

## **SYLLABUS DISTRIBUTION**

**(2<sup>ND</sup>, 4<sup>TH</sup> & 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER)**

### **PLSA Semester II**

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

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

- 1.Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble. **AH1**
- 2.Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles. **AH1**
- 3.Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations. **AH1**
- 4.Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President. **PS**

##### **Module II:**

- 5.Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker. **DS**
- 6.Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. **NT**
- 7.Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. **NT**
- 8.Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution. **NT**

#### **Politics in India:Structures and ProcessesCode: PLS-A-CC-2-4-TH+TU**

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

1. Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview. **BB**

2. Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms. **AH1**

3. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics. **BB**

Module II:

4. Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe. **AH2**

5. Regionalism in Indian politics. **AH1**

6. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements. **AH2**

### **PLSA Semester IV**

**Indian Political Thought II Code: PLS-A-CC-4-8-TH+TU**

**Module I: NT**

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.

**Module II: BB**

4. Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.
5. Contested notions of 'nation' --- Savarkar, Jinnah.

6. Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice

## **Global Politics since 1945 Code: PLS-A-CC-4-9-TH+TU**

### **Module I: AH1**

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 and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.

### **Module II: AH2**

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).

## **WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY I Code: PLS-A-CC-4-10-TH+TU**

### **Module I:**

1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions. **BB**

2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought. **BB**

3. Medieval political thought in Europe: major features. **NT**

4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation. **NT**

### **Module II:**

5. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty. **AH1**

6. Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics. **AH1**

7. Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent. **AH2**

8. Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy. **AH2**

### **Legislative Practices and Procedures    Code: PLS-A-SEC-4-B(1)-TH**

### **Module I    DS**

1) Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges-Constituency Work.

2) State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.

3) Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward.

### **Module II    PS**

- 4) How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.
- 5) Types of committees.
- 6) Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.
- 7) Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance

## PLSA Semester VI

### **Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives Code: PLS-A-CC-6-13-TH+TU**

#### **Module I: BB**

1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management.
2. Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).
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. Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance.

#### **Module II: AH1**

5. Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber.
6. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.

7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.

8. Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation.

## **Administration and Public Policy in India Code: PLS-A-CC-6-14-TH+TU**

### **Module I NT**

1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.
2. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.
3. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.
4. Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.
5. District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.

### **Module II: PS**

6. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.
7. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance.
8. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.
9. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information--- Citizen Charter.

10. Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); National Health Mission (NRHM).

**Understanding Global Politics**  
**AH2**

**Code: PLS-A-DSE-6-A(4)-TH+TU**

**Module I**

I. What Makes the World What it is

a. The Sovereign State System

i Evolution of the state system ii The concept of Sovereignty

b. The Global Economy

i Discussing the Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO ii Ideological underpinnings  
iii Transnational Economic Actors

c. Identity and Culture

ii. What Drives the World Apart

a.Global Inequalities b.Violence: Conflict, War and Terrorism

III. Why We Need to Bring the World Together

a.Global Environment b. Global Civil Society

**Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective Code: PLS-A-DSE-6-B(4)-TH+TU**

**Module I**

**Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization DS**

Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights  
Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India

**Issues:**

Torture: USA and India; **DS**

Surveillance and Censorship: China and India; **DS**

Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India **BB**

**Module II**

**Structural Violence:**

Caste and Race: South Africa and India **AH1**

Gender and Violence: India (**NT**) and Pakistan (**AH1**)

Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India **NT**

**PLSG SEMESTER II**

**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. **AH2**

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. **NT**

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. **BB**

## 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. **DS**

(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 (**NT**),France (**PS**),Switzerland (**DS**).

## PLSG SEMESTER IV

**International Relations Code: PLS-G-CC-4-4-TH+TU**

### **Module I**

1. International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: **BB**

(a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)

(b)Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)

(c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)

(d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)

2. Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fallof Detente Second Cold War. **AH2**

## Module II

3. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union **AH2**

(b)Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)

4. India's Foreign Policy **NT**

(a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b)

India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power

**Elementary Dimensions of Research Code: PLS-G-SEC-4-B(1)-TH**

## Module I **NT**

1. Concepts, variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis.
2. Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies.
3. Ethics in research---issues and problems.
4. Research Report writing.

## Module II **BB**

4. Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data
5. Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement

6. Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview).  
Graphic representation of data

(Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)

## PLSG SEMESTER VI

**Feminism: Theory and Practice Code: PLS-G-DSE-B-6-2A-TH+TU**

### **Module I AH2**

1. Distinction between sex and gender. Biologism and Social Constructivism.
2. Patriarchy and Feminism.
3. Theoretical foundation: Liberal; Socialist; Marxist; Radical Feminism; New Feminist ideas

### **Module II DS**

4. Traditional historiography and Feminist critiques.
5. Social reform movements and position of women: Indian context.
6. Gender relations in family: consumption; entitlement; property rights.

**Basic Research Methods Code: PLS-G-SEC-6-B(2)-TH**

### **Module I AH1**

1. Case study.
2. Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey.
3. Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.

### **Module II PS**

4. Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations.

5. Content Analysis: major issues.

6. Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages.