

SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Outcome

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HONOURS)
B.A. Political Science (Honours)

SEMESTER-I

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-1).

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.

Course Outcome:

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to

1. Analyze certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory.
2. Develop the skills required to understand and assess the critical concepts in Political Theory.

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-2).

Unit 1: Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioral---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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Understand the contemporary approaches to the study of politics.
2. Develop critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices.
3. Assess the critical and contemporary debates in Political Theory.

Semester-II

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-3).

Unit 1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics – Marxist and Liberal- Indian Political Culture Various Interpretations. Unit 2. 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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Develop a basic understanding of the Indian party system and electoral politics.
2. Identify the major challenges to the process of Nation-building in India.
3. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-4).

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).

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Develop a basic understanding of the structure of the Indian Constitution.
2. Understand the nature of federalism in India.
3. Get an idea about the Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens and the role that the Indian judiciary plays in protecting and upholding these rights.

SEMESTER-III

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-5).

Unit 1: Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview, Ideas on Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions. Unit 2: Shantiparva with special reference to Rajdharma. 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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

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

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

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-6).

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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

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

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-7).

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) Eurocentrism 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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Understand the major approaches to the study of International Relations.
2. Comprehend the main theories in International Relations
3. Develop an idea about some major concepts of International Relations.

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

Skill Enhancement Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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

After completing the course, the learners will be able to:

- **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.**

Semester:IV

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-8).

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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Understand the nature of public administration and distinguish it from private administration.
2. Trace the evolution of public administration as an academic discipline.
3. Develop an understanding of the major concept & theories of public administration.

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-9).

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 – the role of CAG.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

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

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-10).

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

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Understand the major issues influencing international politics.
2. Identify the major regional organizations and their policies.

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

Skill Enhancement Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

Unit 1: Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its

role in a democratic political system uses for an 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

After completing the course, the learners will be able to:

- 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 utilization of quantitative data.

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

Skill Enhancement Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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.

After completing the course, the learners will be able to:

- 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.

Semester: V

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-11).

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- JusticeCitizenship. 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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Have insightful knowledge about ancient and medieval western political thought.
2. Understand the key ideas of western political thinkers of the ancient and medieval periods.

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-12).

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.

After Completion of this Course, Students will be able to.

1. Have insightful knowledge about the western political thought of modern times.
2. Understand the key ideas of western political thinkers of the modern period.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course (CC-12).

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

After the end of this course, learners will able to After end of this course learner will able to-

- 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.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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

Unit 2: Models of Policy Decision-Making.

Unit 3: Policymaking 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.

After the end of this course learners will be able to:

- Be familiar with different public policies in India.
- 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.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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 labor - 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.

After the end of this course learners will be able to:

- To understand the development process in India since its Independence.
- Understand a variety of protest movements in the context of development in India.
- To analyze the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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.

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

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

SEMESTER-VI

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

Core Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

Unit 1: Nature, scope, and the 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

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

- 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

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

Core Course:

Course Objectives:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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

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.

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

- 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.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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.

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

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

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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.

After completing the course, the students will be able to-

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

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

Discipline Specific Elective Course:

The following topics will be discussed as part of the course:

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

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

- Explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues, values and debates in the/ contemporary world.

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

Discipline-Specific Elective Course:

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

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

Following guidelines should be followed by the students for completion of this course.

- 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 the 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.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE