

**The University of Burdwan**  
**Syllabus for B.A. (HONS.)**  
**(1+1+1 Pattern)**  
**in**  
**Political Science**  
**B.A. 3 -Year Degree Course in Political Science**  
**There shall be 100 lectures per paper carrying 100 marks**

**PART-I**

Paper-I: Political Theory

Paper-II: Western Political Thought

**PART-II**

Paper-III: Government and Politics in India

Paper-IV: Comparative Government and Politics

**PART-III**

Paper-V: International Relations

Paper-VI: Sociology and Politics

Paper-VII: Public Administration

Paper-VIII: Indian Political Thought

**Department of Political science Programme –Specific Outcome (PSOs)**

**PSO 1:** The course B.A. in Political Science enables the students to develop an overall understanding of politics, administration, society, culture and international relations.

**PSO 2:** The exposure to the subject of Political Science also encourages the students to develop a scientific outlook on various aspects of daily life as an informed citizen, as it emphasizes the role of empirical methods and theories.

**PSO 3:** It not only introduces the students to the structural and functional dimensions of political institutions but also a range of theories which equips them with a critical understanding of society and politics. For example, upon successful completion of the degree programme, the students shall be capable of providing a holistic analysis of political issues, party system, nature of international relations, models of democracy, etc.

**PSO 4:** The contemporary topics as included in the syllabus shall also generate an interest for research among the students in future.

## **Course Outcomes (COs)**

### **Part – I**

#### **Paper – I Political Theory**

CO-1: Student acquires the basic idea about the discipline.

CO -2: They learn the scope and nature of the discipline.

CO : They also get to learn the different approaches of the subject

CO -3: The best thing about the course is that the students get first hand information about different political and economic ideologies.

CO 4- : They also learn about contemporary perspectives in political theory.

CO5 : Students also acquire the knowledge on the theories of Democracy.

CO 6: To introduce the idea of political theory and various approaches.

CO 7: To enable the students to assess the contemporary trends of political theory.

CO 8: To reconcile theory and practice in relation to democracy.

### **PAPER – II**

#### **WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

CO 1- Providing an insight into the dominant features of Ancient Western Political Thought:

Ancient Greek political thought with focus on Plato and Aristotle;

CO 2- Examining the features of Medieval Political Thought.

CO 3- Evaluating the Renaissance; political thought of Reformation; and Machiavelli.

CO 4- Critically examining Hobbes contributions to the theory of Sovereignty; Hobbes as the founder of the science of materialist politics; Locke as the founder of Liberalism with focus on his views on natural rights, property and consent; and Rousseau's views on Freedom and Democracy;

CO 5- Taking an insight into the following: Hegel's views on Civil Society

CO 6- Explaining Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism with special reference to relationship between base and superstructure ; theory of class and class struggle ; theory of Revolution.

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### **PART –II**

#### **PAPER – III GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA**

CO 1- Introducing the Indian Constitution with a focus on the role of the Constituent Assembly and examining the essence of the the Preamble.

CO 2- Examining the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian citizens with a study of the significance and status of Directive Principles.

CO 3- Assessing the nature of Indian Federalism with focus on Union-State Relations.

CO 4- Critically analyzing the important institutions of the Indian Union: the Executive: President; Prime Minister, Council of Ministers; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; The legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Speaker, Committee System, State Legislature, The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions- Judicial Activism

CO 5- Looking at the Constitutional Amendment Procedure

CO 6- Evaluating the Electoral Process in India with focus on the Election Commission: Composition, Functions and Role .

#### PAPER – IV

#### COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

CO1: The paper will equip students with an in-depth understanding of nature, and scope of comparative politics. The course will enhance student's understanding of comparative analysis both in developed and developing countries. The course will enable students in understanding historical context of modern state, constitutional development and their political economy with specific references; such as capitalism as a case of reference to Britain, socialism with reference to China, colonialism. The course will develop analytical skills of students to discuss the contemporary debates on the changing nature of state in the context of globalization .

. CO 2- Exploring the Constitution of UK: salient features; the executive – the Crown, Prime Minister and cabinet; the legislature: House of Lords, House Commons, speaker and Committees; Party System in UK.

CO 3- Exploring the US Constitution: salient features; the executive: President; Legislature: Senate. House of Representative; Speaker; Judiciary: the composition and role of the Supreme Court; Bill of Rights; Party System.

CO 4- Making a comparative analysis of the following institutions of UK and USA: Legislature, Executive and party systems.

CO 5- Exploring the Chinese Constitution: salient features in the light of the General Principles; the Executive; Legislature; Judiciary; and the role of the Communist Party.

#### PART – III

#### PAPER –V INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CO 1- Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relations as an autonomous academic discipline.

CO 2- Approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, Pluralism and World system's Model.

CO 3- Examining the issues of Underdevelopment, Terrorism, Regionalism and Integration that characterizes the Post second world war order.

CO 4- Studying the role of Diplomacy, Propaganda and Military capabilities in the making of foreign policy.

CO 5- Explaining certain basic concepts like Globalisation in contemporary world order.

CO 6- Describing the Cold War phases and understanding the post Cold War era.

CO 7- Evaluating the role of UN and assessing its relevance in future

CO 8-Studying the developments in third world countries in post world war II era like NAM: Relevance, ASEAN, SAFTA and SAARC, OPEC, OAU, NSG,

CO 9- Students learn about global trade and its politics. World Bank, IMF, and GATT have learned about this.

CO 10-Students learn how the GATT evolved into the WTO. And how developed countries of the world have spread their power over third-world countries by crossing this path.

CO 11-Students learned about the structure, procedures, and functions of the WTO. And what kind of impact it has had on third-world countries. And last but not least, he learned about the policy of the world's financial politics and which major powers are involved in it.

## C

### PAPER-VI SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS

CO 1- Understand the theoretical roots of caste and social changes within it

CO 2-. Understand the sociological ideas regarding Indian social structures .

CO 3- Understand the caste structure, inequality and constitutional provisions .

CO 4- Understand the family structure, related issues viz dowry, domestic violence etc. 3. Understand the tribal's problems and social change within them.

### Paper-VII: Public Administration

CO 1- Explaining the nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration; Private and Public Administration; Principles of Scientific Management.

CO 2- Identify & explain the different phases in growth of study of public administration.

CO 3- Analysing the major Concepts in Public Administration. the Ecological approach; the Administrative Processes: decision making; communication and control; leadership; co-ordination.

CO 4- Tracing the Challenges in the discipline of Public Administration like New Public Administration (NPA); Comparative Public Administration (CPA) and Development Administration.

CO 5- Discussing Weberian and Marxian theories of bureaucracy.

CO 6-Analyze the major approaches and recent trends in Public Administration.

### PAPER-VIII

#### INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

CO 1- Tracing the evolution of Indian political thought from ancient India to modern India.

CO2: Discuss the various ideologies as given by the thinkers.

CO 3- Analysing the nationalist thought of Raja Rammohun Roy.

CO 4- Assessing the nationalist thought of Bankim, Vivekananda and Tagore.



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PART-II: Paper-II - Indian Government and Politics

Paper-III - Comparative Governments

PART-III: Paper-IV - Contemporary Issues in India

**Department of Political science Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

**PSO 1:** Political Science organizes guest talk by scholars in the field of Political Science and encourages the students to think critically and gives information about politics and various aspects of public life.

**PSO 2:** Political Science department enables the students to participate in various programs conducted by Humanities department as well as forums of college and also avail the students to participate in various activities of the college and outside.

**Course Outcomes (COs)**

**PART-I**

**PAPER-I POLITICAL THEORY**

CO1- Understand the nature and relevance of Political Theory

CO 2- Explaining nature and scope of Political Science. Discussing different Approaches: (a) Normative approach (b) Behavioural Approach (c) Marxist Approach.

CO 3- Analysing the concept of Sovereignty of the State. Discussing Monistic Theory, Pluralistic Theory, Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

CO4: Understand different concepts like liberty, equality.

CO 5- Evaluating the theories of the State:, Idealist theory, Liberal and Neo-liberal theory, Marxist theory and Gandhian theory.

## PART-II

### PAPER-II INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

CO 1- Introducing the Indian Constitution with a focus on the role of the Constituent Assembly and examining the essence of the the Preamble.

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### PART-III

#### PAPER-IV CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDIA

CO 1- Establishing State –society interrelationship.

CO 2- Discussing the approaches to the study of Political Culture. Evaluating the different agents of Political Socialization and their interrelationships.

CO 3- Classifying the different types of Political systems.the concepts of Power, Authority and Legitimacy in the context o society.

CO 4- Evaluating the concept and types of Political Participation.

CO 5- Examining social stratification through the index of class, caste and elite.

CO 6- Evaluating the impact of Religion on society.

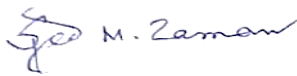
CO 7- Relating Gender and Politics

CO 8-Studying the developments in third world countries in post world war II era like NAM: Relevance, ASEAN, SAFTA and SAARC, OPEC, OAU, NSG,

CO 9- Students learn about global trade and its politics. World Bank, IMF, and GATT have learned about this.

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