**KULTALI Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE**

**Department of Political Science**

**Course Outcome for B.A Honours (Political Science)**

**Program Outcome : To have a comprehensive understanding about the academic discipline of Political Science as a whole and to focus on its key elements and various branches of Political Science to have a practical application with critical thinking and to relate to real life experiences and to participate as a civically engaged member of society.**

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| Semester | | Core Courses | | Content of CU Syllabus | | Course Outcome (CO) | | |
| **1st** | | General (Political Science) Courses – **CC-1: Understanding Political Theory: Concepts** | | **Module: I**  1.Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.  2.Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages;  3.Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships.  **Module II:**  4. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.  5. Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.  6. Key concepts V: Citizenship. | | **Module: I**   * This module aims in explaining the meaning of political in the academic realm. * It explains in details the key concepts like state, nation, power authority and it’s interlinkages. * It establishes the interrelationship between law, liberty and equality.   **Module: II**   * It illustrates key concepts like Rights, Justice with special reference to Rawls. * It explains Democracy as explained by David Held through his models and also concepts like Citizenship | | |
| **Semester** | | **Core Courses** | | **Content of CU Syllabus** | | **Course Outcome (CO)** | | |
| **1st** | | **CC-2 : Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates.** | | **Module: I**  1.Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.  2. Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism. 3. Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.  **Module II:**  4.Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.  5. Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.  6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci | | **Module: I**   * This module explains various approaches adopted in the study of Political Science like Normative legal institutional empirical and other approaches. * It aims to understand liberalism and its various strands an approach is like post colonialism and feminist approach to political science     **Module II:**   * This module provides an in-depth analysis of Marxian approach with special focus on the foundational theories. * It aims to illustrate the key ideas associated with Marxist theory like State, Class, Class struggle, Surplus value and Alienation. * This part of the module focuses on Leninism and Mao’s idea of Revolution and Gramsci’s contribution to Hegemony. | | |
| Semester | Core Courses | | Content of CU Syllabus | | **Course Outcome (CO)** | |
| **2nd** | CC 3 : **Constitutional Government in India** | | **Module: I:**  1.Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.  2.Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.  3.Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.  4.Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime  Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.  **Module II:**  5.Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Law-making procedure, Parliamentary  procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.  6.Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State  Legislature: composition and functions.  7.Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.  8.Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the  Constitution. | | **Module: I:**   * It traces the evolution of the Indian constitution with particular importance to the role of the constituent assembly. * It analyses the preamble of the constitution and the provisions of citizenship fundamental rights and duties and directive principles as incorporated in the Indian constitution. * It provides a comprehensive understanding about the various components of the union executive in India   Module: II:   * It provides an understanding about the working of the Union Legislature and the law-making procedure in India. * It illustrates the working of the Government at the state level and the functions and positions of the State Legislatures. * It provides an in-depth analysis of the working of the Judiciary and also enlightens us about the Constitutional Amendment procedure. | |
| Semester | Core Courses | | Content of CU Syllabus | | **Course Outcome (CO)** | | |
| **2nd** | CC 4: **Politics in India: Structures and Processes** | | **Module I:**  1.Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.  Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.  2.Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.  3. Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.  **Module II:**  4.Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.  5. Regionalism in Indian politics.  6. New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women’s movements  (c) human rights movements. | | **Module: I:**   * It provides insight to the features and trends of Indian party system and also highlights ideologies and programmes of some major national Indian political parties. * It also highlights Coalition politics in India. * It examines the Electoral processes India with its focus on Election Commission and Electoral reforms * It examines the role of business groups , working class and Peasants as important pressure groups in Indian politics   **Module: II:**   * It analyses the role and impact of Religion, Language, Caste and Tribe in Indian politics. * It traces the impact of Regionalism in India. * It provides an understanding of the New Social Movement in India with special focus on Environmental, Woman and Human Rights Movements in India. | | |

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 3rd | Indian  Political Thought –  **CC- 05** | **Module : I:**  1 Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.  2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.  3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.  4. Principle of Syncretism.  **Module : II:**  1. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.  2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.  3. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha. | **Module I:**   * It provides an overview of the features of Ancient Indian Political thought. * It analyses the political ideas of Kautilya with special reference to his theories of Dandaniti, Saptanga and Mandala theory. * Analyses Medieval Indian Political Thought with reference to Barani and Abul Fazl. * Highlights the ideas of Syncretism.   **Module II:**   1. It explains the role of Rammohan Roy in Modern Indian political thought through his immense contribution. 2. It analyses the various strands of nationalism as put forward through Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore. 3. Highlights Gandhian ideas through his concepts of State, Swaraj and Satyagraha. |

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| 3rd | **Comparative Government and Politics** -  **CC- 06** | **Module: I:**  1. Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.  2. Major approaches to the study of comparative politics---Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach)- limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- origin and key features.  3. Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.  4. 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).  5. Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).  **Module: II:**  1. Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia.  2. Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA  3. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems.  4. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.  5. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study. | **MODULE-1**   * Analyses the evolution of Comparative Politics and the major approaches associated with the study of Comparative Politics. * It focuses on Samuel Huntington’s approach of Development and Democratization. * It highlights the classification of various political system as undertaken in Comparative Politics and some of the distinguishing features associated related to Comparative Politics. * It illustrates the typology of political parties and interest groups.   **MODULE: II :**   * Analysis the unitary system in UK and Bangladesh and federal system in USA and Russia. * It analyses the working of the Legislatures across UK, USA and People’s Republic of China. * It undertakes a Comparative study of the Executives in UK, USA, France and Russia. * It highlights how judiciary operates in UK, USA and PRC. * An overall understanding of the Rights of the citizens of US and PRC. |
| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | **Course Outcome (CO)** |
| **3rd** | **CC- 07 :**  **Perspectives on International Relations** | **Module I:**  1. Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.  2. Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.  3. Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.  **Module II:**  4. Making of foreign policy.  5. Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date. 6. Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations. | **Module: I:**   * It analyses the evolution of International Relations as an academic discipline. * It makes a student aware of the major theories in IR. * It focuses on the emergent issues in International Relations   **Module II**   * It analyses the concept of Foreign Policy particularly the determinants and instruments of foreign policy. * It critically analyses Indian Foreign Policy through important phases till the current time period. * It focuses on the Bilateral relation of India with USA and China. |
| Semester | Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | **Course Outcome (CO)** |
| **3rd** | **SEC -A (1):**  **Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy** | **Module I**  1. 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 Code.  2. Offences under IPC.  3. India: Personal laws. Customary Laws  4. Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.  **Module II**  5. Laws relating to consumer rights.  6. Right to Information.  7. Laws relating to Cybercrimes.  8. Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights. | **Module I:**   * It provides in depth understanding of the legal system dealing with Criminal Jurisdiction in India comprising or provisions like FIR, Arrest, Bail, Search, Seizure and Evidence. * It provides insights to the Criminal Procedure Code in India and the offences under the Indian Penal Code. * It highlights Personal and Customary Laws in India. * It provides an understanding to the legal system dealing with Dowry, Sexual Harassment and Violence against women.   **Module II**   * It aims to elaborate on the Consumer Rights of the citizens of India. * It illustrates the provisions relating to Right to Information (RTI) and Laws relating to Cybercrimes. * It provides an insight to Anti-terror laws and the issues related with human rights transgressions in India. |

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| **4TH** | Indian  Political Thought – II **CC- 08.** | **Module: I:**  1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.  2. Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas  3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.  **Module: II:**  1. Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.  2. Contested notions of ‘nation’--- Savarkar, Jinnah.  3. Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai’s views on social justice | **Module: I:**   * This module aims at elaborating the ideas of M N Roy on Radical Humanism. * Analysis the socialist ideas of Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia distinctively. * Illustrates the views of Iqbal and Syed Ahmed Khan on colonialism and nationalism   **Module: II:**   * It provides an elaborate understanding on the views of Jawaharlal Nehru and socialism and democracy followed by the views of Subhash Chandra Bose on socialism and fascism. * Provides insights to the idea of nation from the perspective of Savarkar and Jinaah respectively. * Analyses Ambedkar and Phule’s ideas on Caste system and untouchability and Ramabai’s contribution in the field of social justice. |

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| **4TH** | **Global Politics since 1945- CC 10.** | **Module I:**  1. Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world:  overview. Globalization: conceptions and perspectives.  2. Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).  3. 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.  **Module II:**  4.India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.  5. India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.  6. UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on  Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development  Goals and Sustainable Development Goals). | **Module I:**   * This module provides an in depth understanding of the Cold War and its evolution till the end of the Cold War followed by the emergence of Third World, NAM, Pan Africanism and emergence of phenomena like Globalization. * It explains the establishment of European Union and the issue of Brexit. * It illustrates the working of important international organisations like World Bank IMF WTO and regional organisations like ASEAN, OPEC, SAARC and BRICS. * It also provides an understanding towards the issue of West Asia and Palestine question   **Module II:**   * It provides an understanding of India’s bilateral relationship with her neighbours comprising of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. * It aims to analyse the working of United Nations with its major organs and focuses on its functioning with particular importance to MDG and SDG. |

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| 4TH | Western  Political Thought & Theory -  **I** - **CCH 10.** | **Module: I:**  1. Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.  2. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.  3. Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.  4. Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.  **Module: II:**  5. Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.  6. Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.  7. Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent.  8. Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy. | Western Political Thought  **Module: I:**   * It provides a comprehensive understanding of Greek political thought as found in the writings of Plato and Aristotle. * It illustrates Roman political thought and its contributions. * It highlights the major features of Medieval Political thought in Europe and the contribution of Machiavelli followed by the significance of Reformation Movement and Renaissance.   **Module: II:**   * Highlights Bodin’s understanding of sovereignty and Hobbes’ contribution to materialistic politics. * It analyses Locke as the founder of liberalism and his corresponding political contribution followed by Rousseau’s view on freedom and democracy |

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| **4TH** | **SEC- B(1): Legislative Practices and Procedures** | **Module I**  1) Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges-Constituency Work.  2) State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.  3) Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to  Panchayat/ Ward.  **Module II**  4) How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the  framing of rules and regulations.  5) Types of committees.  6) Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.  7) Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governance | **Module: I:**   * It illustrates the power and privileges of the members of the Parliament and the Constituency work that are entrusted on them. * It highlights the powers and functions of State Legislative Assemblies. * It provides a picture of the functionaries of Rural and Urban Local Self-government in India   **Module: II:**   * It provides an understanding to the procedure of Bill making and Committees and rules and regulations that are associated with it. * It analyses the types of committees and the rules of committees in the Legislative process. * It provides an understanding of the different of the various people’s representatives at the distinctive tiers of governance. |

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| **5TH** | **Western**  **Political Thought & Theory- II- CC 11.** | **Module: I:**  1. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government.  2. Hegel: Civil Society and State.  3. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.  **Module: II:**  4. Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.  5. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.  6. Anarchism: overview.  7. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions. | **Module: I:**   * It provides insight to the political ideas of Bentham and John Stuart Mill. * It examines Hegel’s ideas on civil society and state followed by T.H. Green’s ideas on Freedom and Political Obligation   **Module: II:**   * It analyses the basic characteristics of Utopian and Scientific Socialism. * It provides an overview of the different non-Marxian socialism like Fabianism, Syndicalism and Guild Socialism. * It provides a picture of Cultural Marxism and Frankfurt school and Post Marxism |

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 5TH | **CC 12 : Political Sociology** | **Module I:**  1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.  2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.  3. Political participation: concept and types.  4. Political development and social change.  5. Political Communication: Concept and structures.  **Module II:**  6. Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite.  7. Gender and politics: basic issues.  8. Religion and politics: varying perspectives.  9. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.  10. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context). | **Module: I:**   * Traces the emergence of Political Sociology. * It provides an understanding of Political Culture and Political Socialization by focusing on its nature types and agencies. * It clarifies the concept of Political Participation followed by Political Development and Social Change. * It highlights the concept and structures of Political Communication   **Module: II:**   * It illustrates Social Stratification and its impact in politics through the categories of Caste, Tribe, Class and Elite. * It highlights how Gender and Religion affects political milieu. * It examines Military and its various modes of intervention and its impact on politics. * It highlights a concept of Electorate and Electorate behaviour with the case study of India |

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| **5TH** | **DSE A (1).**  **Gender and Politics** | **Module I**  Groundings  1.Patriarchy  **a**. Sex-Gender Debates  **b**. Public and Private  **c**. Power  2.Feminism  3.Family, Community, State  **a.** Family  **b**. Community  **c.** State  **Module II**  II. Movements and Issues  1. History of the Women’s Movement in India.  2. Violence against women .  3. Work and Labour.  **a**. Visible and Invisible work .  **b**. Reproductive and care work .  **c**. Sex work. | **Module I**   * It aims to examine the groundings which are deeply rooted to the aspect of Gender and Politics with special focus to Patriarchy, Sex- Gender debates, Power and Public- Private Dichotomy. * Highlights the theory of Feminism in details. * Establishes the relationship of Family, Community and State with Gender and Politics   **Module II**   * It traces the history of Women’s Movement in India. * It elaborates in details about the aspect of Violence against women. * It highlights the issue of Work and Labour with regard to Gender and Politics with special preference to Reproduction and Care, Sex-work, Visible and Invisible work |

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| **5TH** | **DSE B (1).**  **Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World** | **Module I**  I. India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power  2. India’s Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia  3. India’s Engagements with China  **Module II**  4. India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies  5. India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes  6. India in the Contemporary Multipolar World | **Module I**   * It traces the evolution of India’s foreign policy from a post-colonial state to a Global power. * It analyses India’s bilateral relationship with USA and Russia. * It comprehensively deals with India’s engagements with China   **Module II**   * It highlights regional strategies of India’s foreign policy towards South Asia. * It provides an understanding of India’s negotiating style and strategy in the aspect of Trade, Environment and Security. * It traces India’s journey and current position in the multipolar world |

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| **6TH** | **Public**  **Administration: Concepts and Perspecti ves CC 13** | **Module I:**  1. Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management.  2. Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).  3. Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff. 4. Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance.    **Module II:**  1. Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber.  2. Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.  3. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.  4. Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation. | **Module I:**   * It provides a road map in understanding the nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration and establishes the difference between Private and Public Administration along with the principles of Socialist management. * It discusses the emerging challenges to the academic discipline of Public Administration with particular importance to New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration. * It focuses on the major concepts of administration. * It explains the concept of Governance and the transformation of Public Administration in the time of globalization   **Module II:**   * It focuses on the concept of bureaucracy of Marx and Weber and the ecological approach of Riggs. * It examines the administrative processes and the issues related with Public policy |

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| **6TH** | **Public**  **Administration: Concepts and Perspectives CC 13** | **Module I:**  1. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.  2. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.  3. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.  4. Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.  5. District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.  **Module II:**  6.Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions.  73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.  7. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of  planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance.  8. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.  9. Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukta. Right to Information--- Citizen Charter.  10. Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); National Health Mission  (NRHM). | **Public Administration**  **Module I:**   * It provides an insight towards the evolution of Indian public administration followed by the evolution of civil service in India and the working of civil service in India. * It examines the organization off the secretariat administration at the level of the union government as well as at the state government full stock * It analyses district administration through its various functionaries   **Module II:**   * It explains the structures of the Local self-government with special reference to West Bengal in details and provides an overview of 73rd and 74 th Amendment. * It examines the evolution of Planning in India through its structures followed by financial administration. * It illustrates the relationship between citizen and administration and also highlights some of the important Social Welfare policies. |

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| Semester | | Courses | | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) | |
| 6TH | | Public Policy in India  **DSE A 3**. | | **Module: I:**  1.Introduction to Policy Analysis 2. The Analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State  **Module: II:**  1. Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements.  2. Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision, Economic Liberalisation and recent developments | **Module: I:**   * Understanding the concept of public policy and its analysis through its various models. * Assessing public policy analysis through the lens of various theories of the state   **Module: II:**   * Understanding the role of interest groups and social movements in policy making and political economy. * Understanding the ideological trends in public policy of India with particular focus on Jawaharlal Nehru’s vision and through particular phases like economic liberalisation. | |
| Semester | Core Courses | | Content of CU Syllabus | | | **Course Outcome (CO)** | |
| **6TH** | **DSE B 3 : Citizenship in a Globalising World** | | **Module I:**  1. Classical conceptions of citizenship  2. The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State  **Module II**  3. Citizenship and Diversity  4. Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice  5. The idea of cosmopolitan Citizenship | | | **Module I:**   * It explains the evolution of the concept of citizenship as traced within Greek and Roman tradition. * It traces the birth of citizenship as understood in the modern paradigm to be associated with that of the Nation -state.   **Module II:**   * It examines a concept of citizenship in the light of diversity. * It provides an understanding to the concept of Globalization and its impact on citizenship and the emergence of the concept of Global Justice. * It illustrates the idea of Cosmopolitan Citizenship beyond the conventional beyond the conventional nation state. | |