

Department of Political Science

Programme Outcome

- 1- To increase knowledge of the Political science discipline, its principal theoretical frameworks and applications, conceptual vocabulary and method of inquiry, its major subfield of study and its interrelationships with the other social science fields.
- 2- To increase knowledge of diverse political system around the World, including empirical area- based knowledge, broader theoretical understanding of different political institution and processes.
- 3- To increase acquisition of citizenship skills, ethical values, and the ability to understand and appreciate human diversity and to engage in community life as active citizen.
- 4- To provide opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students to link theory and practice and to apply political knowledge and skills to actual problems- solving and community service.
- 5- To increase understanding of political science research and analytical skills, including the ability to think critically, to construct logical arguments, to collect, analyze and interpret evidence and data and to formulate reasoned conclusions.

Programme Specific Outcome

- 1- Have an Understanding of what political theory is and have at least a general comprehension of major concepts and ideas in political theory and introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
- 2- It acquaints students with the Constitutional design of state structure and institution and teach them the value, importance and understanding the basic tenets of Constitution.
- 3- It help student acquainted with the basic normative concepts of political Theory and constitutes central idea, issues and arrangement of great political relevance. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual Understanding.
- 4- It also teaches the Students how to formulate and administrate the Public Policy by the interaction between social groups, political institution or between Political leadership and

political Opinion. It brings together Government Officials and institution and people from the general public.

- 5- The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics while analyzing various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.
- 6- The aim is attempt to provide the students a Comprehensive understanding on Con temporary administration development creates ability to work and manage people and develops strong leadership qualities.
- 7- It seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding international Relations and introduces some of the most important theoretical Approach for studying international Relation.
- 8- It introduces the students regarding party system, idea of nation state and it also familiarizes student about the process of democratization in post Colonial, post authoritarian and post communist Countries.
- 9- The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy in to programmes and policies and making it a part of the community living and also helps students to provide training in Policy analysis and Programmed evaluation.
- 10- The course introduce students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing is Political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions.
- 11- The course will offer an overview of major themes in Classical Philosophy and helps to understand the students about Ancient Greek and Roman thought from the Classical period of Greek to the end of the Roman Empire.
- 12- The course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought Spanning over two millennia and as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad stream of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of Individual thinker.
- 13- The course discusses how philosophy and politics are closely intertwined and explore this convergence by identifying four main tendencies: Modernism, Romantics, Liberal Socialist and Radicals.
- 14- The course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that define the Modernity of Indian Political thought produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal Context.
- 15- This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a Comparative Perspective.
- 16- The course purposes to introduce students to the conditions, context and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens.

- 17- The course objective is to highlight integral linkage between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign Policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level.
- 18- The course opens up the question of women's agency, taking it beyond women's empowerment and focusing on women as radical agents.

Semester-1

Understanding political theory (Core-1)

Course outcome

- 1- The paper introduces political theory. In this topic we teach about what is politics, political, what is theory and what is political theory?
- 2- Various traditions of political theory such as liberal, Marxist, anarchist and conservative.
- 3- Various approach to political theory such as Normative and empirical.
- 4- Teach about Feminism, modernism and post modernism.
- 5- Topic is about Democracy and various theories such as liberal, Marxist, procedural and substantive.
- 6- Topic is about the Grammar of democracy. Such as deliberative democracy, participatory democracy, participation and representation.
- 7- Election, types and modes of election.

Constitutional Government and Democracy in India (Core-2)

Course outcome

- 1- The paper is about philosophy of the constitution, the preamble and features of the constitution.
- 2- Fundamental Rights and directive principle of state policy.
- 3- Various organs of the Government such as Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
- 4- Power and function of President, Prime minister and the Supreme Court.
- 5- About Federalism, centre- state relation and recent trends in federalism.
- 6- Decentralization which include Panchayat Raj institution and Municipalities.
- 7- Composition, power and function of Gram Panchayat, panchayat samiti and Zilla Parishad.
- 8- Composition, power and function of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Notified Area Council.

Semester-2

Political theory – concepts and debates (Core-3)

- 1- The paper is about importance of Freedom. Negative liberty and positive liberty and various kinds of liberty.
- 2- Meaning and types of equality, what is Egalitarianism
- 3- Social exclusion and Affirmative action.
- 4- Indispensability of justice. Such as procedural justice, distributive justice and Global justice.
- 5- Universality of Rights. It includes Rights, Three generation of Human Rights and universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 6- Political obligation, cultural Relativism and Multiculturalism.

Political Process in India (Core – 4)

- 1- The paper is about Indian party system. Its features and trends, voting Behaviour and its determinants.
- 2- Election Commission and its function and electoral Reforms.
- 3- Regionalism, religion and politics.
- 4- Regionalism- its causes and trends, secularism and communalism.
- 5- Caste and politics, politicization of caste.
- 6- Affirmative action.
- 7- Changing nature of the Indian State. Such as Developmental and welfare Dimension and Coercive dimension.

Semester-3

Introduction to comparative Government and Politics (Core – 5)

- 1- Nature and scope of Comparative Politics.
- 2- Development of the concept of Eurocentrism and how Multiculturalism is a step beyond Eurocentrism.
- 3- Historical context of modern government, such as meaning and development of capitalism, Globalization and socialism.
- 4- Colonialism, Anticolonialism and decolonization.
- 5- Comparative study of constitutional development and political economy of Britain and China.

- 6- Comparative study of constitutional development and political economy of Nigeria and China.

Perspectives on Public Administration (Core- 6)

- 1- Meaning, dimension and significance of Public Administration, Public and private Administration and Evolution of Public Administration.
- 2- Theoretical Perspectives. In classical theories it includes scientific management, Administrative Management and ideal type Bureaucracy.
- 3- In Neo classical theories it includes Human Relation theory and rational decision – making theory.
- 4- In Contemporary theories and Public Policy. In contemporary theory it includes Ecological approach and Innovation and Entrepreneurship.
- 5- Concept, relevance and approaches, formulation, implementation and evaluation of Public Policy.
- 6- Major Approaches in public administration which include New Public Administration, New Public management, New Public service Approach, Good Governance and Feminist perspectives.

Perspective on International Relation and World History (Core – 7)

- 1- Studying International Relation and how do you understand international Relation.
- 2- Emergence of International state system.
- 3- Theoretical Perspectives. Such as classical Realism and Neo- Realism, Liberalism, Neo liberalism and Marxist Approaches.
- 4- Theoretical Perspective and Over view of twentieth Century IR History- i, Feminist Perspectives, Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South.
- 5- Causes and consequences of World War-1, significance of the Bolshevik Revolution, Rise of Fascism and cause and consequences of World War-II.
- 6- An overview of Twentieth century IR History-II. phases of Cold war, emergence of Cold war.
- 7- Collapse of USSR and the End of the Cold war, post- Cold war Development and Emergence of other power centers of power.

Semester-4

Political Process and Institutions in Comparative Perspective (Core-8)

- 1- Approaches to studying Comparative Politics.
 - A- Political Culture
 - B- New institutionalism.
- 2- Definition, procedure and types of election system.
- 3- Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties.
- 4- What is Nation-state? And historical evolution in Western Europe and post colonial context Nation and state debate.
- 5- Democratization and federalism.
- 6- Process of Democratization in post- colonial, post-authoritarian and post-communist countries.
- 7- Historical context of Federation and confederation: debate around territorial division of power.

Public Policy and Administration in India (Core-9)

- 1- Public Policy. It's Definition, characteristics and Models.
- 2- Public Process in India.
- 3- Decentralization. Its meaning, significance and approaches and types.
- 4- Local self Governance: Rural and Urban.
- 5- Concept and significance of Budget, Budget cycle in India, Various Approaches and types of Budgeting.
- 6- Citizen and Administration.
 - a- Public Service Delivery.
 - b- Redressal of Public Grievance, it includes RTI, Lokpal, Citizens Charter and E-Governance.
- 7- Concept and Approaches Social welfare Administration and various social welfare Policies such as Right to Education, National Health Mission, Right to Food security and MNREGA etc.

Global Politics (Core- 10)

- 1- This paper is about conception and perspectives of Globalization. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives.

- 2- Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality.
- 3- Significance of Global Economy and Anchor of Global Political Economy, such as IMF, World Bank, WTO, TNCS.
- 4- Conception and Perspectives of Globalization and Contemporary Global issues.
- 5- Cultural and Technological Dimension of Globalization and Global resistance.
- 6- In Contemporary Global issue it includes Ecological Issues, international Environment Agreement and Climate Change.
- 7- Contemporary Global issues-II. Such as Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, International Terrorism, Migration and Human Security.
- 8- Global Shift: Power and Governance.

Semester-5

Classical Political Philosophy (Core- 11)

- 1- Works and Philosophy of Plato. It includes Philosopher king, justice, communism of wives and property.
- 2- Works and philosophy of Aristotle. It includes justice, virtue, citizenship and classification of Government etc.
- 3- Works and Philosophy of Machiavelli. It includes virtue, Religion, Republicanism, Morality and state Craft.
- 4- Works and Philosophy Hobbes and Locke.
- 5- Human nature, state of nature and social contract of Hobbes.
- 6- Human nature, state of nature and social contract of Locke.

Indian Political Thought – 1 (Core- 12)

- 1- Tradition of Pre- colonial Indian Political Thought. It includes a -Brahmanic and Shramanic, b- Islamic and Syncretic, c- Ved Vyasa.
- 2- Social Laws of Manu and theory of state of Kautilya.
- 3- Theory of Kingship of Aggannasutta and ideal polity of Barani.
- 4- Monarchy of Abul Fazal and Syncretism of Kabir.

Semester-5

Modern Political Philosophy (Core- 13)

- 1- The paper is about Modernity and its discourses.
- 2- Work and Philosophy of Jean Jacques Rousseau. His concept of General wills local or direct democracy, self government and origin of inequality.
- 3- Works and philosophy of Mary Wollstone Craft. Her concept about Women and paternalism, critique of Rousseau's idea of education, and legal rights.
- 4- Work and philosophy of John Stuart Mill. His concept of liberty, suffrage and subjugation of women, right of minorities and utility principle etc.
- 5- Work and philosophy of Karl Marx. His concept about Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Alienation, Class struggle and surplus value etc.

Indian Political Thought (Core- 14)

- 1- The paper is about Modern Indian Political Thought.
- 2- Rights of Rajarammohan Roy and Gender of Pandita Rambai.
- 3- Ideal society of Vivekananda.
- 4- Swaraj of Gandhi.
- 5- Social Justice of Amedkar and Nationalism of Tagore.
- 6- Total revolution of Jaya Prakash Narayan.
- 7- Hindutva of Savarkar, secularism of Nehru and socialism of Lohia.

Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective (DSE-1)

- 1- The paper is about Theory, institutionalization and understanding of Human Rights, three generation of Human Rights and institutionalization of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 2- Rights in National Constitution: South Africa and India.
- 3- Various issue. Such as
 - a- torture: USA and India
 - b- surveillance and Censorship: China and India
 - c- terrorism and insecurity of Minorities: USA and India
- 4- The third unit is about structural violence
 - A- Caste and Race: South Africa and India
- 5- structural violence, such as Gender and violence: India and Pakistan
- 6- Adivasis\ Aboriginals and the Land question: Australia and India

Development Process and Social Movement in Contemporary India (DSE-2)

- 1- The paper is about developmental process since independence.
 - A- state and planning
 - B- Liberalization and reforms
- 2- Industrial development strategy and its impact on the social structure.
 - A- Mixed economy, Privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour.
 - B- Emergence of the new middle class
- 3- Agrarian Development strategy and its impact on the social structure.
 - A- Land reforms, Green Revolution
 - B- Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers.
- 4- Various social Movement.
 - A- Tribal, Peasant, Dalit and Women Movement
 - B- Maoist challenge
 - C- Civil rights movement.

India's Foreign Policy in a globalizing World (DSE-3)

- 1- India's Foreign Policy: from a Postcolonial state to an Aspiring Global Power.
- 2- India's relations with USA and USSR.
- 3- India's Engagement with China.
- 4- India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies.
- 5- India's Negotiating Style and strategies.
- 6- India in the Contemporary Multipolar World.

Women, power and politics (DSE-4)

- 1- The paper is about patriarchy: a- sex- Gender Debates b- Public and private c- Power
- 2- About Feminism.
- 3- Family, Community, State: a- Family, b- Community c- State.
- 4- History of the women's Movement in India.
- 5- Movement and issues, such as violence against Women.
- 6- Work and Labour.
 - a- Visible and invisible work
 - b- Reproductive and care work
 - c- Sex work