

# B.A. Honours in Political Science (PLSA) Syllabus

## Outcome

### (under Choice Based Credit System)

#### SEMESTER I

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-1-1-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Understanding Political theory: Concepts

**Outcome of the subject:** This part of the syllabus seems to be the very beginning stage of understanding the basic realm of Political Science as the most dynamic, developed and trustworthy discipline in the arena of social science or more to say human science.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-1-2-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

**Outcome of the subject:** After having understood the basic concepts, the students are in this portion of the syllabus are being taught to learn different approaches to study the issues in Political Science even the word 'approach' refers to a way of looking at and then explaining a political phenomenon'. To make it more clear an approach consists of criteria of selection-criteria employed in selecting the problems or questions to consider and the data to bring to bear; it helps us to determine standards governing the inclusion and exclusion of questions and data.

#### SEMESTER II

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-2-3-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Constitutional Government in India

**Outcome of the subject:** In this section of the syllabus the students are expected to get acquainted with the prolonged constitutional legacy and history of the India's political and constitutional systems at a glance. Moreover they are also to understand the basic tenets of our Constitution and its cherished structure organizationally and ideologically.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-2-4-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Constitutional Government in India

**Outcome of the subject:** In this segment of the syllabus, we usually get our students familiar with the formal structure of the constitutional edifice of India and the processes of running the structure in our country. We believe that the students should know how the political system of India goes in practice with the help of different processes to make the country a strong and democratic one.

## SEMESTER III

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-3-5-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Indian Political Thought

**Outcome of the subject:** India has a glorious history. Before independence, she had to pass a noble phase of national freedom struggles comprising both violence and non violence means throughout India. But before that we had also a rich political tradition quite comparable with the western world. We had Kautilya, Barani, Abul Fazal and so many political personalities. Later we bore an age of modernity and reformation that marked with the presence of Rammohan, Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda, Rabindranath and Mahatma Gandhi. We humbly give the students an opportunity to have a glimpse of the history of India's struggles for freedom in this juncture of the syllabus.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-3-6-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Comparative Government and Politics

**Outcome of the subject:** The paper relates to the study of comparative government and politics. Basically the study of comparative politics becomes highly significant in the 1950s when a good number of leading American political scientists sought to transfer the field of politics by taking the study of subject from foreign to comparative political phenomenon and from the study of the governments to the study of the political systems. It means we were mainly concerned with the governments since the days Aristotle and the scenario did turn to a new era in 1950s with the advent of American political scientists.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-3-7-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Perspective on International Relations.

**Outcome of the subject:** This part of the syllabus goes outside the jurisdiction of national state and meets the boundaries of other states as no state alone exists on the earth. Virtually International Relations is a global term for the increasingly complex network of political, legal, economic, social, cultural and human relations that transcend national frontiers. In our times we see the rise of different approaches and notions in the field of International Relations. Along with the traditional concept of Power laid down by Friedman, Morgenthau, Carr or Kaplan, we are now more oriented to the theories of Neo realism, Dependency and World Systems notions along with the newer issues like development, terrorism or migration which have occupied a bigger space in International Relations.

## SEMESTER IV

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-4-8-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Indian Political Thought II

**Outcome of the subject:** In the Fourth Semester, our syllabus again turns back to the great tradition of Indian Political Thought. Here our journey starts with the political views of M. N. Roy, one of the stalwarts of communism in India that sought for an alternative avenue of the Indian national struggles for Independence. Along with him we have the great leaders in our freedom movement like Narendra Dev, Rammohan Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Syed Ahmed Khan and Mahamad Iqbal. Later we got two stalwarts like Subhas Chandra and Jawaharlal Nehru. In this respect

we are constrained not to forget the contributions of Savarkar and Mahamad Ali Jinnah. Finally the framers of our syllabus help us to go through the benevolent postures of the great social activists like

Jyotiba Phule and V R Ambedkar. The latter is always remembered by us as the Father of the Constitution of India.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-4-9-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Global politics since 1945

**Outcome of the subject:** The Second World War which was devastating in nature ended in 1945 with the inception of the United Nations Organization. The world humanity started a new journey with the help of this organization whose chief objectives were to rescue the earth from the clutch of war and bring back peace for the humanity. In this section of the syllabus we learn the reasons of genesis of cold war and its effects. We also get here sufficient scope of knowing the age of globalization, crisis among the European states as well as different international institutions like ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS etc.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC-4-10-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Western Political Thought and Theory I

**Outcome of the subject:** In this part of the syllabus, we are likely to have a long journey of the history of Western Political Thought. We start journey with Aristotle, the architect of Politics, and later know the grand contributions of Roman Political tradition, medieval political thought of Europe and contributions of Machiavelli. Our students would also learn the contributions of Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau who have always been looked as the founding stones of Liberalism and Democracy.

## SEMESTER V

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC--5-11-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Western Political Thought and Theory II

**Outcome of the subject:** The journey of knowing the great tradition of Western political Thought continues in the Fifth Semester also. But here the students will learn the contributions of modern European political thinkers like Bentham, Hegel and Green. We are fortunate at the same time to give our students the lessons of socialism from utopian to scientific tradition.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC--5-12-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Political Sociology

**Outcome of the subject:** The students in the class of Fifth Semester will understand the real social bases of politics as well as the emergence of Political Sociology-the offspring of the parents Politics and Sociology. Here they will have a comprehensive idea of how the different social process take their part in socializing the behavior and attitude of the people being the members of the social system.

## SEMESTER VI

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC--6-13-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Public Administration-Concepts and Perspectives

**Outcome of the subject:** Public Administration is undoubtedly a newer field of study in Political Science particularly in the Post War period. Administration was there in all stages of the history of government systems, But the Post war period saw the addition of 'Public' with the word 'administration' that gives the discipline a new challenge, new meaning and ushers a new role to play. Virtually Public Administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of public policy as declared by competent authority. In a nutshell, the students will learn how the state runs its executive responsibilities with a view to fulfilling the needs and expectations of the people.

**Course Code:** PLS-A-CC--6-13-TU+TU

**Name of the subject:** Administration and Public Policy in India

**Outcome of the subject:** India inherited the legacy of Public Administration from the British Imperialism and the legacy can be viewed structurally, sociologically and functionally. In the concerned portion of the syllabus the students will learn how the Indian Civil Service came into existence and what has been their role in formulating the Indian social and political systems into a right shape. At the same time they would also understand the meaning of Local Self Government what Mahatma dreamt over and the role of this sort of government in rural and semi urban societies in India and more particularly in West Bengal.