

JATINDRA RAJENDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

(POLITICAL SCIENCE HONOURS)

COURSE OUTCOMES & PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

CBCS CURRICULUM FOR SEMESTERIZED UNDER-GRADUATE COURSE IN
Political Science

INTRODUCTION:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures by means of formulating regulations and guidelines and updating them, in order to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions in India.

Outline of the Choice Based Credit System being introduced:

1. Core Course (CC): A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. Elective Course: Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced *Or* supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the student's proficiency/skill is termed as an Elective Course.

Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSEC): Elective courses that are offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

Generic Elective Course (GEC): An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC): These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

CORE COURSE & COURSE TITLE

A. Core Course (CC)

POL-H-CC-T-1	Understanding Political Theory:Concepts
POL-H-CC-T-2	Understanding Political Theory:Approaches and Debates
POL-H-CC-T-3	Politics in India
POL-H-CC-T-4	Indian Constitution
POL-H-CC-T-5	Indian Political Thought(Ancient and Medieval)
POL-H-CC-T-6	Indian Political Thought (Modern)
POL-H-CC-T-7	Understanding InternationalRelations: Theories and Concepts.
POL-H-CC-T-8	Public Administration(Theories & Concepts)
POL-H-CC-T-9	Public Policy and Indian Administration
POL-H-CC-T-10	Global Politics & Issues since1945
POL-H-CC-T-11	Western Political Thought (Ancient& Medieval)
POL-H-CC-T-12	Western Political Thought(Modern)
POL-H-CC-T-13	Introducing Political Sociology
POL-H-CC-T-14	Comparative Government and Politics

B. Discipline specific elective courses (DSE)

POL-H-DSE-T-1 (any one)	A: Citizenship in a Globalizing World
	B: Public Policy in India
POL-H-DSE-T-2 (any one)	A: Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India
	B: Human Rights in a ComparativePerspective
POL-H-DSE-T-3 (any one)	A: Understanding South Asia
	B: India's Foreign Policy in aGlobalizing World.
POL-H-DSE-T-4 (any one)	A: Dilemmas in Politics
	B: Dissertation

C. Generic Elective Course (GEC):

POL-H-GE-T-1(any one)	A. Reading Gandhi
	B. Nationalism in India
POL-H-GE-T-2 (any one)	A. Human Rights, Genderand Environment
	B. Governance : Issues andChallenges
POL-H-GE-T-3 (any one)	A: Politics of Globalization
	B: United Nations and Global Conflicts
POL-H-GE-T-4 (any one)	A: Feminism: Theory and Practice
	B: Understanding Ambedkar

D. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):

POL-H-SEC-T-1(any One)	A. Legislative Practices andProcedures
	B. Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy
POL-H-SEC-T-2 (any one)	A. Public Opinion and Survey Research
	B. Peace and Conflict Resolution

SEMESTER & COURSE WISE COURSE CODE & COURSE TITLE IN B.A.(HONS.)

SEMESTER – 1

SEMESTER - 2

Course Code	Course Title	Course Code	Course Title
POL-H-CC-T-1	Understanding Political Theory: Concepts	POL-H-CC-T-3	Politics in India
POL-H-CC-T-2	Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates	POL-H-CC-T-4	Indian Constitution
POL-H-GE-T-1 (any one)	A. Reading Gandhi	POL-H-GE-T-2 (any one)	A. Human Rights, Gender and Environment
	B. Nationalism in India		B. Governance : Issues and Challenges

SEMESTER – 3

SEMESTER – 4

Course Code	Course Title	Course Code	Course Title
POL-H-CC-T-5	Indian Political Thought (Ancient and Medieval)	POL-H-CC-T-8	Public Administration(Theories & Concepts)
POL-H-CC-T-6	Indian Political Thought (Modern)	POL-H-CC-T-9	Public Policy and Indian Administration
POL-H-CC-T-7	Understanding International Relations: Theories and Concepts.	POL-H-CC-T-10	Global Politics & Issues since 1945
POL-H-GE-T-3 (any one)	A: Politics of Globalization	POL-H-GE-T-4 (any one)	A: Feminism: Theory and Practice
	B: United Nations and Global Conflicts		B: Understanding Ambedkar
POL-H-SEC-T-1 (any One)	A. Legislative Practices and Procedures	POL-H-SEC-T-2 (any one)	A. Public Opinion and Survey Research
	B. Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy		B. Peace and Conflict Resolution

SEMESTER- 5

SEMESTER- 6

Course Code	Course Title	Course Code	Course Title
POL-H-CC-T-11	Western Political Thought (Ancient & Medieval)	POL-H-CC-T-13	Introducing Political Sociology
POL-H-CC-T-12	Western Political Thought (Modern)	POL-H-CC-T-14	Comparative Government and Politics
POL-H-DSE-T-1 (any one)	A: Citizenship in a Globalizing World	POL-H-DSE-T-3 (any one)	A: Understanding South Asia
	B: Public Policy in India		B: India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World.
POL-H-DSE-T-2 (any one)	A: Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India	POL-H-DSE-T-4 (any one)	A: Dilemmas in Politics
	B: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective		B: Dissertation

COURSE OUTCOMES - A. Core Courses (CC)

POL-H-CC-T-1

Understanding Political Theory: Concepts

Unit 1: What is Politics? Meaning of Political.

Unit 2: Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages;

Unit 3: Key concepts II: Law, Liberty, Equality—Their interrelationships.

Unit 4: Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.

Unit 5: Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.

Unit 6: Key concepts V: Citizenship.

The objective of Political Theory has always been to solve problems – problems to do with freedom and justice, with the relation between the individual and the state, with democracy and the rule of law as well as issues about war and peace. These issues have occupied the minds of Political Theorists for more than 2000 years, with the answers given by thinkers such as Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau still highly relevant to this day. Yet, this is not to say that Political Theory is confined to the History of Ideas – rather, Political Theory has never stopped seeking solutions to pressing problems. The nature of these problems as well as the scientific means of dealing with them have evolved over time and continue to open up new challenges and avenues of research for Political Theory.

After going through this particular course, the student can enrich himself / herself in the following manner:

Political theory is useful for us as it helps in understanding the meaning of political concepts by looking at the way they are understood and used in ordinary language.

Political theories debate and examine the various meanings and opinions from different contexts in a systematic manner.

The four ways in which the political theory can be useful to us, are:

- It helps in understanding how constitutions are shaped in a certain manner, how governments and social lives are arranged in a certain systematic manner by studying and understanding the ideas and principles that are at their base.
- It shows the significance of various principles such as rule of law, separation of power, judicial review etc.
- Political theory helps bureaucrats, politicians, government officers and advocates to interpret the laws and constitution. It also helps in understanding the problems of society and explores the ways to solve them.
- Political theory encourages individuals to examine their ideas and feelings about political things so that they can become moderate in their ideas and feelings.

After the completion of the course the learners will be able to:

Understand certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and develop the skills required to understand and assess the critical concepts in political theory.

POL-H-CC-T-II: Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course the learners will be able to:

- Understand the contemporary approaches to the study of politics. .
- Develop a critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the use of relevant conceptual tool kit.
- Assess the critical and contemporary debates in Political Theory.

Unit 1: Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural - Functionalism.

Unit 2: Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.

Unit 3: Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.

Unit 4: Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.

Unit 5: Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.

Unit 6: Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.

POL-H-CC-T-3: Politics in India

Course Objectives:

- Develop a basic understanding about the Indian party system and electoral politics.
- Identify the major challenges to the process of Nation-building in India.

It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Unit 1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics – Marxist and Liberal- Indian Political Culture- Various Interpretations.

Unit2. The Indian Party System – Main Features- Major National Political Parties – Major Regional Political Parties- From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions.

Unit 3. Identity Politics and Social Cleavages in India- Role of Caste, Class and Religion in politics.

Unit 4. Electoral Politics in India: The Election Commission- Electoral Reforms in India – Voting Behaviour in India- Its major determinants- Defection Politics in India – Crime and Politics in India.

Unit 5. Nation Building in India – Major Challenges - Regionalism in India- Main Components- Regionalism versus Nationalism Debate- Major Regional movements in India – Gorkhaland and Bodoland movement.

POL-H-CC-T-4: Indian Constitution

Course Objectives:

- Develop a basic understanding about the structure of the Indian Constitution.
- Understand the nature of federalism in India.
- Get an idea about the Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens' and the

role that the Indian judiciary play in protecting and upholding these rights.

Unit 1: Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly, the Preamble and Philosophy of Indian Constitution.

Unit 2: Rights and Duties: Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit 3: Federalism and Decentralization in India: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations – Nature and Evolving Trends of Federalism in India, 5th and 6th Schedules, Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.

Unit 4: Union Executive: President and Vice President. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Relationship between President and Prime Minister

Unit 5: Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Composition and Functions, Speaker.

Unit 6: The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Composition and Functions, Judicial Activism & Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

POL-H-CC-T-5: Indian Political Thought (Ancient and Medieval)

Course Objectives:

- Understand the key concepts of ancient Indian political thought.
- Identify the key concerns of medieval Indian political thinkers.

Unit 1: Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview, Ideas on Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions.

Unit 2: Shantiparva with special reference to Rajdharm.

Unit 3: Buddhist political thought: Kingship and the relations between politics and Ethics. Unit 4: Kautilya's Political Thought: Saptanga Theory of State – Mandala Theory and Diplomacy.

Unit5: Medieval Political Thought in India: A broad outline- Zia Barani: Good Sultan and Ideal Polity. Principle of Syncretism.

Unit6: Abul Fazl: Governance and Administration, Kabir: Syncretism.

POL-H-CC-T-6: Indian Political Thought (Modern)

Course Objectives:

- Understand the key concerns of major political thinkers of modern India.

Unit 1: Rammohan Roy– Views on rule of law, Rights, freedom of thought and social justice.

Unit 2: Vivekananda: Views on Cultural nationalism, Society and Education.

Unit 3: Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.

Unit4: Rabindranath Tagore: Critique of Nationalism and his views on Internationalism.

Unit 5: M.N.Roy: Views on National and Colonial Questions and Radical Humanism.

Unit 6: B.R. Ambedkar : Views on social justice and Constitutionalism.

Unit 7: Pandita Ramabai : Her views on Gender & Social Justice.

Unit 8: Pt. Nehru: Views on Socialism

Unit 9: Ram Manohar Lohia: Views on Socialism.

POL-H-CC-T-7: Understanding International Relations: Theories and Concepts.

Course Objectives:

- Understand the major approaches to the study of International Relations
- Comprehend the main theories in International Relations

Develop an idea about some major concepts of International Relations.

Unit 1: International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline – What is International Relations Theory?

Unit 2: The Great Debates in the discipline of International Relations: First, Second and Third.

Unit 3: Mainstream International Relations Theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism

(b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism (c) Marxian - Dependency & World Systems theory (d) Feminist Approach (e) Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South.

Unit 4: National Power- Definition, Elements and Limitation – Balance of Power- Devices of maintaining Balance of Power- Collective Security.

Unit 5: Foreign Policy- Objectives – Instruments of foreign policy- Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.

POL-H-CC-T-8: Public Administration (Theories & Concepts)

Course Objectives:

- Understand the nature of public administration and distinguish it from private administration.
- Trace the evolution of public administration as an academic discipline.

Develop an understanding of the major concept & theories of public administration.

Unit 1: Public Administration: Definition, Nature and Scope; Difference between Private and Public Administration; Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration.

Unit 2: Classical Theories of Administration: Classical Theory, (Fayol, Urwick and Gulick) Scientific Management Theory (F.W.Taylor) Bureaucratic Theory (Max Weber).

Unit 3: Neo-Classical Theories of Administration: Elton Mayo and Human Relations Theory; Decision-making with special reference to H.Simon,

Unit 4: Contemporary Theories of Administration: Ecological Approach of Fred Riggs; Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Peter Drucker.

Unit 5: Public Policy: Concept and Relevance – Approaches to the Study of Public Policy; Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.

Unit 6: Major Approaches in Public Administration: New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach and Good Governance.

POL-H-CC-T-9: Public Policy and Indian Administration

Course Objectives:

- Trace the evolution of Indian administrative system.
- Understand the maladies in Indian civil service and identify the major reforms made.
- Identify the major issues affecting Indian administrative system in contemporary period.

Unit 1: Evolution of Indian Administration – Ancient-Medieval and Modern period: brief historical overview -Continuity and change in Indian administration.

Unit 2: Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): Recruitment & training- Role of UPSC and

SPSC- Minister - Civil Servant Relationship - Generalists and Specialists Debate.

Unit 3: Social Welfare Policies in India: Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare – Social Welfare Policies – a) Education: Right to Education, b) Health: National Health Mission, c) Food: Right to Food Security and d) Employment: MNREGA.

Unit 4: Citizen and Administration: Concept of Accountability- Major forms of administrative accountability- Legislative- Executive & Judicial- Citizen's Charter- Right to Information Act, 2005, E-Governance.

Unit 5: Financial Administration and Budget: Concept and Significance of Budget – Budget Cycles in India- Various Approaches and Types of Budget - Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.

POL-H-CC-T-10: Global Politics & Issues since 1945

Course Objectives:

- Understand the major issues influencing International politics

Unit 1: Contemporary Global Issues I: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons- Arms race, arms control and Disarmament Policy: PTBT, NPT and CTBT; Ecological Issues – Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements – Climate Change- Global Commons Debate.

Unit 2: Contemporary Global Issues II: Understanding Globalization and Its alternative Perspectives – Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality – Cultural and Technological Dimensions of Globalization; Political Economy of International Relations: New International Economic Order- North-South Dialogue- South-South Cooperation- World Bank- IMF- WTO- TNCs- Global trade & Finance- Neo-Colonialism and Dependency.

Unit 3: Contemporary Global Issues III: Terrorism & International System: Conceptual Framework – Challenges to Global Security – Post 9/11 Developments - Counter Terrorist Strategies and War on Terror; Human Rights: The politics of human rights promotion – UN and Human Rights- Human Security- Migration.

Unit 4: Cold War and its evolution: Different Phases- Collapse of USSR and End of Cold War- Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War Developments: overview. West Asia and the Palestine question.

Unit 5: Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).

Unit 6: Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS.

POL-H-CC-T-11: Western Political Thought (Ancient & Medieval)

Course Objectives:

- Have an insightful knowledge about the ancient and medieval western political thought.
- Understand the key ideas of western political thinkers of ancient and medieval period.

Unit 1: Background of Western Political Thought: A Brief Outline with special reference to Stoics and Sophists of ancient Greece.

Unit 2: Plato – Philosophy and Politics- Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism- Women and Guardianship- Critique of Democracy - Censorship.

Unit 3: Aristotle – Theory of State – Classification of Governments- Man as a Zoon Politikon- Justice- Citizenship.

Unit 4: Medieval Theological Thought: Basic Features, Conflict between Church and State- Contribution of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua.

Unit 5: Machiavelli: Virtue & Vice – Morality and Statecraft – Religion-Republicanism.

POL-H-CC-T-12: Western Political Thought (Modern)

Course Objectives:

- Have an insightful knowledge about the western political thought of modern times.
- Understand the key ideas of western political thinker's of modern period.

Unit 1: Thomas Hobbes – Materialism, Human Nature & Sovereignty- John Locke – Natural Rights and Property- JJ Rousseau – Concept of General Will, Local or Direct Democracy, Origin of Inequality.

Unit 2: Immanuel Kant –Enlightenment and Moral Freedom - Hegel – Dialectics, Civil Society and State.

Unit 3: J.S. Mill- Liberty, Suffrage, Subjection of Women, right of minorities, utility principles.

Unit 4: Mary Wollstonecraft: Women and Paternalism- Critique on Rousseau's idea on education- legal rights.

Unit 5: Alexandra Kollontai: Winged and Wingless Eros, Proletarian women, Socialization of housework, disagreement with Lenin.

POL-H-CC-T-13: Introducing Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

- Understand the nature and scope of Political Sociology
- Understand the concept of Social Stratification and the role of caste, class and elite in politics.
- Comprehend the concepts of Power, authority and Influence and their inter-relationships.
- Understand the meaning, nature and type of Political Culture

Identify the process of political socialization

Unit 1: Nature, scope and emergence of Political Sociology – Sociology of politics and political sociology-Theoretical Approaches to the study of Political Sociology.

Unit 2: Social Stratification and Politics: Caste, class and elite.

Unit 3: Power, Influence, and Authority.

Unit 4: Political Culture: Meaning, nature and types.

Unit 5: Political Socialization: Meaning and agencies.

Unit 6: Political Development and Political Modernization.

POL-H-CC-T-14: Comparative Government & Politics

Course Objectives:

- Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
- Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems.
- Gain knowledge about the basic features of the constitution in UK,USA and PRC.

Unit 1: The Nature and Scope of Comparative Government - Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government- Going beyond Euro centrism.

Unit 2: Major approaches to the study of comparative politics ---Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach)- limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- origin and key features.

Unit 3: Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms – anti-colonial struggles and process of decolonization.

Unit 4: Socialism: Meaning, growth and Development.

Unit 5: Comparative study of the Constitutional Developments and Political Economy of: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.

POL-H-DSE-T-1(A): Citizenship in a Globalizing World

Course Objectives:

- Understand the theories of citizenship and the historical development of the concept.
- Develop an idea about citizenship as a practice in an increasingly globalizing world.

Unit 1: Classical conceptions of citizenship

Unit 2: The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State

Unit 3: Citizenship and Diversity

Unit 4: Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice

Unit5: The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship

POL-H-DSE-T-1(B): Public Policy in India

Course Objectives:

- Understand various theories and methods of understanding public policy and governance
- Identify the different challenges to governance which has hampered effective implementation of public policies

Unit 1: Public Policy: Meaning, Scope and Importance – The emergence of Policy Sciences.

Unit 2: Models of Policy Decision-Making.

Unit 3: Policy making in India - Nehruvian Vision- – Pre and Post Liberalization period in India – Determinants of Public Policy in India.

Unit 4: Major Public Policies in India: a) Public Health; b) Education and c) Environment.

Unit5: Constraints and Challenges to Public Policy implementation in India: Economic, Political and Socio-Cultural.

POL-H-DSE-T-2(A): Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India

Course Objectives:

- To understand the development process in India since Independence.
- Understand a variety of protest movements in the context of development in India.

Unit 1: Development Process in India since Independence: State and planning – Liberalization and reforms.

Unit 2: Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure : Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour - Emergence of the new Indian middle class.

Unit 3: Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure: Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers.

Unit 4: Social Movements in India: Tribal, Peasant, Dalit and Women's movements - Maoist challenge - Civil rights movements in India.

POL-H-DSE-T-2(B): Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Course Objectives:

- Develop an understanding of Human Rights from a comparative perspective.

Unit 1: Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights - Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights –

Unit 2: Human Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India.

Unit 3: Human Rights Issues in Comparative Perspective: 1. Torture: USA and India; 2. Surveillance and Censorship: China and India; 3. Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India.

Unit 4: Violation of Human Rights in Comparative Perspective: 1. Caste and Race: South Africa and India; 2. Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan; 3. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India.

POL-H-DSE-T-3(A): Understanding South Asia

Course Objectives:

- Understand the Geo-politics of South Asia as a region.
- Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.
- Understand the process of regional integration in South Asia.
- Identify the major environmental issues in South Asia.

Unit 1: South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions.

Unit 2: Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)

Unit 4: Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.

POL-H-DSE-T-3(B): India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

Course Objectives:

- Have an insightful understanding about India's foreign policy preferences in the globalizing World.
- Identify the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.

Unit 1: India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power

Unit 2: India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia

Unit 3: India's Engagements with China

Unit 4: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies

Unit 5: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security Regimes.

POL-H-DSE-T-4 (A): Dilemmas in Politics

Course Objectives:

- Explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues,

values and debates in the/contemporary world.

Unit 1: The Moral Economy of Violence

Unit 2: The Politics of Exclusion

Unit 3: Debates on Human Rights

Unit 4: Ecology and Political Responsibility

Unit 5: Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment

Unit 6: Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism

Unit 7: Feminism and the Politics of Interpretation

Unit 8: Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention

POL-H-DSE-T-4(B): Dissertation

Course Objectives:

- Apply the knowledge gained through different courses in practical field.
- Solve problems related to his course of study.
- Document, calculate, analyse and interpret data.
- Deduce findings from different studies
- Write and report in standard academic formats.

Guidelines:

- The students undertaking this course shall be allotted a supervisor/mentor/guide at the beginning of the semester.
- The student shall select a topic for dissertation from any field of Political Science taking help from the supervisor/mentor/guide.
- The work completed within the stipulated time and written in standard academic format shall be submitted at the end of the semester.
- The work shall be evaluated on the basis of the written document submitted by the student and a viva-voce conducted on the same.

POL-H-GE-T-1(A): Reading Gandhi

Course Objectives:

- To understand the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio-historical context.
- Acquaint with the social and political thought of Gandhi.

Unit 1: Ways to read a text: a. textual; b. contextual

Unit 2: Hind Swaraj: a. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj. commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought.

Unit 3: Gandhi and modern India- a. Nationalism. b. Communal unity, c. Women's Question d. Untouchability, e. Education.

POL-H-GE-T-1(B): Nationalism in India

Course Objectives:

- Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it.
- Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.

Unit 1: Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern interpretations.

Unit 2: Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry and administration system.

Unit 3: Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements
c. Education and the rise of the new middle class in India.

Unit 4: Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Birth of INC & Liberal constitutionalist phase, Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists.

Unit 5: Social Movements - The Women's Question: participation in the national movement and its impact - The Caste Question: anti-Brahmanical Politics - Peasant, Tribal, and Workers movements in Colonial India.

Unit 6: Partition and Independence: Communalism in Indian Politics – The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition.

POL-H-GE-T-2(A): - Human Rights, Gender and Environment

Course Objectives:

- Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.
- Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.
- Help us to understand the conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience

Unit 1: Understanding Social Inequality: Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

Unit 2: Human Rights: Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms, Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit 3: Gender: Analysing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India.

Unit 4: Environment: Environmental and Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in India.

POL-H-GE-T-2(B):- Governance: Issues and Challenges

Course Objectives:

- Identify the different dimensions of governance.
- Identify the Structure and process of Governance in India.
- Identify the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

Unit 1: Government and Governance: Concepts – Role of State in the Era of Globalization- State Market and Civil Society

Unit 2: Governance and Development: Changing dimensions of Development – Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance.

Unit 3: Environmental Governance: Human –Environment Interaction – Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development.

Unit 4: Local Governance: Democratic Decentralization in India- People's participation in Governance in India.

Unit 5: Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices - Meaning and concept, E-governance in India- Case Studies – Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizens Charter and Right to Information.

POL-H-GE-T-3(A): Politics of Globalization

Course Objectives:

- Understand the process of Globalization from a political perspective.
- Identify the major dimensions of Globalization and their impact on the International Order.

Unit 1: Concept of Globalization: Globalization debates; for and against. Approaches to understanding Globalization – Liberal & Radical.

Unit 2: International Institutions: World Bank- IMF- WTO.

Unit 3: Issues in Globalization: Alternative perspectives on its nature and Character – Critical Dimensions – Economic-Political & Cultural.

Unit 4: Globalization and Social Movements – Globalization and Migration.

Unit 5: Globalization and Democracy: State, Sovereignty and Civil Society – Globalization and the Demise of Nation States.

POI-H-GE-T-3(B): United Nations and Global Conflicts

Course Objectives:

- Understand the organizational structure and the political process of the UN.
- Understand the evolution of the UN since 1945.
- Understand the role of the UN in dealing with major global issues and problems.

Unit 1: The United Nations: A historical Overview – Principles and Objectives.

Unit 2: Major Organs of the UN: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice.

Unit 3: Specialised Agencies of UN: International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

Unit 4: Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect - Millennium Development Goals – Reforming the UN.

Unit 5: Major Global Conflicts and the UN: (a) Korean War (b) Vietnam War (c) Afghanistan Wars (d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia.

POL-H-GE-T-4(A): Feminism: Theory and Practice

Course Objectives:

- Understand the contemporary debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles.
- Understand the complexity of patriarchy and the history of feminism.

Unit 1: Approaches to understanding Patriarchy: Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction. Biologism versus social constructivism - Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism - Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions.

Unit 2: History of Feminism: Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America.

Unit 3: - Feminist issues and women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India. The Indian Experience: Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques - Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India - History of Women's struggle in India.

Unit 4: Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights of Women in India.

Unit 5: Understanding Woman's Work and Labour in India– Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women's work , Female headed households.

POL-H-GE-T-4(B): Understanding Ambedkar

Course Objectives:

- To Understand Ambedkar's ideas and their relevance in contemporary India, by looking beyond caste.
- To understand Ambedkar's philosophical contributions towards Indian economy and class question, sociological interpretations on religion, gender, caste and cultural issues.

Unit 1: Introducing Ambedkar - Approach to Study Polity, History, Economy, Religion and Society

Unit 2: Ambedkar's views on Caste and Religion: Caste, Untouchability and Critique of Hindu Social Order - Religion and Conversion.

Unit 3: Ambedkar on Question of Women - Rise and Fall of Hindu Women - b. Hindu Code Bill.

Unit 4: Political Vision of Ambedkar: Nation and Nationalism - Democracy and Citizenship.

Unit 5: Ambedkar on Economy and Class Question: Planning and Development - Land and Labor.

Unit 6: Ambedkar on Constitutionalism: Rights and Representations - Constitution as an Instrument of Social Transformation

POL-H-SEC-T-1(A): Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Objectives:

- To Identify the legislative process in India at various levels,
- To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process.
- To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.

Unit 2: Legislative Process - How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.

Unit 3: Legislative Committees: Types and role – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.

Unit 4 : Budget Document : Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

Unit 5: Media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.

POL-H-SEC-T-1(B): Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Objectives:

- Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.
- Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation.
- Identify the major regional organizations and their policies

Unit1: Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Unit 2: Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure- Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Unit3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights. Laws relating to

cyber-crimes.

Unit 4: System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals- Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.

Unit 5: Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law.

Unit 6: Human Rights - emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration.

POL-H-SEC-T-2(A): Public Opinion and Survey Research

Course Objectives:

- Identify the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies with special reference to India.
- Understand how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

Unit 1: Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll.

Unit 2: Measuring Public Opinion: What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design, Methods and Types of Sampling- Non-Random Sampling (Quota, Purposive and Snowball sampling) – Random Sampling (Simple and Stratified)), Sampling error and non-response.

Unit 3: Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview.

Unit4: Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

Unit 5: Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to quantitative data analysis, Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics.

Unit 6: Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls, Politics of Interpreting Polls.

POL-H-SEC-T-2(B): Peace and Conflict Resolution

Course Objectives:

- Help build an understanding of a variety of conflict situations.
- Understand the various dimensions of Conflict.
- Identify the Gandhian Techniques of Peace-Building. Develop ideas on Conflict Responses.

Unit 1: Understanding Conflict and Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict

Transformation- Peace Building.

Unit 2: Dimensions of Conflict: Ideological, Economic (Resource Sharing) and Socio-Cultural (Ethnicity, Religion and Gender).

Unit 3: Nature of Local, Sub-national and International Conflicts.

Unit 4: Techniques of Conflict Resolution: Negotiations – Trust building; Mediation: Skill Building and Active Listening; Track- I, II & and Multi Track Diplomacy; Gandhian Methods.

Geelata Bera

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PROGRAMME OUTCOMES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PO1. Students will develop a basic understanding about the structure of the theoretical principles.

PO2. To understand the basic skills required for understanding the political process.

PO3. Develop a critical and reflective analysis and interpretations of social practices through the use of relevant conceptual tools kit...

PO4. Assess the critical and contemporary debates in political theory.

PO. Political Theory helps prepare students for research or careers in any field. Political theory helps people to acquire the highest quality knowledge of social and political issues in human society.

PO. Understand the contemporary approaches to the study of politics. Develop a critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the use of relevant conceptual tool kit.

PO. Identify the major challenges to the process of Nation-building in India.

PO. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

PO. Get an idea about the Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens' and the role that the Indian judiciary play in protecting and upholding these rights.