SYLLABI FOR FYUG PROGRAMME

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(as per the New Curriculum & Credit Framework w.e.f 2024-25)

I & II SEMESTERS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

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WEST BENGAL

(approved by the BoS dated 02.08.2024)

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PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- This course aims to impart knowledge about the fundamentals of Political Science.
- This course is designed to familiarize the students with the basic ideas, thoughts, concepts and theories in Political Science.
- The objective of this course is to equip the learners to critically relate the theoretical aspects of Political Science to the socio-economic and political realities of our times, both in the national as well as in the global context.
- It intends to introduce the learners to the constitution making process and the subject matter of the Constitution of India.
- The course has been designed in such a way that every student is equipped with certain practical skills and hands-on training which can be used for seeking gainful employment.
- The course intends to introduce students from multidisciplinary backgrounds on the fundamentals of Human Rights. It provides awareness about the Human Rights movements in the Indian context.
- This course aims to initiate intellectual urge among the students for understanding the most pressing political issues in terms of historical, comparative, theoretical and policy-oriented perspectives.
- The aim of this course is also to provide knowledge and skills to the students thus enabling them to undertake further studies in Political Science, Public Policy, Public Administration or International Relations, in future.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

After completion of this Course, a learner is expected to:

- Acquire domain knowledge on the discipline.
- Develop a general understanding of Political Science as a distinct subject of study and its inter-disciplinary character as well.
- Study and analyze political contexts from critical and constructive perspectives.
- Have a better understanding of the working of various political institutions such as, the Parliament, state legislatures, Supreme Court, etc. and relate this functioning to the greater cause of nation building as a responsible citizen.
- Assess how global, national and regional developments affect polity and society.
- To gain critical thinking and develop the ability to make logical inferences about socio-economic and political issues, on the basis of comparative and contemporary political discourses in India.
- Contemplate about the contemporary international issues such as, Globalization, Terrorism, Climate Change and its impact on States.
- Pursue higher education such as Post Graduate Studies and Research in Political Science and in other interdisciplinary areas.

University of North Bengal
Course Structure of Political Science for FYUGP
(as per the New Curriculum & Credit Framework 2022)

I & II SEMESTERS

SEMESTERS	PAPER TYPE	PAPER CODE	PAPER TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS DISTRIBUTION		
					End Sem	INTERNAL EVALUATION	Total
FIRST	***Single Major and Single Minor*** MAJOR P1	POLSMAJ101	Understanding Political Theory	4	60	20	80
	P2	POLSMAJ102	Introduction to the Constitution of India	4	60	20	80
	Single Major and Single Minor MINOR	POLSMIN101	Understanding Political Science	4	60	20	80
	Three Discipline Specific Courses (Multidisciplinary) DSC P1	POLSDSC101	Introducing Political Science	4	60	20	80

	Three Discipline Specific Courses (Multidisciplinary) MINOR	* (Code not provided)	Understanding Political Science	4	60	20	80
S E C O N D	***Single Major and Single Minor*** MAJOR P3	POLSMAJ203	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics	4	60	20	80
	P4	POLSMAJ204	Introduction to Public Administration	4	60	20	80
	Single Major and Single Minor MINOR P2	POLSMIN202	Fundamentals to the Constitution of India	4	60	20	80
	Single Major and Single Minor IDC	* (Code not provided)	Public Administration	4	60	20	80

	Three Discipline Specific Courses (Multidisciplinary)						
	DSC P2	POLSDSC202	Introduction to the Constitution of India	4	60	20	80
	MINOR P2	* (Code not provided)	Fundamentals to the Constitution of India	4	60	20	80

SYLLABUS

FOR

FIRST SEMESTER

University of North Bengal
Syllabi of Political Science for FYUGP
(as per the New Curriculum & Credit Framework 2024-25)

SEMESTER I

Paper Title	**Understanding Political Theory**
Paper Code	**POLSMAJ101**
Nature of Paper	**Major P1**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course is designed to familiarize the learners with the basic ideas, concepts, theories and issues in Political Theory.
- This course aims to introduce learners to the key aspects of the conceptual analysis in political theory and the debates surrounding these concepts.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Acquire domain knowledge on the discipline.
- Develop a general understanding of Political Science as a distinct subject of study and its inter-disciplinary character as well.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I: Introduction to Political Theory

a. Political Theory: Definitions, Nature, Scope and Evolution; Distinction between Political Theory and Political Ideology, Political Philosophy & Political Thought;
b. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical, Marxist, Empirical;
c. Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism;
d. Decline & Resurgence of Political Theory with special reference to the contributions of David Easton, Alfred Cobban, Dante Germino, Leo Strauss & Michael Oakshott.

Unit-II: State: Origin and Nature

a. Meaning and Elements of State: Difference between State, Nation, and Society;
b. Theories of Origin of State: Historical and Social Contract;
c. Theories of Nature of State: Idealist, Liberal and Marxist;
d. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theory; changing concept of sovereignty in the context of Globalization.

Unit-III: Key concepts in Political Theory

a. Equality: Definitions and Dimensions;
b. Liberty: Definitions and Classifications: Positive and Negative Liberty;
c. Justice: Definitions; Procedural and Distributive Justice;
d. Interrelationship between Equality, Liberty and Justice.

Unit-IV: Issues in Political Theory

a. Liberalism: Evolution and Characteristics;
b. Socialism: Evolution and Characteristics;
c. Nationalism: Meaning and Characteristics;
d. Multiculturalism: Meaning and Characteristics.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Alan Ryan, (1993) 'Liberalism' in R. Goodin & P. Petit (eds) *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Anthony Arblaster, (1984) *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism*, Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Arora, N. D. (2006) *Theory of State: Plato to Marx*, Delhi: K K Publications.
4. Ashok Acharya, (2008) 'Liberalism' in Rajeev Bhargava & Ashok Acharya, (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
5. Barker, Ernest (1951*) Principles of Social and Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press.
6. Barrow, Clyde W. (1993), *Critical Theories of the State: Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Post-Marxist*, London: The University of Wisconsin Press.
7. Brown, H. P (1991). *Egalitarianism and the Generation of Inequality*. Oxford: Clarendon.
8. Bryan S Turner (1986), *Equality*, London, Routledge.
9. Das Gesper & Irene Staveren, 'Development as Freedom and as What Else?', *Feminist Economics* Vol. IX, No. II-III, pp. 137-61.
10. Dworkin, Ronald (2000), *Sovereign Virtue: The Theory and Practice of Equality*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
11. Habermas and Sweezy (1969), *Introduction to Socialism*, New Delhi. Sage.
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14. Heywood, Andrew (2007), *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, New York: Palgrave Publication.
15. Judith Heyer and Niraja Gopal Jayal (2009), "The Challenge of Positive Discrimination in India", Crise Working Paper No. 55, Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, Mansfield Road, OX1 3TB, UK.
16. Kekes, J., (2003), *The illusions of Egalitarianism*, Ithaca/London: Cornell University Press.
17. Kymlicka, Will, (2002), *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, USA, Oxford University Press.
18. Laski, Harold J (1925), *A Grammar of Politics*, London, George Allen & Unwin.
19. Maureem Ramsay (2004) *What's wrong with Liberalism: A Radical Critique of Liberal Political Philosophy*, London: Continuum.
20. Roshvald, Mordecai (2000), *Liberty: Its Meaning and Scope*, Westport: Praeger Publishers Inc.
21. Sen, A., (2000), *Development as Freedom*, New York: Anchor Books.
22. Shorten, Andrew (2016), *Contemporary Political Theory*. London: Palgrave.
23. Swift, Adam (2007) *Political Philosophy: A Beginners' Guide for Students and Politicians* USA, Polity Press.
24. Temkin, L. S. (2009). "Illuminating Egalitarianism", In T. Christiano & J. Christman (Eds.), *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy*, Malden: Blackwell.
25. Vincent, Andrew (1991), *Theories of the State*, London: Wiley Blackwell.

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SEMESTER I

Paper Title	Introduction to the Constitution of India
Paper Code	POLSMAJ102
Nature of Paper	Major P2
Total Credits	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course intends to introduce the learners to the constitution making process and the subject matter of the Constitution of India.
- The objective of this course is to familiarize the learners with the constitutional structure, institutions and their functions.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with the constitution making process and the subject matter of the Constitution of India.
- Develop an understanding of the constitutional structure, institutions and their functions in India.

Unit I: Framing of the Constitution of India:

a. Historical background: Government of India Act of 1909, 1919, 1935, 1947;
b. Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions;
c. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble; Salient features of the Constitution of India.

Unit II: Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizens:

a. Citizenship: Constitutional provisions;
b. Fundamental Rights;
c. Fundamental Duties;
d. Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit III: Union Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Parliament – Composition and Functions; Speaker;
b. Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;
c. Indian Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court - Composition and Jurisdiction.

Unit IV: State Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Legislative Assembly- Composition and Functions;
b. Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers;
c. Local Self-Government: Urban & Rural.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Agrawal, Arun. (2005). "The Indian Parliament" in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.) *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 77-104.
2. Austin, Granville. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-25.
3. Austin, Granville. (1999). *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Austin, Granville. (2000), "The Supreme Court and the Struggle for custody of the constitution" in B.N.Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Basu, D. D., (2001), *Introduction to Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Wadhwa Publishers, 2001.
6. Baxi, Upendra(2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
7. Bhargava, Rajeev. (2008). *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Bhatia, Gautam. (2019). *The Transformative Constitution: a radical biography in nine acts,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Chakravarty, B. & Pandey, K. P. (2006) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
10. Chaube, S. (2009) *The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution*, Delhi: National Book Trust.
11. Chaube, Shibani Kinkar. (2000). *Constituent assembly of India: springboard of revolution,* New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
12. Choudhry, Sujit, Madhav Khosla & Pratap Bhanu Mehta. (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Fadia, B. L., (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*, Agra: SahityaBhawan.
14. Hasan, Zoya, Eswaran Sridharan, and R. Sudarshan. (2004). *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Delhi: Permanent Black.
15. Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Jones, W.H. Morris. (1957), *Parliament in India,* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
17. Khare, H. (2003) 'Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government', in A. Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective,* New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.
18. Khosla, Madhav. 2020. *India's Founding Moment: The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
19. Manor, James (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India,* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.
20. Manor, James (2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.

21. Mehra, Ajay K. and G.W. Kueck, (ed.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark.
22. Mehta. Pratap Bhanu(2007). "India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty". *The Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18 (2). April.
23. Narang, A. S. (2000) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Gitanjali Publications.
24. Pai, Sudha, and Avinash Kumar (2014), *The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
25. Pylee, M V. 1(967). *Constitutional History of India,* Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
26. Ramachandran, R. (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
27. Rudolph L. and S. Rudolph. (2008) 'Judicial Review Versus Parliamentary Sovereignty', in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 183-210.
28. Shankar, B. L., and Valerian Rodrigues. (2010). *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at work*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
29. Shankar, Shylashri. (2009). *Scaling Justice: India's Supreme Court, Anti-Terror Laws, and Social Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
30. Singh M. P. and Rekha Saxena. (2008). *Indian Politics, Contemporary Issues and Concerns,* PHI Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
31. Singh, M.P. & Saxena, R. (2008) *Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns.* New Delhi: PHI Learning.
32. *The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes,* (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.
33. Verma, Rahul and Vikas Tripathi. (2013). "Making Sense of the House: Explaining the Decline of the Indian Parliament amidst Democratization", *Studies in Indian Politics,* 1(2), pp.153-177.

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Syllabi of Political Science for FYUGP
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SEMESTER I

Paper Title	**Understanding Political Science**
Paper Code	**POLSMIN101**
Nature of Paper	**Minor P1**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course aims to impart knowledge about the fundamentals of Political Science.
- This course is designed to familiarize the learners with the basic ideas, concepts, approaches, theories and issues in Political Science.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Acquire domain knowledge on the discipline.
- Develop a general understanding of Political Science as a distinct subject of study and its inter-disciplinary character as well.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I: Political Science and Political Theory

a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science;
b. Approaches: Traditional, Philosophical, Historical and Marxist;
c. Modern Approaches: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism;
d. Relationship of Political Science with History, Economics, and Sociology.

Unit-II: State: Origin and Nature

a. Definition and Elements of State; Difference between State, Society, and Association;
b. Theories of Origin of State: Historical and Social Contract;
c. Theories of Nature of State: Liberal and Marxist;
d. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theory.

Unit-III: Key concepts in Political Science

a. Equality: Definitions and Dimensions;
b. Liberty: Definitions; Positive and Negative Liberty;
c. Justice: Definitions; Liberal and Marxist;
d. Interrelationship between Liberty and Equality.

Unit-IV: Issues in Political Science

a. Liberalism: Definition and Features;
b. Nationalism: Definition and Features;
c. Multiculturalism: Definition and Features.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Alan Ryan, (1993) 'Liberalism' in R. Goodin & P. Petit (eds) *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Anthony Arblaster, (1984) *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism*, Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Arora, N. D. (2006) *Theory of State: Plato to Marx*, Delhi: K K Publications.
4. Ashok Acharya, (2008) 'Liberalism' in Rajeev Bhargava & Ashok Acharya, (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
5. Barker, Ernest (1951*) Principles of Social and Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press.
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25. Vincent, Andrew (1991), *Theories of the State*, London: Wiley Blackwell.

Course structure for Three Discipline Specific Courses (Multidisciplinary)

University of North Bengal
Syllabi of Political Science for FYUGP
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SEMESTER I

Paper Title	Introducing Political Science
Paper Code	POLSDSC101
Nature of Paper	DSC P1
Total Credits	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course aims to impart knowledge about the fundamentals of Political Science.
- This course is designed to familiarize the learners with the basic ideas, concepts, approaches, theories and issues in Political Science.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Acquire domain knowledge on the discipline.
- Develop a general understanding of Political Science as a distinct subject of study and its inter-disciplinary character as well.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I: Political Science and Political Theory

a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science;
b. Approaches: Traditional, Philosophical, Historical and Marxist;
c. Modern Approaches: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism;
d. Relationship of Political Science with History, Economics, and Sociology.

Unit-II: State: Origin and Nature

a. Definition and Elements of State; Difference between State, Society, and Association;
b. Theories of Origin of State: Historical and Social Contract;
c. Theories of Nature of State: Liberal and Marxist;
d. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theory.

Unit-III: Key concepts in Political Science

a. Equality: Definitions and Dimensions;
b. Liberty: Definitions; Positive and Negative Liberty;
c. Justice: Definitions; Liberal and Marxist;
d. Interrelationship between Liberty and Equality.

Unit-IV: Issues in Political Science

a. Liberalism: Definition and Features;
b. Nationalism: Definition and Features;
c. Multiculturalism: Definition and Features.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Alan Ryan, (1993) 'Liberalism' in R. Goodin & P. Petit (eds) *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Anthony Arblaster, (1984) *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism*, Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Arora, N. D. (2006) *Theory of State: Plato to Marx*, Delhi: K K Publications.
4. Ashok Acharya, (2008) 'Liberalism' in Rajeev Bhargava & Ashok Acharya, (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
5. Barker, Ernest (1951*) Principles of Social and Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press.
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17. Kymlicka, Will, (2002), *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, USA, Oxford University Press.
18. Laski, Harold J (1925), *A Grammar of Politics*, London, George Allen & Unwin.
19. Maureem Ramsay (2004) *What's wrong with Liberalism: A Radical Critique of Liberal Political Philosophy*, London: Continuum.
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University of North Bengal
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SEMESTER I

Paper Title	**Understanding Political Science**
Paper Code	• **(CODE NOT PROVIDED)**
Nature of Paper	**Minor P1**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course aims to impart knowledge about the fundamentals of Political Science.
- This course is designed to familiarize the learners with the basic ideas, concepts, approaches, theories and issues in Political Science.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Acquire domain knowledge on the discipline.
- Develop a general understanding of Political Science as a distinct subject of study and its inter-disciplinary character as well.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I: Political Science and Political Theory

a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science;
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c. Modern Approaches: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism;
d. Relationship of Political Science with History, Economics, and Sociology.

Unit-II: State: Origin and Nature

a. Definition and Elements of State; Difference between State, Society, and Association;
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c. Theories of Nature of State: Liberal and Marxist;
d. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theory.

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a. Equality: Definitions and Dimensions;
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c. Justice: Definitions; Liberal and Marxist;
d. Interrelationship between Liberty and Equality.

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a. Liberalism: Definition and Features;
b. Nationalism: Definition and Features;
c. Multiculturalism: Definition and Features.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Alan Ryan, (1993) 'Liberalism' in R. Goodin & P. Petit (eds) *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Anthony Arblaster, (1984) *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism*, Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Arora, N. D. (2006) *Theory of State: Plato to Marx*, Delhi: K K Publications.
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13. Heywood, Andrew (2012), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Palgrave Publication.
14. Heywood, Andrew (2007), *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, New York: Palgrave Publication.
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18. Laski, Harold J (1925), *A Grammar of Politics*, London, George Allen & Unwin.
19. Maureem Ramsay (2004) *What's wrong with Liberalism: A Radical Critique of Liberal Political Philosophy*, London: Continuum.
20. Roshvald, Mordecai (2000), *Liberty: Its Meaning and Scope*, Westport: Praeger Publishers Inc.
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23. Swift, Adam (2007) *Political Philosophy: A Beginners' Guide for Students and Politicians* USA, Polity Press.
24. Temkin, L. S. (2009). "Illuminating Egalitarianism", In T. Christiano & J. Christman (Eds.), *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy*, Malden: Blackwell.
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SYLLABUS

FOR

SECOND SEMESTER

University of North Bengal
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SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics**
Paper Code	**POLSMAJ203**
Nature of Paper	**Major P3**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course intends to introduce the learners to the constitution and government of UK, USA, China, and Switzerland.
- The objective of this course is to familiarize the learners with the constitutional structure, institutions and their functions in a comparative perspective.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with the structures and their functions in the above mentioned countries.
- Develop an understanding of the constitutional structure, institutions and their functions in a comparative perspective.

Unit I: Introducing Comparative Government and Politics

a. What is Comparative Politics-methods of Comparison.

b. Nature of Liberal (UK and USA) and Socialist political system-their distinguishing feature, with special reference to conventions, rule of law, parliamentary sovereignty (UK); Separation of power, Checks and balances, judicial review (USA); ideology, democratic Centralism, role of Communist Party and central Military Commission (PRC).

Unit II: An Overview of different system

a. Federal and Unitary Systems: Federalism in USA and Switzerland - nature of Unitary systems- UK and PRC.

b. Parliamentary and Presidential systems: Comparative study of British and American Practices- Unique Position of the PRC.

Unit III: Legislature and Party Systems

a. Legislature in UK, USA, PRC and Switzerland: Composition and functions of the legislative chambers-role of the President of the NPC in PRC-role of Second chambers in UK and USA-Committee System in UK and USA role of speakers in Parliamentary and presidential systems.

b. Political Parties: features and role of party system/Parties in UK, USA and PRC. Interest groups; their role and performance in UK and USA.

c. Rights and duties of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: a comparative study.

Unit IV: Executive and Judiciary

a. Executive in UK, USA; Switzerland and PRC

UK: Crown, Prime Minister and Cabinet
USA: President and Cabinet
PRC: State Council-Comparative study of (1) British Crown and American Presidency, (ii) British Prime Minister and American President and (iii) British and American Cabinet Systems.

c. Swiss Executive: its unique features and Comparison with the executive of the UK and USA-Direct democracy of Switzerland.
d. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with special reference to the Procuratorate)

Suggested Reading

1. Almond, G and Powell, V., *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*, Boston, Little Brown, 1966.
2. Almond, G., et. al., *Comparative Politics Today: A World View,* 7th edition, London, Harper Collins, 2000.
3. Apter, David, E., (ed.) Comparative Politics: A Reader, New York, Free Press, 1963.
4. Bill, J. A., and Hardgrave, R.,*Comparative Politics: The Quest for Theory*, Columbus, Merrill, 1973.
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11. Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage.
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15. Macridis R. C. and Ward, R. E., *Modern Political Systems: Europe and Asia,* Second Edition,Englewood Cliffs, N.J, Prentice Hall, 1968.
16. Maddex, R.L.,*Constitutions of the World,* Second Edition,Washington D.C., Conressional Quarterly Inc.,1995.
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18. O'Neil, P. (2009) Essentials of Comparative Politics. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton & Company, Inc.
19. Ogg, F. A.and Zink,Harold, *Modern Foreign Governments*, New York, Macmillan, 1964.
20. Palekar, S.A. (2009) Comparative Government and Politics. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
21. Pickles, Dorothy. The Government and Polinex of France (2 Vols) ad Politics of France.
22. Wheare, K. C., *Legislatures,*Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1968.
23. Wheare, K. C.,*Federal Government,* Fourth Edition, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1963.
24. Wilson, J., *American Government,* Fourth Edition, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1997.
25. Zhang, W, *Transforming China: Economic Reforms and its Political Implications*, New York, 2000.

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SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Introduction to Public Administration**
Paper Code	**POLSMAJ204**
Nature of Paper	**Major P4**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course intends to introduce meanings, nature, scope, evolution on Public Administration
- The objective is to familiarize the learner with theories, approaches, perspectives on Public Administration.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with meanings, nature, scope, evolution on Public Administration.
- Develop an understanding on new approaches on Public Administration such as good governance, e-governance etc.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I

a. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Public and Private Administration;
b. Evolution of Public Administration; New Public Administration;
c. New Public Management.

Unit II

Classical Theories:

a. Scientific Management (F. W. Taylor);
b. Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick, Fayol);
c. Ideal Type Bureaucracy (Max Weber).

Unit III

Neo-Classical and Contemporary theories:

a. Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo);
b. Rational Decision Making (Herbert Simon);
c. Ecological Approach (Fred Riggs).

Unit IV

a. New Public Service Approach;
b. Good Governance;
c. E-Governance;
d. Feminist Perspective

Suggested Reading List:

1. Administrative Theories and Politics-An Enquiry into the Structure and Processes of Modern Government , Peter Self, S. Chand and Company Ltd., 1972.
2. S.R.Maheshwari, Administrative Theory, MACMILLAN, 2011.
3. Paul H. Appleby, Policy and Administration. University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1949.
4. Jay M. Shafritz and Albert C. Hyde, Classics of Public Administration ; Wadsworth Publishing Co Inc. 2016.
5. Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, 1999.
6. D. Rosenbloom, R. Kravchuk. and R. Clerkin, Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics and Law in Public Sector, 7th edition, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, 2009.
7. Shriram Maheshwari, Dictionary of Public Administration, Orient Book, 2002.
8. S.R. Maheshwari, A History of Indian administration, Orient Longman, 2001.
9. Amy K.Donahue, Willow S. Jacobson, Mark D. Robbins, Ellen V. Rubin, and Sally C. Selden, "Management and performance outcomes in state government." In Patricia W. Ingraham, and Jr. Laurence E. Lynn, (eds.). The Art of Governance: Analyzing Management and Administration: Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, 2004.
10. W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: a Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
11. M. Bhattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2008.
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17. A. Singh, Public Administration: Roots and Wings. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company, 2002
18. Peter F. Drucker , The Practice of Management, Harper Collins, 2006.
19. T. Dye, Understanding Public Policy, 5th Edition. U.S.A: Prentice Hall, 1984.
20. The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy ,OUP,2006.
21. Xun Wu, M.Ramesh, Michael Howlett and Scott Fritzen, The Public Policy Primer: Managing The Policy Process, Rutledge, 2010.
22. Michael Howlett, Designing Public Policies : Principles And Instruments, Rutledge, 2011
23. Prabir Kumar De, Public Policy and Systems, Pearson Education, 2012
24. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Public Policy Making In India, Pearson,2009

25. Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham [Eds.] Good Governance, Democratic Societies And Globalisation, Sage Publishers, 2004
26. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Public Policy Making In India, Pearson, 2009
27. M. Bhattacharya, 'Chapter 2 and 4', in Social Theory, Development Administration and Development Ethics, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2006
28. F. Riggs,The Ecology of Public Administration, Part 3, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1961
29. M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012
30. U. Medury, Public administration in the Globalization Era, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2010
31. B. Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2007.
32. Lok Prashasan Ke Naye Aayam, Mohit Bhattacharya, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors, 2021.
33. Mohit Bhattacharya and Asit Basu, Bharatiya Prasasan, World Press Kolkata, 2004.
34. Seuli Sarker, Bharatiya Prasasan, West Bengal State Book Board, 2005.
35. Mohit Bhattacharya , Biswanath Ghosh, Jana prasashan O Parikalpana, The World Press, 2007.
36. Dilip Kumar Bhattacharya, Ranajit Roy, Jana Prashasan o Bharatiyo Prasasan, Arambagh Book House.
37. B.L. Fadia, Lok Prashashan (in Hindi), Paperback, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, 2017
38. Dr. B.L. Fadia, Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, Lok Prashashan (in Hindi), 2017.
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SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Fundamentals of the Constitution of India**
Paper Code	**POLSMIN202**
Nature of Paper	**Minor P2**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course intends to introduce objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India.
- The objective is to familiarize the learner with fundamental duties, rights, and the various structures of Indian state.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India
- Develop an understanding on the composition and functions of the formal institutions of the Indian state, both at the union and state levels.

Unit I: The Constituent Assembly and the Philosophy of the Constitution:

a. The Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions;
b. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: the Preamble;
c. Salient features of the Constitution of India.

Unit II: Rights and Duties:

a. Fundamental Rights;
b. Fundamental Duties;
c. Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit III: Union Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Parliament – Composition and Functions; Speaker;
b. Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;
c. Indian Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court - Composition and Jurisdiction.

Unit IV: State Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Legislative Assembly- Composition and Functions;
b. Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers;
c. Local Self-Government: Urban & Rural.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Agrawal, Arun. (2005). "The Indian Parliament" in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.) *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 77-104.
2. Austin, Granville. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-25.
3. Austin, Granville. (1999). *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Austin, Granville. (2000), "The Supreme Court and the Struggle for custody of the constitution" in B. N. Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Basu, D. D., (2001), *Introduction to Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Wadhwa Publishers, 2001.
6. Baxi, Upendra(2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
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21. Mehra, Ajay K. and G.W. Kueck, (ed.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark.
22. Mehta. Pratap Bhanu (2007). "India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty". *The Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18 (2). April.
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25. Pylee, M V. 1(967). *Constitutional History of India,* Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
26. Ramachandran, R. (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
27. Rudolph L. and S. Rudolph. (2008) 'Judicial Review Versus Parliamentary Sovereignty', in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 183-210.
28. Shankar, B. L., and Valerian Rodrigues. (2010). *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at work*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Public Administration**
Paper Code	• **(code not provided)**
Nature of Paper	**IDC**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course intends to introduce meanings, nature, scope, evolution on Public Administration
- The objective is to familiarize the learner with theories, approaches, perspectives on Public Administration.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with meanings, nature, scope, evolution on Public Administration.
- Develop an understanding on new approaches on Public Administration such as good governance, e- governance etc.

SYLLABUS:

Unit I: Introductory Concepts

a. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance
b. Public Administration versus Private Administration
c. New Public Administration

Unit II: Theories of Organization

a. Scientific Management Theory – Frederick Taylor
b. Human Relations Theory – Elton Mayo
c. Bureaucratic Theory – Max Weber

Unit III: Principals of Organization

a. Hierarchy
b. Span of Control
c. Unity of Command
d. Centralization and Decentralization

Unit IV: Public Administration in India

a. The Central Secretariat
b. The Chief Secretary of a State

c. The District Collector.

Suggested Reading List:

1. M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012.
2. W. Wilson, 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: a Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
3. M. Bhattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2008.
4. Haridwar Shukla, Public Policy and Administration in India, Mahaveer Publications, 2021.
5. Hoshiar Singh & Pankaj singh, Indian Administration, Pearson Education India, 2011.
6. M. Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012.
7. Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi 2014.
8. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Prakash Chand, Indian Administration, Sage Publications India, 2016.
9. B.L Fadia & Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, Indian Administration, Sahitya Bhawan.
10. S.R. Maheshwari, Administrative Theory, MACMILLAN, 2011.
11. B. Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2007.
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14. Seuli Sarker, Bharatiya Prasasan, West Bengal State Book Board, 2005.
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16. Dilip Kumar Bhattacharya, Ranajit Roy, Jana Prashasan o Bharatiyo Prasasan, Arambagh Book House.
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19. Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, 1999.
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21. Shriram Maheshwari, Dictionary of Public Administration, Orient Book, 2002.S.R. Maheshwari, A History of Indian administration, Orient Longman, 2001.
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Course structure for Three Discipline Specific Courses (Multidisciplinary)

SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Introduction to the Constitution of India**
Paper Code	**POLSDSC 202**
Nature of Paper	**DSC P2**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course intends to introduce objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India.
- The objective is to familiarize the learner with fundamental duties, rights, and the various structures of Indian state.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India
- Develop an understanding on the composition and functions of the formal institutions of the Indian state both at the union and state levels.

Unit I: The Constituent Assembly and the Philosophy of the Constitution:

a. The Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions;
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b. Fundamental Duties;
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9. Chakravarty, B. & Pandey, K. P. (2006) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
10. Chaube, S. (2009) *The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution*, Delhi: National Book Trust.
11. Chaube, Shibani Kinkar. (2000). *Constituent assembly of India: springboard of revolution,* New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
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18. Khosla, Madhav. 2020. India's Founding Moment: *The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
19. Manor, James (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India,* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.
20. Manor, James(2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.
21. Mehra, Ajay K. and G.W. Kueck, (ed.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark.
22. Mehta. Pratap Bhanu (2007). "India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty". *The Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18 (2). April.
23. Narang, A. S. (2000) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Gitanjali Publications.
24. Pai, Sudha, and Avinash Kumar (2014), *The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
25. Pylee, M V. 1(967). *Constitutional History of India,* Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
26. Ramachandran, R. (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
27. Rudolph L. and S. Rudolph. (2008) 'Judicial Review Versus Parliamentary Sovereignty', in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 183-210.
28. Shankar, B. L., and Valerian Rodrigues. (2010). *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at work*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
29. Shankar, Shylashri. (2009). *Scaling Justice: India's Supreme Court, Anti-Terror Laws, and Social Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
30. Singh M. P. and Rekha Saxena. (2008). *Indian Politics, Contemporary Issues and Concerns,* PHI pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
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32. *The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes,* (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.
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University of North Bengal
Syllabi of Political Science for FYUGP
(as per the New Curriculum & Credit Framework 2024-25)

SEMESTER II

Paper Title	**Fundamentals of the Constitution of India**
Paper Code	• **(Code not provided)**
Nature of Paper	**Minor P2**
Total Credits	**4**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The course intends to introduce objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India.
- The objective is to familiarize the learner with fundamental duties, rights, and the various structures of Indian state.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion, a learner is expected to:

- Be acquainted with objectives, philosophy and salient features of the Constitution of India
- Develop an understanding on the composition and functions of the formal institutions of the Indian state both at the union and state levels.

Unit I: The Constituent Assembly and the Philosophy of the Constitution:

a. The Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions;
b. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: the Preamble;
c. Salient features of the Constitution of India.

Unit II: Rights and Duties:

a. Fundamental Rights;
b. Fundamental Duties;
c. Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit III: Union Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Parliament – Composition and Functions; Speaker;
b. Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers;

c. Indian Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court - Composition and Jurisdiction.

Unit IV: State Government: Structures and Functions:

a. Legislature: Legislative Assembly- Composition and Functions;
b. Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers;
c. Local Self-Government: Urban & Rural.

Suggested Reading List:

1. Agrawal, Arun. (2005). "The Indian Parliament" in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.) *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 77-104.
2. Austin, Granville. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-25.
3. Austin, Granville. (1999). *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Austin, Granville. (2000), "The Supreme Court and the Struggle for custody of the constitution" in B. N. Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Basu, D. D., (2001), *Introduction to Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Wadhwa Publishers, 2001.
6. Baxi, Upendra(2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
7. Bhargava, Rajeev. (2008). *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Bhatia, Gautam. (2019). *The Transformative Constitution: a radical biography in nine acts,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Chakravarty, B. & Pandey, K. P. (2006) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Sage.
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11. Chaube, Shibani Kinkar. (2000). *Constituent assembly of India: springboard of revolution,* New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.
12. Choudhry, Sujit, Madhav Khosla & Pratap Bhanu Mehta. (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi : Oxford University Press.
13. Fadia, B. L., (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*, Agra : Sahitya Bhawan.
14. Hasan, Zoya, Eswaran Sridharan, and R. Sudarshan. (2004). *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Delhi: Permanent Black.

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16. Jones, W.H. Morris. (1957), *Parliament in India,* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
17. Khare, H. (2003) 'Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government', in A. Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective,* New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.
18. Khosla, Madhav. 2020. India's Founding Moment: *The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
19. Manor, James (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India,* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.
20. Manor, James(2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.
21. Mehra, Ajay K. and G.W. Kueck, (ed.) *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark.
22. Mehta. Pratap Bhanu (2007). "India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty". *The Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18 (2). April.
23. Narang, A. S. (2000) *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Gitanjali Publications.
24. Pai, Sudha, and Avinash Kumar (2014), *The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
25. Pylee, M V. 1(967). *Constitutional History of India,* Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
26. Ramachandran, R. (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
27. Rudolph L. and S. Rudolph. (2008) 'Judicial Review Versus Parliamentary Sovereignty', in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 183-210.
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29. Shankar, Shylashri. (2009). *Scaling Justice: India's Supreme Court, Anti-Terror Laws, and Social Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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