

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: COURSE OUTCOME/PROGRAMME  
OUTCOME/ PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME**

**I. COURSE OUTCOME:**

**PAPER-I(CORE): BASIC CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Unit-1: Explanatory Frameworks of Politics

1. What is Politics: Nature and Scope of Political Science
2. Approaches to the Study of Politics: Normative, Historical, Empirical Traditions

Unit-2: What is the State

1. Origin and Evolution of the Modern State
2. Different Conceptions on the role of the Modern State: Social Democratic and Neo Liberal conceptions

Unit-3: Nations and Nationalism

1. Conceptual Distinction between Nationality and Nation
2. Varieties of Nationalism: Culture and Civic Nationalism

Unit-4: Rights and Citizenship

1. Evolution of Rights: Civil and Social rights
2. Citizenship: Universal and Differential Citizenship

Unit-5: Freedom, Equality and Justice

1. Freedom: Negative and Positive Freedom
2. Equality: Formal Equality, Equality of Opportunity, Equality of Outcome
3. Justice: Justice based on Needs, Deserts and Rights

**PAPER-II (CORE): POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

**(CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTIONS)**

Unit-1: Constitutionalism

1. The Purpose of Constitutional law, Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Structural Forms of the Modern State: Basic features of Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Unit-2: Territorial Division of Authority of the Modern State

1. Basic features of Federal form of Government
2. Basic features of Unitary form of Government

Unit-3: Institutional forms of the Modern State

1. Democracy: Basic features of Classical and Modern Representative Democracy
2. Models of Democracy: Procedural Democracy and Substantive Democracy

Unit-4: Judiciary and Democratic State

1. The nature, role and functions of the Judiciary

2. Judicial Review: Debates on the Supremacy of legislature or Judiciary in the protection of Constitutional law

### **PAPER-III(CORE): INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

#### Unit-1: The Making of the Constitution

1. The ideological legacy of the Indian National Movement on the Constituent Assembly
2. The Nature and Composition of the Constituent Assembly

#### Unit-2: Philosophical Premises of the Indian Constitution

1. Preamble: The underlying values of the Indian Constitution
2. Salient features of the Constitution of India

#### Unit-3: Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy

1. Individual and Collective Rights: Limitations on the fundamental Rights
2. Judicial Interpretation of Fundamental Rights
3. The doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution: KesavanandaBharathi Case

#### Unit-4: Indian Federalism

1. Unitary and Federal features in the Indian Constitution
2. Tension Areas between the Union and State Governments  
Legislative, Administrative and Financial Spheres

#### Unit-5: Working of the Indian Constitution

1. The Values of the Indian Constitution and Ushering of Social Revolution in India
2. The causes for the Ascendancy of the Executive over legislature and Judiciary; Major Controversies regarding the Amendments to the Constitution
3. Nature and Role of Higher Judiciary in India; Recent Debates on the mode of appointment of Judges

### **PAPER-IV (CORE): INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS**

#### Unit-1: Approaches to Study the Political Processes in India

1. Theory of Modernization: Transition from Tradition to Modernity
2. Marxian Approach: Transition from pre-capitalism to capitalism

#### Unit-2: Social Structure and Democratic Process

1. Transition of Caste System: From Hierarchy to Identity: Role of Agency
2. Politicisation of Intermediate and Dalit Caste Communities
3. Evolution of Modernity in India

#### Unit-3: Religion and Politics

1. Competing Communalisms: Majoritarian and Minoritarian
2. Debates on Secularism; Role of the State towards religion

#### Unit-4: Party and Electoral Processes in India

1. Electoral Trends of the lok Sabha from 1952 to 2014: From the One Party Congress System to Multi Party Coalitions
2. Determinants of Voting Behavior in India; Caste, Class, Patronage, Money etc.
3. Evolution of Party System in India: the Ideology and Social bases of major Political Parties: INC, BJP, CPM, DMK, BSP, TDP

## **PAPER-V(CORE): INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

### Unit-1: Traditions of Ancient Indian Political Thought

1. Sources and features of Ancient Indian Political Thought
2. Manu: Social laws
3. Kautilya: Theory of the State

### Unit-2: Renaissance Thought

1. Rammohun Roy: Religious and Social Reform
2. Pandita Ramabai: Gender

### Unit-3: Early Nationalism

1. Dadabai Naoroji: Drain Theory and Poverty
2. Ranade M G : The Role of the State and Religious Reform

### Unit-4: Religious Nationalism

1. Savarkar V D : Hindutva or Hindu Cultural Nationalism
2. Mohammed Iqbal: Islamic Communitarian Nationalism

### Unit-5: Democratic Egalitarianism

1. Gandhi-Swaraj and Satyagraha
2. Jawaharlal Nehru- Democratic Socialism
3. Dr. Ambedkar B R – Annihilation of Caste System
4. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism

## **PAPER-VI (CORE): WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

### Unit-1: Classical Western Political Thought

1. Plato: Theory of Forms, Critique of Democracy, Justice
2. Aristotle: Citizenship, State, Justice, Virtue

### Unit-2: Early Medieval to the Beginning of Modern Thought

1. St. Augustine: Earthly City and Heavenly City, Evil, Freewill, Moral Action
2. Machiavelli, Statecraft, Virtue, Fortuna

### Unit-3: Liberal Thought

1. Thomas Hobbes: Human nature, Social Contract, liberty, State
2. John Locke: Natural Rights, Consent, Social Contract, State
3. Rousseau: Social institutions and Moral Man, Equality, liberty and General Will

### Unit-4: Liberal Democratic Thought

1. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism
2. John Stuart Mill: Individual liberty, Representative Government

### Unit-5: Philosophical Idealism and its critique

1. Hegel: Individual Freedom, Civil Society, State

2. Karl Marx: Alienation, Surplus Value, Materialist Conception of History, Stat

**PAPER-VII-(B)(Elective): PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Unit-1: Nature of Public Administration

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
2. Significance of Public Administration
3. Public and Private Administration

Unit-2: Administrative Theories

1. Classical Theory-Henry Fayol
2. Human Relations theory-Elton Mayo
3. Rational Decision making theory-Herbert Simon

Unit-3: Principles of Organization

1. Hierarchy- Span of control-Unity of command
2. Decision Making-Communication
3. Co-ordination-leadership

Unit-4: Structure of organization

1. Chief Executive-Types and Functions
2. Department-Bases of Departmentalization
3. Line and Staff Agencies

Unit-5: Theories of Motivation

1. Meaning and importance of Motivation
2. Hierarchy of needs theory; Abraham Maslow
3. Theories of X and Y ; Douglas Mc Gregor

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC  
OUTCOME**

PS0 1 - Understanding the nature and developments in national and international politics

PSO2 - Analysing the Indian constitutional provisions, major legislations and reforms.

PSO3- Critical evaluation of social, economic and political variables for a proper understanding of the plurality of Indian society

PSO4 -Building overall consciousness regarding national political history, international relations and present Indian and Western political thinkers.

PSO5 - Developing knowledge of administrative studies with special reference to Indian administrative structures and practices.

PSO6 - Examining India's foreign relations with her neighbours and great powers.

### **PROGRAMME OUTCOME**

**PO1-Political Science and Society:** understanding the inter relationship between policy decisions and its effects on society. This is achieved through a comprehensive teaching of the practice of public administration in India.

**PO2-Critical thinking:** the ability 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.

**PO3 - Effective citizenship:** the course curriculum inculcates 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.

**PO4 - Communication:** Establishment of linkages between academics and civil society at large so as to successfully address socio political problems. The fortnightly wall journal is a means for keeping the entire student population up to date with political occurrences both global and domestic. Debates, seminars and panel discussions are also regularly organised on relevant themes and participation is sought from experienced resource persons.

**PO5- Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual and as a member/leader in different social settings. This aim is achieved through team research and presentations, especially inter college student seminars which have addressed themes such as *Diverse Paradigms of Indian Democracy: Crises and Challenges* .