

PG (POLITICAL SCIENCE)	
PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):	<p>PO1: To develop new knowledge and research training in all the varied sub-disciplines of Political Science including Political Theory, Indian Political Thought, International Relations, Comparative Politics, Indian Government and Politics, Public Administration and Human Rights.</p> <p>PO2: To develop analytical and empirical thinking skills and upraise their interaction and interrogation capabilities through various methods ranging from textual analyses, conducting seminar, group discussion, boosting their reading and learning habits.</p> <p>PO3: To encourage students and research scholars to apply theoretical knowledge to understand variant areas of political science and contribute their values for appropriate engagement in civic, political and international development as a whole.</p> <p>PO4: To facilitate an interdisciplinary approach for better understanding and engagement with India's social problems, inclusions/exclusions, situations and issues regarding development of the society.</p>
Programme Specific Outcomes	<p>PSO 1. The students will be able to understand, articulate and explain their core subjects of political science in a detailed manner.</p> <p>PSO 2. The students would experience a scenario from a social, economic, cultural, political and gender perspective.</p> <p>PSO 3. The students will be competent to conduct research rigorously on relevant issues, and apply the research findings effectively for the requirement of the society.</p> <p>PSO 4. The students will be enlightened about the career opportunities available in the fields of political science and outside it.</p> <p>PSO 5. The students will cultivate the spirit of good citizenship, discipline, tolerance, scientific temper, mutual respect, self-confidence and self-reliance in the minds of the students through various value-based orientation programmes.</p>
COURSE OUTCOME	

PSC- 101
**Modern Political
Theory**

- C1. Define The core principles and scope of Traditional Political Theory.
 - C2. Describe The evolution and key features of Modern Political Theory.
 3. Compare Traditional and Modern Political Theory approaches.
 4. Explain how political theory has developed over time.
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1. Explain Harold D. Laswell's view of politics as a decision-making process.
 2. Classify different societal values according to Laswell's theory.
 3. Identify the role of elites in the decision-making process.
 4. *Assess the impact of political groups on the decision-making process.
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1. **Describe** the key components of David Easton's Systems Theory.
 2. **Illustrate** the Input-Output Apparatus in political systems.
 3. **Compare** the Systemic-Persistence Model with other political system models.
 4. **Explain** Gabriel Almond's Structural-Functional Analysis of political systems.
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1. **Outline** Karl W. Deutsch's Systematic-homeostasis Model of Political Life.
 2. **Discuss** the key concepts of Lucian W. Pye's Political Development Theory.
 3. **Identify** the variables that influence political development.
 4. **Evaluate** the role of political culture in political development.

**PSC-102 INDIAN
POLITICAL
TRADITIONS**

****Module I****

1. ****Explain**** the key themes and nature of Indian Political Thought.
2. ****Compare**** Brahminic and Shamanic traditions in pre-colonial Indian political thought.
3. ****Distinguish**** between Islamic and Syncretic political traditions in pre-colonial India.
4. ****Analyze**** the contributions of Manu, Kautilya, Barani, and Kabir to Indian political thought.

****Module II****

1. ****Discuss**** the concept of Cultural Nationalism as presented by Vivekananda, Tagore, and Sri Aurobindo.
2. ****Explain**** Gandhi's principles of Non-violence and Satyagraha.
3. ****Describe**** the ideas of Swaraj and Sarvodaya in Gandhi's political thought.
4. ****Evaluate**** Gandhi's vision of Rama Rajya and its impact on Indian politics.

****Module III****

1. ****Outline**** the political thought of Pandita Ramabai and Savitribai Phule.
2. ****Describe**** J. Nehru's views on Nationalism and Internationalism.
3. ****Analyze**** Nehru's concept of Democratic Socialism.
4. ****Compare**** the political contributions of Pandita Ramabai and Savitribai Phule with those of Nehru.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** the principles of Hindutva as articulated by V.D. Savarkar and Deendayal Upadhyaya.
2. ****Explain**** the key aspects of Socialist Political Thought according to Ambedkar and Lohia.
3. ****Compare**** the views of J.P. Narayan and Periyar E.V. Ramasamy on socialism.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of Hindutva and Socialist political thought on modern Indian politics.

**PSC-103 WESTERN
POLITICAL THINKERS-I**

****Political Thought of Plato****

1. ****Describe**** Plato's concept of the ideal state as presented in "The Republic."
2. ****Explain**** the role and functions of the Philosopher King in Plato's governmental structure.
3. ****Outline**** Plato's system of Communism and its impact on his ideal state.
4. ****Evaluate**** Plato's concept of justice and provide a critical estimate of his political thought.

****Political Thought of Aristotle****

1. ****Explain**** Aristotle's model state, "the polity," and its evaluation and nature.
2. ****Describe**** the functions and structure of Aristotle's model state and his concept of citizenship.
3. ****Analyze**** Aristotle's views on slavery and revolution within his political theory.
4. ****Assess**** Aristotle's contributions to political science and provide a critical estimate of his political thought.

****Political Ideas of Niccolò Machiavelli****

1. ****Discuss**** Machiavelli's concept of the state and the separation of politics from ethics.
2. ****Analyze**** Machiavelli's views on political craft and governance.
3. ****Evaluate**** Machiavelli's influence as the first modern political thinker.
4. ****Provide**** a critical estimate of Machiavelli's political ideas and their relevance.

****Political Thought of Thomas Hobbes****

1. ****Describe**** Hobbes's concept of the social contract and its implications for state sovereignty.
2. ****Explain**** Hobbes's views on the relationship between the state and the individual.
3. ****Discuss**** Hobbesian individualism and its impact on his political theory.
4. ****Evaluate**** Hobbes's political thought and provide a critical assessment.

****Political Thought of John Locke****

1. ****Outline**** Locke's concept of the social contract and its implications for limited government.
2. ****Explain**** Locke's views on individualism and the role of the state.
3. ****Analyze**** the relationship between the state and the individual in Locke's political theory.
4. ****Provide**** a critical estimate of Locke's political thought and its impact.

****Political Thought of Jacques Rousseau****

1. ****Discuss**** Rousseau's concept of the social contract and the idea of the General Will.
2. ****Explain**** Rousseau's views on the state and its relationship with individuals.
3. ****Analyze**** Rousseau's impact on the concept of state-individual relationships.
4. ****Provide**** a critical estimate of Rousseau's political thought and its significance.

**PSC-104 PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION:
PRINCIPLES AND
THEORIES**

****Module I****

1. ****Explain**** the nature, scope, and importance of Public Administration and how it differs from Private Administration.
2. ****Describe**** the Comparative, Ecological, and Public Choice approaches to studying Public Administration.
3. ****Identify**** key differences between Public Administration and Private Administration.
4. ****Discuss**** the significance of various approaches in understanding the field of Public Administration.

****Module II****

1. ****Define**** the core principles and theories of organization and management.
2. ****Explain**** the concepts of hierarchy, span of control, and unity of command in organizational structure.
3. ****Discuss**** the roles of delegation, staff, and auxiliary agencies within an organization.
4. ****Analyze**** the nature and functions of management and how they influence organizational effectiveness.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy and its application in modern administration.
2. ****Explain**** the processes of recruitment, promotions, and training in bureaucratic organizations.
3. ****Outline**** the budgetary process in India, including preparation, enactment, and execution.
4. ****Discuss**** the role of the Controller and Auditor General in financial administration.

****Module IV****

1. ****Describe**** the instruments of governance and their roles in ensuring democratic governance.
2. ****Explain**** the institutional mechanisms that contribute to good governance.
3. ****Discuss**** the concept of equity and inclusiveness in social justice and its relevance to social welfare.
4. ****Analyze**** the management and administration of social welfare institutions.

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PSC-105 THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

****Module I****

1. ****Define**** the meaning, evolution, scope, and significance of International Politics as a field of study.
2. ****Explain**** key concepts in International Politics, including national interest, power, and diplomacy.
3. ****Discuss**** the importance of conflict resolution in the context of international relations.
4. ****Analyze**** how the nature and scope of International Politics impact global interactions.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** the main tenets of Liberal Theories of International Politics.
2. ****Compare**** and ****contrast**** Idealist and Realist theories in International Politics.
3. ****Explain**** Neo-Realist, Systems, Game, and Decision-Making theories and their relevance to international relations.
4. ****Assess**** the contributions of various Liberal theories to the understanding of international politics.

****Module III****

1. ****Discuss**** the principles of Critical Theory in International Politics.
2. ****Analyze**** the Marxist perspective on international relations and its impact on global politics.
3. ****Explain**** the key concepts of Post Modernism and Feminism in the context of International Politics.
4. ****Evaluate**** how alternative approaches provide different insights into international relations.

****Module IV****

1. ****Examine**** the continuity and changes in international politics over time.
2. ****Discuss**** the role of ethics in shaping international political decisions and policies.
3. ****Analyze**** how ethical considerations influence international relations and diplomacy.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of ethical issues on continuity and changes in international politics.

PSC-201 POLITICAL THEORY: ISSUES, IDEOLOGIES & DEBATES

Module I

1. **Define** the evolution, meaning, nature, and scope of Political Theory.
2. **Discuss** the reasons behind the decline and resurgence of Political Theory over time.
3. **Explain** how the scope and nature of Political Theory have changed throughout its evolution.
4. **Analyze** the factors contributing to the revival of Political Theory in contemporary contexts.

Module II

1. **Describe** the relevance and attributes of Civil Society and how it differs from Political Society and the State.
2. **Compare** and **contrast** Civil Society and the State in terms of their roles and functions.
3. **Outline** the main theories of the State, including Liberal, Neo-Liberal, Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Pluralist, Post-Colonial, and Feminist perspectives.
4. **Analyze** how different theories of the State provide varying insights into political structures and power dynamics.

Module III

1. **Discuss** the debates on rights, including the moral vs legal conception and the relationship between rights and duties.
2. **Explain** the theory of rights and its significance in political discourse.
3. **Compare** different conceptions of freedom, including autonomy, development, Swaraj, negative freedom, and positive freedom.
4. **Evaluate** how different theories of freedom impact political and social policies.

Module IV

1. **Discuss** the values of equality and the concept of "Equality of What?" in the context of political theory.
2. **Compare** formal equality with substantive equality and their implications for social justice.
3. **Analyze** the concept of equality of opportunity and its impact on societal structures.
4. **Evaluate** the debates on justice, including Consequentialist vs Deontological approaches, Justice as Fairness, and the Communitarian vs Feminist perspectives.

**PSC-202 WESTERN
POLITICAL THINKERS-
II**

****Module I****

1. ****Describe**** Jeremy Bentham's concept of Utilitarianism and its implications for political theory.
2. ****Explain**** Bentham's theory of state and government and how it influences political thought.
3. ****Evaluate**** the strengths and weaknesses of Bentham's political thought in a critical context.
4. ****Discuss**** John Stuart Mill's theory of state, his concept of representative government, and his views on liberty.

****Module II****

1. ****Outline**** G.W.F. Hegel's theory of state and the relationship between the state and the individual.
2. ****Provide**** a critical estimate of Hegel's political thought and its impact on political theory.
3. ****Describe**** T.H. Green's theory of state and his views on the relationship between the state and the individual.
4. ****Evaluate**** the contributions and limitations of T.H. Green's political thought.

****Module III****

1. ****Explain**** Karl Marx's concepts of economic determinism, dialectical materialism, and surplus value.
2. ****Discuss**** Marx's theory of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3. ****Analyze**** Marx's vision of the Communist Society and provide a critical estimate of his political thought.
4. ****Describe**** Lenin's theory of the Communist State and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Lenin's political thought.

****Module IV****

1. ****Outline**** Harold J. Laski's theory of the state and his views on the relationship between the state and the individual.
2. ****Evaluate**** Laski's contributions to political thought and provide a critical assessment of his theories.
3. ****Describe**** John Rawls's theory of state and government, and his views on the relationship between the state and the individual.
4. ****Discuss**** the strengths and limitations of Rawls's political thought in a critical context.

**PSC -203
ADMINISTRATIVE
THEORY**

****Module I****

1. ****Define**** the nature, scope, and approaches to the study of Public Administration, highlighting differences between Traditional and New Public Administration.
2. ****Discuss**** the Politics-Administration dichotomy and its relevance to Public Administration.
3. ****Explain**** the concept of New Public Management and its role in Public Administration.
4. ****Analyze**** the role of Public Administration in both developed and developing countries.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** the Decision-Making Theory of Herbert Simon and its impact on Administrative Behaviour.
2. ****Explain**** the concepts of leadership as proposed by Likert and Peter Drucker.
3. ****Discuss**** Maslow's theory of motivation and its application in administrative management.
4. ****Compare**** different approaches to administrative management and their implications for organizational effectiveness.

****Module III****

1. ****Outline**** the concept, scope, and significance of Development Administration.
2. ****Discuss**** the Liberal-Democratic, Marxian, and Gandhian approaches to Development Administration.
3. ****Analyze**** the features, problems, and prospects of Development Administration in developed states.
4. ****Evaluate**** the challenges and opportunities of Development Administration in developing countries.

****Module IV****

1. ****Describe**** the nature, scope, and significance of Comparative Public Administration.
2. ****Explain**** F.W. Riggs's model for comparing administrative systems.
3. ****Discuss**** the nature and importance of delegated legislation in Administrative Law.
4. ****Outline**** the roles of administrative adjudication and administrative tribunals in ensuring effective governance.

**PSC-204 EMERGING
ISSUES IN
CONTEMPORARY
INDIAN POLITICS**

****Module I****

1. ****Describe**** the major perspectives on Indian politics, including Liberal, Marxist, Subaltern, and Feminist approaches.
2. ****Analyze**** how caste, tribe, religion, region, and language influence the politics of identities in India.
3. ****Discuss**** the implications of these perspectives for understanding Indian political dynamics.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of identity politics on Indian political processes and policies.

****Module II****

1. ****Outline**** the nature of the Indian state and its approach to development planning.
2. ****Explain**** the New Economic Policy and its effects on growth and human development in India.
3. ****Discuss**** the role of social movements, such as Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmer, and Labour movements, in shaping Indian politics.
4. ****Assess**** the impact of development planning and economic policies on social and economic development in India.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** the role of civil society groups, including non-party social formations, NGOs, social action groups, and anti-corruption movements.
2. ****Analyze**** the regionalization of Indian politics, focusing on the reorganization of states and the role of sub-state regions.
3. ****Discuss**** the significance of state and regional disparities and the demand for new states in India.
4. ****Evaluate**** how regional and civil society dynamics influence Indian political and economic structures.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** the ideologies and social bases of political parties in India, including national and state parties.
2. ****Explain**** the processes of electoral politics in India, including participation, contestation, and representation.
3. ****Analyze**** emerging trends in Indian electoral politics and their implications for democracy.
4. ****Evaluate**** the role of political parties and electoral processes in shaping Indian political landscape.

**PSC- 205
CONTEMPORARY
THEMES ON
INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

****Module I****

1. ****Analyze**** the post-Cold War world order and its impact on global politics.
2. ****Compare**** and ****contrast**** unipolar and multipolar world structures in the context of international relations.
3. ****Discuss**** the rise of civil society and diaspora and their influence on global and domestic politics.
4. ****Evaluate**** how shifts in global power dynamics affect international cooperation and conflict.

****Module II****

1. ****Explain**** the role of global economic governance institutions such as the World Bank (W.B.), International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.), and World Trade Organization (W.T.O.).
2. ****Discuss**** the significance of international alignments like G-8, BRICS, and G-77 in global economic and political strategies.
3. ****Analyze**** the impact of these economic organizations and alignments on global trade and economic policies.
4. ****Assess**** how global economic governance structures influence international economic relations.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** the arms race and the major efforts toward arms control and disarmament.
2. ****Explain**** the objectives and impact of international non-proliferation efforts, including the NPT, CTBT, MTCR, and treaties on chemical and biological weapons.
3. ****Discuss**** the role of deterrence in international security and its implications for global stability.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of various arms control and disarmament agreements in reducing global security threats.

****Module IV****

1. ****Define**** international terrorism, including its meaning, threats, and the global response to terrorism.
2. ****Discuss**** the global war on terrorism and its impact on international relations and security policies.
3. ****Explain**** key human rights issues and the realities and concerns surrounding them in the global context.
4. ****Analyze**** how international terrorism and human rights concerns influence global governance and international cooperation.

**CONTEMPORARY
POLITICAL THOUGHT**

****Module I****

1. ****Discuss**** Hannah Arendt's concepts of Civic Republicanism and Totalitarianism and their implications for political theory.
2. ****Explain**** Frantz Fanon's analysis of colonialism through phenomenology and its impact on post-colonial thought.
3. ****Analyze**** the relationship between Arendt's theories and contemporary political systems.
4. ****Evaluate**** the influence of Fanon's work on discussions of colonialism and identity.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** John Rawls's theory of Political Liberalism and its concept of Justice as Fairness.
2. ****Explain**** how Rawls's principles contribute to discussions on political philosophy and justice.
3. ****Discuss**** Michael Sandel's critique of Rawls's Procedural Republic and the idea of The Unencumbered Self.
4. ****Evaluate**** the strengths and weaknesses of Sandel's and Rawls's approaches to justice and political theory.

****Module III****

1. ****Outline**** Charles Taylor's theory of The Politics of Recognition and its relevance to contemporary identity politics.
2. ****Explain**** Ronald Dworkin's argument in *Taking Rights Seriously* and its impact on legal and political philosophy.
3. ****Discuss**** David Held's views on Democracy from the City-State to a Cosmopolitan Order.
4. ****Analyze**** how Taylor's, Dworkin's, and Held's theories contribute to modern debates on democracy, recognition, and rights.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** Bhiku Parekh's concepts of Equality of Differences and their implications for national culture and multiculturalism.
2. ****Explain**** Parekh's views on the role of national culture in multicultural societies.
3. ****Describe**** Michael Walzer's idea of Civil Society and its impact on political theory and practice.
4. ****Evaluate**** the contributions of Parekh and Walzer to discussions on multiculturalism and civil society.

SOCIOLOGY

****Module I****

1. ****Define**** political sociology, including its origin, development, and scope, and discuss various approaches to studying it.
2. ****Explain**** the concepts of influence, power, and authority, and describe Dahl's measurement scheme of power.
3. ****Discuss**** Weber's typology of authority and its relevance to understanding political structures.
4. ****Analyze**** the impact of influence and power on political dynamics.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** Almond's typology of political culture and its implications for political analysis.
2. ****Discuss**** the relationship between political culture and political structures.
3. ****Explain**** the different forms of political socialization and the roles of political socializers.
4. ****Analyze**** the significance of political socialization in shaping political attitudes and behaviors.

****Module III****

1. ****Outline**** the typology of political participation and identify its various forms.
2. ****Discuss**** the determinants of political participation and their impact on democratic engagement.
3. ****Explain**** the classical elitist theory and its views on political power structure.
4. ****Compare**** elitism and pluralism as theories of political power structure.

****Module IV****

1. ****Define**** political communication and analyze Almond's contributions to its study.
2. ****Discuss**** the functions and structures of political communication and their roles within political systems.
3. ****Explain**** the concept of political modernization and its impact on politics.
4. ****Analyze**** Samuel P. Huntington's analysis of political modernization and its relevance to contemporary political systems.

**PSC-303 INDIAN
POLITICAL SYSTEM:
INSTITUTIONAL
DYNAMICS**

****Module I****

1. ****Discuss**** the role of caste, tribe, religion, and language in shaping the social infrastructure of the Indian polity.
2. ****Analyze**** the themes and emerging trends in Indian political culture.
3. ****Explain**** different types of political culture in India and their significance.
4. ****Evaluate**** how social factors influence political behavior and attitudes in India.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** the process of interest aggregation in Indian politics and the role of major national political parties like the Indian National Congress, BharatiyaJanata Party, and Communist Party of India.
2. ****Discuss**** the role and significance of regional political parties in the Indian political landscape.
3. ****Identify**** major issues and problems faced by federal parties in India.
4. ****Evaluate**** the prospects and challenges for federal parties in India.

****Module III****

1. ****Explain**** the roles and functions of the President and Prime Minister in the Indian political system.
2. ****Discuss**** the functions and responsibilities of the Indian Parliament as the legislative body.
3. ****Analyze**** the role of the Supreme Court in adjudicating and protecting the Constitution.
4. ****Evaluate**** the judicial culture and its impact on constitutional governance in India.

****Module IV****

1. ****Describe**** the electoral process in India, including voting behavior and the need for electoral reforms.
2. ****Discuss**** the challenges of nation-building in India and the prospects for political development.
3. ****Analyze**** the factors influencing political development and nation-building in India.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of electoral reforms in improving the democratic process in India.

**PSC-304 DEMOCRACY
AND HUMAN RIGHTS
IN INDIA**

****Module I****

1. ****Define**** the concept of human rights from both Western and Third World perspectives.
2. ****Discuss**** the national and international dimensions of human rights and their implications for global governance.
3. ****Analyze**** the differences and similarities between human rights frameworks in Western and Third World contexts.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of international human rights mechanisms in addressing global issues.

****Module II****

1. ****Explain**** the constitutional and legal framework for human rights in India, including Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
2. ****Discuss**** the key issues and challenges faced by various groups such as disabled persons, castes, tribes, women, minorities, children, and the elderly in the context of human rights in India.
3. ****Analyze**** how India's legal framework addresses human rights issues and its effectiveness in protecting marginalized groups.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of constitutional and legal measures on human rights protection in India.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** the roles of different state institutions, including the police, administration, army, and paramilitary forces, in responding to human rights issues.
2. ****Discuss**** affirmative action strategies and other developmental policies aimed at supporting weaker sections of society.
3. ****Analyze**** the effectiveness of state responses to human rights concerns and the challenges involved.
4. ****Evaluate**** the role of affirmative action in promoting social justice and human rights.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** the role of civil society in promoting and protecting human rights, focusing on media, public opinion, new social movements, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
2. ****Explain**** the functions and impact of democratic institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in safeguarding human rights.
3. ****Analyze**** the interaction between civil society and democratic institutions in addressing human rights issues.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of civil society and democratic institutions in advancing human rights protections.

PSC-305 INDIA AND

ANDADMINISTRATION

****Module I****

1. ****Explain**** the evolution of global governance and the role of international organizations in shaping global politics.
2. ****Discuss**** the formation, structure, and ultimate failure of the League of Nations and its impact on international relations.
3. ****Analyze**** how the League of Nations' failures influenced the creation and development of future international organizations.
4. ****Evaluate**** the lessons learned from the League of Nations that shaped the establishment of modern international governance structures.

****Module II****

1. ****Describe**** the evolution of the United Nations (UNO), its main organs, and their functions.
2. ****Discuss**** the changing role of the United Nations in the post-Cold War era, including its adaptations and challenges.
3. ****Analyze**** the effectiveness of the UNO in addressing global issues since the end of the Cold War.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of recent global changes on the operations and influence of the UNO.

****Module III****

1. ****Explain**** the concept of regionalization in international politics and its significance.
2. ****Discuss**** the roles and functions of regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IOR).
3. ****Analyze**** the impact of regional organizations on global politics and their interactions with international institutions.
4. ****Evaluate**** the successes and challenges faced by these regional organizations in promoting cooperation and addressing regional issues.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** the challenges and prospects for military alliances in the post-Cold War era, including their relevance and strategic roles.
2. ****Analyze**** the impact of global terrorist actors on international security and military alliances.
3. ****Explain**** the strategies adopted by military alliances to address the evolving threats posed by terrorism.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of military alliances in countering global terrorism and maintaining international security.

**PSC-403 RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

****Module I****

1. ****Define**** the nature of the scientific method and its application to social research, including the challenges of maintaining objectivity.
2. ****Discuss**** the ethical considerations that must be addressed throughout the research process in social research.
3. ****Analyze**** how the scientific method influences the design and execution of social research studies.
4. ****Evaluate**** the impact of objectivity on the validity and reliability of social research findings.

****Module II****

1. ****Explain**** the process of reviewing literature and its significance in formulating a research problem.
2. ****Discuss**** the role and importance of hypotheses in social research, including different types of hypotheses.
3. ****Analyze**** the process of formulating a research problem based on literature review and hypothesis development.
4. ****Evaluate**** how hypotheses guide the direction and scope of social research.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** the methods of data collection including participant and non-participant observation, and case studies.
2. ****Discuss**** the use of content analysis and its application in social research.
3. ****Explain**** the interview method and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as tools for gathering qualitative data.
4. ****Evaluate**** the strengths and limitations of different data collection methods in social research.

****Module IV****

1. ****Explain**** the process of constructing research tools such as schedules and questionnaires, including the roles of mailed questionnaires.
2. ****Discuss**** the steps involved in pre-testing and pilot studies and their importance in research tool development.
3. ****Analyze**** the methods of quantitative data analysis and how they are applied in social research.
4. ****Evaluate**** the process of preparing and writing a research report, including the key steps and elements involved.

****Module I****

1. ****Describe**** the evolution of Indian administration from the ancient and Mughal periods to the colonial and post-colonial periods, focusing on changes and continuities.
2. ****Explain**** the structure of Indian administration at the Centre, State, and District levels, highlighting key functions and relationships.
3. ****Analyze**** the impact of historical developments on the current administrative structure of India.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of the Indian administrative system in managing continuity and change across different historical periods.

****Module II****

1. ****Discuss**** the significance of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts and the PESA Act, 1996, in enhancing local and urban governance in India.
2. ****Explain**** the challenges faced by local and urban governance in the context of these amendments and acts.
3. ****Analyze**** the impact of globalization, liberalization, and privatization on Indian administration.
4. ****Evaluate**** the role of civil society in shaping and responding to changes in Indian administration due to globalization.

****Module III****

1. ****Describe**** the roles and functions of key commissions in India, including the Union Public Services Commission, Planning Commission, Election Commission, Finance Commission, and National Human Rights Commission.
2. ****Discuss**** the public sector reforms in India, including the evolution, forms, and challenges related to autonomy and accountability.
3. ****Analyze**** the impact of public sector reforms on the efficiency and effectiveness of Indian administration.
4. ****Evaluate**** the effectiveness of various commissions and reforms in addressing administrative challenges in India.

****Module IV****

1. ****Discuss**** key issues in Indian administration, including the roles of political and permanent executives, and the importance of integrity in administration.
2. ****Explain**** the functions and significance of the Lokpal and Lokayukta in promoting accountability and transparency.
3. ****Analyze**** the role of people's participation in administration and its impact on governance.

	<p>4. Evaluate the policy-making process in public administration, including policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.</p>
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