

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **Semester: 01**

#### **Core:-01 Understanding Political Theory**

- i. This Course introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.  
It also reconciles political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.
- ii. Political Theory helps to think, helps to find out the solution to the problems that are happening in our political world and it also gives the reasons for our every action of political life.

#### **Core:-02 Constitutional; Government and Democracy in India**

- i. This Paper acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over the time. It enables the students to clearly understand the salient features and philosophy of the constitution of India as well as the organization and working of Indian government and politics.
- ii. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. The benefits of having a constitutional form of government are that there are clear rules about how the government can operate. Constitutional norms are the overarching framework within which one pursues individual aspirations, goals and freedoms.

### **Semester: 02**

#### **Core-03 Political Theory- Concepts and Debates**

- i. This paper helps the students familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Political theory examines different political questions and systematically thinks about the values of freedom, quality, rights and justice. These

debates help us towards a systematic thinking on these concepts so that we can formulate a clear cut concept for the sake of common wellbeing of the society.

#### **Core-04 Political Process in India**

- i. This paper comprehensively outlines the evolution of the India politics, discussing all the constraints, challenges and short comings faced by Indian polity till date-this paper not only presents the institutional aspects of Indian politics but also brings out the real working of the institutional framework in an ever changing social and political environment. Highlights the continuing challenged to Indian political system from different social and cultural factory, like religion language, caste, tribe, regionalism, alternative action. The paper also focuses party system in India, voting behavior and development and welfare dimension of the Indian state.

#### **Semester: 03**

#### **Core-05 Introduction to comparative Government and Politics**

- i. Comparative politics is a major branch of Political Science. The present trend of comparative politics is not simply about identifying similarities and differences. Comparative politics as a subject examines domestic politics and government with other numerous countries. The students are expected to develop a familiarity with the politics of major countries in the world. Going beyond Euro centrism, colonialism and decolonization, a comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and china are different polities of the world are examples in this regard.

#### **Core-06 Introduction to Public Administration**

- i. The Objective of this paper is to provide an insight into the key concepts and issues of public administration, especially in the changing new-liberal context studying public administration helps students to become government workers in the future that oversee and work in government departments.

- ii. It is not surprising that a modern state is committed for the wellbeing of a common citizen from cradle to grave. If our civilization fails, then administration is held responsible for it.

#### **Core-07 Perspectives on International Relations**

- i. Studying International relations is a great way to gain a deeper understanding of global issues. In today's increasingly interdependent world, many of the leading issues in the news concern international affairs. The world is a big place, but studying a subject such as international relations can help to understand the way the world works, and how nations and large international organizations operate.
- ii. International relations cover the subject from the historical perspective—from the eve of the First World War to the end of the cold war and beyond. International relations is divided into two sections the first deals with theoretical perspectives, while the second provides an historical overview of events.

#### **Semester: 04**

#### **Core-08 Political Processes and institutions in comparative perspective**

- i. A Comparison of political institutions and processes of different countries of the globe explains us what kind of institutional setup works, where and why. Comparative politics is an important aspect of political science which studies how the applications of comparative methods to the study of politics. This paper studies approaches to studying comparative politics, types of electoral system, historical contexts of emergence of party system , historical evolution of nation-state, process of democratization in post-colonial, post-authoritarian and post-colonial countries and debates around federalism.

#### **Core-09 Public policy and administration in India**

- i. This paper provides an excellent understanding of policy studies in India since independence the paper discusses public policy: definition, characteristics and models; Decentralization; Budget: Budget cycle in India; citizen and administration

interface: social welfare policies the paper provides to the students an up-to-date, authoritative and reliable introduction of Indian administration.

### **Core-10 Global Politics**

- i. Global politics is a field that is becoming more relevant as the world grows and interconnects through commerce and business, migration, social media, and mutual connect about global environmental issues. Global politics examines important public issues such as national power, sovereignty, interdependence, development, globalization, sustainability, peace, ethnic conflicts, human rights, nuclear proliferation, international political economy etc. global politics covers the various dimensions of globalization which impacts on the accelerating world it deliberates on global shifts, power, and governance in a fast changing world order.
- ii. Global politics will equip the students to understand deeper knowledge and analyzing international affairs. It provides the much needed interdisciplinary approach to international studies in the Indian context.

### **Semester-05**

#### **Core-11 Western Political Philosophy**

- i. The study of political thought in the historical perspective leads to mature thinking and enables the students to solve contemporary problems in a better way. This paper includes in its study the prominent thinkers of west of all ages-Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Green, Burke, J.S.mill, Marx to name but a few.
- ii. The Political thought of modern world is based on western political thought. It starts from the oldest known political thought provided by ancient philosophers of Greece like Plato and Aristotle. It goes on to renaissance thinkers like Machiavelli from Italy. From the 18<sup>th</sup> countries we get the political views of Hegel, up to the political thought of Marx, we get an overview and changes in the political thoughts down the ages.

### **Core-12 Indian political thought (Ancient and medieval)**

- i. A comprehensive, critical and comparative exposition of the political ideas in India from the time of many to Kabir political ideas as ground in difficult Sanskrit books have been expounded here on the basis of original texts. The likes of Barani, Abdul fazal and the political ideas of Bhakti era saints like Kabir have been discussed.
- ii. It aims to unravel the ideas and thoughts of ancient and medieval thinkers and various intellectual tradition of the Indian subcontinent ancient and medieval Indian political thought will help the student to understand the basic concepts of Indian political thought and issues such as community, state, inter-state relations, kingship, culture, religion, principles and policies of government as perceived by different thinkers. It has stimulated the students of political science to a deeper study of the political ideas of Indian thinkers.

### **Semester-06**

#### **Core-13 Contemporary Political Philosophy**

- i. This newly revised paper traces the evolution of political philosophy as a contemporary practice. Contemporary political philosophy is intended to be as hurt but intimate introduction to the main tenants of modern contemporary political thinkers prevailing in the present-day world, in a critical and comparative perspective so as to yield impartial judgment. It contains the thoughts of Gramsci, alexander Kollontai, Noam Chomsky, Lenin, John Rawls among others.

#### **Core-14 Modern Indian political thought**

- i. They highlight the seminal role and importance of the over-all Indian heritage and the specific political culture and tradition. Indian political thought from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Jay Prakash Narayan provides a summary of ten Indian political thinkers of modern era beginning with the period of renaissance. Each chapter includes a biographical sketch, seminal concepts and contributions of each thinker from a comparative perspective and ends with a critical appraisal.
- ii. Studying modern Indian political thought can enable the young students to understand how the discipline provides an alternative to euro-centric ideas the

students get a perspective on subjects like Swadeshi, Swaraj, religious reforms, caste, democratic decentralization etc. the students to some of the keys modern Indian thinkers and their ideas which helped in shaping the society and politics of modern India.

### **GE-01 Feminism: Theory and practice**

Feminism is a range of political movements, ideologies, and social movements that share a common goal: to define, establish and achieve of sexes. These include seeking to establish educational and professional opportunities for women that are equal to those for men. The feminist movement has effected change including women's suffrage: greater access to education: more equitable pay with men: the right to initiate divorce proceedings; the right of women to make individual decisions regarding pregnancy; and the right to own property it enables the students to understand women's and girl's situations, roles and options in societies and cultures.

### **GE-02 Governance: issues and challenges**

This paper presents a unified picture of what governance is good governance is accountable, transparent, responsive, equitable, inclusive, effective, efficient, participatory and it follows the rule of law.

Similarly, E-governance is the use of information and communication technology by government to deliver information and services and to encourage citizen's participation-in fact, through E-governance the aim of smart governance is to be achieved. Smart stands for simple, moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparency. This paper also focuses on the role of state in the era of globalization; state, market and civil society; changing dimensions of development; sustainable development; people's participation in local governance; public service delivery; citizens charter, right to information and corporate social responsibility.

### **DSE-01 Introduction to Human Rights**

This paper deals with contemporary issues of human rights and incorporates the latest developments till date. It discusses various issues, views, problems, perspectives of

Human rights.it also deals about Human Rights in India. Useful for students who are interested in promoting human rights and human rights education.

### **DSE-02 Development process and social movements in contemporary India**

With a focus on India, this paper delves into the concept and definition of social movements from different perspectives. This paper is anchored around explorations that seek to unravel the ceaseless quest of development aspirations of social classes in India and policy responses by the Indian state and its development agencies. Students get a perspective of Indian 'development process after 75 years of India as a sovereign, democratic nation. India has built a modern economy, remained a democracy, lifted millions out of poverty, has become a space and nuclear power and developed a robust foreign policy.

### **DSE-03 Indian's foreign policy in a changing world**

Indian's foreign policy in a changing world analyses in depth the present international situation and the domestic interaction with it. It provides analysis and information on India's relations with principled countries and regions of concern to it USA,Russia,China,EU,South East Asia, Middle East, Pakistan and other south Asian countries it also discuss India's negotiating style and strategies and India in the contemporary multipolar world this paper also seeks to assess trends and directions of Indian' foreign policy in the post-cold war years the vast coverage of this paper will be of great help to students of political science.