

## Department of Political Science

### Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) - Course Outcome (CO)

#### Programme Specific Outcome (PSO)

- (a) Reflects understanding of political processes, institutions, actors, behavior, and ideologies and ideas
- (b) Familiarity with major theories, methods, and concepts in the subject
- (c) Remain able to thinking systematically about political interactions in national, global and international contexts.
- (d) Remain meticulous in thinking systematically about the ethical dimensions of Politics.
- (e) Remain engaged debate, form and express coherent arguments.
- (f) Synthesize, analyze, and critically evaluate major arguments in the discipline.
- (g) Comprehend the basic structures and processes of government systems and/or theoretical underpinnings.
- (h) Analyze political problems, arguments, information, and/or theories.
- (i) Apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to the discipline of political science.
- (j) Educate the elected representatives about the parliamentary procedures and constitutional position of the country.
- (k) Service to people by opting for civil services

Semester	Core Courses	Content of CU Syllabus	Course Outcome (CO)
1st	<b>CCH 01.</b> Political Theory: Concepts	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.</li> <li>2. Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages;</li> <li>3. Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality - interrelationships.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.</li> <li>5. Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.</li> <li>6. Key concepts V: Citizenship.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Concepts of Political Theory</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Understanding the meaning of political and the concept of politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Understanding the definition and evolution of the State</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Explaining the theories of State ( Idealist view , Authoritarian view ,Post liberal view )</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Understanding the concept of Nation and elements of nationhood</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Explaining the concept of State Sovereignty and its evolution</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analysing the concept of Power and Authority</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Understanding the basic concepts of Law , Liberty , Equality , Freedom , rights</i></p> <p><i>CO 8. Analysing Rawl's theory of Justices</i></p> <p><i>CO 9. Understanding the classification of David Held's Democratic Theories</i></p> <p><i>CO 10. Analysing the concept and evolution of Citizenship</i></p>

	<p><b>CCH 02.</b> Political Theory: Approaches and Debates</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural--Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.</li> <li>Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.</li> <li>Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.</li> <li>Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.</li> <li>Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Approaches of Political Theory</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Explaining the approaches to the study of Political Science - Normative Behavioral , Post Colonial , Feminist</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Explaining the concept of Liberalism , Social Welfarism Neo Liberalism</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Assessing empirical political theory : System's Analysis ,Structural Functionalism</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Describing the Marxist approach to Politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Explaining Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism with special reference to relationship between base and superstructure</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analysing the theory of class and class struggle</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Discussing Marx's theory of state with special reference to Relative Autonomy of the state</i></p> <p><i>CO 8. Explaining Marxist concept of Surplus Value</i></p> <p><i>CO 9. Analysing Marxist theory of Alienation</i></p> <p><i>CO 10. Explaining the concept of Democratic Centralism</i></p> <p><i>CO 11. Describing Marxist theory of Party</i></p> <p><i>CO 12. Explaining Lenin - Rosa Luxemburg debate on party</i></p> <p><i>CO 13. Explaining Marxian theory of Revolution - Contribution of Lenin and Mao</i></p> <p><i>CO 14. Explaining Gramsci's theory of Hegemony and Civil Society</i></p>
2nd	<p><b>CCH 03.</b> Constitutional Government in India</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.</li> <li>Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.</li> <li>Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.</li> <li>Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.</li> <li>Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.</li> <li>Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.</li> <li>Constitutional amendment. Major</li> </ol>	<p><b>Indian Constitution</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Introducing the Indian Constitution with a focus on the role of the Constituent Assembly and examining the essence of the Preamble</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Examining the concept of Indian Citizenship</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Examining the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian citizens with a study of the significance and status of Directive Principles.</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Assessing the nature of Indian Federalism with focus on Union-State Relations.</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Critically analyzing the important institutions of the Indian Union: the Executive: President; Prime Minister, Council of Ministers; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; The legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Speaker, Committee System, State Legislature, The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions- Judicial Activism</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Looking at the Constitutional Amendment Procedure with focus on the main recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission (Venkatachalliah Commission)</i></p>

		recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution.	
	<b>CCH 04.</b> Politics in India: Structure and Processes	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.</li> <li>Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions role. Electoral reforms.</li> <li>Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe in Indian Politics</li> <li>Regionalism in Indian politics.</li> <li>New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women’s movements (c) human rights movements.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Indian Politics and Elections in India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Understanding the Indian Party System - its development and looking at the ideology of dominant national parties including the political parties in West Bengal</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Evaluating the Electoral Process in India with focus on the Election Commission : Composition Functions and Role</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Examine the Electoral Reforms in India</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Evaluating the role of various forces on Indian Politics : religion ,language ,caste , tribe , business , working class and peasants</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Examine the role of Regionalism in Indian Politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Explaining the role of Social Movements in Indian Politics</i></p>
3rd	<b>CCH 05.</b> Indian Political Thought – I	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.</li> <li>Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.</li> <li>Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.</li> <li>Principle of Syncretism</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.</li> <li>Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.</li> <li>M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Political Thoughts - Ancient and Medieval India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Analysing the political ideas in Ancient India</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Describing political ideas of Kautilya : Saptanga Theory , Dandaniti , Diplomacy</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Examining the Medieval political thought in India ( with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal )</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Assessing the Legitimacy of Kingship in Medieval India</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Examining the principle of Syncretism in India</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analysing the liberal ideas of Raja Rammohun Roy</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Assessing the nationalist thought of Bankim , Vivekananda and Rabindranath</i></p> <p><i>CO 8. Assessing the views of Gandhi on State , Swaraj, Satyagraha</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Political Thoughts - Renaissance</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Analyzing the nationalist thought of Raja Rammohun Roy.</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Assessing the nationalist thought of Bankim, Vivekananda and Tagore.</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Discussing the nationalism of Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Narendra Deva and Syed Ahmed Khan.</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Explaining the formation of the Congress in 1885.</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Tracing the Bengal Partition and the Swadeshi movement.</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analysing the Gandhian Movements such as the Khilafat, Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience movements.</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Assessing the alternatives to the Indian National Congress- the Forward Bloc, Congress Socialist Party, Communist Parti of India.</i></p>

			<p><i>CO 8. Describing the movements against caste and untouchability, Ambedkar's views on Social Justice and the depressed classes.</i></p> <p><i>CO 9. Analyzing the Working Class and Peasant movements under colonial rule</i></p> <p><i>CO 10. Discussing the roots of communalism- Savarkar and Hindu Nationalism and Jinnah and the two nation theory</i></p> <p><i>CO 11. Estimating the contribution of the August 1942 movement, the INA and the naval uprising.</i></p>
	<p><b>CCH 06.</b> Comparative Government and Politics</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.</li> <li>4. Classification of political systems. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems; distinguishing features---conventions, rule of law (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland).</li> <li>5. Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia.</li> <li>2. Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA</li> <li>3. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems.</li> <li>4. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.</li> <li>5. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Comparative Politics and Political Systems</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Tracing the evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline and drawing a distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Investigating the nature and scope of Comparative Politics.</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Analyzing the approaches the approaches and models of comparison: systems approach; structural approach and institutional approach.</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Analyzing the theory of New Institutionalism, Political Economy - Origin and features</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Describing Huntington's Theory of Development and Democratization</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analysing the features of liberal and socialist political systems with focus on UK, USA and the People's Republic of China</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Describing the political system of Switzerland with focus on referendum, initiative</i></p> <p><i>CO 8. Analysing the Unitary system of UK and Bangladesh</i></p> <p><i>CO 9. Explaining the Federal system of USA and Russia</i></p> <p><i>CO 10. Investigating the legislature in UK, USA and PRC</i></p> <p><i>CO 11. Analyzing the committee system in UK and USA</i></p> <p><i>Investigating the comparative study between UK, USA, France and Russia with focus on legislature, Executive, Judiciary and rights of citizens</i></p>

	<p><b>CCH 07.</b> Perspectives on International Relations</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.</li> <li>2. Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.</li> <li>3. Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Making of foreign policy.</li> <li>2. Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.</li> <li>3. Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Understanding International Relations</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relations as an autonomous academic discipline</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Examining the approaches and methods to study the International Relations through Classical Realism, Neo-Realism, Dependency and World Systems theory</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Examine the issues of Development, Environment, Terrorism and Migration</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Studying the Making of Foreign Policy</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Examining the Indian Foreign policy: 1947- til date</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Analyzing Sino-Indian and Indo-US relations</i></p>
	<p><b>SEC 1. Understanding the Legal System</b></p> <p>OR Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy</p>	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1. Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure and</li> <li>2. some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code.</li> <li>3. 2. Offences under IPC.</li> <li>4. 3. India: Personal laws. Customary Laws</li> <li>5. 4. Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. 5. Laws relating to consumer rights.</li> <li>7. 6. Right to Information.</li> <li>8. 7. Laws relating to Cybercrimes.</li> <li>9. 8. Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Understanding the Legal System</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. <b>Decision-making skills</b> in identifying, understanding and resolving ethical and social issues in professional legal practice especially for promoting justice and servicing the community;</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. <b>Thinking skills</b> to critically analyse and synthesise knowledge relating to legal doctrine and legal practice;</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. <b>Interdisciplinary skills</b> that demonstrate a broad understanding of the principles and policies associated with the law in its social and global contexts;</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. <b>Research skills</b> to identify, research, evaluate and synthesise relevant factual, legal and policy issues;</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. <b>Problem-solving skills</b> to identify and conceptualise issues and formulate solutions using relevant information;</i></p>
4th	<p><b>CCH 08.</b> Indian Political Thought - II</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.</li> <li>2. Narendra Deva Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas</li> <li>3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.</li> <li>5. Contested notions of 'nation'--- Savarkar, Jinnah.</li> <li>6. Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice</li> </ol>	<p><b>Political Thoughts - Modern India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 01. Understanding the political views of</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Radical Humanism</li> <li>b. Socialist Ideas</li> <li>c. Colonialism and Nationalism</li> <li>d. Socialism and democracy</li> <li>e. Socialism and fascism</li> <li>f. Notion of Nation</li> <li>g. Views on Social Justice</li> </ol>
	<p><b>CCH 09.</b> Global Politics since</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War</li> </ol>	<p><b>International Politics after Second World War</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Third World, Non Aligned Movement &amp; PAN Africanism during the Cold War period</i></p>

1945	<p>world: overview. Globalization: conceptions and perspectives.</p> <p>2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).</p> <p>3. Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>1. India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.</p> <p>2. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.</p> <p>3. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).</p>	<p><i>CO 2. Globalization and European Union during the Post Cold World War period</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Major institutions - IMF, WB, WTO, ASEAN OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC, BRICS</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. The context of West Asia and Palestine</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Understanding Indian's relation with neighbours</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat of UNO</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Role of UNO in peace keeping, human rights and development</i></p>
CCH 10. Western Political Thought & Theory I	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <p>1. Greek political thought: main features - Plato: justice, communism - Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.</p> <p>2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship - contributions of Roman thought.</p> <p>3. Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.</p> <p>4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <p>5. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.</p> <p>6. Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.</p> <p>7. Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent.</p> <p>8. Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy.</p>	<p><b>Western Political Thought</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Providing an insight into the dominant features of Ancient Western Political Thought: Ancient Greek political thought with focus on Aristotle and Plato; Roman Political Thought: its contributions with special emphasis on the emergence of Roman law.</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Examining the features of Medieval Political Thought.</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Evaluating the Renaissance; political thought of Reformation; and Machiavelli.</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Critically examining Bodin's contributions to the theory of Sovereignty;</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Hobbes as the founder of the science of materialist politics;</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Locke as the founder of Liberalism with focus on his views on natural rights, property and consent;</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Rousseau's views on Freedom and Democracy;</i></p>
SEC 2. Legislative Practices and Procedures OR Elementary Aspects of Social	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <p>01. Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.</p> <p>02. State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.</p> <p>03. Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward.</p>	<p><b>Legislative Practices and Procedures</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Legal Skill - the ability to understand the legislative process in India at various levels,</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Democratic Skill - introduce the learner to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work.</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Legislation Skill - Proficiency to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches</i></p>

	<i>Research</i>	<b>Module II</b> 04. How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations. 05. Types of committees. 06. Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation. <b>07.</b> Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governance	<i>and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle inter-office communications.</i>
5th	<b>CCH 11.</b> Western Political Thought & Theory II	<b>Module I:</b> 1. Bentham: Utilitarianism. 2. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government. 3. Hegel: Civil Society and State. 4. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation. <b>Module II:</b> 5. Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics. 6. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism. 7. Anarchism: overview. 8. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions.	<b>Western Political Thought</b> <hr/> <i>CO 1. Examining Bentham’s theory of Utilitarianism</i> <i>CO 2. Examining John Stuart Mill’s views on liberty and representative government</i> <i>CO 3. Evaluating Hegel’s views on Civil Society and State</i> <i>CO 4. Evaluating Green’s concept of Freedom and Obligation</i> <i>CO 5. Examining Utopian and Scientific Socialism : basic charecteristics</i> <i>CO 6. Examining the varieties of non Marxist socialism ; Fabianism ,Syndicalism , Guild Socialism</i> <i>CO 7. Explaining Cuitural Marxism</i> <i>CO 8. Explaining the basic contentions of Post Marxism</i>
	<b>CCH 12.</b> Political Sociology	<b>Module I:</b> 1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology. 2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies. 3. Political participation: concept and types. 4. Political development and social change. 5. Political Communication: Concept and structures. <b>Module II:</b> 6. Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite. 7. Gender and politics: basic issues. 8. Religion and politics: varying perspectives. 9. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention. 10. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).	<b>Political Sociology</b> <hr/> <i>CO 1. Studying the social bases of politics</i> <i>CO 2. Discussing the approaches to the study of political culture. Evaluating the different agents of political socialization and their inter-relationships</i> <i>CO 3. Explaining the concept and types of political participation</i> <i>CO 4. Evaluating political development and social change</i> <i>CO 5. Examining the concept and structures of political communication</i> <i>CO 6. Examining social stratification through the index of caste, tribe, class and elite</i> <i>CO 7. Explaining the basic issues of Gender and Politics</i> <i>CO 8. Explaining the perspectives of Religion and politics</i>  <i>CO 9. Discussing the relation between Military and Politics with reference to conditions and types of intervention</i>  <i>CO 1. Assessing the Electorate and Electoral behaviour with special reference to the context of India</i>
	DSE A 01.	<b>Module I</b>	Gender and Politics

<p>Gender and Politics</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Understanding South Asia</p>	<p>I. Groundings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patriarchy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sex-Gender Debates</li> <li>b. Public and Private</li> <li>c. Power</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Feminism</li> <li>3. Family, Community, State <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Family</li> <li>b. Community</li> <li>c. State</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>Module II</b></p> <p>II. Movements and Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of Women’s Movement in India</li> <li>2. Violence against women</li> <li>3. Work and Labour <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visible and Invisible work</li> <li>b. Reproductive and care work</li> <li>c. Sex work</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><i>CO 1. Understand Gender and Women’s Studies as an academic field of study, be familiar with its major concepts, history, assumptions, and theories/theorists, and recognize its epistemological and methodological diversity and character.</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Recognize the intersections between gender and other social and cultural identities, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, class and sexuality.</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Analyze the ways in which societal institutions and power structures impact the material realities of women’s lives.</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Demonstrate adequate skills in listening, speaking, and writing effectively, performing critical thinking and analysis, incorporating feminist theoretical perspectives in problem solving and research methodologies.</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Evaluate and interpret information from a variety of sources including print and electronic media, film, video, and other information technologies.</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Articulate connections between global, regional, and local issues, and their relationship to women’s experiences and to human rights, with an awareness of the importance of context.</i></p>
<p>DSE B 01. Development Process and Social Movements in India</p> <p>OR Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World</p>	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <p>I. Development Process since Independence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. State and planning</li> <li>b. Liberalization and reforms</li> </ol> <p>II. Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour</li> <li>b. Emergence of the new middle class</li> </ol> <p>III. Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Land Reforms, Green Revolution</li> <li>b. Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II</b></p> <p>IV. Social Movements</p> <p>Social movements and New Social movements</p> <p>Approaches to the study of social movements: Marxist theory, Gandhian theory, Resource</p>	<p><b>Development Process and Social Movements in India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Demonstrate awareness of social movements on a state, national, and global level</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Distinguish between different types of social movements</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Identify stages of social movements</i></p> <p><i>CO 4. Discuss theoretical perspectives on social movements, like resource mobilization, framing, and new social movement theory</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Discuss role of women, political parties and NGOs</i></p>



		<p>Mobilisation theory, Relative Deprivation theory</p> <p>V. Globalisation and Social Movements in India</p> <p>Environmental movements</p> <p>Tribal movements</p> <p>Women's movements</p> <p>Civil rights movements</p>	
6th	<p><b>CCH 13.</b> Public Administration: Concepts and Perspectives</p>	<p><b>Module I:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management.</li> <li>2. Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).</li> <li>3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.</li> <li>4. Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence --- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance.</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber.</li> <li>2. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.</li> <li>3. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.</li> <li>4. Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Public Administration</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 01. Explaining Public Administration, Private Administration &amp; Socialist Management</i></p> <p><i>CO 02. Analyzing the major Concepts in Public Administration</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Hierarchy</li> <li>(b) Unity of Command</li> <li>(c) Span of Control</li> <li>(d) Authority</li> <li>(e) Centralization,</li> <li>(f) Decentralization and Delegation</li> <li>(g) Line and Staff.</li> </ol> <p><i>CO 03. Tracing the Challenges in the discipline of Public Administration like New Public Administration (NPA); Comparative Public Administration (CPA) and Development Administration.</i></p> <p><i>CO 04. Public Administration in a global world</i></p> <p><i>CO 05. Discussing Weberian and Marxian theories of bureaucracy.</i></p> <p><i>CO 06. Discussing the Ecological approach to Pub. Adm.</i></p> <p><i>CO 07. Analyzing the Administrative Processes: decision making; communication and control; leadership; co-ordination.</i></p> <p><i>CO 08. Public Policy and implementation</i></p>
	<p><b>CCH 14.</b> Administration and Public Policy in India</p>	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.</li> <li>2. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.</li> <li>3. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.</li> <li>4. Organization of State Government: Chief</li> </ol>	<p><b>Public Administration in India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 1. Studying the social bases of politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 2. Discussing the approaches to the study of political culture. Evaluating the different agents of political socialization and their inter-relationships</i></p> <p><i>CO 3. Explaining the concept and types of political participation</i></p>

		<p>Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.</p> <p>5. District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.</p> <p><b>Module II:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions.</li> <li>2. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.</li> <li>3. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance.</li> <li>4. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.</li> <li>5. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information--- Citizen Charter.</li> <li>6. Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); National Health Mission (NRHM).</li> </ol>	<p><i>CO 4. Evaluating political development and social change</i></p> <p><i>CO 5. Examining the concept and structures of political communication</i></p> <p><i>CO 6. Examining social stratification through the index of caste, tribe, class and elite</i></p> <p><i>CO 7. Explaining the basic issues of Gender and Politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 8. Explaining the perspectives of Religion and politics</i></p> <p><i>CO 9. Discussing the relation between Military and Politics with reference to conditions and types of intervention</i></p> <p><i>CO 10. Assessing the Electorate and Electoral behaviour with special reference to the context of India</i></p>
	<p>DSE A 02. P Public Policy in India</p> <p>OR Understanding Global Politics</p>	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to Policy Analysis</li> <li>2. The Analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements.</li> <li>2. Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision, Economic Liberalization and recent developments</li> </ol>	<p><b>Public Policy in India</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 01. Introducing learners to the concepts of Public Choice Theory and applying economic principles to the political decision making process.</i></p> <p><i>CO 02. Exploring institutional mechanisms in State functioning and how these influence the behaviour of the stakeholders in the political market.</i></p> <p><i>CO 03. Introduces the learner as to how people in administration should be free from discretionary power and the arbitrary decision-making of others.</i></p> <p><i>CO 04. Several case studies, as to what happens in the absence of rule of law, thus highlighting why it is a critical institution for a free society.</i></p> <p><i>CO 05. Helps the learner to explore the definition of private property, the historical context of property rights in India and the impact of clear property rights and land titles on growth and development.</i></p>
	<p>DSE B 02. Ci Citizenship in a Globalizing World</p> <p>OR Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective</p>	<p><b>Module I</b></p> <p><b>Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights</li> <li>2. Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights</li> <li>3. Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India</li> </ol> <p><b>Issues:</b></p>	<p><b>Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>CO 01. Appreciate the essence of human rights law in all its diversity.</i></p> <p><i>CO 02. Explain and critically evaluate the nature of, and theories behind, human rights law.</i></p> <p><i>CO 03. Demonstrate deep knowledge of the substantive rights covered in the course.</i></p> <p><i>CO 04. Demonstrate understanding of, and comparative ability in relation to, the different mechanisms of enforcement of human rights law.</i></p> <p><i>CO 05. Apply their knowledge of human rights law to contemporary events, and provide evaluations of those events from a human rights</i></p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Torture: USA and India; Surveillance and Censorship: China and India; Terrorism and Insecurity of</li> <li>2. Minorities: USA and India</li> </ol> <p><b>Module II</b></p> <p><b>Structural Violence:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste and Race: South Africa and India</li> <li>2. Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan</li> <li>3. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India</li> </ol>	<p><i>perspective.</i></p> <p><i>CO 06. Acquire a sense of the moral value of human rights principles and agendas.</i></p> <p><i>CO 07. Characterise legal disputes as containing human rights implications or not, and identify juridical characteristics and practical dilemmas peculiar to human rights law.</i></p> <p><i>CO 08. Assess the efficacy of human rights law in general.</i></p> <p><i>CO 09. Apply their knowledge to relevant essay and problem questions of an academic nature in accordance with the demands of legal examinations.</i></p>
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