



NETAJI SUBHAS OPEN UNIVERSITY

Bachelor's Degree Programme (BDP)

in

Political Science(EPS)

Elective Political Science Syllabus

Programme Objective:

- Open and Distance Learning seeks to promote higher education as an effective alternative way along with conventional systems of education around the founding principles of universality, flexibility and innovativeness. With an aim to provide easy and affordable access to quality education emphasis is given to adopt a learner centric approach in disseminating education and thereby meet with the ultimate objective to embrace the maximum learners who wishes to be a part of the greater academic community within the ambit of higher education. The discipline of Political Science shaped its programme accordingly in lieu of the greater goals of Open and distance learning to ensure both quality education and visibly wide territorial reach.
- Political Science as a discipline inculcates analytical thinking of an individual, develop the ability to think critically and help in applying logical reasons to reach conclusions.
- It enhances the knowledge of diverse political system of the world and share their experiences to make a comprehensive understanding of the political system of our own country.
- It further inspires an individual to become an effective citizen of the country by making them aware of the duties along with the rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. In doing so it galvanizes the theoretical understanding with that of the real life in practice.

Expected Programme Outcome:

- Students pursuing Political Science will be enable to apply their knowledge on domestic and international politics in a much vivid and organized manner. The proficiency of the discipline would enable to usher in the insightful innovations in the formulations of public policy both at national and international level.

- The course has been designed in such that one could cultivate the basic tools underlying the modern social science research, adopt a multidisciplinary approach in integrating the discipline with other major subject of social sciences and thereby promotes competency in presenting well articulating and thought provoking research findings.
- The curriculum therefore adorns the students equally in terms of skill enhancement and employability to meet the requirements of both the professional and the academic world.

Graduate Attributes:

Learners involved in ensuing Political Science as one of their major subject will evoke the following graduate attributes-

- It would inculcate the learners to appreciate and internalize the self and lifelong learning habits.
- Enhances academic skills to effectively employ the body of knowledge in their professional practice.
- Develop a strong sense of civic responsibility.
- A general awareness regarding the Constitution boosted their commitment as citizens.
- Creates a general awareness regarding Global Knowledge Society and make the learners apprehensive of the major issues adversely affecting the globe like that of environmental hazards, gender inequality etc.
- The disciplinary knowledge flourishes intellectual and personal attributes needed to cope with the professional practices.
- The disciplinary knowledge will strengthen the scope of employability in varied areas including Research, Administrative Services, Journalism, Policy Framing, and Legal Advisors and so on.

Curriculum Design:

Course Duration:

- **Three Years**

Course Structure

1. Compulsory Subjects: Foundation Course

- (a) Bengali (FBG) :4 Credits
- (b) English (FEG) : 4 Credits
- (c) Humanities and Social Science (FHS) :8 Credits
- (d) Science and Technology (FST) : 8 Credits

2. Elective Subject: Eight Papers (8×8 Credits) : 64 Credits

3. Subsidiary Course (3×8 Credits) 24 Credits

4. Compulsory Subject: Application Oriented

Courses (Any One) :8 Credits

- (a) Basic Accountancy (AOC-01)
- (b) Food Processing (AOC-02)
- (c) Household Chemistry (AOC-03)

5. Environmental Studies: : 4 Credits

Total **124 Credits**

Detailed Syllabus of Elective Political Science Syllabus (EPS)

Paper I: Political Theory and Institutions

Module-1: Approaches and Theories

Definition and Approaches –Traditional & Modern Theories of (a) Origin of the State – Social Contract, Evolutionary, (b) Nature of the State–Organic, Idealist (c) Theories of the functions of the State–Individualism, Socialism, Welfare State (d) Theories of State Sovereignty–Monism and Pluralism.

Module-2: Political Ideologies

Marxian Anarchism

Democratic Socialism

Guild Socialism

Fabianism

Sarvodaya

Module-3: Organs of Government

Theory of Separation of Power: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.

Module-4: Constitutionalism and Political Institutions

Constitution and Constitutionalism

Forms of Government,

Political Parties, Pressure Groups.

Paper II: Political Sociology

Module-1: Sociology: Major Issues

Political Sociology- Nature, Meaning and Scope;

Influence, Power and Authority;

Bureaucracy -the contribution of Max Weber;

Elite Theory.

Module-2: Political Culture and Society

Political Culture

Political Socialization

Education and Politics

Religion, Society and Politics.

Module-3: Political Communication and Participation

Political Communication

Political Participation

Political Parties

Pressure Groups in Politics

Module-4: Political Development and Social Change

Political Development

Revolution and Social Change

Ideology

Military in Politics

Paper III: Indian Political Thought

Module-1: Ancient and Medieval Thoughts

Kautilya's Arthashastra–Main ideas

Political ideas of Santiparva

Concept of State in Islamic Thought

Sufism and Bhakti Cult.

Module-2: Trends in Modern Indian Thoughts - I

Raja Rammohan Roy

Swami Vivekananda

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Sri Aurobindo

Module-3: Trends in Modern Indian Thoughts - II

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Mahatma Gandhi

Jayaprakash Narayan

Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Module-4: Trends in Modern Indian Thoughts - III

Manabendra Nath Roy

Jawaharlal Nehru

Subhas Chandra Bose

Rammanohar Lohia.

Paper IV: Western Political Thought

Module-1: The Early Phase

Greek political Thought: Plato, Aristotle

Roman Thought: Cicero, Seneca;

Mediaeval Thought: St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas; Marsilius of Padua, Conciliar Movement.

Module-2: Renaissance and After

Renaissance and Machiavelli

Reformation: Luther and Calvin

Anti-Monarchist Doctrines in the 16th Century

Bodin

Module-3: Modern Political Thoughts - (I)

Hobbes

Locke

Montesquieu

Rousseau

Module-4: Modern Political Thoughts - (II)

Fredric Hegel

Karl Marx

J.S. Mill

Thomas Paine

Paper V: Government and Politics in India

Module -1: Freedom Struggle and Constitutional Development

Phases of Freedom Struggle

Constitutional development (1857-1950)

Constitutional Assembly

Module-2: Indian Constitution: Ideas and Institutions

Preamble

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Directive Principles

Union Executive

Parliament

Judiciary

Module-3: The Union and the States

Federal System: Union- State relations

State Executive

State Legislature

Constitutional Amendment

Module-4: Social basis of Indian Politics

Social basis of Indian politics

Political Parties in India

Regionalism

District Administration and Local Government (with Special reference to West

Bengal)

Paper VI: International Relations

Module-1: Definitions, Approaches and Major Issues

Nature and Scope of International Relations (IR)

Major approaches to the study of IR

National Power: mode of controlling power

Imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-colonialism

Module-2: Cold War and its aftermath

Cold War and its evolution – New Cold War-Post-Cold War developments:

Western Europe in Transition;

Developing Countries in the Contemporary International System;

Religion groupings

North-South cooperation;

Developments in West Asia since 1973.

Module-3: Foreign Policy

Making of Foreign Policy

Indian Foreign Policy

Foreign Policies of major powers-USA, USSR Russia

Foreign Policies of India's neighbours – China and Pakistan

Module-4: U.N.O: Structure and Role

The UN Origin, Purposes and Principles

Major organs of the UNO

Peace Keeping role of the UNO in the context of recent development

The U.N. and Disarmament

Paper VII: Government and Politics in Europe and America

Module-1: U.K

U.K.: Evolution and Basic Principles

The Executive—The Crown, Prime Minister and the Cabinet

Parliament

Parties and Pressure groups

Module-2: U.S.A

USA: Evolution and Basic principles (including amendments)

The Presidency and the Congress

The Supreme Court

Parties and Party System and

Pressure groups

Module-3: France

France: Evolution and Basic Principles

President, Government and Parliament

Constitutional Council and Judiciary

Parties and Pressure groups

Module-4: Germany

Germany: Evolution and Basic principles

The Executive and Parliament

Constitutional Council and Judiciary

Parties and Pressure groups

Paper VIII: Government and Politics in South Asia

Module-1: Pakistan

Pakistan: Historical Evolution

Framework of Governance

Political Parties and

Pressure Groups

Module-2: Bangladesh

Bangladesh: Historical Evolution

Framework of Governance

Foreign Policy

Political Parties and

Pressure Groups

Module-3: Nepal

Nepal: Historical Evolution

Framework of Governance

Political Parties and

Pressure Groups

Module-4: Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka: Historical Evolution Framework of Governance

Political Parties and

Pressure Groups

Detailed Syllabus of Subsidiary Political Science Syllabus (EPS)

Subject: Subsidiary Political Science (SPS)

Paper I (SPS-I): Political Theory and Institutions

Module-1: Approaches and Theories

Definition and Approaches –Traditional & Modern Theories of

- (a) Origin of the State –Social Contract, Evolutionary,
- (b) Nature of the State –Organic , Idealist
- (c) Theories of the functions of the State –Individualism, Socialism, Welfare State
- (d) Theories of State Sovereignty –Monism and Pluralism.

Module-2: Political Ideologies

Marxian Anarchism

Democratic Socialism

Guild Socialism

Fabianism

Sarvodaya

Module-3: Organs of Government

Theory of Separation of power: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary.

Module-4: Constitutionalism and Political Institutions

Constitution and Constitutionalism:

Forms of Government,

Political Parties,

Pressure Groups.

SPS-II: Government and Politics in Europe and America

Module-1: U.K

U.K.: Evolution and Basic Principles

The Executive—The Crown, Prime Minister and the Cabinet

Parliament

Parties and Pressure groups

Module-2: U.S.A

USA: Evolution and Basic principles (including amendments) ;

The Presidency and the Congress

The Supreme Court

Parties and Party System and

Pressure groups

Module-3: France

France: Evolution and Basic Principles;

President, Government and Parliament;

Constitutional Council and Judiciary;

Parties and Pressure groups.

Module-4: Germany

Germany: Evolution and Basic principles

The Executive and Parliament

Constitutional Council and Judiciary

Parties and Pressure groups

Paper-III (SPS-III): Government and Politics in India

Module-1: Freedom Struggle and Constitutional Development

Phases of Freedom Struggle;

Constitutional development (1857-1950);

Constitutional Assembly.

Module-2: Indian Constitution: Ideas and Institutions

Preamble

Fundamental Rights and Duties,

Directive Principles

Union Executive

Parliament

Judiciary

Module-3: The Union and the States

Federal System: Union- State relations

State Executive

State Legislature

Constitutional Amendment

Module-4: Social basis of Indian Politics

Social basis of Indian politics

Political Parties in India

Regionalism

District Administration and Local Government (with Special reference to West Bengal)

Forthcoming Syllabus under CBCS system of BDP Political Science

(To be introduced in 2020–21 Academic Year)

Detail syllabus of Core Course of Political Science: (Paper -1 to Paper -14)

CORE COURSE - I Introducing Political Theory

Block: I

Unit-I: What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'

Unit-2 : Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal Theory

Unit-3 : Marxist Theory

Unit-4 : Anarchist Theory

Unit-5 : Conservative Theory

Block: II

Unit-6: Approaches to Political Theory: Normative Approach & Historical Approach

Unit-7: Approaches to Political Theory: Empirical Approach

Unit-8: Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist

Unit-9 : Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Postmodern

Unit-10: Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Post-Colonial

Block: III

Unit-11: Democracy: The history of an idea – Classical and Modern Democracy

Unit-12: Debates on Democracy

Unit-13: Forms of Democracy: Liberal and Socialist

Unit-14: Procedural Democracy; Critique of Procedural Democracy

Unit-15 : Deliberative Democracy: An idea/ Concept, Characteristics and forms of Deliberative Democracy

Block: IV

Unit-16: Models of Democracy

Unit-17: Participation

Unit-18: Representation-Forms of representation

Unit-19: Fractional

Unit-20: Territorial

CORE COURSE - II

Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

Block: I

Unit-1 : Historical Background of the Constitution

Unit-2 : The Preamble

Unit-3 : Features of the Constitution

Unit-4 : Fundamental Rights

Unit-5: Directive Principles of State Policy

Block: II

Unit-6 : The Legislature: Parliament: House of the people.

Unit-7 : Legislative Procedure - Types of Bill, Law making, procedure, Committee System, Speaker.

Unit-8: The Executive: President

Unit-9 : Prime Minister

Unit-10: Council of States

Block: III

Unit-11The Judiciary: Supreme Court High court, Judicial Activism

Unit-12: Federalism: Meaning, Nature of Indian Federation.

Unit-13: Division of Powers- Constitutional Provisions

Unit-14 : Emergency Provisions

Unit-15: Fifth& Sixth Schedule

Block: IV

Unit-16 : Government in states - state legislature

Unit-17 : State Executive - Chief Minister & Council of Ministers

Unit-18: Panchayati Raj: The ConceptComposition and function of Panchayati Raj in West Bengal

Unit-19: Municipal Corporations & Municipalities

Unit-20: Constitutional Amendment

CORE COURSE - 3
Paper III - Political Theory – Concepts and Debates

Block: I

Unit-1 : Concept of Freedom

Unit-2 : Negative Freedom: Liberty

Unit-3: Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development

Unit-4 : Concept of Equality, Forms of Equality – Formal Equality; Equality of opportunity; Political Equality

Unit-5: Egalitarianism: Background of inequalities and differential treatment

Block: II

Unit-6: Concept of justice

Unit-7: Social Justice

Unit -8: Procedural Justice

Unit-9: Distributive Justice

Unit-10: Global Justice

Block: III

Unit-11: Concept of Rights

Unit-12 : Natural Rights, Moral Rights and Legal Rights

Unit -13: Concept of Human Right

Unit-14: Three Generations of Rights

Unit-15 : Rights and Obligations – Relation

Block: IV

Unit-16: Political Obligation and its Limits

Unit-17 : Civil disobedience

Unit-18 : Issue of cultural relativism.

Unit-19: plural society and multiculturalism

Unit-20 : Issues of toleration.

CORE COURSE - 4

Political Process in India

Block: I

Unit-1: Party System in India: History and evolution

Unit-2: Congress System

Unit-3: Multi party Coalitions

Unit-4: Regionalism and Regional Political Parties

Unit-5: Major National Political Parties in India- Ideologies & Programme

Block: II

Unit-6: Voting Behaviour in India - Overview

Unit-7: Caste as a determinant of voting behaviour

Unit-8: Class as a determinant of voting behaviour

Unit-9: Gender as a determinant of voting behaviour

Unit-10: Religion as a determinant of voting behaviour

Block: III

Unit-11: Politics of Secession and Accommodation

Unit-12: Secularism in India: Concept and Debates

Unit-13: Communalism in India

Unit-14: Caste in Politics

Unit-15: Politicization of Caste

Block: IV

Unit-16: Affirmative Action Policies: Women

Unit-17: Affirmative Action Policies: Class

Unit-18: Affirmative Action Policies Environment

Unit-19: Affirmative Action Policies: Caste

Unit-20: Changing Nature of the Indian State: Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions

CORE COURSE - V
Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics

Block: I

Unit-I: Comparative Politics: Nature and scope

Unit-2: Methods of Comparative Politics

Unit-3: Eurocentrism in Comparative Politics

Unit-4: Going beyond Eurocentrism

Unit-5: Recent trends in Comparative Politics

Block: II

Unit-6: Capitalism: Meaning and development

Unit-7: Globalization

Unit-8: Socialism: Meaning, growth and development

Unit-9: Socialism in Practice

Unit-10: Limitations of Capitalism and Socialism

Block: III

Unit-11: Colonialism: Meaning and context

Unit-12: Forms of colonialism

Unit-13: Decolonization: Meaning and context

Unit -14: Anti-Colonialist Struggle

Unit -15: Process of decolonization

Block: IV

Unit -16 Political & Constitutional development of Britain, Brazil, Nigeria & China.

Unit -17 Major changes in the economy of Britain, Brazil, Nigeria & China.

Unit -18 Major political institutions of Britain, Brazil, Nigeria & China.

Unit -19 Party and Party system in Britain, Brazil, Nigeria & China.

Unit -20 Civil society in Britain, Brazil, Nigeria & China.

CORE COURSE - VI
Perspectives on Public Administration

Block -I

- Unit-I: Public Administration: Nature and Scope
- Unit: 2: Significance of Public Administration as a discipline
- Unit-3: Public and Private Administration
- Unit-4: Evolution of Public Administration
- Unit-5: Public Administration in a Globalized era

Block -II

- Unit-6: Classical Theory- Meaning and Significance
- Unit-7: Scientific Management (F.W. Taylor)
- Unit-8: Administrative Management (Gullick Urwick and Fayol)
- Unit-9: Bureaucracy: Marx
- Unit-10: Ideal-type Bureaucracy (Max Weber) Post Weberian model of bureaucracy

Block -III

- Unit-11: Neo Classical Theory-Meaning and Significance
- Unit-12: Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)
- Unit-13: Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)
- Unit-14: Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)
- Unit-15: Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

Block -IV

- Unit-16: Public Policy: Concept, relevance and approaches
- Unit-17: Public Policy: Formulation, implementation and evaluation
- Unit-18: Nature of Policy Cycle
- Unit-19: New Public Administration
- Unit-20: New Public Management

CORE COURSE - VII

Perspectives on International Relations and World History

Block -I

Unit-I: Nature of Scope of International Relations

Unit-2: History and IR: Emergence of the International State System

Unit-3: Pre-Westphalia

Unit-4: Westphalia to Second World War

Unit -5: Post-Westphalia

Block -II

Unit-6: Classical Realism

Unit-7: Neo-Realism

Unit-8: Marxist Approaches

Unit-9: Feminist Perspectives

Unit-10: Eurocentrism and Perspectives from the Global South

Block -III

Unit-11: World War I: Causes and Consequences

Unit-12: Bolshevik Revolution & its significance.

Unit-13: The Rise of Fascism /Nazism

Unit-14: World War II: Causes and Consequences

Unit-15: Cold War: Different Phases

Block -IV

Unit-16: Crisis in Socialist Block and Collapse of the USSR

Unit-17: Post Cold War Developments and emergence of other Centres of Power

Unit-18: The emergence of the Third World

Unit -19: Developments International Relations since 9/11

Unit-20: Rise of Islam and its impact in International Relations

CORE COURSE - VIII
Political Processes and Institution

Block - I

Unit-I: Major Approaches: Behavioural and Political Economy

Unit-2: System Approach and Structural Functional Approach

Unit-3: Institutionalism

Unit -4: New Institutionalism

Unit-5: Contemporary Approach – Postmodern and Feminist

Block - II

Unit-6: Election System: Definition and procedures

Unit-7: Types of election system – Hare and List System

Unit-8: First Past the Post Representation

Unit-9: Proportional Representation

Unit-10: Mixed Representation

Block - III

Unit-11: Historical contexts of emergence of the party system

Unit-12: Types of party system: Bi-Party system USA & UK

Unit-13: Uni-party System: China

Unit-14: Multi party: France

Unit-15: Party system in post-Communist Society

Block - IV

Unit-16: Nation state – Meaning; Historical evolution of nation states in West and in the East.

Unit-17: Post colonial context of ‘Nation’ and ‘State’ debate

Unit-18: Process of democratization in post authoritarian and post-communist countries

Unit-19: Historical context of Federation and Confederation

Unit-20: Debates around territorial division of Power.

CORE COURSE - IX

Public Policy and Administration in India

Block - I

Unit-1: Definition, characteristics and models of public policy

Unit-2: Public Policy Process in India

Unit-3: Meaning, significance Approaches and Types of Decentralization

Unit-4: Local Self Government in India: Rural

Unit-5: Local Self Government in India: Urban

Block - II

Unit-6: Concept and Significance of Budget

Unit-7: Budget Cycle in India

Unit-8: Various Approaches of Budgeting

Unit-9: Types of Budgeting

Unit-10: Role of Finance Ministry in the framing of a budget

Block - III

Unit-11: Public Service Delivery

Unit-12: Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI,

Unit-13: Lokpal

Unit-14: Citizens' Charter

Unit-15: E-Governance

Block - IV

Unit-16: Social Welfare: Concept and Approaches

Unit-17: Social Welfare Policies: Right to Education

Unit-18: Social Welfare Policies: National Health Mission

Unit-19: Social Welfare Policies: Right to Food Security

Unit-20: Social Welfare Policies: MNREGA

CORE COURSE - X

Global Politics

Block: I

Unit-I: Understanding Globalization

Unit-2: Alternative Perspectives of Globalization

Unit-3: Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF

Unit-4: Global Economy: Anchors of Global Political Economy: World Bank

Unit-5: Global Economy: Anchors of Global Political Economy: WTO, & Transnational Corporation

Block: II

Unit-6: Political Dimension of Globalization

Unit-7: Cultural dimension of Globalization

Unit-8: Technological Dimension of Globalization

Unit-9: Global Social Movements

Unit -10: Global Resistances: Role of NGO

Block: III

Unit-11: Gender issues and Global Politics

Unit -12: Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements

Unit-13: Ecological Issues: Climate Change,

Unit-14: Ecological Issues: Global Commons Debate

Unit-15: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Block: IV

Unit-16: International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism

Unit-17: International Terrorism: Post 9/11 development

Unit-18: Human Security

Unit-19: Migration

Unit-20: Global Shifts: Power and Governance

CORE COURSE - XI

Classical Political Philosophy

Block-I

Unit-I: Plato: Justice

Unit-2: Plato: Communism

Unit-3: Plato: Women and Guardianship

Unit-4: Aristotle: State and Citizenship

Unit-5: Aristotle: Forms of Government

Block-II

Unit-6: St. Thomas Aquinas: Church- state controversy

Unit-7: Machiavelli - Secularism

Unit-8: Machiavelli- Morality and Statecraft

Unit-9: Machiavelli- Republicanism

Unit-10: Significance of Machiavelli's thought

Block-III

Unit-11: Hobbes on human nature

Unit-12: Hobbes- Social Contract

Unit-13: Hobbesian State

Unit-14: Hobbesian method

Unit-15: Significance of Hobbesian theory

Block-IV

Unit-16 : Social Contract

Unit-17: Natural Rights

Unit-18: Right to Resistance

Unit -19: Justification of Property

Unit-20: Locke as a theorist of Liberalism

CORE COURSE -XII

Indian Political Thought-I

Block-I

Unit-I: Ancient Indian Political Thought-An Overview

Unit-2: Nature of Ancient Indian Polity and Institutions.

Unit-3: Concept of Dharma in Indian context

Unit-4: Brahmanic Tradition

Unit-5: Shantiparva

Block-II

Unit-6: Manu-Social laws

Unit-7: Kautilya- Arthashastra Theory

Unit-8: Kautilya - Dandaniti

Unit-9: Kautilya - Diplomacy

Unit-10: Shramanic Tradition

Block-III

Unit-11: Theravada Buddhism: An Introduction

Unit-12: Society and State in Theravada Buddhism (Digha Nikaya)

Unit-13: Islamic Tradition in India- Historical background

Unit-14: Medieval Political Thought-An overview

Unit-15: Al-Biruni - Legitimacy of Kingship

Block-IV

Unit-16: Al-Biruni- Ideal Polity

Unit-17: Abul Fazl- Monarchy

Unit-18: Sufism- Major Ideas

Unit-19: Syncretism in Islam in the Mughal period

Unit-20: Islamic Institutions

CORE COURSE - XIII
Modern Political Philosophy

Block-I

- Unit-I: Idea of Modernity
- Unit-2: Rousseau: Theory of Contract
- Unit-3: Rousseau: General Will
- Unit-4: Rousseau: Direct Democracy
- Unit-5: Rousseau's Romanticism: an evaluation

Block-II

- Unit-6: Mary Wollstonecraft: Women and Paternalism
- Unit-7: Mary Wollstonecraft: as a critic of Rousseau's idea on education
- Unit-8: Mary Wollstonecraft: On Legal rights
- Unit-9: J.S. Mill: Doctrine of Utilitarianism
- Unit-10: J.S. Mill: On Liberty

Block-III

- Unit-11: J.S. Mill: On Suffrage
- Unit-12: Karl Marx: On Alienation
- Unit-13: Dialectical Materialism
- Unit-14: Historical Materialism
- Unit-15: Marxian concept of State

Block-III

- Unit-16: Marxian concept of class and class struggle
- Unit-17: Alexandra Kollontai: Winged and wingless eros
- Unit-18: Alexandra Kollontai: Proletarian Women
- Unit-19: Alexandra Kollontai: Socialization of Housework
- Unit-20: Kollontai- Lenin differences

CORE COURSE - XIV
Indian Political Thought-II

Block-I

Unit-I: Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought

Unit-2: Rammohan Roy: Rights

Unit-3: Rammohan Roy: Liberalism

Unit-4: Vivekananda: Socialism and Ideal Society

Unit-5: Vivekananda: Nationalism

Block-II

Unit-6: Gandhi: Sarvodaya

Unit-7: Gandhi: Swaraj

Unit-8: Gandhi: Satyagraha

Unit-9: Gandhi: Trusteeship

Unit-10: M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism

Block-III

Unit-11: Pandita Ramabai: Gender

Unit-12: Jyotiba Phule

Unit-13: Ambedkar: Social Justice

Unit-14: Gandhi-Ambedkar Debate

Unit-15: Tagore: Critique of Nationalism

Block-IV

Unit-16: Tagore: State and Society

Unit-17: Iqbal: Community

Unit-18: Savarkar: Hindutva

Unit-19: Lohia: Socialism

Unit-20: Nehru: Secularism

Detail syllabus of Discipline Specific Elective of BDP Political Science Programme (D.S.E. I- V)

DSE-I

Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Block: I: Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization

Unit-I: Meaning, Nature and scope

Unit-II: Historical Development of Human Rights and Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Unit-III: Three Generation of Human Rights'

Unit-IV: Theories of Human Rights: (Natural, Liberal and Marxist Theory).

Unit-V: Human Rights and Cultural Relativism

Block: II- Human Rights: A Comparative Study(India and South Africa)

Unit-I: Constitutionalism: Civil and Political Rights

Unit-II : Constitutional Rights: Economic, Social and Cultural

Unit-III: Human Rights Movement

Unit-IV: National Human Rights Commissions.

Unit-V: Constitutional Mechanisms: Redressal and Promotion of Human Rights

Block: III- Major Issues

Unit-I: Torture: Concept, Meaning and Forms.

Unit-II: Impact of Torture on the Individual, Family and Society in the United States and India.

Unit-III: United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms against Torture

Unit-IV: Censorship and Surveillance: Impact on Human Rights in India and China.

Unit-V: Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India

Block: IV- Structural Violence

Unit-I: Caste and Race: Concepts and Interrelationships in South Africa and India.

Unit-II: Caste Violence in India and Racial Discrimination in South Africa: A Comparative Study

Unit-III : Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan.

Unit-IV Women and Religion: India and Pakistan

Unit-V: Adivasi, Aboriginals and the Land Question: India and Australia.

DSE-II
Women, Power and Politics

Block: I-Feminism: Issues and Challenges

Unit-I: Patriarchy: Meaning, Nature and Forms

Unit-II: Sex-Gender Debate

Unit-III: Biologism and Social Constructivism

Unit-IV: Empowerment of Women

Unit-V: Debate over LGBT Rights

Block: II: Women and Violence

Unit-I: Public- Private Debate

Unit-II : Understanding gender violence

Unit-III Women in Family: Position of Women, Domestic violence and legal Protection

Unit-IV : Gender violence in Community

Unit-V: Gender violence and the State

Block: III-Feminisms: Different Schools

Unit-I: Liberal Feminism

Unit-II: Socialist and Marxist Feminism

Unit-III: Radical Feminism

Unit-IV: Post-Modern Feminism.

Unit-V: Ecofeminism

Block: IV -Women's movement, Rights and Work

Unit-I: Women's Movement and Women's Studies

Unit-II: Women's Movements in India

Unit-III: Women's Rights and Law in India

Unit-IV: Sex Workers and Legal Protection in India

Unit-V: Women's work and Labour

DSE- III

Understanding Global Politics

Block-I: From Nation States to system of states

Unit-I: Nation-state system: From society of states to system of states.

Unit-II: Evolution of the State system: From Westphalia to Post Treaty of Versailles

Unit-III: State system: Features, Growth and changes since World War II

Unit-IV: Sovereignty: Definition, Features and Challenges in the post-Cold War era

Unit-V: Globalization and state sovereignty

Block: II- Global Economy

Unit-I: Global Economy: Meaning, Nature and Significance,

Unit-II: Perspectives on Global Economy: Liberal and Neo Liberal, Nationalist and Marxist

Unit-III: Contemporary perspectives of political Theory: World System and Dependency theory

Unit-IV: Bretton Woods System: context and emergence

Unit-V: Transnational Economic Actors: GATT, WTO, IMF and Asian Development Bank

Block: III- Identity and Culture

Unit-I: North-South Divide: Global poverty and Inequalities

Unit-II: South-South Cooperation

Unit-III: Globalization of Culture: Consumerism, Cultural imperialism and Resistance movement.

Unit-IV: International Conflict and War: Nature and dynamics

Unit-V: Terrorism: Meaning, Forms and Impact

Block: IV: Environment and Global Civil Society

Unit-I: Environmentalism: Meaning and Significance.

Unit-II: Major global environmental issues: Global warming, Bio diversity and Resource scarcity, Globalization and Environment

Unit-III: Environmental Protection: Different initiatives

Unit-IV: Sustainable development: Issues and Debate

Unit-V: Global Civil Society: Role and emerging trends.

DSE-IV:

India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

Block: I- From Post-Colonial State to an Aspiring Power.

Unit-I : Foreign Policy: Definition, Distinction with Domestic Policy.

Unit-II : India's Foreign Policy: Genesis, Principles and Objectives.

Unit-III : Determinants of India's Foreign Policy making

Unit-IV: Understanding Non-alignment in a Globalizing World

Unit-V: India as an Emerging Global Power- A Debate.

Block: II- India's Foreign Relations

Unit-I : India and USA during Cold War

Unit-II: India and USA since 1990s

Unit-III: Indo-Soviet Relations during Cold War

Unit-IV: India and Russia in the post Cold War

Unit-V: India and China: Changing Perspective

Block: III Debating Regional Strategies

Unit-I : South Asia as a Regional Entity: Geo-strategic and Geo-Political Significance.

Unit-II: Role of India in South Asia

Unit-III: India's role in SAARC

Unit-IV: Role of China in South Asia: Implications for India

Unit-V: Environmental Problem in South Asia

Block: IV Emerging Multipolar World

Unit-I: From Bipolarity to Multi-polarity

Unit-II: Multipolarism: Meaning, Features and reasons for its emergence

Unit-III: China as an emergent power

Unit-IV: Asia in a multipolar World : Role and significance

Unit-V: India in a Multi-Polar World: Role and significance

DSE-V:

Understanding South Asia

Module-1 South Asia: Historical Legacy

Unit-I: India

Unit-II: Pakistan

Unit-III: Sri Lanka

Unit-IV: Nepal

Unit-V: Bhutan

Module-2 Politics and Governance

Unit-I: Indian Democracy: Nature and Trends

Unit-II: Authoritarianism in Pakistan: Politics, Governance, Recent Trends.

Unit-III: Monarchical System of Nepal: Recent Trends

Unit-IV: Constitutional debate in Bhutan

Unit-V: Military in Politics: Pakistan and Bangladesh

Module-3 Identity Politics in South Asia

Unit-I: Identity Politics in Pakistan.

Unit-II: The Chakma Identity in Bangladesh

Unit-III: Inequality and Relative Deprivation in Nepal

Unit-IV: Ethnic Crisis in Sri Lanka

Unit-V: Identity Politics and Globalization.

Module-4 Regional Issues and Challenges.

Unit-I: SAARC: Evolution, Objectives.

Unit-II: SAARC: Role in South Asia.

Unit-III: SAARC: Achievements and Failures.

Unit-IV: Terrorism: Impact on Inter-State Relations.

Unit-V: Inter-State Migration in South Asia

**Detail syllabus of Generic Elective Course of BDP Political
Science Programme
(Generic Elective Course I- V)**

**Generic Elective - 1
Nationalism in India**

Block – I: Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India

Unit-I: Nationalist

Unit-II: Imperialist

Unit-III: Marxist

Unit-IV: Postcolonial Interpretations

Unit-V: An Evaluation

Block - II: Nationalist Politics and Movements

Unit-I: Reformism and Conservatism in the Nineteenth Century

Unit-II: Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi

Unit-III: Gandhi and Mass Mobilization: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience

Unit-IV: Congress Socialists,

Unit-V: Communists and Radicals

Block - III: Social Movements

Unit-I: The Women's Question: Participation in the National Movement and its impact

Unit-II: Caste Question

Unit-III: Peasant Movements

Unit-IV: Tribal Movements

Unit-V: Workers' Movement

Block - IV: Towards Independence

Unit-I: Quit India Movement and INA Movement

Unit-II: Communalism in Indian Politics

Unit-III: The Two-Nation Theory

Unit-IV: Negotiations over Partition

Unit-V: Making of the Indian Constitution

Generic Elective-2

Feminism: Theory and Practice

Block I Introduction

Unit- 1: What is Feminism?

Unit-2: Sex- Gender distinction

Unit-3: Biologism and Social Constructivism

Unit-4: Public- Private Divide

Unit-5: Diaspora and Hybridity- Changing ways of representation

Block II Feminist Tradition

Unit 1: Understanding Patriarchy

Unit2: Liberal Feminism

Unit3: Socialist Feminism

Unit4: Radical Feminism

Unit-5: Eco Feminism

Block III Feminism in Practice

Unit 1: Feminism in the west

Unit2: Feminism in the Socialist countries

Unit3: Islam and Feminism in West Asia

Unit4: Social Reform Movement and the Women's question in colonial India

Unit-5: Feminism in post-independence India

Block IV Women, Law and Labour

Unit 1: Domesticity and domestic labour

Unit2: Industrialization and Women's work

Unit3: Women in peasant movement

Unit4: Women and Trade Union

Unit-5: Women, law and Property Rights

Generic Elective-3

Gandhi and the Contemporary World

Block I Life and Political Philosophy

Unit- 1: Gandhi- A brief biography

Unit-2: Ahimsa

Unit-3: Gram Swaraj and social reconstruction

Unit-4: Sarvodaya

Unit-5: Truth

Block II Satyagraha and Trusteeship

Unit- 1: Theory of Satyagraha

Unit-2: Satyagraha as an approach to conflict resolution

Unit-3: Peasant Satyagraha

Unit-4: Satyagraha: An Assessment

Unit-5: Idea of Trusteeship

Block III Gandhian Theories

Unit- 1: Critique of modern civilization

Unit-2: Gandhi and alternative development

Unit-3: Theory of State

Unit-4: Caste and Social Justice- Temple Entry Movement

Unit-5: Concept of Swadeshi

Block IV Contemporary Issues

Unit- 1: Gandhi on Women

Unit-2: Influence of Gandhi on World Reform Movements: Anti-Apartheid Movement and Pacifist Movement

Unit-3: 'Gandhigiri' – Perceptions in Popular Culture

Unit-4: Gandhi and his Critics

Unit-5: Contemporary relevance of Gandhian Thought

Generic Elective-4 Understanding Ambedkar

Block I- Introduction

Unit- 1: Life and political philosophy of Ambedkar

Unit-2: Ambedkar and Political Reforms in colonial India

Unit-3: Ambedkar's conception of Freedom and his role in Freedom struggle

Unit-4: Constitutionalism and Ambedkar

Unit-5: Ambedkar's perception of New India

Block II Ambedkar and Indian Society

Unit- 1: Nature of Indian society

Unit-2: Caste, Adivasi and Minorities

Unit-3: Women's question

Unit-4: Dalit movement

Unit-5: Hinduism and Buddhism

Block III State and Economy

Unit- 1: Ambedkar's interpretation on land and labour

Unit-2: Ambedkar on Planning and development

Unit-3: Place of Ambedkar in Indian Economic Thought

Unit-4: Ambedkar's views on Indian Federalism

Unit-5: Ambedkar's views on Social Justice

Block IV Ambedkar in contemporary times

Unit- 1: Gandhi- Ambedkar Debate

Unit-2: Ambedkar and Ram Manohar Lohia

Unit-3: Ambedkar and Marx

Unit-4: Ambedkar and Nehru

Unit-5: Contemporary relevance of Ambedkar in Indian Thought

Generic Elective - 5
UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS

Block- I: United Nations: Origin and Major Organs

Unit-I: A historical overview of the United Nations

Unit-II: UN Charter : Principles and Purposes

Unit-III: General Assembly: Structures, Functions and Role

Unit-IV: Security Council: Structures, Functions and Role

Unit-V: Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice: Structures, Functions and Role

Block: II-Specialized agencies of UNO

Unit -I: International Labour Organization [ILO]

Unit-II: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO]

Unit-III : World Health Organization [WHO],

Unit-IV: UN: United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF],

Unit-V: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]

Block: III-UN and Major Global Conflicts

Unit-I: Korean War

Unit-II: Vietnam War

Unit-III: Afghanistan Wars

Unit-IV: Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia

Unit-V: **Iraq War**

Block: IV-UNO: An Appraisal

Unit-I: Peace Keeping

Unit-II: Millennium Development Goals

Unit-III : Major Programme: United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP],
United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]

Unit-IV: An Evaluation

Unit-V: Reforms Proposal
