

## Semester II

### Honours

Constitutional Government in India Code: PLS-A-CC-2-3-TH+TU

#### Module I: **AH1**

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The 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. **DB**.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. **DB**.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. **PS**
8. Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution. **PS**.

Politics in India: Structures and Processes Code: PLS-A-CC-2-4-TH+TU

#### Module I:

1. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. **AH1**
- Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview. **AH2**
2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms. **PS**
3. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics. **DB**

#### Module IV: **AH2**

4. Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.
5. Regionalism in Indian politics.
6. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements

(c) human rights movements.

### **General**

Comparative Government and Politics code: PLS-G-CC-2-2-TH+TU

#### Module I

1 Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian .Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential. **DB**.

2. U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law.

(b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown;(e) Party system – role of the Opposition. **AH2**.

3. U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system. **AH1**.

#### Module II

4. PRC (1982 Constitution):(a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles(c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People' Congress ,Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary. **PS**.

5. Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh,France,Switzerland. **DB**.