

GOBINDA PRASAD MAHAVIDYALAYA

Department of Political Science

**B.A. Programme Political Science (New Syllabus)
(2022-2023)**

Semester-I

Course Title(Core Course): Introduction to Political Theory

Course Code: APPLS-101/C-1A

UnitNumber	TitleoftheUnit
1	MeaningofPolitics
2	Political Theory and its relevance
3	Concepts:Democracy,Liberty,Equality
3	Concepts:Justice,RightsandGender
4	NationandState:Meaning&difference
5	TheoriesofState:Contractual,Idealist
5	TheoriesofState:Marxist&Gandhian
6.a	DebatesinPoliticalTheory:Isdemocracy compatible with economic growth?
6.b	Doesprotectediscriminationviolate principles of fairness?

Course Outcome: This is one of the core papers to be studied by the UG Programme students. The paper basically introduces students with the basics of studying political science as subject of academic study. It helps students to know the strengths of any democratic society and what are its limits as well. Further, it enables students to think critically regarding certain practices that go on in some democratic states and develop their own views.

SEMESTER-I

Course Title(Generic Elective): Fundamentals of Political Theory

Course Code: AHPLS – 103 / GE-1

(To be opted by students from other departments)

UnitNumber	TitleoftheUnit
1.a	What is Politics?
1.b	What is Political Theory and its relevance
2.a	a. Democracy: Liberal and Socialist
2.b	b. Liberty, Equality & Justice: Problems of reconciliation
2.c	c. Rights & Obligation.
3.	The Concept of Sovereignty: (a) Monistic (b) Pluralist (c) Popular
4.a	Debates in Political Theory: a. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
4.b	b. Should the State intervene in the institution of the family?

Course Outcome: This is the Generic Elective paper to be studied by the UG Honours students, adopted by other department students only. The paper basically introduces students with the basics of studying political science as subject of academic study. It helps students to know the strengths of any democratic society and what are its limits as well. Further, it enables students to think critically regarding certain practices that go on in some democratic states and develop their own views. It will help students in civil service examinations also.

SemesterII
CourseTitle(CoreCourse): Indian Government and Politics
Course Code: APPLS-201/C-1B

UnitNumber	TitleofUnit
1	Indian Constitution: BasicFeatures; DebatesonFundamentalRightsandDirectivePri nciples
2	IndianFederalism:BasicFeatures;Centre-StateRelations (Legislative, Executive & Financial)
3	ExecutivesinIndia:(President&PrimeMinister;Governorand Chief Minister)
4	LegislatureinIndia(UnionParliament,LegislativeAssemblyand Legislative Council)
5	JudiciaryinIndia:SupremeCourtandHighCourt;Judicial Activism
6	ElectionCommission:CompositionandFunctions
7	PartysystemsIndia:Keyfeatures;MajorParties(IndianNational Congress, BharatiyaJanata Party,
7	PartysystemsIndia:TheCommunistParties

Course Outcomes: A core paper to be studied by UG Programme students only. The paper helps studentstoknowtheverybasicsofstudyingpoliticsinIndia.Differentconceptualunderstandingsand practiceshelpstudentstodevelopthethinkingabilityandrelatewithvariouspracticaleventsandalso helps to know the structure of the government in India. Italso exposes students to current practices thatgooninthe state anddevelop the nature ofcritical thinking alsoamong the students. Contents of any civil service examination have been included. Therefore student will have the much needed support in their preparation for civil service examinations from it.

SEMESTER-II
Course Title: Indian Constitution and Politics
Course Code: AHPLS-203/GE-2
(To be opted by students from other Departments)

UnitNumber	TitleofUnit
I	BasicFeaturesoftheConstitutionofIndiaanditsPhilosophy a. SalientFeatures. b. PhilosophyoftheConstitution(Preamble).
II	Rights(Justiciableandnon-Justiciable)andDuties a. FundamentalRights. b. DirectivePrinciplesofStatePolicy. c. FundamentalDuties.
III	OrgansofGovernment a. TheLegislature:Union(Parliament)andState (VidhanParishad and VidhanSabha). b. TheExecutive:Union(PresidentandPrimeMinister)and State (Governor and Chief Minister).
III	c.TheJudiciary:Supreme CourtandtheHighCourts-CompositionandFunctions.
IV	Federalism:DivisionofPowers(Legislative,Administrativeand Financial). Recent Trends in Centre-State Relations.
V	ElectionCommission: a.Compositionandfunctions

CourseOutcomes: The paper is Generic Elective to be studied by UG Honours students only, adopted by the students of other departments. The paper helps students to know the very basics of studying politics in India. Different conceptual understandings and practices help students to develop the thinking ability and relate with various practical events and also helps to know the structure of the government in India. It also exposes students to current practices that go on in the state and develop the nature of critical thinking also among the students. Contents of any civil service examination have been included. Therefore student will have the much needed support in their preparation for civil service examinations from it.

SemesterIII

CourseTitle(CoreCourse):ComparativeGovernmentandPolitics

Course Code: APPLS-301/C-1C

UnitNumber	TitleoftheUnit
1.a	Thenature,scopeandmethodsofcomparativepolitical analysis
1.b	Approaches: Political System, Institutionalism and New Institutionalism,PoliticalCulture,PoliticalDevelopment
2.a	ParliamentaryandPresidential:UKand USA
2.b	FederalandUnitary:USAandFrance
3.a	Theoriesofrepresentation:Firstpastthepost,proportional representation, mixed systems
3.b	Comparingdemocraticsystems:USA,UK&France
4.a	MeaningandTypologiesofthePartySystem
4.b	ComparingPartysystem:USA,UK&France

CourseOutcomes: The paper is a core one to be studied by the UG Programme students. It discusses theoretical ideas relating to types of regimes in the countries particularly included in this paper. It helps students to know the structure of various governments in the world and make a comparative study of them. Political behaviour of these particular countries also becomes the subject matter of studies among the students. They can analyse various contemporary problems and develop critical thinking like the ability to form arguments. The course might be a support for competitive examinations relating to public job.

SEMESTER-III

CourseTitle(GenericElective):IntroductiontoComparativeGovernmentandPolitics

CourseCode:AHPLS–304/GE-3 (To

***be opted by students from other
departments)***

UnitNumber	Titleof theUnit
1.a	a.The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis.
2.b	b. Approaches: Political System, Institutionalism and New Institutionalism, Political Economy, Political Culture, Political Development
2.a	Comparing Political Regimes: a. Typologies of Regimes
2.b&c.	b. Models of democracy/c. How to compare democracies and democratic states?
3.a	Classification of Political Systems a. Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA
3.b	b. Federal and Unitary: USA and France
4.a&b.	Electoral Systems: a. Theories of representation: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems b. Comparing democratic systems: India, USA & UK.
5.a	Party System: a. Meaning and Typologies of the Party System
5.b	b. Comparing functioning of Party system in India, USA and Britain
5.c	c. Political Communication and the Role of Media

Course Outcomes: The paper is opted by other department students. It discusses theoretical ideas relating types of regimes in the countries particularly included in this paper. It helps students to know the structure of various governments in the world and make a comparative study of them. Political behavior of these particular countries also becomes the subject matter of studies among the students. They can analyse various contemporary problems and develop critical thinking like the ability to form arguments.

SEMESTER-III
Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Legislative Support Course
Code: APPLS-305/SEC-1

Unit Number	Title of the Unit
I	Legislative Process: Question: Rules of Putting Questions to the Minister: Types of Questions (Written and Verbal; Supplementary).
I	Others: Rules Relating to Calling Attention, Mention,
I	Adjournment, Resolution, Discussion including Short Discussion, Censure and No Confidence.
I	Business Advisory Committee, role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a bill, How a bill becomes law
II	Types of committees, role of financial committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation
III	Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries

Course Outcomes: This paper tries to make aware the students about the legislative processes in India. Students' skill in law making, representation and other related process will be developed by studying the papers so that students may be the part of legislative support team. Further, students will know the basics of Indian representative democracy which will help them working with any political or interest groups.

SemesterIV
CourseTitle:InternationalRelations Course
Code: APPLS – 401 / C-1D

UnitNumber	Titleof Unit
1.a	EvolutionofInternationalRelationsasautonomousdiscipline
1.b	MajorTheories:RealismandNeo-Realism,Liberalismanditsvariants
1.c	BehaviouralTheory:SystemTheory,DecisionMaking Theory,CommunicationTheory
2.a	OriginsandPhasesofColdWar;EndofColdWar andCollapseof the Soviet Union
2.b	Post-ColdWarEraandEmergingCentersofPower (European Union, China andRussia)
3.a	India'sForeignPolicy:BasicDeterminants(Historical,Geo-Political, Economic, Domesticand Strategic)
3.b	India'sPolicyofNon-alignment
3.c	India'sRelationshipwithPakistan,USAandChina

CourseOutcomes: Thispaperisstudiedbythe UGProgrammestudents.Studyingthepaperwillhelp the students know not only about the theoretical aspects of international relations but the practices as well. Knowing world history from political perspective help students to understand present relationship among states particularly mentioned in the paper. Students can develop an analytical approach among themselves regarding various foreign policies of present time. It would incorporate basic understanding of theories and Contemporary issues enabling knowledge of competitive exams along with preparing for NET and SLET importantly.

Course Title: International Relations – Basic Concepts Course
Code: AHPLS – 404 /GE -4
(To be Opted by students from other Departments)

Unit Number	Title of Unit
1. a	Evolution and Approaches to International Relations: Evolution of international relations as an autonomous discipline.
1. b	Major Theories: Realism and Neo-Realism and Liberalism.
1. c	Behavioural Theory: Systems Theory and Decision-Making Theory
2. a	Cold War and Post-Cold War Era: Origins and Phases of Cold War; End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union.
2. b	Post Cold-War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China and Russia)
3. a	India's Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic).
3. b & c	India's Policy of Non-alignment; India's Relationship with USA and Pakistan.

Course Outcomes: This paper is studied by the students of other departments. Studying the paper will help the students know not only about the theoretical aspects of international relations but the practices as well. Knowing world history from political perspective help students to understand present relationship among states particularly mentioned in the paper. Students can develop an analytical approach among themselves regarding various foreign policies of present time.

Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy Course
Code: APPLS – 405/SEC-2

Unit Number	Title of Unit
I	Outline of the legal system in India: System of Courts/Tribunals and their Jurisdiction in India – Criminal and Civil Courts, Writ Jurisdiction, Specialized Courts such as Juvenile Courts, Mahila Courts and Tribunals
I	Role of the Police and Magistracy in Criminal Law Administration
I	Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism: Lok Adalats
II	Brief Understanding of the Laws Applicable in India. Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction: provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related laws, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
II	Laws relating to consumer rights Laws relating to cyber crimes
III	Access to courts and enforcement of rights: Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid.
	Practical application: What to do if you are arrested; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies. Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.

Course Outcomes: The paper is very interesting and makes students aware about the existing legal system in India. They can know about various institutions giving protection to women, juveniles and like this. Further, studying the paper prepares the students for applying various practices in day-to-day life like, they can know about how to file FIR or what are the processes of Bail and like this. Students can know about various protective mechanisms existing in our country and can work with various NGOs or social groups for protecting their interests. To understand various the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

**CourseTitle(DisciplineSpecificElectiveCourse):AdministrationandPublicPolicy–Concepts
andTheories**

CourseCode:APPLS-501/DSE-1A

UnitNumber	TitleoftheUnit
1	Meaning,scopeandsignificance;publicandprivate administration; brief evolution and major approaches
2	Classical;ScientificManagement;Human-Relations;andRational Decision-Making
3	Conceptandtheories;RelevanceofpolicymakinginPublic Administration; process of policy formulation and implementation; Evaluation.
4	ElementsandpoliticsofDevelopmentAdministration, Globalization and the New Public Management

Course Outcomes: The paper provides with a good theoretical knowledge in administrative areas. Studying this help student to develop various institutional knowledge and the ethics involved therein. Developing knowledge in policy making areas has always been an important area and student can know the basics of policy making process by studying the relevance of policy making in public administration. The course has been formulated to help in personnel management as well incorporatingtheneedsofpublicmanagementandnewpublicmanagement.

SEMESTER-V
CourseTitle(GenericElectiveCourse):HumanRights,GenderandEnvironment
CourseCode: APPLS-503/GE-1
(TobeoptedbystudentsfromotherDepartments)

Unit Number	Topic
1	UnderstandingSocialInequality:Caste,Gender,EthnicityandClass:Interaction
1	GlobalisationanditsimpactonWorkingClass,Peasants,Dalits,AdivasisandWomen
2	HumanRights: HumanRightsandCitizenshipRights/HumanRightsofMarginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
2	HumanRightsMovementinIndia/HumanRightsand theIndianConstitution/The role of the National Human Rights Commission.
3	Gender: Gender,CultureandHistory:Indianscenario
3	EconomicDevelopmentandWomen/TheissueofWomen'srepresentationin India
4	Environment: SustainableDevelopment/UNEnvironmentProgrammes:Rio, Johannesburg and after
4	EnvironmentalMovementsandPoliciesinIndia

Course Outcomes: The paper provides students with knowledge in areas like, rights, gender and environment. Students will be aware by knowing about the existing protective mechanisms of our countrylike,howtheConstitutionofIndiaupheldrightbasedapproaches,aboutvariouscommissions established for protection of human rights, rights of marginalised sections and like this. Interests amongstudentscanbedevelopedforparticipating inpoliticsorworkingassocialgroupsmembersin future.

SEMESTER-VI

**CourseTitle(SkillEnhancementCourse):PublicOpinionandSurveyResearch Course
Code: APPLS -504/SEC-3**

Unit Number	TitleofUnit
1	PublicOpinion:Definitionandcharacteristics.
1.	Debatesaboutitsroleinademocraticpoliticalsystem,usesforopinionpoll.
2.a	a.Whatissampling?Whydoweneedtosample?Sample design.
2.b	b.Samplingerrorandnon-response.
2.c	c.Typesofsampling:Nonrandomsampling(quota,purposiveand snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified.
3.a	a.QuantitativeandQualitativemethods:anoverview
3.b	b.Interviewing:Interviewtechniquespitfalls,differenttypesofandforms of interview.
3.c	c.Questionnaire:Questionwording;fairnessandclarity.
3.d	d.Observation:Participatory&Non-Participatory

CourseOutcomes:Thepaperenhancestheskillsofmakingresearchonsocio-politicalissues.Students can know the theoretical basics of conducting any research work in future. They can pursue higher education in research also and can act with various research organizations as well. Understanding of survey methods would not only prepare the students for research but also it will make themethically sensitive towards people's opinions, life and would be careful about dealing with then.

SEMESTER-VI
SemesterVI
Course Title: Democracy and
GovernanceCourseCode:APPLS–601/
DSE – 1B

UnitNumber	TitleoftheUnit
1.a	StructureandProcessof Governance: Indian Model of Democracy, Parliament, Party PoliticsandElectoralBehaviour,Federalism,TheSupremeCourt and Units of Local Governance (Rural and Urban).
2.a	InstitutionsofPolicyMaking:(A)RegulatoryInstitutions–SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India.
2.b	(B)LobbyingInstitutions:ChambersofCommerceandIndustries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.
3.	ContemporaryPoliticalEconomyofDevelopmentinIndia:Policy Debates over Models of Development in India, Recent trends of LiberalizationofIndianEconomyindifferentsectors,E-governance.
4.	Dynamics of Civil Society: New Social Movements and Various interests,RoleofNGO's,Understandingthepoliticalsignificanceof Media and Popular Culture.

Course Outcomes: The paper makes students aware about various working institutions in a democratic setup,howthegovernanceisruninanydemocraticsetupandparticularlyIndia. Knowing thetypes,workingpatternsandareasincivilsocietygroupenhancestheskillamongstudentstowork with such groups in future. Further, it makes aware students about various interests groups and can grow interest among students to be part of such groups in future. It helps to learn for competitive exams and along with basic ideas of democratic administration.

SEMESTER-VI
SemesterVI
CourseTitle:ReadingGandhi
CourseCode: APPLS – 603 /
GE2

(TobeoptedbystudentsfromotherDepartments)

UnitNumber	Titleof Unit
A.1	1.Gandhiinhisownwords:AclosereadingofHindSwaraj.
A.2	2.CommentariesonHindSwarajandGandhian thought:
B.a&b	B) GandhiandModernIndia: a. Nationalism. b. CommunalUnity.
B.c&d	Women’sQuestion. Untouchability.

Course Outcomes: This paper provides students with knowledge about Gandhiji’s life and works thoroughly. Studying different areas and knowing them in Gandhian perspective develops among students a critical thinking also. Students can critically discuss and form argument also. The course willincorporateGandhianvaluesinpoliticalandsociallifeofstudents.

SemesterVI
CourseTitle:ConflictandPeaceBuilding Course
Code: APPLS – 604 / SEC – 4

UnitNumber	Titleof Unit
1	BasicConceptsonWarandPeace: a. CausesofWar b. Justwar:Meaning c. ApproachestoPeace.
2	DimensionsofConflict: a. Conflict:meaning,causesandtypes b. Sitesofconflict:local,regionalandglobal
2	c.Ideology:IdeologiesandConflictsincetheColdWar. d.Socio-CulturalConflicts:EthnicandReligious
3	ConflictResolution: a.Conflictresolutionandconflictmanagement:meaningandddifferenceb. Methods of Conflict resolution: amicable (Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy Track- I, Track- II and Multi Track).& non-amicable (economic sanctions,blockade and war) c. Alternative method of Conflict resolution: Nonviolence d. Peace Studies and Peace Research

Course Outcomes: Studying this skill enhancement paper enables students to know the causes of war at various levels and implications of war and the need to maintain the peace also. Students can understand the needs of maintaining peace at every level. Students can develop an understanding about various conflicts situations and can understand the need of conflict resolutions also. Studying this will enable students to work with and as various conflict mediators also in future. It has the potential to make the students be efficient in learning world politics better with the implementation and implications of domestic intercourse as well.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Political science is a broad field that examines the theory and practice of politics and government. The outcomes of studying political science can vary widely depending on the focus of the coursework and the career aspirations of the student. Here are some common outcomes for political science students:

Knowledge and Understanding:

1. **Political Theory:** Understanding the fundamental theories and concepts that have shaped political thought throughout history, such as democracy, justice, power, and authority.
2. **Comparative Politics:** Gaining insights into different political systems, institutions, and practices across various countries.
3. **International Relations:** Learning about the interactions between countries, including diplomacy, conflict, trade, and international organizations.
4. **Political Economy:** Exploring the relationship between politics and economics, including how policies affect economic performance and distribution of resources.
5. **Public Policy:** Understanding how policies are formulated, implemented, and evaluated, as well as their impacts on society.

Skills Development:

1. **Critical Thinking:** Developing the ability to analyze complex political issues, evaluate arguments, and construct coherent arguments.
2. **Research Skills:** Gaining proficiency in qualitative and quantitative research methods, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
3. **Communication:** Enhancing written and oral communication skills, including the ability to present information clearly and persuasively.
4. **Analytical Skills:** Learning to break down complex political phenomena into understandable components and identify underlying patterns and relationships.
5. **Problem-Solving:** Developing the ability to address political and social problems with innovative solutions.

Career Opportunities:

1. **Government and Public Service:** Working in local, state, or federal government, in roles such as policy analysis, public administration, or legislative assistance.
2. **International Organizations:** Pursuing careers in organizations like the United Nations, World Bank, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focusing on global issues.
3. **Law and Legal Services:** Many political science graduates go on to law school and become attorneys, judges, or legal analysts.
4. **Academia and Research:** Teaching at the college or university level or conducting research in think tanks and research institutions.
5. **Media and Journalism:** Working as political journalists, analysts, or commentators, covering political events and issues.
6. **Private Sector:** Engaging in roles such as corporate public affairs, lobbying, or consulting, where knowledge of government and regulatory environments is valuable.

Personal Development:

1. **Civic Engagement:** Encouraging active participation in civic and community activities, informed voting, and understanding of civic responsibilities.
2. **Ethical Awareness:** Developing a sense of ethics and social responsibility related to political decisions and actions.
3. **Global Perspective:** Fostering a broader understanding of global issues and the interconnectedness of nations.

Overall, a political science education equips students with a deep understanding of political systems and processes, critical skills for analyzing and addressing political issues, and the versatility to pursue a wide range of career paths.



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