

SYLLABUS
DERGAON KAMAL DOWERAH COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS)
FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP)
[AS PER NEP 2020]



POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Recommended by Board of Studies in Political Science, D. K. D. C. (Autonomous), in its meetings held on 11.05.2026 and approved by the academic Council meeting held on 30.06.2026 and effective from the session 2026-2027)

PREAMBLE:

As recommended by the Board of Studies and approved by the Academic Council of Dergaon Kamal Dowerah College (Autonomous), the Department of Political Science works to implement the relevant components of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 for Four Years Undergraduate Programmes (FYUGP) under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). The following facts are taken into consideration while designing the basic structure of the FYUGP programme:

- a) Flexibility to switch between disciplines of study,
- b) Opportunity for learners to select courses of their interest across all disciplines,
- c) Flexible entry and exit options with UG certificates, UG diplomas, or Bachelor degrees depending on the number of credits earned,
- d) Flexibility for students to switch between institutions so they can engage in multi- and/or interdisciplinary learning,
- e) Flexibility to switch to alternative modes of learning,
- f) Knowledge required for self-employment initiatives, leadership qualities, public administration and entrepreneurship mindset,
- g) Ability for critical thinking, analytical reasoning and real-life problem solving,
- h) Capability to understand global issues, democratic values, multicultural competence and digital literacy,
- i) Capability in research skills, communication skills, community engagement, environmental awareness, responsibility and accountability.

INTRODUCTION:

The Four Years Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) syllabus of Political Science in the light of NEP-2020 consists of Major (MJ) disciplines, Minor (MN) disciplines, Multi-Disciplinary Generic Elective Courses (GEC), Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC), Value Added Courses (VAC), Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC), Research Methodology (RM), Dissertation (D) (Collection of Data, Analysis and Preparation of Report) and Major Electives (MJE).

The FYUGP degree programme offers certificates, diplomas and degrees as follows:

UG Certificate:

Certificate course consists of two Major disciplines, two Minor disciplines, two GEC, two AEC, two VAC and two SEC.

UG Diploma:

Diploma course consists of eight Major disciplines, four Minor disciplines, three GEC, two AEC, three VAC and three SEC.

3-year UG Degree:

3-year UG degree course consists of fifteen Major disciplines, six Minor disciplines, three GEC, two AEC, three VAC, three SEC, Community Engagement (NCC/NSS/Adult Education/Student Mentoring/NGO/Govt. Institutions, etc.) and Internship.

4-year Honours Degree:

4-year honours degree course consists of twenty Major disciplines, eight Minor disciplines, three GEC, two AEC, three VAC, three SEC, Community Engagement (CE) (NCC/NSS/Adult Education/Student Mentoring/NGO/Govt. Institutions, etc.), Internship (I), Research Methodology (RM), Dissertation/two MJE.

AIM:

The FYUGP Programme in Political Science is designed to develop students' understanding of political theories, institutions, governance systems, public policies, international relations and contemporary political issues. The programme enables students to think critically, analytically and democratically while understanding the functioning of political systems at local, national and global levels.

The programme exposes students to a wide range of concepts related to political thought, Indian government and politics, comparative politics, public administration, international relations, human rights, foreign policy, governance and public policy. It also aims to develop awareness about constitutional values, citizenship, democracy, social justice and global political developments.

The programme encourages students to develop research aptitude, communication skills, leadership qualities and decision-making abilities. It also helps students prepare for careers in teaching, civil services, public administration, law, journalism, political consultancy, social work, non-governmental organisations, research institutions and other related sectors.

The programme further aims to enhance interdisciplinary learning by integrating Political Science with subjects such as history, sociology, economics, public administration, law, media studies and environmental studies. It also promotes flexibility for students to move from one discipline to another, from one institution to another and to switch alternative modes of learning.

Programme Educational Objectives (PEO):

PEO 1: Fundamental Knowledge and Skills

Graduates will acquire comprehensive knowledge of political theories, political institutions, constitutional frameworks, public administration, governance systems and international politics, enabling them to pursue higher studies and professional careers in related fields.

PEO 2: Analytical and Critical Thinking

Graduates will develop analytical and critical thinking abilities required to examine political processes, evaluate public policies and analyse socio-political issues at local, national and global levels.

PEO 3: Application of Political Knowledge

Graduates will be capable of applying political concepts, democratic values and administrative principles in addressing contemporary political and social challenges.

PEO 4: Communication and Leadership

Graduates will be able to communicate political ideas effectively, both orally and in writing, and demonstrate leadership qualities, teamwork and participatory decision-making skills.

PEO 5: Ethical and Professional Responsibilities

Graduates will uphold constitutional values, ethical principles, social responsibility and professional integrity while contributing positively to society and democratic governance.

PEO 6: Lifelong Learning and Adaptability

Graduates will engage in lifelong learning to keep pace with emerging political developments, governance practices and changing societal needs.

PEO 7: Research and Innovation

Graduates will develop research aptitude and methodological skills necessary for conducting independent research and analysing political and social phenomena scientifically.

Teaching Learning Process:

The outcome-based approach demands a considerable transition from teacher-centric to learner-centric pedagogies, as well as from passive to active and participatory learning methods, especially in undergraduate education. The programme promotes systematic and sequential acquisition of knowledge and skills. It also focuses on practical understanding and awareness of the relationship between theory and practice in political and social life.

Teaching strategies include lectures, discussions, seminars, debates, presentations, use of textbooks and reference materials, e-learning tools, project works, field studies, Quiz, internship, community engagement, case studies, policy analysis, survey-based learning, research activities and other learner-centred approaches.

Assessment Methods:

A variety of assessment procedures appropriate for the discipline of Political Science will be used to determine students' progress in achieving the programme outcomes. Continuous evaluation will determine the final grade and will include both in-semester evaluation and end-semester examinations.

In-semester evaluation may consist of class tests, sessional examinations, assignments, presentations, seminars, field reports, project works, group discussions, quizzes and other activities as determined by the concerned teacher.

The following techniques will be used to evaluate how successfully students are achieving the learning outcomes: tutorials, written examinations, assignment-based evaluation, seminar presentations, viva voice, project reports, Quiz, internship reports, research-based activities, group discussions, community engagement activities and analytical writing exercises.

Questions Patterns:

- **In-Semester** (Unit Test) Question Paper will be set by the respective teacher and the Pattern will be notified in the classroom (**Full Marks:20**).
- Each **End-Semester** Question Paper will be set on the following Patterns (**Full Marks:60**):
 1. **Very Short Answer Questions: 1x6=6**
 2. **Short Answer Questions: 3x3=9**
 3. **Long Answer / Essay Type Questions: 9x5 =45**

**STRUCTURE OF FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP) AS PER
NEP-2020 IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR
DERGAON KAMAL DOWERAH COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

Semester	Course with Paper code	Title of the Paper	Credit
1 (FIRST)	PSC1MJ01	Understanding Political Theory	4
	PSC1MN01	Concepts and Debates in Political Science	4
	PSC1GEC01	Basics in Political Science	3
	AEC 1A/AEC1B	Any One: AEC1A: Assamese/ AEC1B: Alternative English	4
	PSC1SEC01	Legal Literacy	3
	VAC 1	Any one: VAC1A: Understanding India/ VAC1B: Health and Wellness	2
	Total		20
2 (SECOND)	PSC2MJ02	Indian Government and Politics	4
	PSC2MN02	Introduction to Indian Politics	4
	PSC2GEC02	Human Rights	3
	AEC 2	AEC: Language and Communication Skills (English) II	4
	PSC2SEC02	NGO Studies	3
	VAC 2	Environmental Education	2
	Total		20

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE DETAILED SYLLABUS OF FIRST SEMESTER

Course Title	: Understanding Political Theory
Course Code	: PSC1MJ01
Nature of Course	: Major
Total Credits	: 4
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

CO1: To understand the meaning, nature, importance, and evolution of Political Theory.

CO2: To examine the major approaches to Political Theory, including normative, historical, and empirical approaches.

CO3: To analyze the major traditions of Political Theory such as Liberalism, Contractarianism, Marxism, Feminism, and the Indian concept of Rajadharma.

CO4: To evaluate contemporary perspectives in Political Theory, including citizenship, multiculturalism, modernism, and postmodernism.

CO5: To assess the relationship between Political Theory and practice through the study of democracy, representation, participation, and development.

CO6: To develop critical and analytical understanding of political ideas and their relevance in contemporary political and social life.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Concepts of Political Theory What is Political Theory? Importance of Political Theory Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical, and Empirical Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory	12	3	15
II	Traditions of Political Theory Liberalism Contractarianism Marxism Feminism Indian Concept of Rajadharma	12	3	15
III	Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory Citizenship: Active and Passive, Liberal and Universal Citizenship Multiculturalism and Models of Multiculturalism	12	3	15

	Modernism and Postmodernism			
IV	Political Theory and Practice Democracy: Meaning, Evolution & Types Debates on Democracy: Representation and Participation Democracy and Development	12	3	15

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to understand the basic concepts, importance, approaches, and development of Political Theory.
- Students will be able to explain and compare major traditions and ideologies such as Liberalism, Contractarianism, Marxism, Feminism, and the Indian concept of Rajadharma.
- Students will be able to critically discuss contemporary perspectives like Citizenship, Multiculturalism, Modernism, and Postmodernism.
- Students will be able to analyze democratic concepts including representation, participation, and the relationship between democracy and development.
- Students will be able to apply theoretical knowledge to practical political issues and contemporary socio-political debates.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2		CO3	CO4	
Procedural knowledge			CO5			
Metacognitive knowledge						CO6

Modes of In-Semester Assessment

: 40Marks

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2–16.
- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17–36.
- Bellamy, R., & Mason, A. (Eds.). (2003). Political concepts. Manchester University Press.
- Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1–14.
- Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21–40.
- Gauba, O. P. (2007) An Introduction to Political Theory. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Gaus, Gerald F. and Chandran Kukathas (eds.): Handbook of Political Theory; Sage, 2004
- Heater, Derek., What is Citizenship? Polity Press, Cambridge, 1999
- Kymlicka, Will., Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1995
- Bhikhu Parekh: Rethinking Multiculturalism, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005
- Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012
- Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94–114.
- Bannett, J. (2004) 'Postmodern Approach to Political Theory', in Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (eds.) Handbook of Political Theory. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 46–54.
- Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106–128.
- Owen, D. (2003) 'Democracy', in Bellamy, R. and Mason, A. (eds.) Political Concepts. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 105–117.
- Arblaster, A. (1994) Democracy (2nd ed.). Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Roy, A. (2008) 'Citizenship', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 130–146.
- Brighouse, H. (2008) 'Citizenship', in Mc Kinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241–258.
- Dutta, Akhil Ranjan (2011) Political Theory: Issues and Debates. Guwahati: Arun Prakashan.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF FIRST SEMESTER

Course Title	: Concepts and Debates in Political Theory
Course Code	: PSC1MN01
Nature of Course	: Minor
Total Credits	: 4
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

- CO1:** To understand the meaning, nature, relevance, and decline of Political Theory and Political Science.
- CO2:** To examine the concepts of Liberty and Equality along with their various dimensions and forms.
- CO3:** To analyze the concepts of Justice and Rights including distributive justice, procedural justice, and different kinds of rights.
- CO4:** To evaluate the concepts of Democracy and Citizenship along with contemporary debates on globalization, political obligation, and civil disobedience.
- CO5:** To develop critical and analytical understanding of political concepts and their application in contemporary political life.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Political Theory What is Politics and Political Science? What is Political Theory? Relevance and Decline of Political Theory	12	3	15
II	Liberty and Equality: Meaning and Concepts Liberty: Negative Liberty and Positive Liberty, Freedom of Expression Equality: Types of Equality- Formal and Substantial Equality, Equality of Opportunity, Equality through differential treatment.	12	3	15
III	Justice and Rights: Meaning and Concepts Meaning and Kinds of Justice: Distributive and Procedural Justice, Indian Notion of Justice Concept of Rights: Natural Rights, Moral Rights and Legal Rights	12	3	15
IV	Democracy and Citizenship: Democracy: Meaning and Types Citizenship: Meaning and the Concept of Universal Citizenship, Debates: Globalisation and Citizenship, Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience.	12	3	15

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the meaning, relevance, and decline of Political Theory and Political Science.
- Students will be able to distinguish between different forms of Liberty and Equality and be able to explain their significance.
- Students will be able to critically discuss concepts of Justice and Rights including distributive justice, procedural justice, and legal rights.
- Students will be able to understand the meaning of Democracy and the concept of Universal Citizenship and also be able to analyze debates on Globalization and Citizenship, Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience.
- Students will be able to apply political concepts and theories to contemporary social and political issues.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2		CO3		
Procedural knowledge			CO5			
Metacognitive knowledge					CO4	

Modes of In-Semester Assessment**: 40Marks**

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Bhargava, R. (2008), 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.), Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2–16.
- Bhargava, R. (2008), 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.), Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17–36.
- Bellamy, R., & Mason, A. (Eds.). (2003). Political concepts. Manchester University Press.
- Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1–14.
- Roy, A. (2008), 'Citizenship', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.), Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 130–146.
- Brighouse, H. (2008), 'Citizenship', in McKinnon, C. (ed.), Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241–258.

- Heywood, A. (2012), Political Ideologies: An Introduction, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gauba, O. P. (2007), An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Dutta, A. R. (2011), Political Theory: Issues and Debates, Guwahati: Arun Prakashan.
- McKinnon, C. (ed.), Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF FIRST SEMESTER

Course Title	: Basics in Political Science
Course Code	: PSC1GEC01
Nature of Course	: GEC
Total Credits	: 3
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

CO1: To understand the meaning, scope, and basic concepts of Political Science including Liberty, Equality, Justice, and Rights.

CO2: To examine democratic institutions, forms of government, elections, party systems, and citizenship.

CO3: To analyze the basic features of the Indian Constitution including the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and structure of government.

CO4: To evaluate contemporary political issues such as human rights in the digital age, gender and political representation, and sustainable development.

CO5: To develop critical and analytical understanding of political institutions, constitutional values, and contemporary socio-political challenges.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Introduction to Political Science: Meaning and Scope Some Basic Concepts of Political Science -Liberty, Equality, Justice and Rights	6	3	15
II	Democracy and Political Institutions: Government: Types and Organs Democracy and Election Party System: Types and Role Citizenship: Universal Citizenship	8	4	15
III	Indian Constitution: Basic Features of Indian Constitution Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties Structure of the Government	8	4	15
IV	Contemporary Political Issues: Human Rights in the Digital Age Gender and Political Representation Environment and Sustainable Development	8	4	15

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the meaning, scope, and key concepts of Political Science.
- Students will be able to distinguish between different forms of government, democratic institutions, elections, and party systems.
- Students will be able to critically discuss the features of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and governmental structure.
- Students will be able to analyze issues relating to digital human rights, gender representation, and environmental sustainability.
- Students will be able to apply political and constitutional concepts to contemporary political and social issues.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2		CO3	CO4	
Procedural knowledge			CO5			
Metacognitive knowledge						

Modes of In-Semester Assessment**: 40Marks**

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2–16.
- Bhargava, R. (2008) 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17–36.
- Gauba, O. P. (2007) An Introduction to Political Theory. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Austin, G. (1999) Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation. New Delhi: Oxford
- Austin, G. (2004) Working of a Democratic Constitution of India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chakravarty, B. & Pandey, K.P. (2006) Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi: Sage.
- Chandra, B., Mukherjee, A. & Mukherjee, M. (2010) India after Independence. New Delhi: Penguin.

- S.Chaube(2009), the Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi: National Book Trust.
- R.Bhargava, (2008) ‘Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution’, in R.Bhargava(ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.
- Laxmikanth, M. (2022). Indian polity (7th ed.). Indian Polity. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education India
- Dutta, Akhil Ranjan (2011) Political Theory: Issues and Debates. Guwahati: Arun Prakashan.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF FIRST SEMESTER

Course Title	: Legal Literacy
Course Code	: PSC1SEC01
Nature of Course	: SEC
Total Credits	: 3
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

- CO1:** To understand the legal system in India, legal literacy, and the importance of access to justice.
- CO2:** To examine preliminary criminal procedures such as FIR, arrest, bail, search, and seizure.
- CO3:** To analyze laws relating to gender justice, consumer rights, and cyber-crimes in India.
- CO4:** To evaluate legal remedies and institutional mechanisms such as Lok-Adalats, Public Interest Litigation, and District Legal Services Authorities.
- CO5:** To develop practical legal skills in drafting complaints, FIRs, and understanding judicial and administrative remedies.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Legal System in India Legal Literacy and its importance An Introduction to the Legal System in India Alternate Dispute Mechanisms: Lok Adalats District Legal Services Authority	8	4	15
II	Preliminary Criminal Procedures Filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure	6	3	15
III	Laws relating to Gender, Consumer Rights, and Cyber Crimes Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and domestic violence Laws relating to Consumer Rights Laws relating to Cyber Crime	8	4	15
IV	Practical: a. What to do if you are arrested: if you are a Consumer with a Grievance; if you are a Victim of Sexual Harassment, Domestic Violence, Child Abuses, Ethnic and Religious Discrimination; Filing a Public Interest Litigation. How can you challenge Administrative Orders that Violate Rights, Judicial and Administrative Remedies? b. Using a Hypothetical Case: of (for example) Child Abuse or Sexual Harassment or any other Violation of	8	4	15

	Rights, Preparation of an FIR or writing a Complaint address to the appropriate Authority.			
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Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the structure of the legal system in India and the importance of legal literacy.
- Students will be able to describe criminal procedures relating to FIR, arrest, bail, search, and seizure.
- Students will be able to critically discuss laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment, domestic violence, consumer protection, and cyber-crimes.
- Students will be able to analyze legal remedies and institutional mechanisms available for protection of rights.
- Students will be able to prepare FIRs, complaints, and petitions relating to different violations of rights using practical case-based situations.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2		CO3		
Procedural knowledge			CO5		CO4	
Metacognitive knowledge						CO5

Modes of In-Semester Assessment

: 40Marks

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Sankaran, K., & Singh, U. (Eds.). (2007). Creating Legal Awareness. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Institute of Life Long Learning. (n.d.). Legal Literacy (Virtual Learning Material). Delhi University. Available at: vle.du.ac.in
- Multiple Action Research Group. (n.d.). Our Laws (Vols. 1–10). New Delhi. (Also available in Hindi).
- Indian Social Institute. (n.d.). Legal Literacy Series Booklets. New Delhi. (Also available in Hindi).

- Agarwala, S. K. (1985). Public Interest Litigation in India. K. M. Munshi Memorial Lecture (Second Series). New Delhi: Indian Law Institute.
- Sathe, S. P. (1993). Towards Gender Justice. Mumbai: Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University.
- Bajpai, A. (2003). Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Agnes, F. (1997). Law and Gender Equality. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sagade, J. (1996). Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study. Pune: ILS Law College.
- Wadhera, B. L. (2003). Public Interest Litigation: A Handbook. New Delhi: Universal.
- Aggarwal, N. (2002). Women and Law in India. New Delhi: New Century.
- Rao, P. C., & Sheffield, W. (2002). Alternate Dispute Resolution: What It Is and How It Works. New Delhi: Universal Law Books.
- Shukla, V. N. (2001). Constitution of India (10th ed., revised by M. P. Singh). Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
- Singh, P. (1981–82). Access to justice and the Indian Supreme Court. Delhi Law Review, 10–11, 156.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title	: Indian Government and Politics
Course Code	: PSC2MJ02
Nature of Course	: Major
Total Credits	: 4
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

- CO1:** To understand the formation, framing, and basic features of the Constitution of India.
- CO2:** To examine the Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution.
- CO3:** To analyze the structure and functions of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary in India.
- CO4:** To evaluate the concepts of federalism, centre-state relations, democratic decentralisation, and local self-government in India.
- CO5:** To develop critical and analytical understanding of constitutional governance, judicial processes, and federal practices in India.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per Week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution The Formation of the Constituent Assembly Framing of the Constitution Preamble Basic Structure of the Constitution Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	10	2	12
II	Organs of Government -I The Legislature: Parliament The Executive: President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	10	2	12
III	Organs of Government-II The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation (PIL)	10	2	12
IV	Federalism and Democratic Decentralisation in India Nature: Mixture of Federalism and Unitarianism, Centre-State Relations Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution of India Working of Federalism in India Local Self-Government in India	10	2	12

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the formation of the Constituent Assembly and the framing of the Indian Constitution.
- Students will be able to describe the significance of the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties.
- Students will be able to critically discuss the powers and functions of Parliament, Executive, Supreme Court, and High Courts.
- Students will be able to analyze judicial review, judicial activism, PIL, federalism, and centre-state relations in India.
- Students will be able to apply constitutional principles to understand democratic decentralisation and local self-government in India.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2				
Procedural knowledge			CO5	CO3		
Metacognitive knowledge					CO4	

Modes of In-Semester Assessment**: 40Marks**

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Bhargava, R. (2008). "Introduction: Outline of a political theory of the Indian constitution." In R. Bhargava (Ed.), Politics and ethics of the Indian constitution (pp. 1–40). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Austin, G. (2010). "The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in action." In The Indian constitution: Cornerstone of a nation (15th print, pp. 1–25). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Basu, D. D. (2012). Introduction to the constitution of India. New Delhi: LexisNexis.
- Chaube, S. C. (2009). The making and working of the Indian constitution. Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Austin, G. (2000). "The social revolution and the First Amendment." In Working a democratic constitution (pp. 69–98). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sibal, A. (2010). "From niti to nyaya." Seminar, 615, 28–34.

- Abbas, H., Kumar, R., & Alam, M. A. (2011). Indian government and politics. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Chandhoke, N., & Priyadarshi, P. (Eds.). (2009). Contemporary India: Economy, society, politics. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, K. P. (2006). Indian government and politics. New Delhi: Sage.
- Chandra, B., Mukherjee, A., & Mukherjee, M. (2010). India after independence. New Delhi: Penguin.
- Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2008). Indian politics: Contemporary issues and concerns. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
- Vanaik, A., & Bhargava, R. (Eds.). (2010). Understanding contemporary India: Critical perspectives. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Menon, N., & Nigam, A. (2007). Power and contestation: India since 1989. London: Zed Books.
- Austin, G. (1999). The Indian constitution: Cornerstone of a nation. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Austin, G. (2004). Working of a democratic constitution of India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.). (2010). Oxford companion to Indian politics. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Fadia, B. L., & Fadia, K. (2024). Indian government and politics (19th rev. ed.). Sahitya Bhawan.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE DETAILED SYLLABUS OF SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title	: Introduction to Indian Politics
Course Code	: PSC2MN02
Nature of Course	: Minor
Total Credits	: 4
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

- CO1:** To understand different approaches to the study of Indian Politics including Liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian perspectives.
- CO2:** To examine the basic features of the Constitution of India including the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- CO3:** To analyze the evolution, development, nature, and emerging trends of political parties and party systems in India.
- CO4:** To evaluate major issues in Indian Politics such as caste, gender, communalism, and secularism.
- CO5:** To develop critical and analytical understanding of Indian political processes, constitutional values, and contemporary political challenges.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian	12	3	15
II	The Constitution of India: Basic Features, Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	12	3	15
III	Political Parties and Party Systems in India: Evolution and Development Nature and Emerging Trends	12	3	15
IV	Issues in Indian Politics: Caste, Gender, Communalism and Secularism	12	3	15

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain Liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian approaches to the study of Indian Politics.
- Students will be able to describe the basic features and constitutional values embodied in the Indian Constitution.
- Students will be able to critically discuss the evolution, development, and changing trends of political parties and party systems in India.
- Students will be able to analyze issues relating to caste, gender, communalism, and secularism in Indian Politics.
- Students will be able to apply political theories and constitutional principles to contemporary

political and social issues in India.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge		CO2				
Conceptual knowledge	CO1			CO3	CO4	
Procedural knowledge			CO5			
Metacognitive knowledge						

Modes of In-Semester Assessment

: 40Marks

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Kashyap, S. C. (2021). Our constitution: An introduction to India's constitution and constitutional law. New Delhi: NBT Publications.
- Abbas, H., Kumar, R., & Alam, M. A. (2011). Indian government and politics. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Chandhoke, N., & Priyadarshi, P. (Eds.). (2009). Contemporary India: Economy, society, politics. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, K. P. (2006). Indian government and politics. New Delhi: Sage.
- Chandra, B., Mukherjee, A., & Mukherjee, M. (2010). India after independence. New Delhi: Penguin.
- Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2008). Indian politics: Contemporary issues and concerns. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
- Vanaik, A., & Bhargava, R. (Eds.). (2010). Understanding contemporary India: Critical perspectives. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Menon, N., & Nigam, A. (2007). Power and contestation: India since 1989. London: Zed Books.
- Austin, G. (1999). Indian constitution: Corner stone of a nation. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Austin, G. (2004). Working of a democratic constitution of India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.). (2010). Oxford companion to Indian politics. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Fadia, B. L., & Fadia, K. (2024). Indian government and politics (19th rev. ed.). Sahitya Bhawan.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE DETAILED SYLLABUS OF SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title	: Human Rights
Course Code	: PSC2GEC02
Nature of Course	: GEC
Total Credits	: 3
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

CO1: To understand the meaning, nature, importance, and evolution of Human Rights.

CO2: To examine international human rights frameworks such as the UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, and CEDAW.

CO3: To analyze Human Rights in the Indian context with reference to the Constitution and the National Human Rights Commission.

CO4: To evaluate major human rights issues in India relating to children, women, Dalits, LGBTQ communities, and digital privacy.

CO5: To develop critical and analytical understanding of human rights protection and contemporary human rights challenges.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Basics of Human Rights: Meaning, Nature, Importance Generations of Human Rights	6	3	15
II	Institutional Frameworks: UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR and CEDAW	8	4	15
III	Human Rights in the Indian Context: Human Rights and the Indian Constitution National Human Rights Commission- Formation, Powers and Functions	8	4	15
IV	Major Human Rights Issues in India: Child, Women, Dalit, LGBTQ Digital Privacy	8	4	15

Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the meaning, nature, importance, and generations of Human Rights.
- Students will be able to describe the institutional frameworks of international human rights conventions and declarations.
- Students will be able to critically discuss Human Rights in the Indian Constitution and the role of

the National Human Rights Commission.

- Students will be able to analyze major human rights issues concerning children, women, Dalits, LGBTQ communities, and digital privacy.
- Students will be able to apply human rights principles to contemporary social and political issues.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2		CO3		
Procedural knowledge			CO5			
Metacognitive knowledge					CO4	

Modes of In-Semester Assessment

: 40Marks

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List :

- Baxi, U. (2002). The future of human rights. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bêteille, A. (2003). Antinomies of society: Essays on ideology and institutions. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Shah, G. (1991). Social movements in India. Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Shah, N., & Gandhi, N. (1992). Issues at stake: Theory and practice in the contemporary women's movement in India. Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Gonsalves, C. (2011). Kaliyug: The decline of human rights law in the period of globalisation. New Delhi: Human Rights Law Network.
- Sen, A. (1999). Development as freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Donnelly, J., & Howard, R. (Eds.). (1987). International handbook of human rights. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
- Donnelly, J. (2005). Universal human rights in theory and practice. New Delhi: Manas.
- Gewirth, A. (1982). Human rights: Essays on justification and application. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Khan, M. A. (1995). Human rights and the Dalits. New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House.
- Agarwal, H. O. (2020). Human rights (17th ed.). Central Law Publications.

FOUR YEARS UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF SECOND SEMESTER

Course Title	: NGO Studies
Course Code	: PSC2SEC02
Nature of Course	: SEC
Total Credits	: 3
Distribution of Marks	: 60(End-Sem) + 40(In-Sem)

Course Objectives:

- CO1:** To understand the meaning, nature, types, and significance of NGOs, voluntary organizations, and civil society.
- CO2:** To examine the role of NGOs in development processes including rural development, women empowerment, health, education, and environmental protection.
- CO3:** To analyze the organization, management, funding, leadership, and accountability mechanisms of NGOs.
- CO4:** To evaluate the challenges faced by NGOs and the importance of transparency, project planning, and resource mobilization.
- CO5:** To develop practical skills in volunteerism, social work, community outreach, case study analysis, and field-based learning.

Unit	Contents	Instructional hours per week		Total Marks
		L	T	
I	Introduction to NGO Meaning and Nature of NGOs Difference between NGOs, Voluntary Organization and Civil Society Types of NGOs: Local, National and International NGOs	6	3	15
II	Role of NGOs in the Process of Development NGOs and Rural Development NGOs and Women Empowerment NGOs in Health and Education NGOs and Environmental Protection	8	4	15
III	Organization and Management of NGOs Formation and Registration of NGOs Sources of Funding and Resource Mobilization Leadership and Organizational Structure Project Planning and Report Writing Transparency, Accountability and Challenges before NGOs	8	4	15

IV	Practical Field Visit to a Local NGOs / Voluntary Organization Case Studies of Successful NGOs in India Community Outreach and Awareness Programmes Basic Skills in Volunteerism and Social Work	8	4	15
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Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

- Students will be able to explain the meaning, nature, and types of NGOs and distinguish them from voluntary organizations and civil society.
- Students will be able to describe the role of NGOs in rural development, women empowerment, health, education, and environmental protection.
- Students will be able to critically discuss NGO management, registration, funding, leadership, transparency, and accountability.
- Students will be able to analyze challenges faced by NGOs and evaluate their contribution to development and social welfare.
- Students will be able to apply practical skills in volunteerism, project planning, report writing, and community outreach programmes.

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Bloom's Taxonomy:

Knowledge dimension	Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyse	Evaluate	Create
Factual knowledge	CO1					
Conceptual knowledge		CO2			CO4	
Procedural knowledge			CO5	CO3		CO5
Metacognitive knowledge						

Modes of In-Semester Assessment

: 40Marks

1. Two Unit Test :10+10=20
2. Any two of the activities listed below :10+10=20
 - Group Discussion
 - Home Assignment
 - Fieldwork/Project
 - Viva-Voice
 - Quiz

Suggested Reading List:

- Abraham, A. (2003). Formation and Management of NGOs (3rd ed.). University Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- Lewis, D. (2001). Management of Non-Governmental Development Organizations (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Sundar, P. (n.d.). Business and Community: The Story of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. Sage Publications.
- Aggarwal, S. (2008). Corporate Social Responsibility in India. Sage Publications.
- Chandra, S. (n.d.). Guidelines of NGO Management in India. Kanishka Distributors.

