



# PROF. S. NURUL HASAN COLLEGE, FARAKKA

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## **DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE(HONOURS)** **B.A. HONOURS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (COURSE OUTCOMES)**

### **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

SL.NO	PROGRAMME OUTCOMES
1.	PO1 – Develop the skill of critical thinking and argument.
2.	PO2 –Develop knowledge of the history of political thought, major associated theories and concepts of political science and its subfields.
3.	PO – 3 understanding administration, its role in formulation of public policy, implementation problems, available, public policy choices and the inter-relationship between policy decisions and its reflection on society.
4.	PO4 –Development of the understanding of the scenario of international relations, the IR organizations such as the UNO and its functioning and role in the contemporary scenario, concepts of terrorism, regionalism, globalization, military cap .
5.	PO5 –Development of the understanding of central realities, issues and developments pertaining to foreign policy of India at the bilateral, regional and global levels, along with the role that India plays in global political regimes.
6.	PO6 –Understand the key concepts of ancient Indian political thought and medieval political thought
7.	PO7 –develop knowledge of Indian constitution, process and institutions along with the political process of India.
8.	PO8 - To develop and understanding about the political system in comparison to systems as it exists in other countries of the first, second and third world. This helps in developing a comparative analytical thought process.
9.	To develop and maintain connectivity between major concepts of politics with that of the perspective of the society, thereby strengthening the bond between politics and sociology.
10.	To make a thought understanding about three dimensional western, Marxian and Indian political thought, the pioneers of political thinking and their contribution, basic to the understanding of the parameters of political thought in various.
11.	This paper outlining the emergence and dynamics of some the social movement in the contest of societal transitions in contemporary India makes students capable of knowing about their country better and the numerous efforts and challenges.
12.	Develops and unique way of understanding south Asia where people from all races and religions have co-existed over a long period of time.
13.	Developing and understanding about the role of women in politics in the allied concepts such as gender mainstreaming gender equality etc.

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14.	Understanding historical advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it and at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.
15.	Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India and enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizen in general and the marginalised groups in particular.

## COURSE OUTCOMES

### 1ST SEMESTER

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-1	UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY: CONCEPTS	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is politics? Meaning of politics</li><li>2. Key concepts : state nation, sovereignty, power and authority-types and linkage</li><li>3. Law, liberty, equality- their inter relationships</li><li>4. Rights, justice( with special reference to Rawls), freedom,</li><li>5. Democracy(with special reference to David Held), authoritarianism</li><li>6. Citizenship</li></ol>

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The basic aim of political theory is to provide the concepts, ideas and premises in political theory. This course seeks to explain the evolution and usage to the concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically. The different ideologically stands points with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their trend to continuity and change.

This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of political science, including approaches, ideologically perspective 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 act and understand politics today.

## Topic -Wise Outcomes

Thus the paper begins with a basic understanding of political enquiry- political science, the discipline. The topics are discusses with the following endeavours.

- ❖ To understand and comprehend the nature of politics, meaning of the discipline, scope and significance of political science, to relate this discipline with other branches of social science and explore the relevance of political science as a social science and to evaluate its role as a trivial process.
- ❖ To give a thought understanding of the meaning, nature and significance of political theory and consequently assess whether there has been a momentous decline of the theory and its importance.
- ❖ To appreciated by legalizing the procedure of different theoretical ideas in political theory such as political ideology, ideology as science of ideas. Thereafter, as glimpse of the debate around the end of ideology arouse social interest and augments the interest further when detail explanation are given on ideological conception such as liberalization, neo-liberalization, Marxism, socialism and its facets.
- ❖ To review and figure out the various traditional and modern approaches to the study of politics such as normative, empirical, behavioural, post- behavioural etc.

## Suggested Readings:

1. Ramaswamy S, Political Theory; Ideas and Concepts, Delhi, PHI-2015
2. Held David, Models of Democracy, Stanford university press, California, 2006.

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	3. HeyWood Andrew, Key Concepts in Politics, Palgrave Macmillan, 04-Nov, 2000.
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SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-2	UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY: APPROACHES & DEBATES	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Approaches -I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-behavioural--System Analysis; Structural-Functionalism</li><li>2. Approaches-II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo- Liberalism</li><li>3. Approaches -III: Feminist</li><li>4. Marxian Approach---Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.</li><li>5. Key Ideas: State; Class and Class-Struggle; Surplus Value.</li><li>6. Party: --Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg Debate; Revolution—Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci</li></ol>

The basic aim of political theory is to provide the approaches, ideas and premises in political theory. This course seeks to explain the evolution and usage to the approaches, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically	<b>Topic -Wise Outcomes</b> Thus the paper begins with a basic understanding of political approaches- debates with the major discipline. The topics are discusses with the following endeavours.
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and analytically. The different ideologically stands points with regard to various approaches and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their trend to continuity and change.

This paper aims to provide students a sound understanding of political science, including approaches, ideologically perspective 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 act and understand politics today.

- ❖ To understand and comprehend the nature of political approaches, meaning of the approaches, scope and significance of political science, to relate this discipline with other branches of social science and explore the relevance of political science as a social science and to evaluate its role as a trivial process.
- ❖ To give a thought understanding of the meaning, nature and significance of political approaches and consequently assess whether there has been a momentous decline of the theory and its importance.
- ❖ To appreciated by legalizing the procedure of different theoretical ideas and approaches in political theory such as political ideology, ideology as science of ideas and different approaches. Thereafter, as glimpse of the debate around the end of ideology arouse social interest and augments the interest further when detail explanation are given on ideological conception such as Normative – Empirical approaches, liberalization, neo-liberalization, Marxism, socialism and its facets,.
- ❖ To review and figure out the various traditional and modern approaches to the study of politics such as normative, empirical, behavioural, post-behavioural etc.

## Suggested Readings:

1. Ramaswamy S, Political Theory; Ideas and Concepts, Delhi, PHI-2015
2. Held David, Models of Democracy, Stanford university press, California, 2006.
3. Bottomore, Tom, A Dictionary of Marxist Thought, UK, Wiley Publishers, 1992
4. Rawls John, Political Liberalism, 1993

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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-1 (A)

READING GANDHI	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Ways to read a text: a. textual; b. contextual</li><li>❖ Hind Swaraj: a. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj. b. Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought.</li><li>❖ Gandhi and modern India- a. Nationalism. b. Communal unity, c. Women's Question d. Untouchability, e. Education.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio-historical context.</li><li>2. Acquaint with the social and political thought of Gandhi thoroughly. Studying different areas and knowing them in Gandhian perspective develops critical thinking among students</li></ol>

## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-1 (B)

NATIONALISM IN INDIA	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern interpretations.</li><li>❖ Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry and administration system.</li><li>❖ Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the new middle class in India.</li><li>❖ Nationalist Politics and Expansion → of its Social Base: a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Birth of INC &amp; Liberal constitutionalist phase, Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it.</li><li>2. Understand and engage with the different ways in which colonialism and nationalism have been understood. It would develop an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives on the emergence and development of nationalism in India.</li><li>3. Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time the study of social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence of India.</li></ol>

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## **COURSE DESIGN FOR SECOND SEMESTER:**

Course Type- Core -3- Course Title-Politics in India, Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -4- Course Title-Indian Constitution, Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

- ❖ All continuous evaluation records shall be maintained by the Individual Departments and submitted to the Controller of Examinations on completion of semester end exams or whenever asked for. The continuous evaluation / internal assessment should be completed before semester end exams.

## **2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER**

### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-3	POLITICS IN INDIA	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics- Marxist and Liberal - Indian Political Culture- Various Interpretation</li><li>2. The Indian Party System - Main Features- Major National Political Parties- major regional Political Parties- From the Congress System to Multi- Party Coalitions.</li><li>3. Identity Politics and Social Cleavages in India-Role of Caste, Class and Religion in Politics.</li><li>4. Electoral Politics in India: The Election Commission-Electoral Reforms in India- Voting Behaviour</li></ol>

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				<p><b>In India- Its Major Determinants – Defection Politics in India- Crime and Politics in India.</b></p> <p><b>5. Nation Building in India- Major Challenges-Regionalism in India-main Components-Regionalism Versus Nationalism Debate- Major Regional Movements in India-Gorkhaland and Bodoland Movements</b></p>
<p>1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics- Marxist and Liberal – Indian Political Culture- Various Interpretation</p> <p>2. The Indian Party System – Main Features- Major National Political Parties- major regional Political Parties- From the Congress System to Multi- Party Coalitions.</p> <p>3. Identity Politics and Social Cleavages in India-Role of Caste, Class and Religion in Politics.</p> <p>4. Electoral Politics in India: The Election Commission-Electoral Reforms in India- Voting Behaviour In India- Its Major Determinants – Defection Politics in India- Crime and Politics in India.</p> <p>5. Nation Building in India- Major Challenges-Regionalism in India-main Components-Regionalism Versus Nationalism Debate- Major Regional Movements in India-Gorkhaland and Bodoland Movements.</p>				<p><b>Topic -Wise Outcomes</b></p> <p>Thus the paper begins with a basic understanding of political system on Indian perspectives and the voting behaviour. The topics are discusses with the following endeavours.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This course would examine diverse socio-political issues, movement and trends beyond the formal constitutional framework.</li><li>2. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.</li><li>3. Develop a basic understanding about the Indian party system and electoral politics.</li><li>4. Identify the major challenges to the process of Nation-building in India.</li></ol> <p><b>Suggested Readings:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Z. Hasan (ed.) <b>Parties and Party Politics in India</b>, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002</li><li>2. Held David, <b>Models of Democracy</b>, Stanford university press, California, 2006.</li><li>3. R Kothari, <b>Caste in Indian politics</b>, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970</li></ol>

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	4. Kohli Atul, (ed.), The Success of India's Democracy, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
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SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-4	INDIAN CONSTITUTION	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly, the Preamble and Philosophy of Indian Constitution.</li><li>❖ Rights and Duties: Fundamental→ Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.</li><li>❖ Federalism and Decentralization in→ India: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations – Nature and Evolving Trends of Federalism in India, 5th and 6th Schedules, Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.</li><li>❖ Union Executive: President and→ Vice President. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Relationship between President and Prime Minister</li><li>❖ Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and→ Lok Sabha: Composition and Functions, Speaker.</li></ul>

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				❖ The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Composition and Functions, Judicial Activism & Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
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## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the nature of federalism in India. To comprehend the significance of constitution of India to students from all walks of life and help them to understand the basic concepts of Indian constitution.
2. Study and analyses of the constitutional structures and related issues.
3. So that students studying this course could have an idea about the Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens' and the role that the Indian political system plays in protecting and upholding these rights.

### SUGGESTED READINGS :

- Austin Granville, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, Oxford University Press, 1966
- Kashyap ,S. C., Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1994
- Johari J.C. Indian Government and Politics: Basic Framework and state Structure, New Delhi, Vikas Publication, 1974
- Chakrabarty, Bidyut & Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 2008

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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-2 (A)

HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Understanding Social Inequality: Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.</li><li>❖ Human Rights : Human Rights:— Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms, Human Rights Movement in India.</li><li>❖ Gender: Analysing Structures of— Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India.</li><li>❖ Environment: Environmental and— Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In general, this course will be going to provide a broadened avenue for discussions on socio-political values viz; equality, justice, sustainability etc.</li><li>2. It enables readers to understand human rights, gender and environment under one roof and provide one comprehensive theory to explain and describe it.</li><li>3. Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.</li><li>4. Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.</li><li>5. 5. Help us to understand the measures that have been adopted to catalyze harmony by international organizations in general and the India in particular.</li></ol> <p><b>SUGGESTED READINGS :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Baxi, Upendra, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,, 2002</li><li>➤ Agarwal, Anil &amp; Sunita Narain, Global Warming and Unequal World: A case of Environmental Colonialism, Centre for Science and environment, Delhi</li><li>➤ Geeta, V, Gender, Stree Publications, Kolkata, 2002</li></ul>

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India.	➤ Ghanshyam Shah, Social Movements in India, Sage Publications, Delhi.
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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-2 (B)

GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Government and Governance: Concepts – Role of State in the Era of Globalization- State Market and Civil Society.</li><li>❖ Governance and Development:— Changing dimensions of Development – Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance.</li><li>❖ Environmental Governance:— Human – Environment Interaction – Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development</li><li>❖ Local Governance: Democratic— Decentralization in India- People's participation in Governance in India.</li><li>❖ Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices - Meaning and concept, E- governance in India- Case Studies – Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizens Charter and Right to Information</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The purpose is to familiarize students about the patterns of government and working of institutions in various countries in view of good governance.</li><li>2. Identify the different dimensions of governance, structure and process of Governance in India.</li><li>3. Identify the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.</li></ol> <p><b>SUGGESTED READINGS :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Kohli atul(ed.), The successes of India's Democracy, Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2001.</li><li>➤ Dreze, J, and sen, A, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1999.</li><li>➤ Bhagwat, Jagdish, India a Transation: freeing The Economy, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1993</li><li>➤ Sinha, R.P., E-Governance in India: Initiatives and Issues, Delhi, Concept Publishing, 2006.</li><li>➤ Smith, B.C., good Governance and Development, new York, Palgrave McMillan, 2007</li></ul>

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## **COURSE DESIGN FOR 3RD SEMESTER:**

Course Type- Core -5- Course Title-Indian Political Thought (Ancient & Medieval), Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -6- Course Title- Indian Political Thought (Modern), Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -7- Course Title- Understanding International Relations: Theories & Concepts, Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

- ❖ All continuous evaluation records shall be maintained by the Individual Departments and submitted to the Controller of Examinations on completion of semester end exams or whenever asked for. The continuous evaluation / internal assessment should be completed before semester end exams.

## **3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER**

### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-5	Indian Political Thought(Ancient and Medieval)	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ancient Indian Political Ideas; Overview, Ideas on Brahmanic and Shramanic Traditions.</li><li>2. Santi-Parva with Special Reference to Rajdharma.</li><li>3. Buddhist Political Thought; Kingship and the Relations Between Politic and Ethics.</li><li>4. Koutilya's Political Thought; saptanga Theory of State- Mandala Theory and Diplomacy.</li><li>5. Medieval political thought in India; A broad Outline- Zia Barani; good Sultan</li></ol>

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				and Ideal Polity. Principle of Syncretism. 6. Abul Fazal; Governance and Administration, Kabir; Syncretism.
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## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the dynamics of concepts that have been used in ancient and medieval Indian political thinking.
2. History and relevance of Indian political thought since ancient times
3. It will help the reader to develop a critical understanding of the major themes and issues such as community, state, kingship, culture and religion as professed by diverse thinkers of different time period.

### SUGGESTED READING:

1. Dhandarkar, D.R., Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity, Banaras, Banaras Hindu University, 1963.
2. Ghosal, U.N., A History of Indian Political Ideas, Mumbai, Oxford University Press, 1966.
3. Varma, V.P., Ancient & Medieval Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 2020.
4. Singh, G.P., Political Thought in Ancient India,

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
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1	POL-H-CC-T-6	Indian Political Thought(Modern)	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Rammohan Roy- Views on rule of law, Rights, freedom of thought and social justice.</li><li>2. Vivekananda: Views on Cultural- nationalism, Society and Education.</li><li>3. Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views- on colonialism and nationalism.</li><li>4. Rabindranath Tagore: Critique of- Nationalism and his views on Internationalism.</li><li>5. M.N.Roy: Views on National and- Colonial Questions and Radical Humanism.</li><li>6. B.R. Ambedkar : Views on social- justice and Constitutionalism.</li><li>7. Pandita Ramabai : Her views on- Gender &amp; Social Justice.</li><li>8. Pt. Nehru: Views on Socialism</li></ol>
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## COURSE OUTCOME

1. To familiarize the students with key themes and Political Ideas those are central to the understanding of any nation political history.
2. Undertake a history of ideas and the evolving nature by engaging them with array of Political thinkers and their works.
3. Learning about the ideas of impactful thinkers in modern India in socio-politico domain.

## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Verma . V.P., Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1974.
2. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, & Pandey, R.K., Modern Indian Political Thought, Text & Context, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 2009.
3. Pramanik, Nimai, Adhunik Bharater Samajik o Rajnitik Bhabna, Kolkata, Chaya Prakashani, vol. no.1, 2009.

SL	COURSE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE	COURSE OUTCOMES
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NO	CODE		CREDIT	
1	POL-H-CC-T-7	Understanding International Relations: Theories & Concepts	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline – What is International Relations Theory?</li><li>2. The Great Debates in the discipline – of International Relations: First, Second and Third.</li><li>3. Mainstream International Relations – Theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism (c) Marxian - Dependency &amp; World Systems theory (d) Feminist Approach (e) Euro-centricism and Perspectives from the Global South.</li><li>4. National Power- Definition, – Elements and Limitation – Balance of Power- Devices of maintaining Balance of Power- Collective Security.</li><li>5. Foreign Policy- Objectives – Instruments of foreign policy Diplomacy, Propaganda and Foreign Aid.</li></ol>

## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand key concepts and concerns in international relations, including notably the way power is acquired and used globally and how states and non-state actors interact.
2. Become familiar with contemporary theories of international relations to use as lenses to explain outcomes and events in world affairs.

## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Chatterjee, A., International Relations Today; Concepts & Applications, New Delhi, Pearson, 2010.
2. Jackson R. & Sorensen G., Introduction to International Relations; Theories and Approaches, Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Basu Gautam Kumar, Antorjatic Samporka: Tatta o Bibartan, Kolkata, pashim banga Rajya Parsat, 2016.
4. Mukhapadhyay Sakti & Indrani Mukhapadhyay, Antorjatic Samporka Sangathan o Parastraniti, Kolkata, World Press, 2015.

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## GE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-GE-T-3(A)

POLITICS OF GLOBALIZATION	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Concept of Globalization: Globalization debates; for and against. Approaches to understanding Globalization – Liberal &amp; Radical.</li><li>➤ International Institutions: World Bank IMF- WTO.</li><li>➤ Issues in Globalization: Alternative – perspectives on its nature and Character – Critical Dimensions – Economic Political &amp; Cultural.</li><li>➤ Globalization and Social Movements – Globalization and Migration.</li><li>➤ Globalization and Democracy: State, – Sovereignty and Civil Society – Globalization and the Demise of Nation States.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduce students to the political science discipline and to subfields of political economy and global governance.</li><li>2. This course seeks to enhance students' ability to reflect on history, current state, and the future of global political economy.</li><li>3. The course fosters interdisciplinary thinking through engagement with academic disciplines such as political science, international relations, economics and sociology.</li><li>4. Identify the major dimensions of Globalization and their impact on the International Order.</li><li>5. Introduce students to how economic globalization has affected race, class and gender relations, and make them able to think about the nature of justice and social and political responsibility in light of global interdependence.</li></ol> <p><b>SUGGESTED READING:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Baylis John &amp; Smith Steve., The Globalization of World Politics; Introduction to International Relations, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005.</li><li>2. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.), Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2002.</li><li>3. Chakrabarty Biswanath o Debasish Nandi, Bisay Bitarke Antorjatic Samporka, Kolkata, Pragotisil Publishers, 2017.</li><li>4. Basu Gautam Kumar, Samasamoyik Antorjatic Samporka, Kolkata: Pashim Banga Rajya pustak parsad, 2012.</li></ol>

## GE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-GE-T-3(B)

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United Nations and Global Conflicts	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The United Nations: A historical Overview – Principles and Objectives.</li><li>➤ Major Organs of the UN: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice.</li><li>➤ Specialized Agencies of UN:- International Labour Organization [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO], World Health Organization [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].</li><li>➤ Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect - Millennium Development Goals – Reforming the UN.</li><li>➤ Major Global Conflicts and the UN: (a)- Korean War (b) Vietnam War (c) Afghanistan Wars (d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It provides a detailed account of the organization structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts.</li><li>2. The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN's performance until now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.</li><li>3. It offers a well-researched and broad-ranging primer to the United Nations system. Consisting of an introduction to the complex UN family and its history, and a key UN function, which are used to explore important UN themes and help learners develop important analysis, communication, and policy-based skills.</li></ol> <p><b>SUGGESTED READING:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Moore, J.A. Jr, &amp; Pubantz, J., The New United Nations, Delhi, Pearson Education. 2008.</li><li>2. Baylis John &amp; Smith Steve., The Globalization of World Politics; Introduction to International Relations, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005.</li><li>3. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.), Governing</li></ol>

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	<p>Globalization: Issues and Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2002.</p> <p>4. Chakrabarty Biswanath o Debasish Nandi, Bisay Bitarke Antorjatik Samporka, Kolkata, Pragotisil Publishers, 2017.</p> <p>5. Basu Gautam Kumar, Samasamoyik Antorjatik Samporka, Kolkata: Pashim Banga Rajya pustak parsad, 2012.</p>
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## SEC COURSE - POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-SEC-T-1(A)

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Powers and functions of people's— representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.</li><li>➤ Legislative Process - How a Bill— becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.</li><li>➤ Legislative Committees: Types and— role – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.</li><li>➤ Budget Document: Overview of— Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.</li><li>➤ Media monitoring and— communication: Types of media and their significance for</li></ul>	<p>1. To familiarize the students with legislative process, administrative set up, personal administration and different tiers of governance in India.</p> <p>2. To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process such as law-making process in legislature, role of legislative consultants, framing of rules and regulations.</p> <p>3. Will be able to understand continuity and change within the administrative working of different systems.</p> <p>4. Understand the way in which the public power is exercised, and public resources are managed and expanded.</p> <p>5. Understand the basic principles in public finance, accounting, and auditing that relate to public budgeting and the budgetary process.</p> <p><b>SUGGESTED READING:</b></p> <p>1. Kashyap Subash, Parliamentary Parisadiya, Law Privilege, Practice and Precedents, Delhi, Universal law Publishing, 2006.</p> <p>2. Mukhapadhyay Gautam &amp; Kaberi Mukherjee,</p>

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legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.	Legislative Practices and Procedures, Paperback, Setu Prokashani, 2024.
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## SEC COURSE - POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-SEC-T-1(B)

DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS WITH LEGAL LITERACY	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.</li><li>➤ Laws relating to criminal— jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure- Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</li><li>➤ Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for— security and human rights. Laws relating to cyber crimes.</li><li>➤ System of courts/ tribunals and their— jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.</li><li>➤ Critical Understanding of the— Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR</li></ul>	<p>1. Students can know about various protective mechanisms existing in our country and can work with various NGOs or social groups for protecting their interests.</p> <p>2. Understand the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India, such as awareness about legal instruments like CrPC, IPC; rights regarding dowry, sexual harassment, violence against women, awareness about Consumer rights, RTI, antiterrorism legislations, laws relating to cybercrimes, public interest litigation. They can know about various institutions giving protection to women, juveniles and like this.</p> <p><b>SUGGESTED READING:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Basu D.D. &amp; Others, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Nagpur, LexisNexis, Butterworth, 2008.</li><li>2. Kashyap subash, Our Constitution: an Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws, New Delhi, National Book trust, 1994.</li></ol>

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system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law. ➤ Human Rights - emerging trends;— Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration	3. Mukhapadhyay A., Bharater Sanbidhaner sahajpath, Kolkata, Progotisil Publishers, 2012.
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## **COURSE DESIGN FOR 4TH SEMESTER:**

Course Type- Core -8- Course Title-Public Administration (Theories & Concepts) Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -9- Course Title- Public Policy and Indian Administration, Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core –10 Course Title- Global Politics and Issues Since 1945- Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

- ❖ All continuous evaluation records shall be maintained by the Individual Departments and submitted to the Controller of Examinations on completion of semester end exams or whenever asked for. The continuous evaluation / internal assessment should be completed before semester end exams.

**4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER**

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

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SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-8	Public Administration (Theories & Concepts)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Administration: Definition, Nature and Scope; Difference between Private and Public Administration; Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration.</li><li>➤ Classical Theories of Administration: Classical Theory, (Fayol, Urwick and Gulick) Scientific Management Theory, (F.W. Taylor) Bureaucratic Theory, (Max Weber).</li><li>➤ Neo-Classical Theories of Administration: Elton Mayo and Human Relations Theory; Decisionmaking with special reference to H. Simon,</li><li>➤ Contemporary Theories of Administration: Ecological Approach of Fred Riggs; Innovation and Entrepreneurship of Peter Drucker.</li><li>➤ Public Policy: Concept and Relevance – Approaches to the Study of Public Policy; Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.</li><li>➤ Major Approaches in Public Administration: New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach and Good</li></ul>

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SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-9	Public Policy and Indian Administration	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Evolution of Indian Administration – Ancient-Medieval and Modern period: brief historical overview - Continuity and change in Indian administration.</li><li>➤ Civil Service in India – (Bureaucracy): Recruitment &amp; training- Role of UPSC and SPSC Minister - Civil Servant Relationship - Generalists and Specialists Debate.</li><li>➤ Social Welfare Policies in India: – Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare – Social Welfare Policies – a) Education: Right to Education, b) Health: National Health Mission, c) Food: Right to Food Security and d) Employment: MNREGA.</li><li>➤ Citizen and Administration:- Concept of Accountability- Major forms of administrative accountability- Legislative Executive &amp; Judicial- Citizen's Charter- Right to Information Act, 2005, E-Governance.</li><li>➤ Financial Administration and – Budget: Concept and Significance of Budget – Budget Cycles in India Various Approaches and Types of Budget - Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.</li></ul>

## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Trace the evolution of administrative system of India.
2. Understand the problems in Indian civil service and identify the major reforms made in it.
3. Identify the major issues affecting Indian administrative system in contemporary period.
4. Detailed study of the public administration institutions and programmes in India

## SUGGESTED READING:

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Date.....

1. Maheswari, S.R. Indian Administration, New Delhi, Oreint Longman, Ptd. 2001.
2. Arora, K.R. & Goyal, R., Indian Public Administration, institutions & Issues, New Delhi, wishwa Prakasan, 1996.
3. Singh, H. & Singh, P., Indian Administration, New Delhi, Pearson, 2011.

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-10	Global Politics & Issues Since 1945	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Contemporary Global Issues I:— Proleferation of Nuclear WeaponsArms race, arms control and Disarmament Policy: PTBT, NPT and CTBT; Ecological Issues – Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements – Climate ChangeGlobal Commons Debate.</li><li>➤ Contemporary Global Issues II:— Understanding Globalization and Its alternative Perspectives – Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality – Cultural and Technological Dimensions of Globalization; Political Economy of International Relations: New International Economic Order- North-South Dialogue- South-South Cooperation- World Bank-IMFWTOTNCs- Global trade &amp; Finance- Neo-Colonialism and Dependency.</li><li>➤ Contemporary Global Issues III:— Terrorism &amp; International System: Conceptual Framework – Challenges to Global Security – Post 9/11 Developments - Counter Terrorist Strategies and War on Terror; Human Rights: The politics of human rights promotion – UN and Human Rights- Human Security- Migration.</li><li>➤ Cold War and its evolution:— Different Phases- Collapse of USSR and End of Cold War Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War Developments:</li></ul>

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				<p>overview. West Asia and the Palestine question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).</li><li>➤ Major regional organizations:- ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS.</li></ul>
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## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the major issues influencing international politics
2. Identify the major regional organizations and their policies
3. Evolution of international state system and the concept of sovereignty.
4. Develop a knowledge about the role played by major international organizations and strategies in global politics
5. To have better idea about discord in world order- Global inequalities, war, conflict, terrorism.
6. To make students familiar to the value of Global cooperation, Global environment and global civil society.

## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Moore, J.A. Jr, & Pubantz, J., The New United Nations, Delhi, Pearson Education. 2008.
2. Baylis John & Smith Steve., The Globalization of World Politics; Introduction to International Relations, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2005.
3. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.), Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2002.
4. Chakrabarty Biswanath o Debasish Nandi, Bisay Bitarke Antorjatic Samporka, Kolkata, Pragotisl Publishers, 2017.
5. Basu Gautam Kumar, Samasamoyik Antorjatic Samporka, Kolkata: Paschim Banga Rajya pustak parsad, 2012.

**5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER**

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

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## **COURSE DESIGN FOR 5TH SEMESTER:**

Course Type- Core -11- Course Title-Western Political Thought (Ancient & Medieval) Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -12- Course Title- Western Political Thought (Modern), Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-11	Western Political Thought(Ancient & Medieval)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Background of Western Political Thought: A Brief Outline with special reference to Stoics and Sophists of ancient Greece.</li><li>➤ Plato – Philosophy and Politics Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism- Women and Guardianship- Critique of Democracy - Censorship.</li><li>➤ Aristotle – Theory of State – Classification of Governments Man as a Zoon Politikon Justice Citizenship.</li><li>➤ Medieval Theological Thought: Basic Features, Conflict between Church and State- Contribution of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua.</li><li>➤ Machiavelli: Virtue &amp; Vice – Morality and Statecraft – Religion Republicanism.</li></ul>
COURSE OUTCOMES				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To inculcate synoptic view of the different episode of intellectual and scholarship of ancient and medieval western political history.</li><li>2. To have knowledge about the ideas that has influenced Western cultures and institutions.</li><li>3. To be able to explain key notions of politics as they emerged in the work of thinkers from Plato's time through the middle Ages.</li></ol>				

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## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Sabine, G.H., T.L. Thorson, "A History of Political Thought" New Delhi, Oxford IBH Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. 1993.
2. Mukhopadhyay, A.K., Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx, Kolkata, K.P. Bagchi, 1980.
3. Mukherjee S. & S Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 2004.

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
1	POL-H-CC-T-12	Western Political Thought(Modern)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Thomas Hobbes – Materialism,- Human Nature &amp; Sovereignty- John Locke – Natural Rights and Property- JJ Rousseau – Concept of General Will, Local or Direct Democracy, Origin of Inequality.</li><li>➤ Immanuel Kant –Enlightenment- and Moral Freedom - Hegel – Dialectics, Civil Society and State.</li><li>➤ J.S. Mill- Liberty, Suffrage,– Subjection of Women, right of minorities, utility principles.</li><li>➤ Mary Wollstonecraft: Women and– Paternalism- Critique on Rousseau's idea on education- legal rights.</li><li>➤ Alexandra Kollontai: Winged and– Wingless Eros, Proletarian women, Socialization of housework, disagreement with Lenin.</li></ul>

## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. This course will develop an understanding on the main arguments of modern political thought from the lenses of major modern political thinkers.
2. Understand the key position of different political thinkers within the history of political philosophy.
3. This may produce critical and well-structured arguments in political philosophy.

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Date.....

## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Sabine, G.H., T.L. Thorson, "A History of Political Thought" New Delhi, Oxford IBH Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. 1993.
2. Mukhapadhyay, A.K., Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx, Kolkata, K.P. Bagchi, 1980.
1. Mukherjee S. & S Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 2004.

## DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE & GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES

### DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-1(A)

Citizenship in a Globalizing World.	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Classical conceptions of citizenship.</li><li>➤ The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State.</li><li>➤ Citizenship and Diversity.</li><li>➤ Citizenship beyond the Nationstate: Globalization and global justice.</li><li>➤ The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the theories of citizenship and the historical development of the concept.</li><li>2. Develop an idea about citizenship as a practice in an increasingly globalizing world.</li><li>3. It would impart a vision to look citizenship beyond the nation state questions and further the question of global justice and cosmopolitan citizenship.</li></ol> <p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Acharya Ashok, Citizenship in a Global World, New Delhi, Pearson, 2012.</li><li>2. Held, David, Democracy and the Global World: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance, Stanford University Press, 1995.</li></ol>

### DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-1(B)

Public Policy in India	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Policy: Meaning, Scope and Importance – The emergence of Policy Sciences.</li><li>➤ Models of Policy Decision-Making.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Be familiar with different public policies in India and their effectiveness.</li><li>2. Understand various theories and methods of understanding public policy and governance</li></ol>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Policy making in India - Nehruvian Vision - Pre and Post Liberalization period in India - Determinants of Public Policy in India.</li><li>➤ Major Public Policies in India: a) Public Health; b) Education and c) Environment.</li><li>➤ Constraints and Challenges to Public Policy implementation in India: Economic, Political and Socio-Cultural.</li></ul>	<p>3. Identify the different challenges to governance which has hampered effective implementation of the public policies</p> <p>4. Also, may gain a comprehensive understanding of the details of policy development and implementation.</p> <p><b>SUGGESTED READINGS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Hill M., The Policy Process: A Reader, London, Prentice Hill, 1997.</li><li>2. R.K. Sapru, Public Policy, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers,</li><li>3. De Prabir, Kr., Public Policy And System&lt; Delhi, Pearson,2011.</li><li>4. Chakrabarty, R &amp; Sanyal K., Public Policy in India, Delhi, OUP,2016</li></ol>
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## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-2(A)

Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Development Process in India since Independence: State and planning - Liberalization and reforms.</li><li>➤ Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure: Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour Emergence of the new Indian middle class.</li><li>➤ Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure: Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers.</li><li>➤ Social Movements in India: Tribal, Peasant, Dalit and Women's movements - Maoist challenge - Civil rights movements in India.</li></ul>	<p>1. To comprehend the development process in India since Independence.</p> <p>2. Understand a contour of protest movements in the context of development in India.</p> <p>3. To analyze the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the recovery of democratic voice of citizens.</p> <p><b>SUGGESTED READINGS:</b></p>

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## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-2(B)

Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights - Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights –</li><li>➤ Human Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India.</li><li>➤ Human Rights Issues in Comparative Perspective: 1. Torture: USA and India; 2. Surveillance and Censorship: China and India; 3. Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India.</li><li>➤ Violation of Human Rights in— Comparative Perspective: 1. Caste and Race: South Africa and India; 2. Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan; 3. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This course would broaden the horizon of human rights questions beyond the nation state studies.</li><li>2. It would further give clear picture on the subject matter that would be covered with the scope of human rights.</li><li>3. It covers the development of the contemporary idea of human rights since World War II, challenges to that idea, the institutional legal machinery created for the protection of human rights in global level.</li></ol> <p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p>

### 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER

#### COURSE OUTCOMES

### COURSE DESIGN FOR 6TH SEMESTER:

Course Type- Core -13- Course Title-“Introducing Political Sociology” Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

Course Type- Core -14- Course Title- “Comparative Government & Politics”, Credit-6, Full Marks-75(Continuous Evaluation\*/ Internal Assessment—60+15=75)

SL NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE CREDIT	COURSE OUTCOMES
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1	POL-H-CC-T-13	Introducing Political Sociology	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Nature, scope and emergence of Political Sociology – Sociology of politics and political sociology</li><li>➤ Theoretical Approaches to the study of Political Sociology.</li><li>➤ Social Stratification and Politics: Caste, class and elite.</li><li>➤ Power, Influence, and Authority.</li><li>➤ Political Culture: Meaning, nature and types.</li><li>➤ Political Socialization: Meaning and agencies.</li><li>➤ Political Development and Political Modernization.</li></ul>
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## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Acquire an understanding of recent social and political science explanations of political processes and event.
2. Comprehend the concepts of Power, authority and Influence and their inter-relationships.
3. Study of key concepts of political sociology and the interface between politics and social sphere.
4. Would acquire idea about the competing approaches in the field.
5. Apply sociological principles to make sense of current world events and to contribute to social debates.
6. Realize different opportunities to influence political decisions.

## SUGGESTED READING:

1. Tom Bottomore, Political Sociology, Plato's Press, 1993.
2. Satyabrata Chakrabarty, Political Sociology, New Delhi, MacMillan India, 2005.
3. Mukhapadhyay, A. K., Political Sociology: An Introduction Analysis, K.P.Bagchi, 1977.

SL	COURSE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE	COURSE OUTCOMES
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NO	CODE		CREDIT	
1	POL-H-CC-T-14	Comparative Government & Politics	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The Nature and Scope of Comparative Government - Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government- Going beyond Euro centrism.</li><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, context, forms – anticolonial struggles and process of decolonization.</li><li>➤ Socialism: Meaning, growth and Development.</li><li>➤ Comparative study of the Constitutional Developments and Political Economy of: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.</li></ul>

## COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
2. Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems
3. Study of key constitutional frameworks of foreign countries. It helps students to know the structure of various governments in the world and make a comparative study of them. They can analyze various contemporary problems and develop critical thinking like the ability to form arguments.

### SUGGESTED READING:

1. Johari, J.C., Comparative Government, New Delhi, Lotus Press, 2006.
2. Caramani, D., Comparatives Politics, Oxford University Press, 2008.

## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-3(A)

Understanding South Asia	Course Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ South Asia as a region: Historical and— Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions.</li><li>➤ Politics and Governance: a) Regime— Types:</li></ul>	1. One could be acquainted with the historical legacies, geopolitics and the constitutional practices of important South Asian countries.

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<p>Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>➤ Socio-Economic Issues: Identity→ politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)</p> <p>➤ Regional Issues and Challenges: a)→ SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.</p>	<p>2. Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.</p> <p>3. Identification and awareness about the identity problems, major environmental issues, process of regional issues and integration in South Asia.</p> <p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p>
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## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-3(B)

India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World	Course Outcome
<p>➤ India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power</p> <p>➤ India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia</p> <p>➤ India's Engagements with China</p> <p>➤ India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies</p> <p>➤ India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security Regimes.</p>	<p>1. Have an understanding of India's foreign policy preferences in the globalizing World and the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.</p> <p>2. Evolution of the foreign policy of India from being a post-colonial country to being a country with regional and global aspirations</p> <p>3. India's stature and strategies in contemporary multi-polar global scenario.</p> <p>SUGGESTED READINGS:</p>

## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-4(A)

Dilemmas in Politics	Course Outcome
<p>➤ The Moral Economy of Violence.</p> <p>➤ The Politics of Exclusion.</p> <p>➤ Debates on Human Rights.</p> <p>➤ Ecology and Political Responsibility.</p>	<p>1. It would cater an ethical aspect of politics so that political activism could cover maximum human issues.</p> <p>2. Explore, analyze and evaluate some of the</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment.</li><li>➤ Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism.</li><li>➤ Feminism and the Politics of Interpretation.</li><li>➤ Legitimacy of Humanitarian— Intervention.</li></ul>	central issues, values and debates in the contemporary world.  SUGGESTED READINGS:
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## DSE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE-H-DSE-T-4(B)

Dissertation	Course Outcome
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. One could become familiar with the scientific study of human society and its maladies.</li><li>2. It helps students to document, calculate, analyze and interpret data for the better understanding of the society.</li><li>3. Will be able to write and report in standard scholarly formats.</li></ol>

## B.A. PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (COURSE OUTCOME)

### 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER

## CORE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE (POL-G-CC-T-1)

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ What is Politics – What is Political Theory and what is its relevance?</li><li>➤ Approaches to the study of Politics: Normative, Behavioural and Post-behavioural, Marxist and Feminist.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This particular course could develop a basic understanding of the core issues in political science.</li><li>2. Understand certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory.</li></ol>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Theories of the State (a) Origin: Social Contract Theory; (b) Nature: Idealist, Liberal and Neo-liberal theories.</li><li>➤ Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theories. —</li><li>➤ Liberty, Justice, Equality, Rights, State, Civil Society and Law: Meaning and their interrelations —</li><li>➤ Democracy: Meaning and typology. —</li><li>➤ Debates in Political Theory: i) Is democracy compatible with economic growth? ii) On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits? iii) Does Protective Discrimination violate principles of fairness? iv) Should the state intervene in the institution of the family?</li></ul>	<p>3. It develops the faculty that is required for the students of Political Science to understand and assess the its critical concepts.</p>
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## 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER

### CORE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE (POL-G-CC-T-2)

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Approaches to the study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian. —</li><li>➤ Indian Constitution: Basic Features, Debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. —</li><li>➤ Union Executive: President and Vice-President – Election, power and position. Prime Minister – Power and position; Council of Ministers; Relationship of</li></ul>	<p>1. Understand the nature of federalism in India. To comprehend the significance of constitution of India to students from all walks of life and help them to understand the basic concepts of Indian constitution.</p> <p>2. Study and analyses of the constitutional structures and related issues.</p> <p>3. So that students studying this course could have an idea about the Fundamental rights of the</p>

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<p>President and Prime Minister, —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha: Composition and functions; Speaker. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Compositions and functions. —</li><li>➤ Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism. —</li><li>➤ Power Structure in India: Role of Caste, class and patriarchy. —</li><li>➤ Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women's Movement.</li></ul>	<p>Indian citizens' and the role that the Indian political system plays in protecting and upholding these rights</p>
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## 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER

### CORE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE (POL-G-CC-T-3)

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ — The Importance and Scope of Comparative Government -Distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government – Development of Comparative Politics.</li><li>➤ Theories of Political Systems: Easton, Almond and Powell. —</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify the difference between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.</li><li>2. Identify the different types of Constitutional Systems</li><li>3. Study of key constitutional frameworks of foreign countries. It helps students to know the structure of</li></ol>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Typology of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential: UK &amp; USA, Federal and Unitary: Canada &amp; China. →</li><li>➤ Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems. →</li><li>➤ Parties Systems: One-party, two-party and multi-party systems. →</li><li>➤ Contemporary Debates on the nature of State: From State Centric security to human centric security &amp; the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.</li></ul>	various governments in the world and make a comparative study of them. They can analyze various contemporary problems and develop critical thinking like the ability to form arguments.
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## CORE COURSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE (POL-G-CC-T-4)

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Foundation of International Relations as an academic discipline. →</li><li>➤ Major approaches to the study of International Relations: (a) Liberal and Neo-Liberal (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye); (b) Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz); (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) , (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner) →</li><li>➤ Major concepts in International Relations: (a) National Power; (b) Balance of Power; (c) Collective Security, (d) Bipolarity, Unipolarity &amp; multi-polarity, (g) National Interest, (h) Globalization. →</li><li>➤ Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geopolitical, Economic, domestic and Strategic) – India's policy of Nonalignment - India's relations with U. S. A, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh. →</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the important theoretical approaches to international relations.</li><li>2. Understand the major concepts in International Relations.</li><li>3. Comprehend the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.</li></ol>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Cold War and Post- Cold War Era – Origins of Cold War- Phases of Cold War – End of Cold War and Collapse of Soviet Union – Post –Cold War Era and Emerging Centers of Power.</li></ul>	
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## 5TH SEMESTER

### DSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-DSE-T-1 (A)

CITIZENSHIP IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Classical conceptions of citizenship</li><li>➤ The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State –</li><li>➤ Citizenship and Diversity –</li><li>➤ Citizenship beyond the Nationstate: Globalization and global justice –</li><li>➤ The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the theories of citizenship and the historical development of the concept.</li><li>2. Develop an idea about citizenship as a practice in an increasingly globalizing world.</li><li>3. It would impart a vision to look citizenship beyond the nation state questions and further the question of global justice and cosmopolitan citizenship.</li></ol>

### DSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-DSE-T-1 (B)

PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Policy: Meaning, Scope and Importance – The emergence of Policy Sciences. –</li><li>➤ Models of Policy DecisionMaking.</li><li>➤ Policy making in India - Nehruvian Vision- – Pre and Post Liberalization period in India – Determinants of Public Policy in India. –</li><li>➤ Major Public Policies in India: a) Public Health; b) Education and c) Environment.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Be familiar with different public policies in India and their effectiveness.</li><li>2. Understand various theories and methods of understanding public policy and governance</li><li>3. Identify the different challenges to governance which has hampered effective implementation of the public policies</li><li>4. Also, may gain a comprehensive understanding of the details of policy development and implementation.</li></ol>

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<p>➤ Constraints and Challenges to Public Policy implementation in India: Economic, Political and Socio-Cultural.</p>	
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## 6TH SEMESTER

### DSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-DSE-T-2 (A)

UNDERSTANDING SOUTH ASIA	COURSE OUTCOME
<p>➤ South Asia as a region: Historical and Colonial Legacies - Geopolitical dimensions. —</p> <p>➤ Politics and Governance: a) Regime Types: Democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy; b) Emerging Constitutional practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka. —</p> <p>➤ Socio-Economic Issues: Identity politics and economic deprivation: Challenges and Impact (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka) —</p> <p>➤ Regional Issues and Challenges: a) SAARC: problem and prospects; b) Terrorism, c) Migration.</p>	<p>1. One could be acquainted with the historical legacies, geopolitics and the constitutional practices of important South Asian countries.</p> <p>2. Understand the nature of state system in various countries of South Asia.</p> <p>3. Identification and awareness about the identity problems, major environmental issues, process of regional issues and integration in South Asia.</p>

### DSE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-DSE-T-2 (B)

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	COURSE OUTCOME
<p>➤ India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power —</p> <p>➤ India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia —</p> <p>➤ India's Engagements with China —</p>	<p>1. Have an understanding of India's foreign policy preferences in the globalizing World and the pattern of India's engagements with global powers.</p> <p>2. Evolution of the foreign policy of India from</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies –</li><li>➤ India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment, Energy and Security Regimes.</li></ul>	<p>being a post-colonial country to being a country with regional and global aspirations</p> <p>3. India's stature and strategies in contemporary multipolar global scenario.</p>
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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-1 (A)

READING GANDHI	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Ways to read a text: a. textual; b. contextual –</li><li>➤ Hind Swaraj: a. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj. b. Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought. –</li><li>➤ Gandhi and modern India- a. Nationalism. b. Communal unity, c. Women's Question d. Untouchability, e. Education.</li></ul>	<p>1. To understand the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio- historical context.</p> <p>2. Acquaint with the social and political thought of Gandhi thoroughly. Studying different areas and knowing them in Gandhian perspective develops critical thinking among students.</p>

## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-1 (B)

NATIONALISM IN INDIA	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern interpretations.</li><li>➤ Colonial Rule in India and its impact: On agriculture, land relations, industry and administration system.</li><li>➤ Reform and Resistance: a. The Revolt of 1857 b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the</li></ul>	<p>1. Understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it.</p> <p>2. Understand and engage with the different ways in which colonialism and nationalism have been understood. It would develop an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives on the emergence and development of nationalism in India.</p>

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<p>new middle class in India.</p> <p>➤ Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Birth of INC &amp; Liberal constitutionalist phase, Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League b. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists</p>	<p>3. Engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time the study of social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence of India.</p>
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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-2 (A)

HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	COURSE OUTCOME
<p>➤ Understanding Social Inequality: Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.</p> <p>➤ Human Rights : Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants, Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights and the Indian Constitution, Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance Redressal mechanisms, Human Rights Movement in India.</p> <p>➤ Gender: Analyzing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History, Economic Development and Women, The issue of Women's Political Participation</p>	<p>1. In general, this course will be going to provide a broadened avenue for discussions on socio-political values viz; equality, justice, sustainability etc.</p> <p>2. It enables readers to understand human rights, gender and environment under one roof and provide one comprehensive theory to explain and describe it.</p> <p>3. Enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.</p> <p>4. Help us to assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.</p> <p>5. Help us to understand the measures that have been adopted to catalyze harmony by international organizations in general and the India in particular.</p>

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and Representation in India Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India, Women's Movements in India. — ➤ Environment: Environmental and Sustainable Development UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after; Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity Environment Policy in India, Environmental Movement in India.	
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## GE – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-GE-T-2 (B)

GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	COURSE OUTCOME
➤ Government and Governance: Concepts – Role of State in the Era of Globalization- State Market and Civil Society ➤ Governance and Development: Changing dimensions of Development – Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance. — ➤ Environmental Governance: Human – Environment Interaction – Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development — ➤ Local Governance: Democratic Decentralization in India- People's participation in Governance in India. ➤ Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices - Meaning and concept, E-governance in India- Case Studies – Corporate Social Responsibility, Citizens Charter and Right to Information.	1. The purpose is to familiarize students about the patterns of government and working of institutions in various countries in view of good governance. 2. Identify the different dimensions of governance, structure and process of Governance in India. 3. Identify the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

## SEC – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-SEC-T-1

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LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies - functionaries of rural and urban local governance.</li><li>➤ Legislative Process - How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations. →</li><li>➤ Legislative Committees: Types and role – Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.</li><li>➤ Budget Document: Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries. →</li><li>➤ Media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To familiarize the students with legislative process, administrative set up, personal administration and different tiers of governance in India.</li><li>2. To understand the basic requirements of peoples' representatives in policy making process such as law-making process in legislature, role of legislative consultants, framing of rules and regulations.</li><li>3. Will be able to understand continuity and change within the administrative working of different systems.</li><li>4. Understand the way in which the public power is exercised, and public resources are managed and expanded.</li><li>5. Understand the basic principles in public finance, accounting, and auditing that relate to public budgeting and the budgetary process.</li></ol>

## 4TH SEMESTER

### SEC – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-SEC-T-2

PUBLIC OPINION AND SURVEY RESEARCH	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Will comprehend how to conduct surveys and interpret their results. are and how to. This will provide data to evaluate theories of how people</li></ol>

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<p>political system, uses for opinion poll.→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Measuring Public Opinion: What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design, Methods and Types of Sampling- Non-Random Sampling (Quota, Purposive and Snowball sampling) – Random Sampling (Simple and Stratified)), Sampling error and non- response.</li><li>➤ Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview.</li><li>➤ Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity</li><li>➤ Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to quantitative data analysis, Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics.</li><li>➤ Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls, Politics of Interpreting Polls</li></ul>	<p>form opinions and answer to survey questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Identify the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies with special reference to India.</li><li>3. Understand how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, using statistical, graphical, and other analytic techniques.</li></ol>
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## SEC – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-SEC-T-3

DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS WITH LEGAL LITERACY	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Students can know about various protective mechanisms existing in our country and can work with various NGOs or social groups for protecting their interests.</li><li>2. Understand the structure and manner of</li></ol>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction – Provision relating to filing of an FIR, arrest, bail, search seizure Understanding the question of evidence procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws - dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights – Juvenile Justice- Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. →</li><li>➤ Anti-terrorist laws: Implication for security and human rights. Laws relating to cyber crimes.</li><li>➤ System of courts/ tribunals and their jurisdiction in India – criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals Alternate dispute such as Lokadalats, non-formal mechanisms.</li><li>➤ Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System – Legal Service Authorities Act and Right to Legal aid, ADR system – Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice – Fair Comment under Contempt Law.</li><li>➤ Human Rights - emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and Civil liberties groups- Role of Police and Executive in criminal law administration.</li></ul>	<p>functioning of the legal system in India, such as awareness about legal instruments like CrPC, IPC; rights regarding dowry, sexual harassment, violence against women, awareness about Consumer rights, RTI, antiterrorism legislations, laws relating to cyber-crimes, public interest litigation. They can know about various institutions giving protection to women, juveniles and like this.</p>
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## SEC – POLITICAL SCIENCE- POL-G-SEC-T-4

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	COURSE OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Understanding Conflict and Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation- Peace Building.</li></ul>	1. Explore the reasons for war and other dimensions of disputes, identify methods for resolving conflict and promote justice and basic

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Dimensions of Conflict: Ideological, Economic (Resource Sharing) and Socio-Cultural (Ethnicity, Religion and Gender).'</li><li>➤ Nature of Local, Sub-national and International Conflicts. → Techniques of Conflict Resolution: Negotiations.</li><li>➤ Trust building; Mediation: Skill Building and Active Listening; Track- I, II &amp; and Multi Track Diplomacy; Gandhian Methods</li></ul>	<p>human rights by various mechanisms of Trust building; Mediation: Skill Building and Active Listening; TrackI, II &amp; and Multi Track Diplomacy; Gandhian Methods.</p> <p>2. Explain in basic terms the role of transitional justice and memory politics in conflict management and peace building. 3. Learn how to conduct negotiations, mediate disputes and look for positive resolutions that can lead to peace.</p>
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