

# **SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **Course Objectives**

### **B.A. Semester 1**

#### **Course Name: An Introduction to Political Theory**

#### **Course No. UPSTC-101**

This course aims to familiarize students with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This includes important debates and key concepts like Rights, Justice, Liberty, and Equality which are building blocks of political analysis. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates. The student will be able to discern the conceptual debates which underlie political phenomena.

### **B.A. Semester 2**

#### **Course Name: Indian Government and Politics**

#### **Course No. UPSTC-201**

Indian polity describes the study of administrative system of Indian State. This includes constitutional framework, central government, system of government, state government, constitutional and non-constitutional bodies and working of the constitution. The Constitution of a country sets out the fundamental canons of governance to be followed in that country and also delineates the division of power, privileges and responsibilities between different organs of government. The course strives for a holistic comprehension of Indian Government and Politics.

### **B.A. Semester 3**

#### **Course Name: Comparative Government and Politics**

#### **Course No. UPSTC-301**

Comparative Government and Politics is the youngest discipline among the family of social sciences. As an academic discipline, it came into existence in the post Second –World War period. The comparative study of administrative system has grown up with the comparative study of cross-cultural and cross-national settings. This course presents a

comparative outlook of performance of government, concepts of comparative politics, theories of democracy and representation.

## **B.A. Semester 4**

**Course Name: International Politics**

**Course No. UPSTC-401**

This course introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century. Students are expected to learn about the keystones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same different perspectives, key concepts of national power, national interest and various instruments for the promotion of national interest.

## **B.A. Semester 5**

**Course Name: Western Political Thought**

**Course No. UPSTDSE-501**

The course aims at introducing students to the major themes of western political thought. This will be done by undertaking an in-depth study of the key thinkers of the tradition. The basic focus of this study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific terms. The course as a whole is meant to provide sense of the broad streams of western political thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and text. In this course, thinkers like Plato, Machiavelli, Aristotle, Mill and Marx – in the history of ideas and aim to evaluate their philosophy with reference to the context in which these grew. The interpretation of these thinkers will involve striking a balance between the text and the context and relate to the core ideas of each.

## **B.A. Semester 6**

**Course Name: Politics of Jammu and Kashmir**

**Course No. UPSTDSE-601**

This course provides a comprehensive introduction of the historical and constitutional background of Jammu and Kashmir. The student should familiarize with the state politics in India. To give them a brief overview of the constitutional structures. To highlight the government structure, political processes and should focused on contemporary problems, issues and debates in how these should be addressed.