

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: COURSE OUTCOME/PROGRAMME  
OUTCOME/ PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME**

**COURSE OUTCOME (UG)**

**1. POLITICAL THEORY I&II**

CO1- Analysing what is Politics and explaining the approaches to the Study of Political Science – Normative, Behavioural, Modern, Understanding the nature and scope of political theory.

CO2- Assessing the theories of State (Origin, Nature, Functions): Contract, Liberal and Marxist Theories.

CO 3- Understanding the basic concepts of Liberty, Equality, Rights and Justice.

CO 4-Understanding Basic concept and Theories of Democracy: Liberal , Elite.

CO5- Analysing Marx’s concept of Freedom and Democracy: Nature, Features and Critique.

CO6- Describe the Rights and Duties of Citizens.

CO7- To Understand the concept of Social Change, Political Socialization, Political Culture.

**2. INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS, INDIAN POLITICS**

CO 1- Introducing the Indian Constitution with a focus on the role of the Constituent Assembly and examining the essence of the the Preamble.

CO 2- Examining the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian citizens with a study of the significance and status of Directive Principles.

CO 3- Assessing the nature of Indian Federalism with focus on Union-State Relations.

CO 4- Critically analyzing the important institutions of the Indian Union: the Executive: President; Prime Minister, Council of Ministers; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; The legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Speaker, Committee System, State Legislature, The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Court: composition and functions- Judicial Activism

CO 5- Critically evaluating the Indian Party system – its development and looking at the ideology of dominant national parties.

CO 7- Evaluating the role of various forces on Indian politics: religion; language; caste; tribe; regionalism; business; working class and peasants.

CO 8- Evaluating the Electoral Process in India with focus on the Election Commission: Composition, Functions and Role

CO 9- Investigating the New Social Movements since the 1970s: environmental movements, women’s movement and human rights movement.

**3. COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

CO 1- To impart skill to analyse in a comparative way political developments across world in the light of various theories.

CO 2- To understand the comparative analysis of various government or political system of the Countries like USA, UK.

CO 3-To familiarize the students basic features about the constitutions of major political systems.

CO 4- Students understand the significance of the comparative Methodology.

CO 5- Student enables to understand the dynamics of domestic politics across the countries.

CO 6- Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relations as an autonomous academic discipline.

CO7- Approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, idealism.

CO 8-Studying the developments in third world countries in post world war II era like NAM: Relevance, ASEAN, SAFTA and SAARC.

## **COURSE OUTCOME (PG)**

### **FIRST SEMESTER**

#### **Course I: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I**

This paper aims to introduce to the students to the major themes of western political thought. This will be done by undertaking an in-depth study of the key thinkers of this tradition. This paper has the Ability to contextualize the concepts and ideas as well as philosophical connections with more specialized domains of Political Science.

#### **Course II: KEY CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

The course aims at introducing students to the key concepts which are the building blocks of political analysis. Each concept will be studied in terms of the main debates over its nature and scope in the discipline and its relationship with other concepts. After doing this course, the student will be able to discern the conceptual debates which underlie political phenomena.

#### **Course-III - Indian Politics: Institutions at Work (compulsory)**

Recently India has witnessed a major thrust in the study of India's political and economic processes. An important component of many such studies has been to refer to the relevant constitutional and institutional aspects. Such studies, sensitive to the constitutional experiences of a 'new democracy', have enriched themselves by undertaking an in-depth analysis of the way the constitutional provisions have been put into practice and also by making an attempt to explore the core ideas that guided the constitution-makers during the deliberations in the Constituent Assembly. The paper aims at making the students aware of the text of the Constitution of India, important debates and the way the institutions have worked over the last more than six and half decades.

#### **Course IV: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

The purpose of this paper is to provide an historical overview of major developments in International Relations since the beginning of the twentieth century. Students know a brief history of International relations and Contemporary political issues. They understand the importance of International and regional organizations like UN, SARRC, ASEAN, EU etc.

### **SECOND SEMESTER**

### **Course V: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (II)**

This paper aims to introduce to the students the major themes of western political thought. For this purpose, the paper undertakes a study of the key thinkers of this tradition like Jeremy Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, Herbert Marcuse, Hannah Arendt, John Rawls.

### **Course VI: Comparative Politics I: Understanding Advanced Industrialised Societies**

The course outcome of the course is to familiarize students with recent debates and theories concerning advanced industrial societies, and this will be undertaken in a comparative framework.

### **Course VII: INDIAN POLITICS: POLITICAL PROCESSES (Compulsory)**

This course introduces the students to politics in India as it has evolved after decolonization. The themes discussed during the course will be those that are crucial to the understanding of the way political processes in the largest democracy of the world unfold in varying forms. The paper takes up the issues for discussion related to the way democratic politics in India has evolved and been shaped in an underdeveloped, multi-ethnic setting along the lines of caste, class, and linguistic and religious identities. It also focuses on the way India's democratic state has fared in promoting economic development, both growth and equity.

### **Course-VIII: Theories of International Relations**

The outcome of this course is to provide a comprehensive overview of the major theories in IR, covering the entire disciplinary spectrum from mainstream approaches such as realism, liberalism and constructivism to critical approaches such as post colonialism, postmodernism and feminism. Whereas the course content remains largely theoretical, both historical and contemporary practices are taken as illustrative examples, particularly illuminating non-Western perspectives. This course is expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' International Relations that is inclusive of non-Western perspectives and traditions.

## **THIRD SEMESTER**

### **Course IX: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I (Compulsory)**

The paper aims to introduce students to different discourses in the domain of Indian Political Thought. It includes historical roots, medieval socio-cultural traditions, renaissance and nationalist narratives.

### **Course X: COMPARATIVE POLITICS (II): UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPING SOCIETIES (Compulsory)**

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with key issues and debates in comparative politics with special reference to developing societies.

### **Course XI: Option (g): PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW-I**

This paper introduces the students to the fundamentals and various other aspects of Public International Law. Students enable to know the origin and development of international law meaning nature scope and sources of international law. Students enable to understand relationship between international law and national law, law of neutrality and rights and duties of neutral powers.

## **Course XII: Option (h): PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

This paper will introduce students to different aspects of public administration with special reference to India. As a Public Administrator the political science post graduate with his Knowledge can play an important role in decision – making and implementation of policies.

### **FOURTH SEMESTER**

#### **Course XIII: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II (Compulsory)**

The paper introduces the major themes of Indian Political Thought particularly during the Indian National Movement through a study of the contribution of key thinkers during this period.

#### **Course XIV: FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA (Compulsory)**

The course tries to underline the changes, which the shifting nature of world order has induced into the more enduring elements and themes of Indian foreign policy. At the same time, India's growing assertion on the world stage as an important international actor is assessed in the light of its role in various global regimes. This course improves the knowledge and information of students about foreign policy of India. They will be able to understand the objectives of Indian Foreign Policy, its Internal and External determinants and relations between India and its neighboring countries

#### **Course XV: Option (c): DECENTRALIZED GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

The outcome of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of decentralized and democratic governance in India, both theoretically and at the level of institutional functioning at the local level. The emphasis of the course is on the process of democratic governance in both at the grassroots.

#### **Course XVI: Option (f) : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW-II**

This paper introduces the students to certain specific subjects and the recent trends of Public International Law.

### **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

**PO1-Political Science and Society:** Understanding the inter relationship between policy decisions and its effects on society. This is achieved through a comprehensive teaching of the practice of public administration in India.

**PO2-Critical Thinking:** The ability to analyse and predict socio political phenomena based on the study of existing socio economic determinants and past experiences. This goal is achieved by training students in the different methods and tools of investigation such as empirical research methods, survey research and data analysis of subject responses.

**PO3 - Effective Citizenship:** The course curriculum inculcates among students a basic understanding of the rights and duties of citizenship and thereby to act as responsible citizens through the observation of important days such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Constitutional Day.

**PO4 - Communication:** Establishment of linkages between academics and civil society at large so as to successfully address socio political problems. The fortnightly wall journal is a

means for keeping the entire student population up to date with political occurrences both global and domestic. Debates, Extension Lectures and presentations are also regularly organised on relevant themes and participation is sought from experienced resource persons.

**PO5- Individual and Team Work:** Function effectively as an individual and as a member/leader in different social settings. This aim is achieved through team research and presentations, especially inter college student seminars and also by participating in the District Youth Parliament competition.

**PO6- Academic Study:** The Political Science degree furnishes the students with a unique multidisciplinary approach in social sciences and prepares them for further academic study and for careers in the public and the private sector.

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**

**PSO 1** - Understanding the nature and developments in national and international politics

**PSO2** - Analysing the Indian constitutional provisions, major legislations and reforms.

**PSO3-** Critical evaluation of social, economic and political variables for a proper understanding of the plurality of Indian society.

**PSO4** - Encouraging a comprehensive, comparative understanding of specific world constitutions such as UK, USA, China, Russia, Switzerland and France.

**PSO5** - Developing knowledge of administrative studies with special reference to Indian administrative structures and practices.

**PSO6** - Examining India's foreign relations with her neighbours and great powers

**PSO7** -Use of case study method for analysing the working of important international and regional organisations like UN, EU, ASEAN etc.