamics of civil service

Module I:

1. Politics in India: nature and trends.
2. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.
3. Interest groups: role of business groups; working class, peasants.

Module II:

4. Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.
5. Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums--- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.
6. Civil Service: evolution; role; Generalist versus Specialist debate; Neutrality issue.

Select Readings:

- N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*.
 Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), *Politics in India*.
 Partha Chatterjee, *State and Politics in India*.
 Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*.
 Z. Hasan, *Parties and Party Politics in India*.
 S. R. Maheswari, *Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service*.
 P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India's Political Parties*.
 R. Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*.
 E. Sridharan, *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*.
 S. K. Das, *The Civil Services in India: Oxford India Short Introductions*.
 Subrata Mitra, *Politics in India: Structure, Processes and Policy*.
 L. Lobo, M. Sahu and J. Shah (eds.), *Federalism in India: Towards a Fresh Balance of Power*.
 R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation* (Latest edition).
 Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*.
 Sudha Pai, *Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis*.

MDC-MN-4 Indian Political Thought – I

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed for a mix of basic and intensive understanding of some important concepts and themes shaping Indian political thought. It takes off from the ancient times and navigating through the medieval period it reaches the modern era.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Acquaint themselves with the nature and form of statecraft of the ancient India.
2. Explain the core ideas in Medieval political thought.
3. Understand the landmark initiatives in Modern Indian political thought.
4. Critically engage with the evolution of political thought in India over centuries.

Module I:

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview.
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.

3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.
4. Principle of Syncretism.

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on Rule of law, Freedom of thought and social Justice.
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: Views on Nationalism.
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

- S. A. A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (Vol.2)
 Amit Dey, Sufism in India
 V.R. Mehta, Foundation of Indian Political Thought.
 T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India.
 A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition
 Advaita Ashram, Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda.
 U.N. Ghosal, The History of Hindu Political Theories.
 J. Bandopadhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi
 D.D. Kosambi, Ancient India.
 Romila Thapar, From Lineages to State.
 K.A. Nizami ed., Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period.
 B. Bhattacharya, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
 B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics.
 Partha Chatterjee, Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World.
 Rabindranath Tagore, Nationalism.
 Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
 R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
 Bidyut Chakrabarty and R.K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context.
 ভারতীমুখার্জী: প্রাচীনভারতেররাষ্ট্রনৈতিকচিন্তা
 সুধীন্দ্রনাথভৌমিক: নব্যবঙ্গেররাষ্ট্রচিন্তারধারা
 নৃসিংহপ্রসাদভাদুড়ি: দণ্ডনীতি
 সত্যব্রতচক্রবর্তী (সম্পা): ভারতবর্ষ: রাষ্ট্রভাবনা
 সুমিতসরকার: আধুনিকভারত
 সরলচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ভারতীয়স্বাধীনতাসংগ্রামেরক্রমবিকাশ
 মনস্বিতাসান্যাল(অনু.): ভারতীয়জাতীয়তাবাদেরসামাজিকপটভূমি (A R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism–রঅনুবাদ)
 দিলীপকুমার বিশ্বাস: রামমোহন সমীক্ষা
 তরুণকুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: নেতাজী সুভাষ চন্দ্রের রাষ্ট্রদর্শন
 দেবজ্যোতি বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়: রবীন্দ্রনাথের জাতীয়তাবাদ-বিরোধী স্বদেশপ্রেম
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Semester –VI

MDC-MN-5 Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Course Objectives:

1. Situates Public Administration in its historical context and acquaints students with key concepts of the discipline
2. Facilitates understanding of some leading theories and models
3. Updates on the changing nature of administration in post-globalisation era
4. Introduces various techniques of public policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students will:

1. Have a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual roots of the discipline
2. Understand the ways and means of theorizing.
3. Gain basic understanding of the importance of governing, governance and policy dynamics.

Module I:

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.
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.
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.

Module II:

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination e) Accountability.
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.

Select Readings:

W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds),

- Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader.
 N. Henry, Public Administration and the State.
 Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour.
 M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives.
 A. Avasthi and S. Avasthi, Public Administration.
 M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration.
 B. Chakrabarty, Public Administration: From Government to Governance.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., Public Administration: A Reader.
 B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya eds., The Governance Discourse.
 K. Mathur, From Government to Governance.
 M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice.
 Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories.
 G.H. Frederickson, New Public Administration.
 R. Prasad et al. eds. Administrative Thinkers.
 B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice
 M. Mitchel and R. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy.
 D. Nachmias, Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods.
 J. M. Shafritz (ed.), International Encyclopaedia of Public Policy and Administration.
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MDC-MN-6 World Politics Since 1945

Course Objectives:

1. To impart an in-depth understanding of the key political, economic, and social developments since the end of World War II, keeping in mind the non-Western world.
2. To analyze major international events, institutions, ideologies, globalization, and the emergence of new power configurations.
3. To examine the role of key actors such as nation-states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional blocs in shaping global governance and political trends.
4. To develop critical thinking and analytical skills for understanding and interpreting complex political phenomena and historical trends vis-à-vis contemporary global issue

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe key events and turning points in world politics from 1945 to the present.
2. Explain the ideological, economic and political foundations of the Cold War and its aftermath.
3. Assess the impact of decolonization and the rise of the Third World/Global South in the international political arena.
4. Apply historical and theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary global political dynamics and challenges.

Module I:

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, Brexit (overview).
3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- Overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Module II:

4. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.
5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.
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).

Select Readings:

- P. Calvocoressi: World Politics since 1945 (latest edition).
 R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) Introduction to Global Politics
 J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.

- G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 J.A. Moore, Jr. and J. Pubantz: The New United Nations.
 S. Juyal and B. Ramesh Babu: The United Nations and World Peace.
 K. Bajpai and H.C. Shukul eds.: Interpreting World Politics.
 J. Baylis and S. Smith: The Globalization of World Politics.
 L.M. Goodriche: The UN in Changing World.
 M.S. Rajan: Essays in Non-Alignment and UN.
 Alvin Y. So: Development and Social Change.
 J. Haynes: Third World Politics.
 Ankie Hoogvelt: Globalization and the Postcolonial World
 N.O. Sullivan ed.: Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution.
 D. Nayyar: Governing Globalization.
 G. Ritzer: Globalization--- A Basic Text.
 S.D. Muni: Responding to Terrorism in South Asia.
 Peter Burnel: Politics in the Developing World.
 B.C. Smith: Understanding Third World Politics.
 Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Three Worlds.

রাধারমণচক্রবর্তীওসুকল্লাচক্রবর্তী: সমসাময়িকআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক
 পুরুষোত্তমভট্টাচার্যওঅনিন্দ্যজ্যোতিমজুমদার (সম্পা.): আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্কেররূপরেখা
 গৌতমবসু: আন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক: তত্ত্বওবিবর্তন
 অনীকচট্টোপাধ্যায়: ঠাণ্ডায়ুদ্ধেরপরআন্তর্জাতিকসম্পর্ক

SEC (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)

MPLS-MDC-SEC-1 TO BE STUDIED IN SEMESTER 1/2/3

(4 CREDITS – TH 2 +TU 2)

SEC: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Objectives:

1. Acquaint undergraduate students with different terms of the legal structure of India

Learning Outcomes:

2. Improve working knowledge of affirming one's rights
3. Be aware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

Module I

1. Conceptualising Indian legal system. Evolution of criminal law system in India. Introduction to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam. Basic understanding: Legal provisions of FIR, General Diary, Arrest, Bail, Search, Seizure and Evidence.

2. Laws on offenses against women, children and adolescents, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. Personal laws and customary law in India (overview).

4. Labour laws (Overview); Environmental Laws (overview).

Module II

5. Laws related to: contract and consumer rights.

6. Laws on cybercrime.

7. Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.

8. Laws related to the Right to information.

(If and where applicable, the topics may be discussed with reference to the relevant sections of BNS, BNSS and BSA).

Select Readings:

Document: The Gazette of India, CG-DL-E-251223-250883-/Extraordinary/PART II, Section 1/ Published by Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, New Delhi, December 25, 2023.

Lawmann: Decoding New Criminal Laws: BNSS, BNS, BSA.

SAHRDC: Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The System and Procedure.

P. D. Mathew: Your Rights if You are Arrested.

P. D. Mathew: The Law on Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

M. Mohanty et al., Weapon of the Oppressed: Inventory of People's Rights in India.

S. Durrany: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

P. D. Mathew: The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place.

C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds): Human Rights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment.

S. Naib: The Right to Information in India.

Relevant Bare Acts on The Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, Nyaya Sanhita, Sakshya Adhinyam, Consumer Protection Act, Criminal law Amendment Act, Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, Right to Information Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MDC - IDC (INTER-DISCIPLINARY COURSE) (3 CREDITS – 2TH +1TU) (PLSD -1)SEMESTER I/II/III

IDC - Understanding Governance

Course Objectives:

1. This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.
2. It will facilitate an understanding of the importance of the concept of and practice governance, which is essential for students across disciplines.
3. It simultaneously focuses on environment, administration and development.

Learning Outcomes:

4. Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
5. Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.
6. The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

Module I

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. 'Government' and 'Governance'.
2. Idea of 'Good Governance'. Relations with development and democracy.
3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India).

Module II

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation.Public Service Delivery.
5. Major issues in Governance II:Citizens Charter; Right to Information.

3. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]

[India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II]

Select Readings

Shivani Singh ed.: Governance--- Issues and Challenges.

B. C. Smith: Good Governance and Development.

B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds.): The Governance Discourse.

Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.): Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation.

Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stoker: Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach.

C.S.R. Prabhu: E-Governance---Concepts and case Studies.

D. Bollier and B. H. Weston: Green Governance.

MDC- VAC: VALUE ADDED COURSE (2CREDITS – 2TH +0TU) SEMESTER I ONLY (CVAC-CONS)

CVAC 1.2 -Constitutional Values and Fundamental Duties

Course Objectives:

- To enrich students with knowledge and relevance of the Indian Constitution.
- To develop awareness about the values of basic tenets and Duties.
- To inculcate a sense of Constitutionalism.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the Constitution and its relevance.
- To appreciate the values and goals embedded in the Constitution.
- To recognize the importance of Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution.

Module I

1. The Constitution of India and Constitutionalism. Constitutional Values--- Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
2. Fundamental Rights; Rule of Law; Separation of Powers.
3. Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republic

Module II

4. Fundamental Duties: emergence; value and significance.
5. Article 51A: enumerated Duties.
6. Legal status of Fundamental Duties. Limitations.

Select Readings:

- D. D. Basu, et al., Introduction to the Constitution of India (latest edition)
 G. C. Hiregowder et. al.: The Indian Constitution--- An Introduction.
 S.K. Chaube: The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution
 M. P. Singh, V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
 Sudhir Krishnaswamy: Democracy and Constitutionalism in India

University of Calcutta

Political Science: Question Patterns and Marks Distribution Scheme CCF-2022: 4 Year-Honours and 3 Year-MDC w.e.f. Academic Session 2023-2024

Honours: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers) 75 marks

Modules I & II combined (short notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5 marks)
+
1 question of 10 marks of 150 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+5)

Honours: SEC 50 marks

5 short questions: 2x5 [out of 8].

Module 1: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

Module 2: 1 question of 20 marks of 500 words (out of 2 questions; marks may be split into 5+15/10+10/15+5).

MDC: DSC+Minor (separate sets of question papers) 75 marks

Modules I & II combined (Short Notes; 3 out of 5)
3 x 5 marks (100 words) = 15

Module I
2 x 15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Module II
2 x 15 marks (two questions out of three; each question: 300 words)

Each 15 mark question may be split into multiple of 5 marks (10+5/5+10)

C-VAC 50 marks

Module I: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

Module II: One question of 25 marks of 400 words (out of two questions) [marks may be split into multiple of 5]

IDC +SEC of MDC: as per University guidelines.

Notes: 1. In accordance with the rule of the University, all question papers will have the Bengali version followed by the English version. 2. The above Scheme is subject to change if instructed by the University from time to time.