

## COURSE OUTCOME

### DEPRATMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Department of Political Science offers an undergraduate course of three years duration under BA programme. In the duration of these three years, the University has tried to include all the fundamentals of the discipline to build the foundation, keeping in view that the students come from diverse disciplinary background. The BA programme aims at making the students understand the fundamental concepts, theories, perspectives, and ideological discourses in Political Science. The department has included following papers in the UG programme:

Year	Name of the Paper
BA 1	I) Political Theory II) Theory and Practice of Modern Governments (with special reference to U.K., U.S.A., China and India)
BA 2	I) Western Political Philosophy II) Comparative Government and Politics
BA 3	I) Indian Political Thought II) Public Administration with special reference to India III) Theory and Practice of International Relations

The expected learning outcomes of all the Papers taught are as follows:

#### **BA 1**

##### **Paper I: Political Theory**

**Learning Outcomes:** This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of political science, including various approaches, ideological perspectives and relationship with other Social Sciences. Acknowledging the importance of state in the contemporary political discourses, the students will be able to comprehend the function of the state in society and how it rules and regulates the power structure by learning various theories of origin and functioning of the state. Learners would be able to describe and comprehend various key concepts related to the discipline and develop their own understanding of politics. They will understand what power is and how it functions in society and politics. They will be able to explain various theories of Justice. They will learn to comprehend and explain various theories and contemporary debates in democracy. Also, they will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics today.

## **Paper II: Theory and Practice of Modern Governments (with special reference to the U.K., the U.S.A., China and India)**

The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the main elements of the Constitutions of India, China, the USA and the UK so that they may critically evaluate the functioning of government institutions within the context of constitutionality. These four constitutions have been selected as they are representative of 4 major types of governments. India being the largest parliamentary democracy has elements that have been borrowed from various other constitutions of the world. The study of federal structure of the US government and the Communist government in People's Republic of China shall give them an understanding of how different governments are organized and they will be able to analyze, synthesize and evaluate various good and bad practices associated with them. After studying the Indian Constitution comprehensively, they will be able to answer questions pertaining to the function and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature, and the courts in the Constitutional design of India.

### **BA 2:**

#### **Paper I: Western Political Philosophy**

This paper examines the views of some of the most prominent western political philosophers, starting with Plato and continuing till Mao, and how their responses to political issues profoundly affected the subsequent political thought. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education, communism and theory of justice. They will also be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice and society, how Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau differed on their views of state of nature, the law of nature, form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract. Learners will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft, and how his thoughts represent a break from Medieval thinkers like St Augustine and Bodin. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other. Lastly, the students will be able to understand, comprehend and evaluate the contributions of Marx, and how Lenin and Mao applied the principles of Marxism in their own countries.

#### **Paper II: Comparative Government and Politics**

Students will be able to compare and contrast the functioning of governments and political systems in this course. The students will understand the importance of comparative method in making the discipline more positivist and scientific. The

political system does not function in isolation. It operates in its own legal, economic, socio-political, and cultural environment. This paper introduces students to concepts and techniques that may be used to comprehend various political regimes in terms of the origins and functioning of governmental institutions. They will be able to critically evaluate key features of electoral democracy, such as party system, how it operates in different kinds of political regimes, the relationship between the government and the governed in democracy and dictatorship. Also, they will be able to describe how the media has altered the shape of elections and how it affects democratic elections, public opinion in different political systems.

### **BA 3**

#### **Paper I: Indian Political Thought**

Having gone through the Western Political Philosophy in the previous year, the students will now be able to understand and analyze the Indian thinkers with a better-informed perspective. The course contains ancient and modern political thoughts. Sages and philosophers of India generated vast repositories of wisdom on politics, kingship, statecraft. The students will be able to understand their contribution to the discipline and how these ancient ideas still prove to be relevant in the present time. Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions of ancient India as developed by Manu (Dharmashastra tradition), Kautilya (Arthashastra tradition) and Mahabharata. They will also be able to understand Renaissance & Reformation in India and the role of Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda and Dayananda Saraswati in it. Students will be able to explain Vivekanand's criticism of the West and taking pride in the Indian religion on the one hand and critiquing Christianity and Islam on the issue of religious conversion. They will be able to understand the ideas of nationalism of Aurobindo and Tilak. Students will also come to know about the socialist ideas of MN Roy & Jay Prakash Narayan and key ideas of Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar.

#### **Paper II: Public Administration with Special Reference to India**

This paper seeks to familiarize the students with meaning, key concepts, and schools of thoughts in public administration. Students will be able to understand what Public Administration is, how it is different from Private Administration. They will be able to explain how New Public Management and the concept of New Public Service have changed the focus and ways of ensuring the public good. They will be to understand the concept and principles of organization and how the formal ones differ from the informal ones. They will be able to comprehend and analyze the administration in India, how different institutions work within the purview of Constitution and how the administration in India is taking a capitalistic orientation

from the past socialist leanings. They will also be able to evaluate the Welfare administration in India and the powers and functions of institutions of Lokpal and Lokayuktas.

### **Paper III: Theory and Practice of International Relations**

The chief objective of this paper is to introduce the students to both the mainstream International Relations theories such as Realism and Liberalism. By understanding the dynamics of Cold War politics and the origin of Non-Aligned Movement, they will be able to have a better understanding of the international politics today and how this ideological struggle led to many other ongoing concerns in the sphere of international politics. The understanding of Indian Foreign Policy and various determinants and shifts of it will help in developing the critical faculty of their mind to enable them to think and reflect on the political issues and phenomenon objectively.