

ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE

Department of Political Science

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) and Course Outcome (CO)

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO):

This programme has been designed

PSO1: To provide basic knowledge on the theories of Political Science.

PSO2: To develop an objective understanding of the political systems of the major countries around the world.

PSO3: To impart basic knowledge of the nature of the politics of both the pre-independent and post independent India.

PSO4: To provide detail knowledge of Indian Constitution and the history of its making.

PSO5: To develop general awareness among the students regarding international politics as well as public administration.

PSO6: To expose students to a wide array of normative issues, theories as well as practical challenges.

PSO7: To enable students to engage critically and constructively with the challenges of an increasingly global political context.

Thus with the completion of this program a student will have basic knowledge of the discipline of political science and will be able to understand Indian and global politics as well as public administration especially in West Bengal.

COURSE OUTCOME (CO)

Semester	Course	Module and Topic	Module Specific CO
1st	Political Theory -I (Major)	<p>Unit – 1</p> <p>What is Politics-Approaches to the study of politics: Normative and Empirical, Behavioural & post-Behavioural.</p> <p>Unit-2:</p> <p>Concept of State: Social contract Theory. (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)</p> <p>Unit-3:</p> <p>Nature of State: Idealist, Liberal and Neo-liberal Theories.</p> <p>Unit-4:</p> <p>Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.</p> <p>Unit-5:</p> <p>Democracy: Basic Concepts and Classifications.</p> <p>Unit-6:</p> <p>Liberty, Equality, and Rights: Concepts and its interrelations.</p> <p>Unit-7:</p> <p>Justice: Theory of Rawls and Robert Nozick.</p>	<p>Students learn about</p> <p>CO1: What is politics and various approaches to understand politics</p> <p>CO2: Key concept of state and the social contract theories of the origin of states with special reference to Thomas Hobbes; John Locke; and J.J. Rousseau.</p> <p>CO3: The nature of various types of states and theories.</p> <p>CO4: Concept of state sovereignty and various theories of sovereignty,</p> <p>CO5: Concept of democracy and its different types.</p> <p>CO6: Various concepts like liberty, equality and rights and the relationship between these concepts.</p> <p>CO7: Concept of Justice and theories of justice as presented by John Rawls and Robert Nozick.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Theory -I (Minor to be chosen by the students of other disciplines)</p>	<p>Unit – 1</p> <p>What is Politics-Approaches to the study of politics: Normative and Empirical, Behavioural & post-Behavioural.</p> <p>Unit-2:</p> <p>Concept of State: Social contract Theory. (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)</p> <p>Unit-3:</p> <p>Nature of State: Idealist, Liberal and Neo-liberal Theories.</p> <p>Unit-4:</p> <p>Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.</p> <p>Unit-5:</p> <p>Democracy: Basic Concepts and Classifications.</p> <p>Unit-6:</p> <p>Liberty, Equality, and Rights: Concepts and its interrelations.</p> <p>Unit-7:</p> <p>Justice: Theory of Rawls and Robert Nozick.</p>	<p>Students learn about</p> <p>CO1: What is politics and various approaches to understand politics</p> <p>CO2: Key concept of state and the social contract theories of the origin of states with special reference to Thomas Hobbes; John Locke; and J.J. Rousseau.</p> <p>CO3: The nature of various types of states and theories.</p> <p>CO4: Concept of state sovereignty and various theories of sovereignty,</p> <p>CO5: Concept of democracy and its different types.</p> <p>CO6: Various concepts like liberty, equality and rights and the relationship between these concepts.</p> <p>CO7: Concept of Justice and theories of justice as presented by John Rawls and Robert Nozick.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Human Rights (Multidisciplinary)</p>	<p>Unit1:</p> <p>Concepts of Human Rights, Meaning, Nature and Scope- Evolution of human rights.</p> <p>Unit 2:</p>	<p>CO1: The general concepts of Human Rights; the historical evolution of Human Rights and the theoretical frameworks and core themes that inform the debates on human rights.</p> <p>CO2: Human Rights issues in India and its safeguard in Indian</p>

		<p>Indian Constitution and protection of human rights.</p> <p>Unit 3:</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission-Composition, functions, and role.</p> <p>Unit 4:</p> <p>Human Rights – Terrorism and Counter-terrorism</p>	<p>Constitution.</p> <p>CO3: State response to issues and human rights with special reference to India.</p> <p>CO4: Relations between human rights, terrorism and counter-terrorism and rights of Adibasi from the human rights perspective.</p>
	<p>Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy (Skill Enhancement Category- 1)</p>	<p>Unit 1:</p> <p>Constitution - Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Other Constitutional Rights.</p> <p>Unit2:</p> <p>Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment, and violence against women–National Commission for women.</p> <p>Unit3:</p> <p>Laws relating to consumer rights and Consumers’ Protection Act 1986 and Cyber crimes.</p> <p>Unit 4:</p> <p>Right to Information Act, 2005 & Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.</p>	<p>CO1: The fundamental rights and duties and other constitutional rights of citizens of India.</p> <p>CO2: Law relating to dowry system, sexual harassment, and violence against women in India.</p> <p>CO3: Laws relating to consumer rights and cyber crimes.</p> <p>CO4: Various acts passed to secure citizens right to information and education in India.</p>

Semester	Course	Module and Topic	Module Specific CO
2 ND	Political Theory -II (Major)	<p>Unit – 1</p> <p>Marxist approach to the study of Politics: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism and, Class and Class Struggle.</p> <p>Unit-2:</p> <p>The question of relative autonomy of the State -Ralph Miliband and NicosPoulantzas</p> <p>Unit-3:</p> <p>Gramsci's concept of hegemony.</p> <p>Unit-4:</p> <p>Theory of Revolution: Lenin and Mao.</p> <p>Unit-5:</p> <p>Marxian theory of Party: Lenin's contribution; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg Debate on Party</p>	<p>Students learn about</p> <p>CO1: the key concepts of Marxism such as dialectic, the working class etc.</p> <p>CO2: Concept of state in Marxism, especially, real autonomy of the state with special reference to Ralph Miliband and NicosPoulantzas</p> <p>CO3:Concept of hegemony and Gramsci's contribution.</p> <p>CO4:Concept of revolution and the contribution of Lenin and Mao.</p> <p>CO5:The idea of party and communism.</p>
	Political Theory -II (Minor to be chosen by the students of other disciplines)	<p>Unit – 1</p> <p>Marxist approach to the study of Politics: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism and, Class and Class Struggle.</p> <p>Unit-2:</p> <p>The question of relative autonomy of the State -Ralph Miliband and Nicos Poulantzas</p> <p>Unit-3:</p>	<p>CO1: the key concepts of Marxism such as dialectic, the working class etc.</p> <p>CO2: Concept of state in Marxism, especially, real autonomy of the state with special reference to Ralph Miliband and NicosPoulantzas</p> <p>CO3: Concept of hegemony and Gramsci's contribution.</p> <p>CO4: Concept of revolution and the contribution of Lenin and Mao.</p>

		<p>Gramsci's concept of hegemony.</p> <p>Unit-4: Theory of Revolution: Lenin and Mao.</p> <p>Unit-5: Marxian theory of Party: Lenin's contribution; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg Debate on Party</p>	<p>CO5: The idea of party and communism.</p>
	<p>Political Sociology (Multidisciplinary)</p>	<p>Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Sociology: Sociology of Politics and Political Sociology</p> <p>Unit 2: Political Culture: key aspects and classifications:</p> <p>Unit 3: Social Stratification: Caste and Class.</p> <p>Unit 4: Power, Legitimacy and Authority- Max Weber.</p> <p>Unit 5: Political Socialization: Meaning and Agencies.</p> <p>Unit 6: Elite theories- Moska, Michels & Pareto.</p>	<p>CO1: Meaning, nature and scope of political sociology. The difference between sociology of politics and political sociology.</p> <p>CO2: Concepts of political culture; its key aspects and classifications.</p> <p>CO3: what is social stratification with special reference to caste and class.</p> <p>CO4: Concepts of power, legitimacy and authority.</p> <p>CO5: Concepts of political socialization.</p> <p>CO6: Various theories of Elite theories with special reference to Moska, Michels and Pareto.</p>
	<p>Indian Constitutional Development</p>	<p>Unit 1: Brief history of Indian Constitutional Development since 1858-1909.</p>	<p>CO1: Various acts passed in British India between 1858 and 1909.</p> <p>CO2: Provisions and significance of Government of India Act 1919.</p>

		<p>Unit2: Government of India Act 1919 or Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919: Provisions (in details) and Dyarchy.</p> <p>Unit3: Simon Commission.</p> <p>Unit 4 : Nehru Report.</p> <p>Unit5: Government of India Act of 1935: Main Provisions (in detail), Provisional Autonomy and Federal System.</p> <p>Unit6: Cripp's Mission Plan.</p> <p>Unit 7: Cabinet Mission Plan</p> <p>Unit 8: Indian Independence Act of 1947: Main Provisions</p>	<p>CO3: Background; formation, recommendation, and significance of Simon commission.</p> <p>CO4: Background; content; and significance of Nehru Report.</p> <p>CO5:Background; formation, recommendation, and significance of Government of India Act of 1935.</p> <p>CO6: Background; formation, recommendation, and significance of Cripp's Mission Plan.</p> <p>CO7: Background; formation, recommendation, and significance of Cabinet Mission Plan.</p> <p>CO8: Background; formation, recommendation, and significance of Indian Independence Act of 1947.</p>
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	Semester	Course Name	Module/ Unit	Unit wise CO (Students will be able to learn about)
HONS.	3 rd		<p>Unit 1:Background of Western Political Thought: A brief outline with special emphasis on Stoics and Sophists.</p> <p>Unit 2:Greek Political Thoughts: A] Plato: Theory of</p>	<p>CO1: The history and background of ancient western political thought with special reference to Stoics and Sophists.</p> <p>CO2: Contribution of ancient Greek political thinkers viz., a) Plato's theory of justice, and b) Aristotle's concepts of state and constitution.</p>

		<p>Western Political Thought - I</p>	<p>justice B] Aristotle: concepts of state and constitution. Unit 3: Roman Political Thought: Law and jurisprudence Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Features. Unit 4: Post Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Niccolò Machiavelli – Secularization of politics. Unit 5: Jean Bodin: Theories of state and sovereignty</p>	<p>CO3: Features of Roman political thought in terms of law and jurisprudence in medieval political thoughts in Europe. CO4: Machiavelli's contribution in western political thought CO5: Bodin's understanding of state and sovereignty.</p>
		<p>Indian Political Thought</p>	<p>Unit 1: Kautilya's Political Thought: Saptanga and Dandaniti. Unit 2: Medieval Political Thought in India: A broad outline . Unit 3: Raja Rammohan Roy : Rule of Law and Freedom of thought. Unit 4: Bankim Chandra, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda: Nationalism. Unit 5: Gandhi: Swaraj and trusteeship. Unit 6 : Ambedkar: Social justice.</p>	<p>CO1: Ancient Indian political thinker like Kautilya and his contribution- Saptanga and dandaniti. CO2: Features of medieval Indian political thought CO3: Contribution of Rammohan Roy CO4: Understandings of nationalism in modern Indian political thinkers. CO5: Gandhi's view on Swaraj and trusteeship. CO6: Ambedkar's understanding of social justice in relation to caste system in India.</p>

		<p align="center">Political Sociology</p>	<p>Unit 1: Nature and scope of Political Sociology: Sociology of Politics and Political Sociology.</p> <p>Unit 2: Social Stratification and Politics: Caste, class and elite.</p> <p>Unit 3: Power, Influence, and Authority.</p> <p>Unit 4: Political Culture: Meaning and Types.</p> <p>Unit 5: Political Socialization: Meaning and Agencies.</p> <p>Unit 6: Social Mobility: concept and Typology.</p> <p>Unit 7: Political Parties and Pressure Groups</p>	<p>CO1: Meaning, nature and scope of political sociology. The difference between sociology of politics and political sociology.</p> <p>CO2: what is social stratification with special reference to caste , elite and class.</p> <p>CO3: Concepts of power, legitimacy and authority.</p> <p>CO4: Concepts of political culture; its key aspects and classifications.</p> <p>CO5: Concepts of political socialization.</p> <p>CO6: Concepts of social mobility and its typology.</p> <p>CO7: Concepts of political parties and pressure group and their typologies.</p>
		<p align="center">Nationalism</p>	<p>Unit 1: Nationalism in the colonial world: Difference with the nationalism in the West.</p> <p>Unit 2: Emergence of nationalist Politics; Economic Nationalism: The 'drain theory'.</p> <p>Unit 3: Birth of Indian National Congress; Moderate-Extremist division.</p> <p>Unit 4: Rise of Gandhian Leadership in</p>	<p>CO1: Difference between nationalism in the west and nationalism in India.</p> <p>CO2: Background of nationalist politics in India; features of economic nationalism in India; drain theory.</p> <p>CO3: History of Indian National Congress; Moderates and extremist division.</p> <p>CO4: Different phases of Indian national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>CO5: History of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha and the features of</p>

		<p>in India (G.E.)</p>	<p>Congress: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movement.</p> <p>Unit 5: Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.</p> <p>Unit 6: Left Politics: Foundation and development of the CPI – Socialists and Forward Block.</p> <p>Unit 7: Conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League – emergence of ‘two nations’ theory and demand for Pakistan.</p>	<p>their politics.</p> <p>CO6: History of Leftist politics in colonial India.</p> <p>CO7: Muslim League and their ‘Two nations theory’ and demand for Pakistan; Response of Congress.</p>
		<p>Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy</p>	<p>Unit 1: Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights.</p> <p>Unit 2: Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights and cybercrimes.</p> <p>Unit 3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights.</p> <p>Unit 4: System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction,</p>	<p>CO1: The fundamental rights and duties and other constitutional rights of citizens of India.</p> <p>CO2: Law relating to dowry system, sexual harassment, and violence against women in India; Laws relating to consumer rights and cyber crimes.</p> <p>CO3: Anti- terrorist laws and their importance to the security and human rights in India.</p> <p>CO4: Judicial structure and system in India.</p> <p>CO5: Alternative dispute resolutions measures in India like Lok Adalats, non-formal mechanisms.</p>

			specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals. Unit 5: Alternate dispute such as Lok Adalats, non-formal mechanisms.	
	4 th	Western Political Thought-II	<p>Unit 1: Thomas Hobbes: Materialism, Human nature, and Sovereignty.</p> <p>Unit 2: John Locke: Natural rights, and Property; & J.J. Rousseau: Concept of General Will.</p> <p>Unit 3: Hegel: Dialectics and State.</p> <p>Unit 4: Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: Dialectical and Historical Materialism.</p> <p>Unit 5: Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism; & J.S. Mill: Utilitarianism and Liberalism.</p>	<p>CO1: The ideas of Thomas Hobbes – human nature; sovereignty.</p> <p>CO2: Differences among Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau on the state of nature, law of nature, nature and from of contract and emergence of state from the contract.</p> <p>CO3: The ideas of Hegel related to dialectics and state.</p> <p>CO4: The theory of dialectical and historical materialism of Marx and Engels.</p> <p>CO5: The meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differ from each other.</p>
			<p>Unit 1: Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly; the Preamble</p> <p>Unit 2: Fundamental rights and duties; Directive principles of State policy.</p> <p>Unit 3: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union state</p>	<p>CO1: The history of framing Indian Constitution; the importance of the preamble in the constitutional design of India.</p> <p>CO2: The fundamental rights and duties of the Indian citizens.</p> <p>CO3: The nature of the Indian federalism and all about the union - state relationship in India.</p>

		<p>Indian Government and Politics</p>	<p>relations. Unit 4: Union executive: President and vice President- election power and position. Prime Minister- power and position; Council of Ministers; Relationship of 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- compositions and functions. Unit 7: Constitutional amendment: Procedures.</p>	<p>CO4: The legislative process of India. CO5: The functions and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature. CO6: The judicial system in India CO7: The amendment procedure of Indian Constitution.</p>
		<p>Basic Theories of International Relations</p>	<p>Unit 1: Basic concepts of International Relations: (a) National power, (b) Balance of power, (c) Collective security, (d) Bipolarity, (e) Unipolarity, (f) Multipolarity, (g) National interest, and (h) Globalization. Unit 2: Realism: As an approach to the study of</p>	<p>CO1: Meaning; features of basic concepts of International Relations like a) national power; b) balance of power c) collective security; d) Bipolarity, e) Unipolarity; f) Multipolarity, (g) National interest, and (h) Globalization. CO2: Realist approach to International relations- its principles- Morgenthau's six principles of Political Realism. CO4: Liberal approach to International Relations- Its principles- Types of liberal approaches.</p>

			<p>International Relations.</p> <p>Unit 3: Liberalism: As an approach to the study of International Relations.</p> <p>Unit 4: World System: As an approach to the study of International Relations.</p> <p>Unit 5: Techniques of implementation of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.</p>	<p>CO5: World System theory of Imanuel Wallerstein.</p> <p>CO6: Various techniques of implementation of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.</p>
		Politics of Globalisation (G.E.)	<p>Unit 1: Globalization: Meaning and debates.</p> <p>Unit 2: Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy.</p> <p>Unit 3: Globalization and Terrorism.</p> <p>Unit 4: Globalization and new international order.</p> <p>Unit 5: Globalization and Localization: Dimensions of cultural change.</p>	<p>CO1: Meaning and debates on globalisation.</p> <p>CO2: Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy.</p> <p>CO3: The impact of globalization on terrorism.</p> <p>CO4: Meaning of new international order and the impact of Globalization on it.</p> <p>CO5: Concept of Localization.</p>
		Legislative	<p>Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance:</p>	<p>CO1: Legislative procedures and functions of the governments.</p> <p>CO2: The law-making procedure.</p> <p>CO3: Various legislative committees;</p>

		<p>Practices and Procedures</p>	<p>Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.</p> <p>Unit 2: Legislative Process: Making of a law.</p> <p>Unit 3: Legislative Committees: Types and role.</p> <p>Unit 4: Overview of Budget Process.</p> <p>Unit 5: Media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators.</p>	<p>their types and role in Indian Parliament.</p> <p>CO4: Different types of media and their significance for legislators.</p>
5 th		<p>World Politics: Organisation and Issues</p>	<p>Unit 1: The Cold War: A Broad Outline.</p> <p>Unit 2: The United Nations: General Assembly, and Secretary Council- Reform of the UN.</p> <p>Unit 3: International Financial Institutions: World Bank, and IMF.</p> <p>Unit 4: Regional Organizations: SAARC, AU, Gulf Cooperation Council, BIMSTEC, Shanghai Cooperation Corporation (SCO), and ASEAN</p> <p>Unit 5: Emerging Issues in Post-Cold</p>	<p>CO1: A brief history of Cold War.</p> <p>CO2: The UNO- its structure and functions.</p> <p>CO3: International financial organizations – IMF, World Bank- structure and role.</p> <p>CO3: The structure, functions and importance of the regional organizations like SAARC, AU, GCC, BIMSTEC, SCO, ASEAN.</p> <p>CO4: The ideas on major international issues in the Post- Cold War era.</p>

			<p>War Era:</p> <p>(a) Development and Environment</p> <p>(b) Human Rights: UNDHR</p> <p>(c) Energy Security</p> <p>(d) Terrorism</p>	
		<p>Basic Theories of Public Administration</p>	<p>Unit1: Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration- Private and Public Administration.</p> <p>Unit 2: Major concepts of Organization: a) Hierarchy, b) Unity of Command, c) Span of Control, d) Authority, e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation, f) Line and Staff .</p> <p>Unit 3: Bureaucracy: Marx and Max Weber.</p> <p>Unit 4: Development Administration: Fred W. Riggs.</p> <p>Unit 5: Decision Making Model: Herbert Simon.</p>	<p>CO1: Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration- Private and Public Administration.</p> <p>CO2: Major concepts of Organization: a) Hierarchy, b) Unity of Command, c) Span of Control, d) Authority, e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation, f) Line and Staff .</p> <p>CO3: The concept of bureaucracy - Marx and Max Weber's contribution.</p> <p>CO4: Development Administration of Fred W. Riggs.</p> <p>CO5: Decision Making Model of Herbert Simon.</p>

		<p>Human Rights (DSE)</p> <p>Unit 1: Meaning and brief history of human rights (UDHR) Unit 2: Human rights – Terrorism and Counter – terrorism Unit 3: Indian Constitution and protection of human rights Unit 4: National Human Rights Commission- Composition and functions Unit 5: Human Rights Movements in India- Evaluation, nature, challenges and prospects</p>	<p>CO1: The general concepts of Human Rights; the historical evolution of Human Rights and the theoretical frameworks and core themes that inform the debates on human rights.</p> <p>CO2: Relations between human rights, terrorism and counter- terrorism.</p> <p>CO3: Human Rights issues in India and its safeguard in Indian Constitution.</p> <p>CO4: State response to issues and human rights with special reference to India.</p> <p>CO5: Human rights movements in India.</p>
		<p>Social Movements in Contemporary India (DSE)</p> <p>Unit 1: Meaning and features. Unit 2: Social Movement and New Social Movement. Unit 3: Peasant Movement – Telengana and Singur. Unit 4: Tribal Movements – POSCO and Niyamgiri. Unit 5: Environmental Movement – Chipko, Narmada Bachao and Silent Valley.</p>	<p>CO1: The concept of social movements-its origin, development and impact on all aspects of human life.</p> <p>CO2: Difference between Social Movement and New Social Movements</p> <p>CO3: The nature of various types of movements including peasants, tribal and environmental movements.</p>
6 th		<p>Unit 1: Evolution of Rural and Urban</p>	<p>CO1: The history of the evolution of Rural and Urban local government in</p>

		<p style="text-align: center;">Local Government in West Bengal</p>	<p>local government in West Bengal since independence.</p> <p>Unit 2: Structure and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the light of the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.</p> <p>Unit 3: Structure and functions of urban local governments under the 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1993.</p> <p>Unit 4: Local Government and Empowerment of Women, SCs, and STs.</p> <p>Unit 5 : State- local Government Relations : Financial Control of the State.</p>	<p>West Bengal since independence.</p> <p>CO2: Structure and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the light of the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.</p> <p>CO3: Structure and functions of urban local governments under the 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1993.</p> <p>CO4: Local Government and Empowerment of Women, SCs, and STs.</p> <p>CO5 : State- local Government Relations : Financial Control of the State.</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Project</p>		<p>CO1: How to prepare a project.</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Understanding Global Politics</p>	<p>Unit 1: Evolution of the state system and the concept of sovereignty.</p> <p>Unit 2: Global Economy; Bretton woods institutions and W.T.O.</p> <p>Unit 3: Transnational economic actors.</p> <p>Unit 4: Global Poverty: Millennium Development Goals and unfulfilled</p>	<p>CO1: The state system in the era of globalization.</p> <p>CO2: The mechanism of global economy.</p> <p>CO3: The role of transitional economic actors.</p> <p>CO4: The millennium developmental goal.</p>

			promises	
		Understanding South Asia	<p>1. Unit 1: South Asia: As a region and its strategic importance.</p> <p>2. Unit 2: Border Disputes: (a) India-Pakistan and (b)India-China.</p> <p>3. Unit 3: Civil Wars and Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia: (a) Sinhala-Tamil conflict in Sri Lanka, and Baluchistan movement in Pakistan.</p> <p>4. Unit 4: Democracy and state system in South Asia: Case study of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan.</p> <p>5. Unit 5: Regional Integration in South Asia: SAARC.</p>	<p>CO1:The strategic importance of South Asian region.</p> <p>CO2:The major border disputes in South Asia, especially, between India and Pakistan; and India and China.</p> <p>CO3:The reasons of civil wars and conflicts in South Asian region.</p> <p>CO4: The democratic systems of South Asia</p> <p>CO5: The achievements and failure of SAARC in integrating South Asia.</p>
Program	3 rd		<p>Unit 1: Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly; the Preamble.</p> <p>Unit 2: Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>Unit 3: Nature of</p>	<p>CO1:The history of framing Indian Constitution; the importance of the preamble in the constitutional design of India.</p> <p>CO2: The fundamental rights and duties of the Indian citizens.</p> <p>CO3: The nature of the Indian federalism and all about the union -</p>

		<p>Indian Government and Politics</p>	<p>Indian Federalism: Union-State relations.</p> <p>Unit 4: Union Executive: President and Vice-President – Election, power and position; Prime Minister – Power and position; Council of Ministers; Relationships of President and Prime Minister.</p> <p>Unit 5: Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Compositions and functions; Speaker.</p> <p>Unit 6: The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Compositions and functions.</p> <p>Unit 7: Constitutional Amendment: Procedures; Electoral Reforms.</p>	<p>state relationship in India.</p> <p>CO4: The legislative process of India.</p> <p>CO5: The functions and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature.</p> <p>CO6: The judicial system in India</p> <p>CO7: The amendment procedure of Indian Constitution.</p>
		<p>Legislative Support</p>	<p>Unit 1: Powers and functions of people's representatives at different tiers of governance – Members of Parliament; State Legislative Assemblies; Functions of rural and urban local self-government from</p>	<p>CO1: Legislative procedures and functions of the governments.</p> <p>CO2: The law-making procedure.</p> <p>CO3: Various legislative committees; their types and role in Indian Parliament.</p> <p>CO4: The budget process in India.</p>

			<p>Zila Parishads/Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward</p> <p>Unit 2: Supporting the legislative process – How a Bill becomes a law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendment to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations</p> <p>Unit 3: Supporting the legislative committees – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing the government finances, policy, programmes and legislation</p> <p>Unit 4: Reading the budget document – Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget.</p>	
	4 th		<p>Unit 1: Basic Concepts of International Relations (a) National power (b) Balance of power (c) Collective security (d) Bipolarity (e) Unipolarity (f)</p>	<p>CO1: Meaning; features of basic concepts of International Relations like a) national power; b) balance of power c) collective security; d) Bipolarity, e) Unipolarity; f) Multipolarity, (g) National interest, and (h) Globalization.</p>

		<p>Introduction to International Relations</p>	<p>Multipolarity (g) National interest (h) Globalization Unit 2: Realism: As an approach to the study of International Relations Unit 3: Liberalism: As an approach to the study of International Relations Unit 4: World System: As an approach to the study of International Relations Unit 5: Techniques of implementation of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid</p>	<p>CO2: Realist approach to International relations- its principles- Morgenthau's six principles of Political Realism.</p> <p>CO4: Liberal approach to International Relations- Its principles- Types of liberal approaches.</p> <p>CO5: World System theory of Imanuel Wallerstein.</p> <p>CO6: Various techniques of implementation of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.</p>
		<p>Public Opinion and Survey Research</p>	<p>Unit 1: Definition and Characteristics of Public Opinion Unit 2: Measuring Public Opinion: Methods and Types of Sampling Unit 3: Interviewing: Types- structured, unstructured, focused Unit 4: Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity Unit 5: Prediction in polling research: possibilities and</p>	<p>CO1: Definition and Characteristics of Public Opinion CO2: Measuring Public Opinion: Methods and Types of Sampling CO3: Interviewing: Types- structured, unstructured, focused CO4: Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity CO5: Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls.</p>

			pitfalls.	
	5 th	Themes in Comparative Political Thought (DSE)	<p>Unit 1: Distinctive features of Indian and Western Political Thought</p> <p>Unit 2: Western Thought: Thinkers and Themes</p> <p>a) Aristotle on Citizenship</p> <p>b) Locke on Rights</p> <p>c) Rousseau on Inequality</p> <p>d) J.S. Mill on Liberty and Democracy</p> <p>Unit 3: Indian Thought: Thinkers and Themes</p> <p>a) Kautilya on State</p> <p>b) Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj</p> <p>c) Ambedkar on Social Justice</p> <p>d) Nehru and Jayprakash Narayan on Democracy</p>	<p>CO1: Distinctive features of Indian and Western Political Thought</p> <p>CO2: Various Western thinkers and their ideas:</p> <p>a) Aristotle on Citizenship</p> <p>b) Locke on Rights</p> <p>c) Rousseau on Inequality</p> <p>d) J.S. Mill on Liberty and Democracy</p> <p>CO3: Various Indian thinkers and their ideas:</p> <p>a) Kautilya on State</p> <p>b) Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj</p> <p>c) Ambedkar on Social Justice</p> <p>d) Nehru and Jayprakash Narayan on Democracy</p>
				<p>Unit 1: Hind Swaraj</p> <p>a) Gandhi in</p>

		<p>Reading Gandhi (G.E)</p>	<p>his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj</p> <p>b) Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought</p> <p>Unit 2: Gandhi and modern India:</p> <p>a) Communal unity</p> <p>b) Untouchability</p>	<p>CO2: The political, social and moral ideas of MK Gandhi.</p>
		<p>Democratic Awareness (SEC)</p>	<p>Unit 1: Constitution: Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, other constitutional rights</p> <p>Unit 2: Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights and cyber crimes</p> <p>Unit 3: Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights</p> <p>Unit 4: System of courts/tribunal and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and</p>	<p>CO1: The fundamental rights and duties and other constitutional rights of citizens of India.</p> <p>CO2: Law relating to dowry system, sexual harassment, and violence against women in India; Laws relating to consumer rights and cyber crimes.</p> <p>CO3: Anti-terrorist laws and their importance to the security and human rights in India.</p> <p>CO4: Judicial structure and system in India.</p> <p>CO5: Alternative dispute resolutions measures in India like Lok Adalats, non-formal mechanisms.</p>

			civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunal Unit 5: Alternate dispute such as Lok Adalats, non-formal mechanisms	
6 th		Democracy and Governance	Unit 1: Evolution of the state system and the concept of sovereignty. Unit 2: Global Economy: Brettonwood institutions and W.T.O. Unit 3: Transnational economic actors Unit 4: Global Poverty: Millennium Development Goals and unfulfilled promises.	CO1: The state system in the era of globalization. CO2: The mechanism of global economy. CO3: The role of transitional economic actors. CO4: The millennium developmental goal.
		Global Politics (G.E.)	Unit 1: Globalization: Meaning and debates Unit 2: Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy Unit 3: Globalization and Terrorism Unit 4: Globalization and new international order Unit 5: Globalization and Localization: Dimensions of	CO1: Meaning and debates on globalisation. CO2: Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy. CO3: The impact of globalization on terrorism. CO4: Meaning of new international order and the impact of Globalization on it. CO5: Concept of Localization.

			cultural change	
		Environmenta I Politics (SEC)	<p>Unit 1: Environmentalism: Meaning, Key Related Ideas and Significance</p> <p>Unit 2: Collective action problems and environmental challenges in developing and developed countries</p> <p>Unit 3: Major Environmental Movements in India: Chipko – Narmada Bachao</p> <p>Unit 4: Regional and international efforts to address climate change</p> <p>Unit 5: Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development</p>	<p>CO1: Concept of environmentalism.</p> <p>CO2: Various problems and environmental challenges in developed and developing countries.</p> <p>CO3: Major environmental movements in India like Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan.</p> <p>CO4: The issues of climate change and the policies framed in this regard.</p> <p>CO5: Concept of green governance.</p>