

## COURSE OUTCOMES

### SEMESTER-1: Introduction to Political Theory

**Module I** 1. Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist. 2. State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. 3. Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships. 4. Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature.

**Module II** 5. Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin's Theory of Imperialism. 6. Fascism: meaning, features, significance. 7. Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional.

At the end of the course the students would be able to

The students would be able to explain

- a. different approaches to politics and build their own understanding of politics.
- b. They will be able to answer why the state plays so much central place in the discourses on politics. - They will be able to make a distinction between nation and state.
- c. Understand the theories of sovereignty and also the changes that have occurred in the context of globalisation.
- d. They will come to know about different theories on law, liberty, equality and their interrelationships. to be able to analyse what a better political world would look like and how we can create it.
- e. The students would be able to comprehend the Marxist approach and in what sense this approach was different to the liberal theories.
- f. the nature of struggle of the 'proletariat' against the 'bourgeoisie' and the role played by economic forces in changing the society for the betterment of the majority

### SEMESTER-II: Comparative Government and Politics

**Module I** 1 Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian, Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential. 2. U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown; (e) Party system – role of the Opposition. 3. U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system.

**Module II** 4. PRC (1982 Constitution): (a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles (c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People's Congress, Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary. 5. Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France, Switzerland.

- a. major approaches and techniques of comparative study.

b. to analyse the similarities and dissimilarities of different political systems and pattern of political behaviour.

c. The students will be able to compare the political experience, institutions, behaviour and the processes of the system of Government in different countries of the world with special reference to U.K, U.S.A and China along with a minor coverage of the constitutions of France, Bangladesh and Switzerland.

### **SEMESTER-III: Government and Politics in India**

**Module I** 1. Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles; 2. Union-State Relations – nature of federalism. 3. Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers. 4. Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha-- organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker. 5 5. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts--- composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India. 6. Constitutional amendment procedure.

**Module II** 7. Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions. 8. Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments. 9. Election Commission and election reforms. 10. Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics. 11. Regionalism: Nature, roots, types. 12. Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women's movements.

The students would be able to

a. understand the historical background of drafting of the Indian Constitution and the debates of the Constituent Assembly.

b. It will help them to know the powers, functions of the President, PM, their role and responsibilities and the relationship between the legislature and executive that is required for the smooth functioning of democracy.

c. Make them aware of our Fundamental Rights and duties thus making them politically responsible citizens.

d. It will help them to know the ministries of the Government, their role and responsibilities, the process of drafting of Bills and presenting them in the Parliament, functioning and role of bureaucracy in India.

e. The independent role of judiciary as an interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.

f. The students will get an insight of the growth of party system in India and deeper comprehension and thorough knowledge of Indian and Regional political parties and

g. role of business groups, working class and peasants etc in shaping Indian politics.

h. Role of religion, caste and other that is at work within the dynamics of social and economic changes.

i. have a better understanding of the new social movements and India's contribution in adhering to the principles of universal declaration of human rights, environmental policies etc

### **SEMESTER-IV: International Relations**

**Module I** 1. International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) (b)Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner) 2. Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall of Detente Second Cold War.

**Module II** 3. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union (b)Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centres of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan) 4. India's Foreign Policy (a) Basic

Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b) India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power
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The course will be helpful for students to

- a. develop learning and understanding of core controversies including the logic behind global changes and challenges. Critiquing, analysing and synthesising dominant issues including careful reading of texts and various approaches to the study of International relations.
- b. The shift in the understanding of international politics particularly after the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and the onset of the strained relations between USA and former USSR which continued till 1991 and ended only with the dismantling of the latter and fall of socialism in Eastern Europe.
- c. help students apply conceptual tools to global predicaments realising how policies must shift over time particularly with reference to India's foreign policy over the years and her relationship with China and USA.

### **Skill Enhancement Course (SEM-3) Legal Literacy**

<b>Module I</b> 1. Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure. 2. Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects—Protection of Primary and Secondary Personal Rights, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against the State, Offences related to Marriage. 3. Personal Laws: Laws related to Marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam and Christian Laws).
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<b>Module II</b> 4. Consumer Rights Laws: Definition of Consumer Rights, Process of filing a complaint. Right to Information Act: provisions; importance. 5. Anti-Terror Laws: Meaning, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) (TADA) Act 1987, 2002 and Prevention of Terrorism (POTA) Act 2002. 6. Human Rights Laws: Meanings, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of rights of Children and Women.
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- a. The purpose of this module is to educate the students about the legal system of India which they need to know for discharging their responsibility as a common citizen of India where it would be possible to check on the arbitrary and illegal application of rules and laws leading to abuse of power.
- b. Students will come to know about the rights that exist in the personal laws, customary laws, anti-dowry mechanisms and grievance redressal mechanisms available on which generally they should act as a vigilant citizen of the country.
- c. They will come to explain what are the rights of an individual when one faces arrest or detention or seek to get bail or when one is subjected to investigation by the executive agencies of the state.
- d. The various anti-terror laws operative in the state.

### **Basic Research Methods (SEM-4)**

<b>Module I</b> 1. Case study. 12 2. Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey. 3. Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.
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<b>Module II</b> 4. Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations. 5. Content Analysis: major issues. 6. Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages.
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- a. The student will be able to use different quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques in their research.
- b. They will learn different tools and techniques of data collection and analysis.

- c. The student will be able to design their research proposal.
- d. The students will be equipped with an understanding of ethics in research.
- e. They will learn the ways of accessing data from different sources

**Discipline Specific Elective: public Administration (SEM-5, Gr-A)**

Module I 1. Nature and scope of Public Administration. 2. key concepts: Hierarchy, unity of command, span of control, authority, Centralization and Decentralization, line and staff, communication and control, Delegation, decision-making, Coordination and leadership. 3. New approaches: New Public Administration, Comparative public administration, Development administration, new public management.
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Module II 4. Bureaucracy: view of weber and Marx. 5. Public policy: Formulation and Implementation. 6. Major Programmes(basic features and objectives): MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission
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- a. The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration.
- b. They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration and started talking about New Public Management and New Public Service.
- c. They will be able to new tools of effective management in an organization like hierarchy, span of control, authority, need of decentralization of authority, delegation of power etc

**Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context (SEM-6, Gr-B)**

Module I 1. History of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights. 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance. 3. UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
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Module II 4. Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights. 5. National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions. 6. Human rights in India: problems and remedies.
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The main objective of this course is to acquaint the learners about the evolution of human rights movement, Universal Declaration of Human rights, the mechanisms existent for the realisation of these rights with special reference to India.