

Political Science Honours (PLSA)

Programme Outcome

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| Programme Outcome | The students will become acquainted with different concepts and theories of Political Science. |
| | The students will gain knowledge about the various constitutional provisions and the way politics operate in India. |
| | The students will also learn about the political system and constitutions of different countries and a comparative method will be followed to understand the government and politics of these countries. |
| | The students will also acquire knowledge about International Relations, Global Politics and Foreign Policy of India. |
| | The students will become familiarize with different Western and Indian Political Thinkers along with the different theories. |
| | The students will also learn about the relationship between society, state and political conflict. |
| | The students will also learn about the different theories and concepts of Public Administration along with the way public policy is framed and the administration operates in India. |

Course Outcome

| Course Name | Course Outcome |
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| CC-1 -Understanding Political Theory: Concepts | This paper entitled "Understanding Political Theory: Concepts" attempts to familiarize the students with the most significant aspects related to the discipline of Political Science. These include the concept of political, state, nation, sovereignty, power, authority, rights, justice, democracy and the various trends in the conceptualization of law, liberty, equality and citizenship. These vital aspects are intended to build the intellectual foundation of the students of Political Science. |
| CC-2 -Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates | This paper on "Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates" enables students to fathom the various prevailing approaches to the study of Political Science such as the normative, legal-Institutional, empirical, post-colonial, and feminist approaches. This paper further helps to explain all the Marxian approaches to the understanding of state society and the party. |
| CC-3 (Constitutional Government in India) | A healthy democratic nation requires the active and responsible participation of citizenry in all its affairs. To accomplish this ends, it is important to create an academic framework to impart a sense of systematic knowledge and awareness about the structures, patterns and provisions and assorted procedures enshrined in the nation's constitution. This paper endeavors to fulfill this task of educating the students with providing the vast and deep knowledge about their own Indian Constitution. |
| CC-4 (Politics in India: Structures and Processes) | This paper on "Politics in India: Structures and Processes" deals with the practical aspects of Indian constitutional provisions and procedures. In any democratic society, political parties play their significant role in providing all rounds of stability to the state be it in following the model code of conduct in times of general election, government formation, and the acts of coalitional partners in politics in accordance with the constitutional values. Moreover, an attempt hereby has been made to highlight the wide-ranging role of the business group, working class, peasants, religion, language, caste, and tribe in the Indian politics. And the importance of new social movements including environmental movements, women's movements and the human rights as well have been laid greater emphasis. |
| CC-5 (Indian Political Thought -1) | This paper on 'Indian Political Thought-1' endeavors to impart the understanding about some specific ancient , medieval and modern Indian political thoughts and related reformers and scholars. This paper will specifically |

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| | acquaint the students with writings and policies of the Kautilya. Furthermore the thoughts of Rammohun Roy who is known as pioneer of Indian liberalism, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and the views of both the Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore on nationalism, and M.K.Gandhi's views on various aspects of state, swaraj and Satyagraha have been emphasized. |
| CC-6 (Comparative Government and Politics) | When the existing and past societies and states are compared with that of another societies and state from the political, social, economic, and cultural standpoint, the level of development becomes tangible in each societies and the states comparatively. The paper on "Comparative Government and Politics" is hereby tried to make the students of Political Science familiar with all the methods and techniques of comparison so that the students could be competent in their analysis and comparison of various states and societies. In addition to this, this paper presents a comparative pictures of the political and judicial systems of major countries of the world such as the UK, USA, Russia, France, PRC, and Switzerland. This paper also discusses the manner and procedures in which the executives and legislatures of major countries differ and function. |
| CC-7 (Perspectives on International Relations) | The proper awareness about the happenings in the realm of international affairs both the past and present helps better in assessing the future events and in analyzing and formulating the policies vis a vis other states academically and politically. "The Perspective of International Relations" hereby begins with the core concept prevailing in discipline of International Relations such as the realism, neo-realism, Dependency and world System Theory. In addition to this, the prominent emergent global issues with regard to development, environment, terrorism and migration have also been included for the discussion. Moreover, this paper also includes some themes as to how foreign policy is determined and factors affecting it; Indian foreign policy; India-China and India-US Relations. |
| Paper: CC-8 (Indian Political Thought II) | The paper on "Indian Political Thought II" lays emphasis upon the ideas professed and propagated in the 20th century India by some of the most prominent political leaders and reformers such as the M.N.Roy who talked about the radical humanism; Narendra Dev and Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan all of them floated socialist model of development. Syed |

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| | <p>Ahmad Khan and Iqbal's idea of colonialism and nationalism have also been given attention. Moreover, the idea of Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Savarkar, Jinnah, Jyotibha Phule and Ambedkar and views of Pandita Ramabai on social justice have been broadly elucidated to provide the clear intellectual scenario related to political, social and economic issues facing the country post independence.</p> |
| Paper: CC-9 (Global Politics since 1945) | <p>This paper on "Global Politics since 1945" is an extension of the preceding paper entitled "Perspectives on International Relations". The first part of the "Global Politics since 1945" gives a broader understanding about the major developments that transpired post 1945 period such as the cold war, emergence of the third world , non-aligned movement, Pan Africanism, post-cold war period and Globalisation. In addition to this, the transitional events in European Union and Brexit and major institutions of global governance and regional organisations have also been given large attention. And the second part of this paper deals with India's bilateral relations with its neighbours such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. Moreover, the focus has also been laid on the issues involving UNO's functioning and the issue of development that encompasses both the MDG and SDG.</p> |
| Paper: CC-10 (Western Political Thought and Theory 1) | <p>As the paper on "Indian Political Thought" acquainted the students with the ideas and thought propagated by the Indian scholars and reformers, this paper on "Western Political Thought and Theory 1" attempts to familiarise students with the ideas, thoughts and concepts prevalent in the western societies. This paper focuses on the Greek political thought especially thoughts of Plato and Aristotle; Roman political thought; medieval political thought and the contribution of Machiavelli. In addition to this, the second part of the paper laid emphasis on the ideas of Jean Bodin, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.</p> |
| Paper: CC-11 (WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II) | <p>Western Political Thought and Theory II" attempts to familiarise the students with the political ideas of Bentham, Hegel and T.H. Green. Besides, the paper also explores the characteristics of Utopian and Scientific Socialism along with varieties of non-marxist socialism like Fabianism, Syndicalism and Guild Socialism. Furthermore, the paper highlights the ideas of Anarchism and Cultural Marxism.</p> |
| Paper: CC-12(Political Sociology) | <p>This paper seeks to provide an understanding of the impact of politics on society and vice versa.</p> |

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| | Political culture, political socialization, political participation, political development and political communication are the focal point of discussion in this paper. The second module of this paper deals with social stratification, gender and politics, religion and politics , military and politics and electorate and electoral behaviours. |
| Paper: CC-13(Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives) | This paper familiarizes the students with different concepts and perspectives of Public Administration. In module one of this paper the students will become acquainted with the nature ,scope and evolution of Public Administration. Besides, the various challenges and responses to the discipline of Public Administration and public administration in the era of globalisation are the focal point of discussion. The students are introduced to the concept of bureaucracy, ecological approach to the study of public administration, administrative processes and public policy in the module two of this paper. |
| Paper: CC-14 (Administration and Public Policy in India) | Continuity and change in Indian administration, Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy), Organization of Union Government, Organization of State Government, District Administration are the focal point of discussion in the module one of this paper. The second module of this paper seeks to familiarize the students with Local Self Government, Planning, Financial Administration, Citizen and administration and Citizen and social welfare policies in the context of India. |
| Paper: DSE 5A(2) Understanding South Asia | This paper is an attempt to understand the geo politics and historical legacies of South Asia. Besides, the paper also explores the politics and governance of the South Asian countries like India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Furthermore, the students will gather knowledge about the socio-economic issues and regional issues and challenges after studying this paper. |
| Paper: DSE 5B(1) Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World | This paper is an attempt to familiarize the students with India's Foreign Policy in the post cold war era. The first topic of this paper provides an understanding to the students about India's foreign policy from a post colonial state to an Aspiring Global Power. India's relations with USA, Russia, China in the globalizing world are the focal point of discussion in the first module. The second module provides an understanding of India's regional strategies , negotiating style and the position of India in the contemporary world. |
| Paper: DSE 6A(4) Understanding Global | This paper seeks to provide an |

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| <p>Politics</p> | <p>understanding of the following topics to the students.</p> <p>What Makes the World What it is</p> <p>a. The Sovereign State System</p> <p>i Evolution of the state system</p> <p>ii The concept of Sovereignty</p> <p>b. The Global Economy</p> <p>i Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO</p> <p>ii Ideological underpinnings</p> <p>iii Transnational Economic Actors</p> <p>c. Identity and Culture</p> <p>ii. What Drives the World Apart</p> <p>a.Global Inequalities</p> <p>b.Violence: Conflict, War and Terrorism</p> <p>III. Why We Need to Bring the World Together</p> <p>a.Global Environment b. Global Civil Society</p> |
| <p>Paper: DSE 6B(3) Citizenship in a Globalising World</p> | <p>This paper will investigate speculations of citizenship, the authentic improvement of the idea and its practice of in an undeniably globalizing world.</p> |
| <p>PLSA-SEC-3-(A)- Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy.</p> | <p>The paper aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India. The students will become aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system – the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Besides, the students will have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation, some working knowledge of how to affirm one’s rights and be aware of one’s duties within the legal framework and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one’s rights and be aware of one’s duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons. The emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and civil liberties groups.</p> |
| <p>PLSA-SEC-4-B(1) Legislative Practices and Procedures.</p> | <p>This paper enlightens the students about the Indian democratic system with parliament and state legislature, constitutional provisions, rules, practices and procedures.</p> |

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| | <p>The students will also become familiar with the law making process. Besides, how the people's representative are expected to engage them in the work of law making for the welfare of people and the interest of the nation are also discussed in this paper.</p> |
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