

Department Of Political Science

Programme Specific Outcomes

As we all know today, Political Science is a social science discipline that not only studies government & state but, at the same time, applies empirical theory & scientific methods to the analysis of political matters. As the world today revolves round political as well as economic considerations, a formal degree of Political Science has the utmost practical applicability. Its subject matter is concerned with the everyday life of an individual living in a society and state. Political Science is the study of political behavior, governance and power and how these are shaped by institutional settings and by the ideas, interests and resources of political actors. Therefore, a degree in political science not only enables students to enhance their grasp of the basic structures and processes of governmental systems, public policies and political forces that directly impact their lives, but also help them analyse political problems, arguments, information and theories and to apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to this discipline. Above all, it aids students in becoming informed citizens by amplifying knowledge on their entitlement to the rights and duties within a state.

An Honours graduate of Political Science of the college should possess the capability to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of fundamental political processes, institutions, actors, behaviour, and ideas; and familiarity with major theories, methods, and concepts of Political Science.
- Demonstrate a proficiency in thinking systematically about political interactions in national, global and international contexts.
- Demonstrate proficiency in thinking systematically about the ethical dimensions of Politics.

- Write effectively, engage in intellectually grounded oral debate, and form and express coherent arguments.
- Synthesize, analyze, and critically evaluate major arguments in the discipline.
- Comprehend the basic structures and processes of government systems and/or theoretical underpinnings.
- Analyze political problems, arguments, information, and/or theories.
- Apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to the discipline of political science.
- Educate the elected representatives about the parliamentary procedures and constitutional position of the country.
- Service to people by opting for civil services.

COURSE (HONOURS) OUTCOMES

CO 1. POLITICAL THOUGHT

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- It helps students discover the political philosophy that forms the basis of politics in the Western world, to interpret the political philosophies of the Greek, Roman, French, English and German philosophers in historical context as well as relate them to contemporary politics.
- Origin of the knowledge in Political Thought.
- Concretizing their base in political thought.
- Differences of thought in the different phases of the History of political thought:
- Getting enlightened with fundamental features of political thought.
- Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political

thought.

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Helping the students in accruing knowledge in the field of Indian Political thought in the initial stage of their study.
- Apprising the students about India' contribution towards the enrichment of the field of political thought.
- Gathering knowledge regarding India's orientation towards politics and apprising the students about the growth of modern democratic political consciousness in India.
- Helping the students in their future course of study in India's political thought.

CO 2. POLITICAL THEORY

- Accruing advance level of knowledge in political theory.
- Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political theory.
- Updating their knowledge level in the field of study of political theory with latest information.
- Helping the students in preparing them for different competitive examinations.

CO 3. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

- To understand Functions of Government.
- To understand Judiciary of India.
- To understand Bureaucracy of India.
- To understand biggest Democracy of the World.
- Know the Ministries, their role & responsibilities.

- Know the roles & responsibilities of Members of Parliament/ State Assemblies.
- Know the process of drafting & presenting a Bill in the Parliament / Assemblies.

CO 4. COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- Accruing knowledge about the structure & functioning of five major governments (UK, USA, CHINA, RUSSIA & SWITZERLAND) in the world.
- Having a comparative study of these governments in a glance.
- Helping the students in building their base in the study of comparative government.
- Accruing knowledge about different forms of government found in different political systems in the world.
- Students have a stronger and more informed perspectives on approaches in studying politics, governments and political systems comparatively. They become familiar with the primary theories and concepts that form the building blocks of the subfield.

CO 5. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- With a focus on politics at the transnational or global level, it demonstrates a generalized understanding of the diplomatic relationship between nation-states, the functioning of international organizations, international law and economy, disarmament and peace efforts, foreign policies of states, the behaviour and roles of nation-states in diverse political situations and also help gain an insight into subjects of Human Rights law and theory.
- Understand the major concepts of international relations, including: power, the international system, balance of power, hegemony, conflict, cooperation, integration, globalization, interdependence, dependence, regimes, globalization, equality, justice,

sustainability and international political economy.

- Understanding and critically evaluating the theories and approaches to international relations, including realism, liberalism, classical and neo-Marxism, Neo-Gramscian, critical, postmodernist, post-colonial, sexuality and feminist.
- Identify the key actors in international relations—including states, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, global civil society, and individuals—and understand how these actors interact to give substance to international relations.
- Demonstrate a knowledge of the key dimensions, events and processes of international relations within their historic context, such as: the formation of the modern state system, the Treaty of Westphalia, the evolution of global capitalism, the origins of the Cold War, the shift to the post-Cold War system, the role of race, gender and class in the structure of the modern world system, major conflicts, such as the world wars, US intervention in various places in the world, ascendant conflicts, the features and effects of globalizing market capitalism, growing environmental problems and human rights.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the multi-disciplinary nature of international relations by establishing connections with the disciplines that have shaped and continue to influence international relations: politics, economics, society, culture, history, language, race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality.

CO 6. SOCIETY, STATE and POLITICS

- It promotes knowledge on basic concepts such as politics, power, gender, civil society, citizens, culture and behavior of individuals, how they developed over time and where

they stand today. It also helps formulate independently generated and theoretically based research questions within political sociology.

- It helps students in gaining knowledge about how political cultures are formed & shaped, the importance of political socialization process, the causes behind political participation & non-participation, the influence of political parties & the pressure groups in a political system and, further, the concepts of change and political development and how it's being shaped in developing countries.

CO7. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- Demonstrate broad understanding of public affairs, policy development, policy analysis, economic analysis, management skills, and organization theory and their applications to public service.
- Conduct a purposeful inquiry exploring the problem/issue a client is experiencing.
- Apply critical thinking and appropriate technology for public policy analysis.
- Work with and for others in ways that translate community need into policy solutions & public service action to promote a just and humane world.
- The working of local self-governments in our political system.

CO8. COLONIALISM & NATIONALISM IN INDIA & WOMEN POLITICS

- It acquaints the students with the various facets of British rule in India.
- Helps in understanding the process of the growth of Indian national movement.
- Appraises about the various social movements in India, both pre & post-independent.
- It promotes knowledge on how feminist movement has developed & influenced present-day Indian political system.

- Helping the students in preparing them for different competitive examinations, particularly for civil services examinations.

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CBCS SYLLABUS
B.A HONOURS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
Department Of Political Science
Programme Specific Objective and Outcomes

SEMESTER I

COURSE CONTENT:

CC 101/DSC 101 UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Objectives: This foundation course attempts to familiarizes students with central debates in political theory in the discipline of Political Science and permits them an overview of the works of some of the discipline's most pertinent concepts. It does so by pointing out long term intellectual traditions of thought as well as implications for contemporary politics and Political Science. Students will learn to critically engage with concepts and canonical texts, to compare them analytically, and to translate what they mean for the present. In so doing, students will acquire the critical analytical vocabulary to address political questions in a reflected and theoretically informed way. Since the course Understanding Political Science is an introduction to political theory, it is the study that helps us develop working answers to contentious questions. The course is divided into thematic parts: which examines the problems of foundations – what politics is at its beginning; the question of 'science' and 'art', the state - its purpose and meanings; the problem of political rule and the many difficulties involved in having or sharing political power, as well as interrelations among core concepts.

Learning Outcomes: The student will be able to appreciate the centrality and importance of 'politics' concepts, and institutions in the more ordinary and everyday aspects of our lives – the politics and policies that determine how we interact at work and in our more private worlds with family and friends, as well as in the public sphere. Throughout, students will be better equipped to employ and use a variety of resources – philosophic, literary, cultural, cinematic, and historical – to understand and develop conceptual ways of engaging with our political world, unravelling, critiquing and understanding those very assumptions we choose to live by.

COURSE CONTENT:

CC 02: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Objectives: This course introduces the history and practice of public administration at the global, national, state, and local levels. Topics include concepts of public policy, organizational theory, intergovernmental administration, human resources, the ethics of public service, and the general principles of impact of the information age. Public Administration also includes studies in law, public policy, organizational theory and a variety of other subjects. Classic confrontation between "politics" and "administration" will be examined in this course. The historical context of the "Good Government Movement" of the Nineteenth Century; the rise of the professions in public management; the issues of responsiveness and patronage; issues of gender will be taught and application made to current state and local government administrative practice. The political process and public policy making will also be examined. While elected officials are the most visible part of our government, it is the daily government workers, or "bureaucrats," who do the majority of governmental tasks and functions. Some of these bureaucrats are public administrators and have a difficult job. They have to come up with implementing solutions to the most daring of society's challenges. They advise elected officials of the strengths and weaknesses of public programs. A public administrator manages public agencies, sets budgets, and creates government policies. A course in public administration seeks to prepare students to successfully problem-solve and find solutions to various administrative issues.

Learning Outcomes: Students can earn a master's or doctoral degree in public administration as the course will provide a sound academic foundation to students. Internships and graduate assistantships are usually available, most commonly at the bachelor's and master's levels. Graduates can also work as urban and regional planners, city managers and more. Public administration attempts to decipher how decisions in government are made as well as administrating government projects to carry out those decisions so students will develop a diverse and multidisciplinary background in public policy, management, sociology, and political theory. Students will develop a strong understanding of finance and accounting, administrative skills and abilities, information about government workings as well as organizational capability. There are a lot of job opportunities in non-profit firms, local government bodies, state government, public service organizations, such as healthcare agencies as well as animal welfare and various non-profit firms at the local, national and international level. After the successful completion of the course, aspirants are eligible to apply for government

jobs as a profile for association executives or as a budget analyst with various social groups and also in the Union or state civil services.

SEMESTER II

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE CC 203/DSC 301: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Objectives: The course explains the complexities of the Indian political process and its effects on the constitutional institutions of India. Adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, it takes a fresh look at the socio-political and economic scenario of contemporary India and unearths new areas of inquiry by posing pertinent questions on the nature of Indian politics. The strength of the course lies in its focused content, which thoroughly analyses the political happenings in India and studies how the political institutions have emerged and changed since the end of colonial rule in the country. The highlights of this course include discussions and debates on the genesis of the Indian Constitution; the major constitutional offices of India; the theory and practice of federalism; the powers and functions of the Union and state legislature, executive and judiciary; preliminary issues of planning and economic development and discussions on the party system. The course also broadly initiates discussion on various contemporary issues in Indian politics and governance with respect to the institutions. Ultimately, the goal of this course is to help each member of the class arrive at a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of the forces that shape Indian government and politics, so that he or she may be both a more discerning student and critic of the system and a more informed and reflective participant in it.

Learning Outcomes: Students will learn the structure and dynamics of Indian national government, providing a broad-based introduction to the ideas and institutions that shape politics in the contemporary India. Students will have a sound foundation on three major areas: the Indian Constitution and the debates of the founding era and the institutions of modern Indian government. At the completion of the course, students will be familiar with the strategies, roles, and limitations of both governmental elites and ordinary citizens, with particular emphasis on how they communicate and interact within the constitutional “rules of the game” to promote (or inhibit?) the achievement of public goods. Students will be able to critically examine important political phenomena and governmental processes from a variety of perspectives. On successful completion of this

course students should be able to show strong knowledge of the Indian political institutions and the way in which they interact in the process of policy making; familiarize themselves with the history of the Indian political system; become aware of the main contentious policy debates that have dominated contemporary Indian political discourse; demonstrate strong understanding of the Indian electoral process as well as critically assess the electoral process.

COURSE CONTENT:

CC 204: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives: One of the most enduring controversies in Western political thought is how to conceptualize the relationship among concepts such as justice, freedom, politics, and citizenship. Aristotle sharply distinguished the economic and political realms, and held that humans experienced freedom—which consisted in civic activity—only in the latter. The English philosopher, John Locke, however, saw freedom, economics, and citizenship as integrally interrelated: government exists to protect not only persons but also property, and freedom largely consists in the ability to accumulate and enjoy property without the threat of either anarchy or tyranny. Marx and Engels agreed with Locke that freedom, economics, and citizenship were integrally interrelated, but Marx and Engels thought private property was antithetical to freedom, and reconceived citizenship as revolution against capitalism. This course introduces the students to Western political thought by tracing the classical history of the philosophical debate over the proper relation among justice, freedom, economics, and citizenship. Though Plato, Aristotle, J.S Mill, Bentham figure most centrally in the storyline, we will also consider works by Thomas Hobbes, Rousseau, John Locke and others. Heavy emphasis will be placed on enhancing the skills in writing and argument. In this regard, certain key texts (extracts) shall be circulated that will help the students in developing the skill of content analysis.

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the origin and nature of political theory and the ways political theoretical thinking can enhance our capacities for critical reflection and democratic citizenship. They will also understand how the concepts of freedom and citizenship have had multiple and sometimes conflicting meanings in the history of Western political thought and meanings of freedom and citizenship have varied in response to changing understanding. After completing this course, students will be familiar with the main features of the two most important and influential political theories of all time – those of Plato and Aristotle. They will also understand the historical origins of political theory as a field of study and the ultimate roots of

contemporary political thought. They will be trained in Socratic, deductive and empirical approaches to studying social life; Students will be able to describe and apply the main classical concepts of political theory, including justice, liberty and community and know the classical forms of government and their comparative strengths and weaknesses. Broadly, they will comprehend some key points of similarity and difference between classical and modern political thought.

SEMESTER III

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE CC 305/DSC 301 COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course Objectives: This course studies the political systems of a number of different countries, providing the opportunity to examine the features of individual political systems and to investigate the similarities and differences among political systems in two or more countries. Comparative politics attempts to analyze and explain its findings through comparative study. As such, the goal of comparative study is to develop “law-like” generalizations and thereby facilitate both explanation and prediction, thus warranting the status of a “science.” “The course includes case studies of countries such as United Kingdom, United States, China and France. U.S.A. ,China and Russia. The course is aimed at generating a wealth of information that allows us to construct the key features for each of the individual cases, examine similarities and differences among various political systems, and appreciate the diversity of the political world. The case studies also permit interesting conclusions and allow for the generation of useful questions. Most importantly, though, the case studies examined allow you to begin to engage in comparative political analysis. The course takes that the task of comparative analysis is not simply to describe what is going on in one, two, or more countries, but it is to dig for credible reasons for why these things are going on and offer clear evidence for the ideas that students may unearth. Identify the components of system theory and explain its use in political science. The objectives of the course are to identify the key theoretical approaches and methods used in comparative politics in the hope that students apply these comparative approaches to one, two, or more countries (i.e., undertake comparative analysis). The students will also be expected to distinguish between and analyse the politics of three types of political systems: industrialized democracies, former and current Communist regimes, and the Third World.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to compare states according to their historical evolution, political culture and political participation, state institutions, form of government, and public policy. They will also be able to describe, the important details of the political systems addressed in the course. They will be enabled to analyse the impact of globalization on the states covered in the course and assess the level of democratization in the regimes studied in the course. In this course, will explore and understand major questions and issues in contemporary comparative politics. Students will be able to answer questions that have long been central to research in comparative politics, including the challenges for democratization and democratic stability in certain social and economic contexts, how countries vary in their political institutions (constitutional, electoral, administrative, and party systems) and why these variations matter, and what explains the persistence of ethnicity and causes of civil conflict. At the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Define the key terms in Comparative Politics
- Discuss the political history, institutions, political cultures, political parties, interest groups, political issues, cleavages, and the major political conflicts of various contemporary political systems
- Compare and contrast major aspects of democratic and non-democratic political systems
- Compare and contrast economic challenges facing developed and developing states
- Debate the role of a state in economic development
- Participate in group discussions about contested concepts with confidence and with tolerance for other points of view
- Navigate the large amounts of research material available in this subject through both traditional academic sources and through the use of information technology
- Demonstrate career readiness and leadership skills appropriate for beginning professional practice, including lifelong learning skills characterised by academic rigour, self-direction and intellectual independence

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE CC: 06 PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Course Objectives: Public Policy and Administration in India covers a wide range of topics, from the norms and values informing democratic policymaking to the basics of cost-benefit and other tools of policy analysis. Though emphases will differ based on instructor strengths, all sections will address the institutional arrangements for making public policy decisions, the role of various actors-including nonprofit and private-sector professionals-in shaping policy outcomes, and the fundamentals (and limits) of analytic approaches to public policy. This course introduces students to a broad range of research strategies, methods and techniques

used in policy analysis. It explores recent developments in analytical techniques, with particular reference to their underlying assumptions and their relevance to problems facing policy analysts and decision makers. This course introduces basic policy concepts, the policy process and elements of the machinery of government showing the links between the foundations of policy analysis and contemporary public issues in the context of India. In this regard the course will discuss in detail the concept of Public Policy, its characteristics, definition and models; introduce them to the meaning of Decentralization – its significance, approaches and types; learn about the Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban; introduce them to the concept and significance of Budget as well as inform them about budget cycles in India and various types of Budgeting. Putting the idea of Citizen and Administration Interface and Public Service Delivery the course will attempt to make them familiar with the Redressal of Public Grievances, RTI, Lokpal, Citizen's Charter and E-Governance. Finally, the course will also introduce them to the concept and approaches of Social Welfare including the Right to Education, National Health Mission, Right to Food Security and MNREGA.

Learning Outcomes: At the completion of the course, the student will be able to competently assume foundational positions in policy development organisations, implementation and evaluation, and manage these functions in government, non-profit organisations, international organisations and the private sector Implement skills in all aspects of management, including general management, leadership, organisation management, strategic planning, • financial management, human resource management, and IT management. They will be able to utilise training grounded in theory and practical application of theory to work in organisations in developed countries and countries with emerging economies such as India. They will also understand how to analyse data and make effective management decisions given the diversity and complexity of the Indian social reality. The students will be able to look beyond traditional paradigms, looking instead to non-traditional path-breaking solutions for problems that are specific to India. The students will also be able to effectively recognize, communicate, and contrast foundational concepts and issues in public policy and administration in India. In particular, they will be enabled to practice public administration constitutionally and legally by understanding the Constitution of India, due process, and equal protection rights. They will understand Union budget processes and assess financial implications of public decisions to the people of India.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE CC 307: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Course Objectives: This course is primarily a survey of Indian history from colonial period to the present, focusing on the ideas, encounters, and exchanges that have formed this dynamic region. For the first two-thirds of the course, we will focus on the history of India from British colonial advent to 1947, privileging the two-and-a-half centuries of British colonial rule in India and the political, social, and cultural contestations that culminated in its independence. In the course's final third, we will focus on the history of the region since India's Partition. In particular, the course will focus on the concept of nationalism and its development in India. This course addresses the conflict and oppression that can be engendered through nationalism, and the global changes that can be brought about by national identities, ideologies and interests. Students will gain a comprehensive knowledge of the central concepts and major theories of nationalism, and identify key issues and problems through comparative and case study approaches.

Learning Outcomes: The course will impart an appreciation of the multidisciplinary nature of nationalism studies, in the context of Indian nationalism and provide a thorough grounding the central concepts and major theories of nationalism give students a comprehensive view of the ideas of key figures in the field convey the need to understand nationalism in the context of long-term, historical social change identify key issues and problems in comparative and case study approaches to the study of nationalism provide explorations of a variety of substantive cases of nationalism, helping students to think concretely about the phenomenon enable students to carry out substantial independent research or write a dissertation on a topic of their interest within the field at a later and higher stage. The course will familiarizes students with major concepts, theories and academic approaches which have influenced scholarly and popular understandings of ethnicity, nationhood, nationalism and notions of individual and group identities in diverse political and territorial contexts. After the completion of the course the students will be enabled to cultivate a theoretical framework for analysing the various manifestations of identities that are commonly labelled as 'ethnic' and 'national'; engage in a critical inquiry into these processes in diverse cultural and political contexts; develop a comparative perspective to identify underlying similarities as well as distinctive elements of ethnic and nationalist politics across different political, regional and cultural contexts, and finally, gain a broader understanding of the rise and growth of Indian nationalism.

COURSE CONTENT:

SEC 301: PUBLIC OPINION AND SURVEY RESEARCH

Course Objectives: Opinion surveys are nearly ubiquitous in public life today. What are surveys, how do we conduct them, what can they tell us (and fail to tell us), and what is their relevance to legal and social research? This course is a skills-based workshop geared to train students to critically consume, generate and interpret survey data including polls. Key topics we will cover include: the history of the concept of public opinion; historical approaches to survey research methods; the role of public opinion in a democracy; understanding sampling theory and questionnaire design; learning about different modes of interviewing and alternatives to opinion surveys; reading texts that discuss public opinion and use survey data; primary analysis of survey data including core concepts of qualitative and quantitative data. This course seeks to provide basic and necessary experience with the use of statistics and probability theory. Students are expected to work on a group project and a research paper for the class which will be used for internal evaluation.

Learning Outcomes: Students will develop a large number of cross-disciplinary skills such as: discernment, analytical and summarising skills, research experience, and so on. This range of skills, combined with specialist knowledge acquired during their studies, prepares students for professional careers in very varied sectors of activity, such as: private and public companies in the sector of polling, data collection and analysis (social and market research), careers in public administration, statistical offices, Masters and doctoral training, research and teaching at University or college, Non-governmental and international organizations, Journalism, media, public relations, communication, Business and marketing analytics. Students would have gained advanced training in the theory and hands-on design of survey and public opinion polling instruments, learn how to administer and analyze the results of survey instruments and polls, identify how to make data accessible and meaningful across various stakeholder communities and the general public, as well as integrate polling and survey research so that it can be effective for a range of professional settings and workplace environments.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE GE 301: READING GANDHI

Course Objectives: This course will take us back to where it all started, and explore the ideas of the man who, more than any other, was responsible for inventing Civil Disobedience. This will not, primarily, be a class on Gandhi's life. Instead, we will examine the both original writings of both Gandhi and some of his major interpretations to better understand what satyagraha and civil disobedience is, what it is not, in what historical contexts it has been effective, and how it is still relevant today. The course will seek and answer to the question: What is Gandhian philosophy? Is it the religious and social ideas adopted and developed by

Gandhi, first during his period in South Africa from 1893 to 1914, and later of course in India or are there other sources? Students will learn that these ideas have been further developed by later "Gandhians", most notably, in India by, Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. Outside of India some of the work of, for example, Martin Luther King Jr. can also be viewed in this light. Students will delve into the manner in which Gandhi understood human nature by critically looking at his ideas of the universe as an organic whole, where the philosophy exists on several planes - the spiritual or religious, moral, political, economic, social, individual and collective. Students will discuss in detail the twin cardinal principles of Gandhi's thought which are truth and nonviolence. In short, the course will discuss the contribution of Gandhian thought in the making of modern India through his own works, as well as through the interpretations of selected scholars, so that students can evaluate the relevance of Gandhi to the modern times.

Learning Outcomes: The course will give students a good knowledge about Human values and Gandhian Principles. This helps students to improve their attitude to Gandhi and his philosophy. It inculcates the right moral values in students. It teaches students to understand that doing Social service and field work is essential for self-development. The course focuses on Gandhi's influence on Indian and Western thinkers, on the historical developments of Gandhi's philosophy, on ethical issues, Gandhi's moral, religious and social philosophy. The course also gives an over-all picture of Gandhi, as a writer, as a humorist, as a philosopher, as the maker of Modern India and his relevance to contemporary India.

SEMESTER IV

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE CC- 408/ DSC- 404: Introduction to International Relations:

Course objectives:

To make students understand that key theoretical approaches in International relations. Familiarise students with the evolution of international state system and its importance. Making students aware of the key theoretical debates in International relations. To enable students to have an overall understanding of International relation to twentieth century I.R history.

Course Outcomes:

understand key concepts and concerns in International relations including notably the way power is acquired and used globally and how state and non state actors interact. Demonstrate an appreciation for the practice of comparative political enquiry and an understanding of institutions of American Government or tradition of Western and non-western political thought. Become familiar with contemporary theories of International relations to use as lenses to differently explain outcomes and events in world affairs.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE CC- 409: Political Sociology:****Course Objectives:**

A central element has been that political sociology related to the distinction between the social and the political, between society and state. The main focus has been on master processes of societal change that is on simultaneously changes in political order and the social system. Political sociology deals with the study of the social bases of political competition including social cleavages and identities, social and political attitudes including political culture of political engagement and competition including elections and protest politics of the social bases.

Course Outcome:

political sociology makes to understand the students about who has the power, how the power has been used and how it is institutionalised. This can include the study of political activity of specific groups (race, class, gender, ideology), how social pressure forces change in policy or how policy will affect the society. This study also helps the student to gain knowledge about relationship between politics and society, different political power, influence of caste and patriarchy on politics.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE CC- 410: political theory: Concepts and Debates:****Course Objectives:**

Acquiring advanced level of knowledge in political theory. Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political theory updating their knowledge level in the field of study of political theory with latest information. Helping the students in preparing them for different competitive examination.

Course outcome:

Analysing what is politics and explaining the approaches to the study of political science- Normative, Behavioural, post behavioural and Feminism. Assessing the theories of state, origin, nature and function. Explaining the concept of state sovereignty , monistic and pluralistic theory. Analysing and changing the concepts of sovereignty in the context of Globalisation. Understanding basic concepts of liberty, equality, rights, law and justice.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE SEC- 402: Democratic and Legal Awareness:

Course objectives:

Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law. Public legal education sometimes called civic education, comprises a range of activities intended to build public awareness and skill related to law and justice system. The term also referred to the field of practice and study concern with those activities, and to a social and professional movements that advocates greater societal commitment to educating people about the law.

Course outcome:

It can help the students recognise their social, political, civil and cultural rights. Only when the people can be made aware of what the laws offer to them, they will be less susceptible to injustices comforting them. As a measure to spread legal literacy amongst the students and to educate the weaker section of the society about the right, benefits and privileges guaranteed by social welfare, legislation and the other enactments as well as administrative programs.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE GE- 402: FEMINISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE:

Course Objective:

This course on Gender Studies will open up the structural and institutional bases of patriarchy as well as established that gender identity and gender injustice can not be understood in isolation, but only with reference to caste, class and religious community identities. Understand the history of feminism and its origin in different part of the world. Appreciate Indian womens' movement and its role in foregrounding important issues relating to womens' position in the society, economy and polity.

Course outcome:

The feminist movement has affected change in western society including women's' suffrage, greater access to education , more equitable pay with man, the right to initiate divorce proceedings , the right of women to make individual decisions regarding pregnancy. Equality of outcome or results requires the creation of an enabling social environment by addressing the ideology and cultural constructs that create hierarchy within gender realtions.

SEMESTER V**COURSE CONTENT:****COURSE CC- 511: Understanding Global Politics:****Course objectives:**

To describe the key concepts underlying the idea of world order and their historical evolution. To comprehend diverse approaches to understand global political and economic problems. To demonstrate relevance of international actors in understanding world politics.

Course outcome:

Global politics also known as world politics, names both the discipline that studies the political and economic patterns of the world and the field that being studied. At the centre of that field, are the different process of political globalisation in relation to questions of social power.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE DSC 512 INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT****Course Objectives:**

This course introduces students to Indian Political thinking and thinkers from the ancient time to the modern period, whose works and ideas have shaped Indian Political thought. It familiarized students with the greatness Indian Political thought and invokes an understanding among them that we Indians have our own rich heritage of Political thinkers, who are in everyway equivalent to the Western Political thinkers and Western Political thought.

Course Outcomes:

Students came to know about the, major Indian Political thinkers and their contribution to the growth and development of Indian Political thought and Indian society.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE DSE 501A PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA****Course Objectives:**

The course intends to introduce among students, one of the important aspect of Indian Democracy- the Party System in India, its role in the functioning of Indian Politics and the major Political Parties. It also aims to provide students a better understanding about the typology of Political Parties, new emerging trends in India Party System and the importance of Political Parties in a popular Democratic Country.

Course Outcomes:

Students will have a clear idea about the party system in India and the role played by Political parties in the growth and development of Indian Democracy. Students also become conscious about the new emerging trends in India Party System and how it influences the functioning of Indian Politics.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE DSE 501B HUMAN RIGHTS****Course Objectives:**

This course lays primacy to the understanding of the importance of Human Rights, it aims is to familiarizing students about the concept or ideas of Human Rights and why it needs to be preserved and promoted. It also aims to provide among the students a deeper understanding about the scope and social aspects of Human Rights and how it differs from

other Civil Rights.

Course Outcomes:

It enhances the knowledge and understanding of Human Rights among the students, which will help foster attitudes of tolerance, respect, social solidarity and responsibility. It develop awareness about Human Rights violation and develop skills for protecting it.

COURSE CONTENT:

DSE 502A ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA AND WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Course Objectives:

The course is intended to introduce among the students, one of the vital aspect of Indian Democracy, the Electoral process and the role it plays in the working of Parliamentary Democracy. It also aims to enhance a better understanding among students about the role of popular elections in Indian Democracy, various constitutional provision related to the electoral process, voting patterns and behaviours of the voters, and other important forces and factors that play a major role in influencing the electoral process and the Parliamentary Democracy in India.

Course Outcomes:

Students will have a clear understanding about the electoral process of the country. By studying the electoral patterns, voting behaviour, and the history of elections and its outcome students will a better understanding about the working of Parliamentary Democracy, its loopholes its strength and in future can play a positive role as active citizens in the growth and better working of our Indian Democracy.

COURSE CONTENT:

DSE 502B INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Course Objectives:

This course is a broad introduction to major International Organisation which play a great role in Global Politics. It aims to familiarize students with the arena of Global Politics and some important Global Organisation such as UN and other Regional Organisation such as SAARC, WTO, European Union and others who have great role in maintaining the world peace and contributing towards its growth and development.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to understand the different aspects of Global Politics in a better way.

Students will also become familiar with major international organisations which expands beyond the borders of the state, their contributions towards effective functioning of the global order and the role they play in protecting the world peace and Human Rights.

SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE DSC 613 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

Course Objectives:

The course is a broad introduction India's Foreign Policy. It aims to familiarize students about the role foreign policy plays in the growth and development of a nation. It

throws light on the evolution of India's Foreign Policy since independence, India's relations and its policies towards some important world powers and its changing dimension with time.

Course Outcomes:

Students will acquire knowledge about the evolution of India's Foreign Policy and the forces and the factors that have continuously shaped and influenced it.

Students will also be able to understand India's approaches and outlook towards different global issues.

They will also be familiar with India's style of negotiation and strategies while dealing with other countries.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE DSC 614 POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

Course Objectives:

The course is intended to introduce among students, the meaning of ideology and some major Political Ideologies and the role it plays in the maintaining the political, cultural and social order. The role of ideologies in moulding public opinion and political values is also the focus of this course.

Course Outcomes:

Students will develop a better understanding about the meaning of ideologies, which otherwise is vastly misinterpreted. They will also be able to evaluate the negative and positive aspects of major political ideologies so that they will not be blindfolded by any Particular ideological doctrine.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE DSE 603A INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Course Objectives:

The course is a broad introduction to India and her relation with her neighbours'. It also aims to introduce some vitals aspects of India's policies towards her neighbour, areas and the reason of conflict and co-operations between them.

Course Outcomes:

Students will acquire knowledge about India's four important neighbours and the relationship India shares with them. Students will also have a better understanding about the forces and the factors that are of vital importance in influencing India's policies towards her neighbours.

COURSE CONTENT:**COURSE DSE 603B DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA****Course Objectives:**

This paper examines the idea of development from a political perspective. It introduces students to the process of development in Indian and traces the trajectory of Indian experience with development. Along with development it also analyses the changing dimensions of social movements and the role played by social movements in the growth and development of Indian Democracy.

Course Outcomes:

Students develop a critical view about the different approaches of development
Students become familiar with the development process in India and become aware of trajectory of India's path of development and problems involved therein.
Students will also understand the typology of social movement in India and the role it plays

in the growth and development of Indian democracy.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE DSE 604 GRASSROOT DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

This course is intended to introduce students to democratic decentralisation and its importance in a democracy. It also aims to provide them a better understanding about the process of democratic decentralisation in India and the constitutional provision provided by the Indian Constitution for the effective working of the Local Self Government.

Course Outcomes:

Students will have a better understanding about the meaning and the importance of "Decentralisation" in a democracy. Students will understand the functioning of their local self government.

They will be able to evaluate the working of their local self government for the betterment of their locality.

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE DSE 604B EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN POLITICS

Course Objectives:

This paper aims to expose students to the growth and development of Indian Politics and the new trends that have been emerging since independence which play a vital role in influencing Indian politics. This paper also aims to provide a better understanding among the students about the different phases of Indian politics and varied socio, cultural and economic factors which have constantly played an important role in Indian politics.

Course Outcomes:

Students will acquire knowledge about the growth and development of Indian politics. Students will also understand various aspects of Indian politics and the role socio, economic and cultural factors play in influencing Indian politics. Students will also understand how Indian politics have been changing since independence and what new trends are likely to emerge in the coming future.