

PROGRAMME: B.A. HONOURS DEGREE COURSE (CBCS)
POLITICAL SCIENCE HONOURS

COURSE OUTCOME

Name of the Paper	CC/SEC/DSE	Marks and Credit Points	Course Outcome
Understanding Political Theory: Concepts	CC1	6	Students are introduced to the cardinal theoretical concepts like, Meaning of politics, state, nationhood, sovereignty, power, liberty, equality, Rights, justice, freedom, democracy, authoritarianism, citizenship, different approaches and political debates etc. This particular section enables to students to have a clear understanding of all those concepts necessary for analysing and explaining all socio-political events and occurrences which they would come across and are required to address as academicians and citizens. They would be able to assess and evaluate the states and societies of different parts of the world in the light of those concepts. Students will also be able to evaluate the extent of rights, justice, freedom and above all democratic values are enforced in different types of states and governments. They would be able to find out at to what extent the citizens are enjoying their rights and freedom in any political system.
Understanding Political Theory: Approaches & Debates	CC2	6	The students also are trained to learn the different types of approaches available for addressing the political objects. Starting from those employed by erstwhile political philosophers and theorists to the latest multidisciplinary scientific approaches applied by the modern political scientists. This aspect touches upon certain important value questions in an objective perspective. The students get an inside knowledge about Marxist methodology and analysis of the contemporary Socio-economic and political order as well as states and societies. This core also introduces the students to later Marxist theorists who had somewhat offered some sort of critique to classical Marxism.
Constitutional Government in India	CC3	6	This Core provides the students with a comprehensive knowledge about the philosophical basis of the Constitution of India and its structure.

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Constitutional Government in India	CC3	6	They are systematically introduced to fundamental character of our constitution involving the key features associated with issues of rights and duties of the citizens the guidelines offered to the Governments while administering the country, all the major positions at the highest administrative levels of our country including those of the President and Prime Minister. The students at the same time get to know about our legislatures and law making procedures both at the centre and the states, the administrative structure of the state along. The students acquire complete knowledge about the judicial structure of the country.
Politics in India: Structure and Process	CC4	6	The students are exposed to the real political issues and processes which go beyond the theoretical understanding of the constitution. They learn about the political parties, their programmes and objectives, electoral politics. They are made to understand that some apparently non- political formations like business groups and workers groups have significant impact on policy making processes of the Government. Some factors like religion and castes have tremendous significance in a country like India and the students are made aware of that. 5. They are also enabled to study factors like regionalism and social movements which are responsible for creating tensions in the political system and are addressed with care for resolving conflict situations.
Indian Political Thought	CC5	6	Knowledge about politics can never be complete without a sound idea about the different trends and traditions of political thought. The students are introduced the ancient and medieval political thought which emerged and existed in India. Right from the political ideas of ancient India, Kautilya's thought right down to the political literature of medieval India are being offered to the students so that they can trace the development of Indian political thinking and principles. The knowledge about the modern trends of Indian political thought is imparted to them.

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Indian Political Thought	CC5	6	They are guided to explore the core issues involved in Ram Mohan, Rabindranath Bankim Chandra and above all Gandhi's political ideas. Indian political philosophy helps them to understand the ideational basis of our society.
Comparative Government and Politics	CC6	6	The best way to analyse any government and its allied political processes is to compare them with some other governmental structures and the implied politics affecting those. This comparative estimate gives the students a better understanding about government and politics. This demands proper knowledge about the approaches to carryout comparative studies. They learn about different political systems around the world, their structures, political institutions and their typologies. The students are made to study the three principal organs of the government i.e. legislatures, executive and judiciary of neighbouring and major political systems in a comparative perspective.
Perspectives on International Relations	CC7	6	No state can remain in isolation today in this inter-dependent world order. So the students are oriented towards the key issues of international relations and they learn about the evolution of International Relations as a discipline with special emphasis on the different theories and major issues. They are also equipped with the main tenets of Indian foreign policies in different phases especially in the context of her relations with major powers.
Indian Political Thought II	CC8	6	While referring to the different trends of leftist political ideas propagated by some Indian political thinkers of the last century the students are given a chance to study the ideas of M.N. Roy, Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan etc. They also get learn about the Muslim thinkers who wanted to modernise the Islamic society such as Syed Ahmed Khan. Students are also acquainted with the ideologies of leading political thinkers like Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and others along with those of Savarkar and Jinnah. The thought of great social reformers like Phule, Ambedker and Ramabai constitutes a part of this core.

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Global Politics since 1945	CC9	6	The students are trained in understanding major political developments which are taking place since the last world war. They learn about Cold war, different politico-military blocs, regional political organisations and international institutions. They have to gather knowledge about India's relations with her neighbours, International Organisations created for maintaining world peace and for ensuring human rights and developments in all the corners of the globe. It is so framed to widen the cognitive domain of the students about all major international issues and related developments.
Western Political Thought and Theory I	CC10	6	<p>.At this level the students would explore the domain of classical western political thought. They would go through the main features of Greek political thought propounded by Plato and Aristotle along with Roman and medieval political thought and theories. They are also required to trace the process of secularisation of politics in the context of the literature of Machiavelli.</p> <p>The course enlightens the students about the development of certain key concepts of politics like sovereignty. The theory of Bodin will help them in this respect. No knowledge of politics is complete unless the thought and ideas of the great philosophers like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau are explored. The students will get a chance to get acquainted with it at semester 4.</p>
Western Political Thought and Theory II	CC11	6	Students are further introduced to the more complex political ideas and philosophies of the Western world. They are trained to analyse the political thoughts of Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Hegel and T.H. Green. They have to clearly understand the key issues discussed by them such as civil society, state, freedom and obligation. At the same time they would enter the domain of leftist thought of the early thinkers as well as those of the recent Marxist thinkers who had offered modern critical theories of the leftist brand of political philosophy

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Political Sociology	CC12	6	The students at this level would try to analyse and explain all the political issues, events, developments and processes from the point of view of sociology as by this time they are expected to adopt scientific multi-disciplinary approaches in their pursuit of political knowledge. Some very important factors like political culture, political participation, political communication and other behavioural aspects would find place in their endeavour to address political issues. They would be made to understand the importance of factors like caste, gender, religion and like in shaping the political behaviour of the citizens and their impacts on the political system in general. They would learn to give sufficient importance to the role of military in influencing the political decision making processes.
Public Administration: Concepts and Perspectives	CC13	6	To make the political science course more comprehensive, special efforts are made to acquaint the students with the different concepts and perspectives of Public Administration so that they are equipped with the knowledge about the procedural aspect of governmental administration with special emphasis on the recent trends in Public Administration. The much needed concepts like decentralisation and delegation of administrative authorities to make governance more participatory and democratic. The course also focuses on the challenges of public administration in the era of globalisation. The students will be acquire knowledge about front ranking thinkers like Marx and Max Weber and their opinion about the desired structure of public administration and public policy. The paradigms of modern public administration along with Riggsian model are included in the course.
Administration and Public Policy in India	CC14	6	Special attention has been given to train the students in the growing pattern of the Indian administrative mechanism and the structure of the Indian Civil Service. Their exposure to the details of the Indian administrative set up would make the students equipped to become efficient academicians and given an opportunity even future administrative officials.

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Administration and Public Policy in India	CC14	6	<p>Democracy demands that power and authority should be decentralised enough to empower the people at all levels to take part in decision making and in policy implementation processes. That is why the students need to learn about the administrative set ups at the local and even peripheral levels. They obtain knowledge about all types of local self-governments. Administration heavily depends on the efficacy of the financial decision making and administration. The students are trained about Public Accounts Committees Estimates Committees and Comptroller and Auditor General's role in this respect. They also acquire information about different welfare policies of the Government.</p>