

Department of Political Science

Programme Outcome, Programme Specific Outcome, Course Outcome and Learning Outcome

BA (Political Science)	
Programme Outcome	<p>The BA Political Science Course is a Credit Based Semester Scheme , spreaded over six semesters for BA.The objective of the course is to provide a firm grounding in the subject , imbibe analytical skills and to develop a realistic and pragmatic perspective on the local, national , regional and international issues that figure in the syllabus. The syllabus has been updated. Many new and innovative papers are being offered in keeping with the changing times and circumstances, as well as the larger societal needs.</p> <p>The department is dedicated to promote teaching in diverse fields of political science including Core Concepts of Political Science , Understanding Political Theory , Public Administration: Core concepts , Western and Eastern Political Thought, Indian Constitution: Institutional Frame Work, International Politics, Major Constitutional Systems, International Organizations and Foreign Policies. Presently, the department is offering Political Science as one of the subjects in BA course.</p>
Programme Specific Outcome	<p>Political Science as a Social Science discipline that not only studies government and state, but at the same time, applies empirical and scientific methods to analyse political issues. The subject matter is concerned with the day today life of individuals living in a society and state. Political Science is the subject deals with the study of political behavior, governance and power and how these are shape by institutional settings and by the ideas, interests and resources of political actors. Therefore , a degree in Political Science not only enables students to enhance their grasp of the basic structure and processes of government system, public policies and political forces that directly impact their lives , but also help them analyse political problems, arguments, information and theories and to apply methods appropriate data applicable to this discipline . Above all, it aids students in becoming informed citizens by amplifying knowledge on their entitlement to the rights and duties within a state.</p> <p>The goals and Objectives of BA Political Science are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To impart Quality education to those seeking to BA Political science course. • To equip the students to prepare themselves for courses in teaching and research, the Union and State Civil Services and the non-governmental sector. • To increase awareness among students on local, national and international issues and strengthen their analytical skills and capabilities. • To train students to be good citizens. <p>A graduate in Political Science should possess the capability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate an understanding of fundamental political process, institutions, actors, behavior, ideas and familiarity with major theories, methods and concepts of political science.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate a proficiency in thinking systematically about political interactions in national, global and international contexts. • Demonstrate proficiency in thinking systematically about the ethical dimensions of politics. • Write effectively, engage in intellectual grounded oral debate, and form and express coherent arguments. • Synthesize, analyze, and critically evaluate major arguments with the discipline. • Comprehend the basic structure and process of government system / theoretical underpinnings. • Analyze political problems, arguments, information theories. • Apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to the discipline of Political Science. • Educate the elected representatives about the parliamentary procedures and constitutional positions of the country. • Service to people by opting for Civil Services.
<p style="text-align: center;">Learning Outcome</p>	<p>Student will develop and be able to demonstrate skills in analytical and critical thinking.</p> <p>Political Science students will demonstrate substantive knowledge of institutions, processes and values that shape politics within among states, and the major theories, concepts, foundations, and methodologies used in the study of politics.</p> <p>The Program aims to provide students with the knowledge and skills through which they can deeply grasp political, cultural and economic developments as national and global level.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER 1 CORE CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE</p>	<p>The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in political science to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approvals have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. Contemporary debates on key concepts like Equality , Freedom , Democracy , Citizenship and Justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizon of discourses in the discipline.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING OUTCOME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon. • They will come to know about the role and functions of political theory. • They will come to know how Liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics. • They will be able to explain the debates on the theories of justice. • They will be able to understand and explain diff theories and contemporary debate in democracy.
<p>PAPER 2 UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY</p>	<p>This course is designed to develop a sound understanding of Political Science with the different meaning of politics and how is it interpreted differently by people holding different ideological positions. The critical engagements with ideologies will allow the students to develop their own understanding of politics. Since the state occupies a central position in the discourses on politics , the understanding of different theories on the state will allow the students to understand the role of the state in the society and how it governs and regulate the power structure.</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the nature and scope of political theory • To understand the significance of political theory • To acquaint with the theories, approaches, concepts and principles of political theory • To appreciate the procedure of different theoretical ideas in political theory • To interpret and assess information regarding a variety of political theory • To understand the various traditional and modern theories of political science • To comprehend the sources of political information
<p>PAPER 3 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CORE CONCEPTS</p>	<p>This course seeks to familiarize the students with meaning, key concepts, and schools of thoughts in public administration. The module deals with the structure and functioning of the organization and seeks to develop understanding in students why do we study public administration and how to make the functioning of their working far more economic and efficient which are common goals of all the organizations? Further, the dynamics of the functioning of organizations lead us to think about communication, motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization. This course will allow the students to understand and examine how different schools have responded to these questions and what are their limitations.</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration. • They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration and subsequently the discourse moved beyond that and started talking about New Public Management and New Public Service. • What is the scientific management school by Taylor and Fayol and how it was contested by the Human Relation School?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be able to explain what the decision-making approach is of Herbert Simon. • They will be able to explain the concepts and theories on motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization.
<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER 4 WESTERN AND EASTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT</p>	<p>The purpose of this module is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo- American tradition. Developing a ‘just society’ and a ‘just state’ has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some classical political thinkers beginning from Plato And also focused on Eastern thinkers including Indian Political Thought. This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft. The seeds of the conceptual themes which seem to be so enriched today also found expressions in older times with different accentuation and nodes. The course seeks to the trace that ideas and tradition and examine them critically.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course. • They will be able to explain what the ideal state was according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice. • They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice. • They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract. • They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft. • They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.

<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER 5.1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION- INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</p>	<p>The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the key elements of Indian constitution and enable them to critically assess the working of government institutions in the broader framework of constitutionality and factors and forces which attempts to influence them. The course has been designed to cover the journey of the map of India that emerged from partition to subsequent integration of Princely states and how the decision on key significant symbols such as national flag, national song, national anthem, etc. of the constitution was arrived at through comprehensive debates in the Constituent Assembly.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to understand the terms of partition and how princely states were integrated. • They will be able to answer how princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Goa, and Kashmir were integrated into India. • They will come to know the importance of the Preamble in the constitutional design of India. • They will be able to answer how constituent assembly decided about our National flag, National song, and Anthem and how debates unfolded on National language and Minority rights in the Constitution. • They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the function and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature, and the courts in the Constitutional design of India.
<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER 5.2 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS</p>	<p>International Politics is treated as an independent discipline and of recent origin. The study of international politics began after the First World War. In this subject focus is on conflict of purpose and interest in Nation – State system. International Politics is different from international relations. The area of International Politics is limited which includes only the political aspects of relations of different countries of the world. Whereas International relations which covers wider aspects of relations and is extensive which includes – Political, Social, Economic, cultural, military and so on of International affairs. The following are the key areas covered under this discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a focus on politics at the transnational or global level, it demonstrates a generalized understanding the diplomatic relationship between nation – states, the functioning of international organizations, international law, disarmament and peace efforts, the behavior and roles of nation states in diverse political situations and also help gain an insight into subjects of human rights. • Understand the major concepts of International politics including national power, national interest, foreign policy, diplomacy, balance of power etc. • Understanding and critically evaluating the theories and approaches of international politics viz. Idealist, Realist, World systems and game theory. • Identify the key actors in international politics including non – governmental organizations in the promotion of human rights and also concentrates on the nature, sources and sanctions of international law.

<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<p>Students will be familiarized with different theories on International Politics and to make them aware of the different units and actors that operate in the International System which determine the domestic and foreign policies of a various international organizations , and how the national interests of nation states are attained and defended. Students are also expected to understand power politics and relations among states, while also making them aware of the different characteristics and parameters if national power.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The students will get an overview about the value, evolution and scope of international politics. b) It will help them to get acquainted with the basic ideas of International politics. c) It will familiarize the students with different approaches to the study of International Politics. d) It will also give them a historical background of the discipline which will help them understand International Politics in a better way.
<p>PAPER 6.1 MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS</p>	<p>Major constitutional systems is one of the papers introduced at BA Level to help students to understand United Kingdom, United States, Russian and Switzerland political systems. In this paper the functioning of the governments in these countries are to be compared and analyzed. It deals with the mixture of presidential, parliamentary and federal system of governments. The study helps students to understand and debate various matters pertaining to the working of these systems. It helps a lot for students to explore many issues concerned to these systems so that they will acquire overall knowledge of three kinds of executive system prevailed in these countries. Especially in terms of understanding the composition, powers and functions of legislatures, executive and judiciary and also helps to understand the nature, spirit of the constitutions and party systems of these countries. The paper studies the legal provisions, ideologies, institutional arrangements and the socio-economic background of four of the most prominent states in the world. This paper aims at equipping students with knowledge and critical understanding of different political systems and institutions in the world. Students are expected to become better citizens who are well aware of the different political systems of the world and who have different outlook of life.</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to grasp and understand the working of constitutional systems of these countries. They can compare and evaluate the working of the governments concerned. • It helps students to analyze various matters pertaining to these systems. • Students will come to understand and explain different forms of executive and their functioning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can have a debate on working of the organs of government and can conclude by evaluating the merits and demerits of these systems. • The study this discipline really helps students to enlighten themselves and come out with proper conclusions.
<p style="text-align: center;">PAPER 6.2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND FOREIGN POLICIES</p>	<p>The study of International Institutions and Foreign policies offers a comprehensive course for students of BA. The paper made particular references to the role of formal international organizations and they are discussed ranging from the evolution and growth of international organizations taking UN – Background, Objectives/ Purposes, Achievements and Failures. Not only the study of UN but also various other international organizations will be taken into account. And also concentrates on UN and environmental and developmental issues, it’s reforms and restructuring of UN itself. Under this paper the major issues international issues like New international economic order, North-South and South-South dialogues including WTO, European Union, ASEAN and SAARC. In addition, this paper also concentrates on the policies of major powers namely – United States, Russia and China.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected outcome of the paper is to familiarize students with the workings and functioning of international organizations, especially the UN and enable them to understand the different issues taken up by the same. • At the end of the course students would have acquired a comprehensive understanding of the following by studying Foreign policy of India: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) India’s world view, geographical vision; and key principles b) New frontiers of India’s foreign policy and diplomacy c) India’s nuclear policy and strategy d) India’s connectivity challenge both on land and sea e) India’s Look-East policy and Act-East policy f) India’s engagement with the Indian ocean and Indo-Pacific g) India’s leadership in the Non-aligned movement