

Shishuram Das College

Department of Political Science

Course Outcomes

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science Semester I

Understanding Political Theory: Concepts

Objectives:

- ❖ To inculcate concepts of politics, State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages; and also build concepts of Law.
- ❖ To understand basic concepts of Liberty, Equality, Rights, Law and Justice.
- ❖ To develop an idea of empirical Political Theory: System's Analysis, Structural Functionalism

Outcomes:

- Able to assess and differentiate the theories of State (Origin, Nature, Functions): Contract, Idealist, Liberal and Neo-Liberal Theories.
- Able to explain the Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.
- Able to analyze the changing concept of Sovereignty in the context of Globalisation.
- Able to classify David Held's Democratic Theories.
- Able to understand basic concepts of Liberty, Equality, Rights, Law and Justice.
- Able to assess and differentiate empirical Political Theory: System's Analysis, Structural Functionalism.

Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Objectives:

- ❖ To understand different approaches for understanding political theories, like Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural,
- ❖ To discuss the Marxist Approach to politics. Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism etc.

Outcomes:

- Able to analyze what is Politics and explaining the approaches to the Study of Political Science – Normative, Behavioral, Post Behavioral, Feminist.
- Able to assess empirical Political Theory: System's Analysis, Structural Functionalism.
- Able to explain Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism with special reference to relationship between base and superstructure.
- Able to analyze the theory of class and class struggle.
- Able to describe the Marxist Approach to politics.
- Able to analyze Marx's concept of Freedom and Democracy: Nature, Features and Critique.
- Able to discuss Marx's Theory of State with special reference to Relative Autonomy of the State.

- Able to explain Marxian theory of Revolution.
- Able to evaluate the major debates in Marxism: Lenin- Rosa Luxemburg debate on Political party.

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science Semester II

Constitutional Government in India

Objectives:

- ❖ To enable the student to understand the importance of constitution
- ❖ To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary
- ❖ To understand philosophy of fundamental rights and duties
- ❖ To understand the autonomous nature of constitutional bodies like Supreme Court and high court, controller and auditor general of India and election commission of India.

Outcomes:

- ❖ Able to understand historical background of the constitutional making and its importance for building a democratic India, the structure of Indian government, the structure of state government, the local Administration.
- ❖ Able to apply the knowledge on directive principle of state policy, the knowledge in strengthening of the constitutional institutions like CAG, Election Commission and UPSC for sustaining democracy. Application
- ❖ Able to analyze the History, features of Indian constitution, the role Governor and Chief Minister, role of state election commission, the decentralization of power between central, state and local self-government.
- ❖ Able to evaluate Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Zilla Panchayat, block level organization, various commissions of viz SC/ST/OBC and women.

Politics in India: Structures and Processes

Objectives:

- ❖ To understand Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends.
- ❖ To understand Political parties in West Bengal: Overview, Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics, Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe, Regionalism in Indian politics, New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements.

Outcomes:

- Able to critically evaluate the Indian Party system – its development and looking at the ideology of dominant national parties
- Able to evaluate the role of various forces on Indian politics: religion; language; caste; tribe; regionalism; business; working class and peasants
- Able to evaluate the Electoral Process in India with focus on the Election Commission:
Composition, Functions and Role
- ❖ Able to analyze regionalism in Indian politics.
- Able to investigate the New Social Movements since the 1970s: environmental movements, women's movement and human rights movement

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science Semester III

Indian Political Thought I

Objectives:

- ❖ To provide knowledge on Ancient Indian Political ideas: Modern Indian thought: views of Rammohan Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalis, M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha etc,

❖ **Outcomes:**

- Able to trace the evolution of Indian political thought from ancient India to modern India.
- Able to analyze the nationalist thought of Raja Rammohun Roy.
- Able to assess the nationalist thought of Bankim, Vivekananda and Tagore.
- Able to assess M.K. Gandhi

Comparative Government and Politics

Objectives:

- ❖ To know the evolution of Comparative Politics.
- ❖ To understand the major approaches to the study of comparative politics--- Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach etc.
- ❖ To know the 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).

Outcomes:

- Define and apply key concepts in comparative politics, including but not limited to nation-states, political regimes, political identity, gender and politics, and political violence
- Explain and evaluate the importance of specific historical events in the context of the political and economic development of the countries studied
- Compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course, paying particular attention to historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of governance in a variety of countries.
- Use the comparative method to analyze contemporary political issues.
- Demonstrate an ability to communicate in writing your knowledge and beliefs about the institutions and forces shaping the political systems of several countries. Particular emphasis will be placed on how each country resolves the conflicts associated with it.

Perspectives on International Relations.

Objectives:

- ❖ To understand International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.
- ❖ To know the major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.
- ❖ Examining the issues of Underdevelopment, Terrorism, Regionalism and Integration that characterizes the Post second world war order.
- ❖ To build concepts of foreign policy and understanding Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date, Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations

Outcomes

- ❖ To be able for creative thinking about pressing global problems and to equip students with the analytic tools, language expertise, and cross-cultural understanding to guide them in that process. Students will learn how to comprehend, critically analyze, and evaluate trends in international politics
- ❖ Able to explain the approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, Pluralism and Worlds system's Model.
- ❖ Able to explain the issues of Underdevelopment, Terrorism, Regionalism and Integratiothat characterizes the Post second world war order.
- ❖ Able to analyse Studying the role of Diplomacy, Propaganda and Military capabilities in the making of foreign policy.
- ❖ Able to explain Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles, Evolution and Bilateral Relations.
- ❖ Able to analyse the Foreign Policy of India and China
- ❖ Able to analyse the Foreign Policy of India and US.

Skill Enhancement Course

Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

Objectives:

- ❖ To understand laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure
- ❖ To know the Offences under IPC, India: Personal laws. Customary Laws , Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.

Outcomes:

- Able to apply the knowledge in real life relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure
- Able to explain the Offences under IPC, India: Personal laws.
- Able to grow an awareness about Customary Laws , Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science

Semester IV

Indian Political Thought II

Objectives:

- ❖ To know about the ideas and views of eminent Indian political thinkers, like M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas.
- ❖ To discuss on Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism,
- ❖ To explain Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy and Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism,
- ❖ To analyze Contested notions of 'nation'- Savarkar, Jinnah,
- ❖ To develop the knowledge on Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice

Outcomes

- Able to discuss the views of M. N. Roy, Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan and Syed Ahmed Khan.

- Able to assess views of Nehru on Socialism and Democracy, Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.
- Able to analyze Contested notions of 'nation'--- Savarkar, Jinnah,
- Able to describe the movements against caste and untouchability, Ambedkar's views on Social Justice and the depressed classes Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice

Global Politics since 1945

Objectives:

- ❖ To gain knowledge on Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world: overview.
- ❖ To discuss on Globalization: conceptions and perspectives,
- ❖ To explain Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview), 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.

Outcomes

- Able to analyze the the Cold War phases and understanding the post Cold War era.
- Able to explain the developments in third world countries in post world war II era like NAM and its' Relevance, Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world: overview
- Able to explain certain basic concepts like Globalisation in contemporary world order
- Able to assess the overview of Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO.
- Able to explain the major regional organizations ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS ,West Asia-Palestine

Western Political Thought And Theory I

Objectives:

- ❖ To develop knowledge on Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions,
- ❖ To know the Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought,
- ❖ To build knowledge of Medieval political thought in Europe: major features, Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation, Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty, Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.

Outcomes:

- Able to explain 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.
- Able to examine the features of Medieval Political Thought.
- Able to evaluate the Renaissance; political thought of Reformation; and Machiavelli.
- Able to Critically examine Bodin's contributions to the theory of Sovereignty; Hobbes as the founder of the science of materialist politics;

Skill Enhancement Course

Legislative Practices and Procedures

Objectives:

- To gain knowledge of powers and Privileges, Constituency Work of Members of Parliament
- To know the powers and functions, functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward,
- To be in a position to know, How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations, Types of committee, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation. Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to explain the powers and Privileges, Constituency Work of Members of Parliament
- ❖ Able to analyze the powers and functions, functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward,
- ❖ Able to know how a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations, Types of committee, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation. Powers and functions of people's representative at at different tiers of governance

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science

Semester V

Western Political Thought And Theory II

Objectives:

- ❖ To know the views and ideas of the following western political thinkers – Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government, Hegel: Civil Society and State, T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.
- ❖ Examining the varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism

Outcomes:

- Able to explain Bentham's Utilitarianism; and John Stuart Mill's views on liberty and representative government.
- Able to took an insight into the following: Hegel's views on Civil Society and State; Utopian and Scientific socialism: basic characteristics.
- Able to examine the varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, German Revisionism.

Political Sociology

Objectives:

- ❖ To gain knowledge of Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology, Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies, Political participation: concept and types, Political development and social change, Political Communication: Concept and structures.

Outcomes

- An ability to comprehend the embeddedness of political and the social in each other.
- Able to familiar with different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology and a capacity to use them to grasp political phenomena in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective
- Able to understand and appreciate the diversity of ways in which politics operates historically and spatially to generate a more expansive notion of the realm of the political.
- Able to understand the relationship between state and society in shaping politics in India both historically and analytically.

Understanding South Asia

Objectives:

- ❖ To gain specific knowledge of the under mentioned subject areas- South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region(a) Historical and Colonial Legacies
- ❖ To develop knowledge on Geopolitics of South Asia
- ❖ To know the Politics and Governance, Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy
- ❖ To know the Emerging constitutional practices: forms of government in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka

Outcomes

- Able to gain specific knowledge of the under mentioned subject areas- South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region(a) Historical and Colonial Legacies
- Able to assess the Geopolitics of South Asia
- Able to explain the Politics and Governance, Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy
- Able to identify the Emerging constitutional practices: forms of government in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka

Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World

Objectives:

- To know India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power, India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia, India's Engagements with China

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to explain Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles, Evolution and Bilateral Relations.
- ❖ Able to analyse the Foreign Policy of India and China
- ❖ Able to analyse the Foreign Policy of India and US
- ❖ Able to analyze India's Relations with the USSR/Russia

B.A. Honours Programme in Political Science

Semester VI

Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives

Objectives:

- ❖ To develop knowledge on nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration (Indian context) Principles of Socialist Management

- ❖ To know the Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative
- ❖ To build concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.
- ❖ To explain the views of Marx and Weber.
- ❖ To know the ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.
- ❖ To learn the administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.
- ❖ To know the term Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation

Outcomes

- Able to explain the nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration; Private and Public Administration; Principles of Socialist Management.
- Able to analyze the major Concepts in Public Administration.
- Able to explain Discussing the Ecological approach to Pub. Adm.
- Able to analyze the Administrative Processes: decision making; communication and control; leadership; co-ordination.
- Able to classify and differentiate Weberian and Marxian theories of bureaucracy.
- Able to explain the ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.
- Able to grow the decision making, communication and Control, leadership and Coordination skills
- To gain knowledge on the term of Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation

Administration and Public Policy in India

Objectives:

- ❖ To know the Continuity and change in Indian administration
- ❖ To know the brief historical overview, Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training
- ❖ To teach the Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate, District Administration: role of District
- ❖ To explain relationship between the Citizen and Administration: Lokpal and Lokayukt.

Outcomes:

- Able to explain the Continuity and change in Indian administration:
- Able to know the brief historical overview, Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training
- Able to analyze Organisation of the Union Government and State Government.
- Able to examine the Institutions of Local Self Government in India
- Able to assess the relationship between the Citizen and Administration: Lokpal and Lokayukt

Understanding Global Politics

Objectives:

- ❖ To know 'What Makes the World', What it is a. The Sovereign State System Evolution of the state system
- ❖ To develop the concept of Sovereignty b. The Global Economy
- ❖ To discuss the Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO, Ideological underpinnings Transnational Economic Actors c. Identity and Culture
- ❖ To know 'What Drives the World Apart' a. Global Inequalities b. Violence: Conflict, War and Terrorism.
- ❖ To know 'Why We Need to Bring the World Together' a. Global Environment b. Global Civil Society

Outcomes:

- Able to explain 'What Makes the World', What it is a. The Sovereign State System Evolution of the state system
- Able to analyze the concept of Sovereignty b. The Global Economy
- Able to explain the Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO, Ideological underpinnings Transnational Economic Actors c. Identity and Culture
- Able to assess 'What Drives the World Apart' a. Global Inequalities b. Violence: Conflict, War and Terrorism.
- Able to identify 'Why We Need to Bring the World Together' a. Global Environment b. Global Civil Society

Citizenship in a Globalising World

Objectives:

- ❖ To explore theories of citizenship, the historical development of the concept and its practice of in an increasingly globalizing world.
- ❖ To know the classical conceptions of citizenship, the Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State
- ❖ To understand Citizenship and Diversity, Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice, the idea of cosmopolitan citizenship

Outcomes:

- Able to apply key concepts in of citizenship, the historical development of the concept and its practice of in an increasingly globalizing world.
- Able to explain and evaluate the classical conceptions of citizenship, the evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State
- To be in a position to evaluate Citizenship and Diversity, Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice, the idea of cosmopolitan citizenship

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester I

Introduction to Political Theory

Objectives:

- ❖ To build concepts of different political theories-
- ❖ To know different approaches

Outcomes:

- Able to assess the theories of State (Origin, Nature, Functions): Contract, Idealist, Liberal and Neo-Liberal Theories.
- Able to explain the Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.
- Able to analyze the changing concept of Sovereignty in the context of Globalisation.
- Able to classify David Held's Democratic Theories.

- Able to understand basic concepts of Liberty, Equality, Rights, Law and Justice.
- Able to assess empirical Political Theory: System's Analysis, Structural Functionalism

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester II

Comparative Government and Politics

Objectives:

- To understand the comparative politics- Parliamentary and Presidential. 2. U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown;(e) Party system – role of the Opposition. U.S.A.: ,Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France, Switzerland

Outcomes:

- Able to apply key concepts in comparative politics, including but not limited to nation-states, political regimes, political identity, gender and politics, and political violence
- Able to explain and evaluate the importance of specific historical events in the context of the political and economic development of the countries studied
- To be in a position to compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course, paying particular attention to historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of governance in a variety of countries.

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester III

Government and Politics in India

Objectives:

- To know the evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles;
- To gain knowledge on Union-State Relations – nature of federalism etc.

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to understand historical background of the constitutional making and its importance for building a democratic India, the structure of Indian government, the structure of state government, the local Administration.
- ❖ Able to apply the knowledge on directive principle of state policy, the knowledge in strengthening of the constitutional institutions like CAG, Election Commission and UPSC for sustaining democracy. Application
- ❖ Able to analyze the History, features of Indian constitution, the role Governor and Chief Minister, role of state election commission, the decentralization of power between central, state and local self-government.

Legal Literacy

Objectives:

- To know the Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest,Bail, Search and Seizure.

- To build concepts of Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects— Protection of HR

Outcomes

- ❖ To gain knowledge on the Legal Issues and apply in real life situation
- ❖ To analyze the Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure.
- ❖ To be able to explain the concepts of Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects—Protection of HR

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester IV

International Relations

Objectives:

- To gain knowledge on International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)
- (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) etc.
- To know Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)
- To gain insight into Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall of Detente Second Cold War.
- To develop the knowledge on end of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union
(b)Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)
- To know India's Foreign Policy
Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)
- India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power

Outcomes

- ❖ To be able for creative thinking about pressing global problems and to equip students with the analytic tools, language expertise, and cross-cultural understanding to guide them in that process. Students will learn how to comprehend, critically analyze, and evaluate trends in international politics
- ❖ Able to explain the approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, Pluralism and Worlds system's Model.
- ❖ Able to explain the issues of Underdevelopment, Regionalism and Integratio that characterizes the Post second world war order.
- ❖ Able to explain Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles, Evolution and Bilateral Relations.
- ❖ Able to analyse the Foreign Policy of India

Elementary Dimensions of Research(SEC)

Objectives:

- To build concepts on basic knowledge of research and different components like variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis.

Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies, Ethics in research---issues and problems, Research Report writing, Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data 5. Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement 6. Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview). Graphic representation of data (Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester V

Public Administration

Objectives:

- To know the nature and Scope of Public Administration.
- To build key Concepts on Hierarchy; Unity of Command; Span of Control; Authority;;
- To know Decision-making;Coordination and Leadership.
- To build knowledge on Bureaucracy: Views of Weber and Marx.
- To know the process of public policy : Formulation and Implementation.
- To know the major Programmes (basic features and objectives): MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; National Rural Health Mission.

Outcome

- Able to explain the nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration; Private and
- Able to analyze the major Concepts in Public Administration.
- Able to classify and differentiate Weberian and Marxian theories of bureaucracy.
- Able to explain the ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.
- Able to gain knowledge on the term of Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation
- Able to explain the major Programmes (basic features and objectives): MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; National Rural Health Mission

Indian Foreign Policy

Objectives:

- To know meaning and determinants of Foreign Policy, National Interest as key concept in foreign policy, Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military.
- To gain knowledge of evolution of Indian foreign policy, Basic principles of Indian foreign policy, India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal;

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to explain Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles, evolution and Bilateral Relations.
- ❖ Able to analyse evolution of Indian foreign policy, Basic principles of Indian foreign policy, India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal;

Legal Literacy

- To know the Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest,Bail, Search and Seizure.

- To build concepts of Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects— Protection of HR

Outcomes

- ❖ To gain knowledge on the Legal Issues and apply in real life situation
- ❖ To analyze the Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure.
- ❖ To be able to explain the concepts of Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects—Protection of HR

B.A.General Programme in Political Science Semester VI

Feminism: Theory and Practice

Objectives:

- To understand the distinction between sex and gender, Biologism and Social Constructivism, Patriarchy and Feminism, Theoretical foundation: Liberal; Socialist; Marxist; Radical Feminism; New Feminist ideas, Traditional historiography and Feminist critiques, Social reform movements and position of women: Indian context, gender relations in family: consumption; entitlement; property rights.

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to differentiate between sex and gender.
- ❖ Able to explain Biologism and Social Constructivism, Patriarchy and Feminism, Theoretical foundation:
- ❖ To assess the Liberal; Socialist; Marxist; Radical Feminism; New Feminist ideas, Traditional historiography and Feminist critiques, Social reform movements and position of women: Indian context, gender relations in family: consumption; entitlement; property rights.

Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context

Objectives:

- To know the history of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance. UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- To understand the Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights. National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions. Human rights in India: problems and remedies.

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to inculcate among students a basic understanding of the rights and duties of citizenship and thereby to act as responsible citizens through the observation of important days such as Independence Day, Republic Day and also spreading awareness in society through street plays based on specific socio political issues such as domestic violence, disillusioned youth of the materialistic world etc.

Elementary Dimensions of Research(SEC)

Objectives:

- To build concepts on basic knowledge of research and different components like variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis. Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies, Ethics in research---issues and problems, Research Report writing,

Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data 5. Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement 6. Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview). Graphic representation of data (Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)

Outcomes

- ❖ Able to analyse and predict socio political phenomena based on the study of existing socio economic determinants and past experiences. This goal is achieved by training students in the different methods and tools of investigation such as empirical research methods, survey research and data analysis of subject responses.

Principal
Shishuram Das College