

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

REVISED SYLLABUS

FOR THREE YEARS B.A. DEGREE COURSE

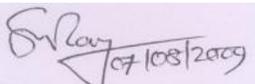
(HONOURS)

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

**According to the New Examination Pattern
Part – I, Part- II & Part- III**

**WITH EFFECT FROM THE SESSION
2009 – 2010**


Secretary, Faculty Councils (U.G.)
University of Kalyani
Kalyani, Nadia

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI
KALYANI, NADIA
COUNCIL FOR UNDER GRADUATE STUDIES

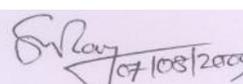
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 21ST MEETING OF THE (PREVIOUS) COUNCIL FOR UG STUDIES HELD ON 13/09/2005

Revised Structure and Distribution of Marks for Bachelor of Arts Degree Course w.e.f.
 Academic Session 2005-2006

BACHELOR OF ARTS (GENERAL)	PART-I	PART-II	PART-III
Compulsory English : One half paper : 50 Marks Modern Indian Language : One half paper : 50 Marks	50 Marks 50 Marks	- - -	- - -
Environmental Studies : One full paper*: 100 Marks*	100 Marks*		
Elective Subjects : Three : Four full papers : 3x4x100 each = 1200 Marks	3x1x100 Marks = 300 Marks	3x2x100 Marks = 600 Marks	3x1x100 Marks = 300 Marks
AGGREGATE MARKS : 1400	500 Marks	600 Marks	300 Marks

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)	PART-I	PART-II	PART-III
Compulsory English : One half paper : 50 Marks Modern Indian Language : One half paper : 50 Marks	50 Marks 50 Marks	- -	- -
Environmental Studies : One full paper*: 100 Marks*	100 Marks*	-	-
Elective Subjects : Two : Three full papers : 2x3x100 each = 600 Marks	2x1x100 Marks =200 Marks	2x2x100 Marks =400 Marks	- -
One Honours Subject : Eight full Papers : 8x 100 Marks = 800 Marks	2x 100 Marks = 200 Marks	2 x 100 Marks = 200 Marks	4 x 100 Marks = 400 Marks
AGGREGATE MARKS : 1600	600 Marks	600 Marks	400 Marks

* *With effect from the session 2009-2010.*


 Secretary, Faculty Councils (U.G.)
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University of Kalyani

Revised Syllabus of Political Science (Honours Course)

(w.e.f. the session 2009-2010)

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PART-I**Paper-I : Basic Principles of Political Theory****Full Marks - 100**First Half

1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory -Approaches to the study of Political :
(a) Normative; (b) Behaviouralist - Post-Behaviouralist (c) Marxist ; (d) Feminist.
2. Nature of the State :Liberal theory-Locke, Bentham, J.S Mill; Idealist Theory-Hegel, Green ;
Neo-liberal Theory- Hayek, Rawls, Nozick.
3. Sovereignty : Monistic and Pluralistic. Changing concept of sovereignty in the context of
globalization.
4. Liberty, Equality, Law, Justice, Obligation- Basic concepts and their interrelations.
5. Rights: Meaning and Nature. Theories of Rights. Right to resistance
6. Democracy- Its changing perspectives and representative theories.

Second Half

1. Basic concepts in Marxism : Dialectics - Historical Materialism. Classes and Class Struggle.
2. Base- superstructure relation in Marxism. Gramsci's contribution: An outline.
3. Marxist theory of state. Concept of relative autonomy. Miliband-Poulantzas debate.
4. Marxian theory of revolution: Marx, Lenin and Mao.
5. Some major debates in Marxism: (a) Lenin-Rosa debate on party ;(b) Stalin-Trotsky debate on
Socialism in one country.

Paper II : Comparative Constitutional Systems**Full Marks - 100**First Half

1. Development of the study of Comparative Constitutional Systems.
2. Parliamentary and Presidential systems in U.K and U.S.A.
3. Unitary and Federal systems.
4. Constitutional systems in France and Switzerland : Unique features.
5. Rights of the citizens in U.K , U.S.A and PRC: A comparative estimate. Fundamental Duties in
the PRC.

Second Half

1. Legislatures in the U.K and U.S.A - Compositions and functions of legislative chambers -Roles of
key officials / functionaries : Speaker in the U.K and U.S.A. Role of second chambers in U.K and
U.S.A. Committee System in U.K and U.S.A.. President of the NPC in PRC.
2. Executive in the U.K ,U.S.A ,PRC-Comparisons of similarities and differences: (a) British
Monarchy-Role and relevance.
(b) British Prime minister and US President.
(c) British and American cabinets.

3. Relation between executive and legislature in the U.K, U.S.A and PRC.
4. Judiciary in the U.K , U.S.A and PRC (with special reference to the Procuratorate).
5. Civil Service in U.K and U.S.A : Nature ,role and functions.

PART-II

Paper III : Government and Politics in India

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. Framing of the Indian constitution -Background and the role of the Constituent Assembly
2. The Preamble.
3. Fundamental Rights and Duties –Directive principles of state policy.
4. Union-state relations: Changing patterns and recent trends.
5. Union Executive-President, Vice-president, Cabinet and Prime Minister, President-Prime Minister relationship, Prime Minister –Council of Ministers relationship. State Executive-Governor: Position and functions- Chief minister: Position and functions-Council of Ministers.
6. Union Legislature: Organization and functions –Relation between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha - Process of Law making-Parliamentary Priveleges- Committee system – Speaker. State Legislature- Composition and functions.
7. The Judiciary –Supreme Court and High Court-Composition , jurisdictions and functions - Judicial Review and Judicial Activism. Lokadalat.
8. Constitution Amendment: Procedure.

Second Half

1. Party System-Feature and Trends – Major National Political Parties in India: Ideologies and Programmes. Regional Political Parties in India: A brief outline. Coalition Politics in India: An Overview.
2. Classes and interest groups –Role of business groups ,trade unions ,peasant organizations.
3. Composition ,functions and role of the Election Commission. Various proposals of electoral reforms.
4. Religion and politics in India.
5. Caste in Indian politics-Politics of reservation.
6. Tribes and tribal movements.
7. Regionalism in Indian politics.
8. New Social Movements in the field of Environment, Gender and Human Rights.

Paper IV : Western Political Thought

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. Greek Political Thought-Features –Plato’s theory of Justice , Communism and Education -Aristotle’s theory of State and Justice.
2. Roman Political Thought –Theories of Law and Citizenship with special reference to the influence of Greek Stoicism and Roman Jurisprudence -Contribution of Cicero and Seneca : A brief outline.

3. Medieval Political Thought in Europe with special reference to St . Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas and Marshiglio of Padua (brief outline).
4. Renaissance Thought: Main features. Contributions of Machiavelli.
5. Political Thought of Reformation with special reference to Luther and Calvin.
6. Bodin-Theories of State and Sovereignty.

Second Half

1. Hobbes-Sovereignty and Obligation
2. Locke-Views on Natural Liberty, Property and Consent.
3. Rousseau-General Will-Contribution to Modern Political Thought.
4. Bentham's contribution to liberalism: Utilitarian philosophy -John Stuart Mill-Modifications of Utilitarianism-Concepts of Liberty and Democracy.
5. Hegel and German Idealism-Concepts of Civil Society and State.
6. Varieties of Socialism: Utopian, Scientific, Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism.
7. Anarchism: Contribution of Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin.

PART-III

Paper V : International Relations

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. International Relations: A Brief Outline and development as an academic discipline.
2. Approaches to the study of International Relations:
 - (a) Liberalism; (b) Realism;(c) World Systems.
3. Major concepts in International Relations: National Power; Balance of Power; Collective Security; Bipolarity; Multipolarity; Unipolarity ; National Interest; Globalization.
4. Foreign Policy Making: Basic concept -Techniques of implementation of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda, Foreign Aid.
5. International Organizations:
 - a. The United Nations: Its peacekeeping functions -Reform of the UN.
 - b. International Financial Institutions : World Bank; IMF; WTO.
 - c. Regional Organizations :SAARC ;ASEAN;EU;AU.

Second Half.

1. Cold War and its Phases: A Broad Outline.
2. End of Cold War and the emerging world order.
3. Major Issues in contemporary international relations:
 - (a) Development and Environment.
 - (b) Human Rights
 - (c) Terrorism
 - (d) Regionalism.

4. India's Foreign Policy
 - (a) Basic Determinants.
 - (b) Evolution of India's Foreign Policy: An Outline
 - (c) Indo-US, Indo-Pak, Indo-China relations in the post cold war era.
5. US Foreign Policy in the post cold war era : Major issues. US Foreign policy towards China in the post cold war era.

Paper VI : Indian Political Thought and Movement

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. Sources of Indian Political Thought -Features of Ancient Indian Political thought -Dharma and Danda-The Seven Elements of the State- Kingship-Law-Dandaniti-Diplomacy.
2. Medieval Political Thought in India -Legitimacy of Kingship-Duties and responsibilities of a Muslim Ruler.
3. Modern Indian Thought-Political Faith of the Indian Liberals: Broad Outline. Rammohan Roy's views on the Rule of Law -Freedom of Thought and Social Justice.
4. Nationalism: The views of Bankim Chandra and Rabindranath.
5. Passive Resistance: The views of Tilak and Aurobindo.
6. Gandhi : The ideas of State and Trusteeship.
7. M.N Roy: Radical Humanism.
8. R.N Lohia: Distinctive contribution to Socialism.

Second Half

1. Revolt of 1857:Nature and Consequences.
2. Evolution of Indian National Congress from 1885 till the rise of Gandhi: A Brief Outline.
3. Aligarh Movement and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
4. Bengal Partition and Swadeshi Movement.
5. Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement-Civil Disobedience Movement.
6. Revolutionary Terrorism.
7. Movements against Caste system and Untouchability -Phule to Ambedkar.
8. Class and the Nationalist Movement under colonial rule: Working Class Movements and Peasants Movements.
9. Roots of communal politics -Savarkar, Jinnah and Two Nation Theory.
10. August 1942 movement-Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA -Naval Uprising.

Paper VII : Political Sociology

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. Definition, Scope and Subject Matter -Social Bases of Politics.
2. Process of State formation in North and West Europe, and in Third World.
3. Social Stratification and Politics -Caste, Class and Elites.

4. Gender and Politics :Basic Issues.
5. Powers – Forms and Bases. Power, Authority and Legitimacy: Nature and Types.
6. Classification and Types of Political Systems.
7. Religion, Society and Politics.

Second Half

1. Political Parties and Pressure Groups- Types, Functions and Role.
2. Bureaucracy-Role in Politics and Development.
3. Political Culture and Political Socialization -Types of Political Culture-Agencies and Functions of Political Socialization.
4. Political Participation-Forms and Determinants- Political Apathy – Sources and Solutions.
5. Modernization and Development.
6. Military in Politics-Forms and Types of Intervention –Institutional Checks on Intervention.

Paper- VIII : Public Administration

Full Marks - 100

First Half

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration – Evolution as a discipline and critical stages.
2. Politics-Administration Dichotomy and its Critics.
3. Classical Theory of Administration -Its motivational aspects and formal administrative framework: Taylor’s Scientific Management -Classical Theory of Organization of Fayol, Gulick and Urwick, Mooney, Reilley and Follett .
4. Weber’s Theory of Bureaucracy -Features of Bureaucracy and Distinction from Non -Bureaucratic Administration.
5. Rational Theory of Decision-Making- Simon’s Behaviour Alternative Model with special reference to the concepts of ‘Satisficing’ and ‘Bounded Rationality’.
6. Development Administration: Contribution of Riggs. Reasons of Emergence -Basic Features and Goals. Difference from Traditional Public Administration.
7. Budgeting-Meaning and Significance-Types of Budgeting-Their Merits and Demerits.
8. Public Administration in the age of Globalization and Liberalization.

Second Half

1. A Few Important Central Ministries: Ministries of Home, Finance and External Affairs.
2. Secretariat Administration-The Cabinet Secretary-Prime Minister’s Secretariat and P.M.O.
3. Planning Process in India –The Planning Commission and its rise and decline. -National Development Council-Finance Commission.
4. Bureaucracy in India- The Generalist-Specialist (Technocrat) controversy.
5. Personnel Administration in India-Role of UPSC.
6. Legislative Control over Administration -The Public Accounts Committee-The Estimates Committee.
7. Forms of Public Sector in India-Patterns of Management.
8. Judicial Control over Public Administration in India.
9. Local Self-Government in India-Urban and Rural-Structure and Functions.

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