Name of the Programme: B.A (Political Science) Hons & General
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PO8

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			Name of the Programme: B.A (Politi	cal Science	e) Hons & G	eneral					
			Programme Outcomes (PO)								
		P01	PO1: Gain of Political Knowledge of State and behaviour: Conceptualising politics, Apply a strong foundation of Political theory, principles, and methodologies to analyze and solve complex Political problems effectively.								
		PO2	PO2: Ability to analyse the Problem: Identity, formulate, and critically analyse the contemporary Political issues and challenges using relevant research literature and data to arrive at well-substantiated conclusions.								
		РОЗ	PO3: Attainment of Optimal Solutions: Design innovative and practical solutions to address complex economic problems while considering factors such as public welfare, environmental sustainability, and socio-cultural implications.								
		PO4	PO4: Political and Societal trade-off: Analyse and assess Political and social issues in the context of broader societal, legal, and ethical considerations, and understand the responsibilities of politics in professional practice.								
		PO5	PO5: Environment and issues of Sustainability: Recognize the impact of political policies and practices on the environment and society, and advocate for sustainable development in Political decision-making.								
		PO6	PO6: Public Policy and Social implementation of policy: Apply principles of public policy and political and scial analysis to societal development projects, contributing to efficient and successful implementation for global peace and human development.								
		P07	PO7: Application of contemporary politics, Foreign policy and statistical tools: Utilize contemporary political tools, software, and information technology to analyze data, make predictions, and support evidence-based decision- making.								
		P08	PO8: Continuous Learning : Recognize the need for continuous learning and professional development, staying side by side with advancements in political theories, methodologies, and practices to adapt to the dynamic nature of the field.								
Semester	Course Code	Course Name	Course Outcomes (CO)		PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	P07
			CO1: .Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	CO1	3	3		2 3	2	3	-
		Understanding Political Theory: Concepts	CO2: Analysing Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority types and linkage	CO2	2	3	, :	2 3	2	2 2	2
I	CC1		CO3: . Key concepts of Law. Liberty, Equality interrelationships	CO3	2	2	: ;	2 7	2	2 2	2
			CO4: Key concepts of Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	CO4	3	3	1	3 ?	3	3 3	\$
			CO5: Key concepts of Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism, Citizenship	CO5	2	2	:	2 7	2	2 2	<u>,</u>
	CC2		CO1: Approaches : Normati, Empirical-Behavioual, Systems Analysis; Structural,Functionalism	CO1	1	. 1		1 1	1	1 1	ı
			CO2: Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.	CO2	3	3	1	3 ?	3	3 3	\$
		Understanding	CO3:Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.	CO3	2	2	:	2 7	2	2 2	,
I		Political Theory: Approaches and	CO4: Marxian approach Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism	CO4	3	3		3 5	3	3 3	\$
		Debates	CO5: Key ideas of State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation. and Party Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	C05	3	3	. 3	3 3	ı 3	3	1
			CO1: Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly debates (overview). The Preamble.	C01	2	2		2 2	2	2 2	2
	CC3	Constitutional	CO2: Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	CO2	2	2	. :	2 2	2	2	į
		Government in India	CO3: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	CO3	2	2		2 2	2	2 2	<u>!</u>
			CO4: Union Executive, Union Legislature, Government in states, Judiciary, Constitutional amendment	CO4	3	3	, i	3 3	, E	3	J
			CO1: Party system: features and trends, Coalition politics in India,. Electoral process	CO1	3	3	, î	3 3	e E	3	1
		Politics in India: Structures and	CO2: Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics	CO2	2	2		2 2	2	2 2	2
	CC4	Processes	CO3: Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.	СОЗ	3	3	, i	3 3	, E	3	J
			CO4: Regionalism in Indian politics, New Social Movements since the 1970s	CO4	3	3	, i	3 3	, E	3	J
			CO1: Ancient Indian Political ideas, Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.	CO1	3	3		3 3	3	3	
	ccs		CO2: Medieval political thought in India. Legitimacy of kingship, Principle of Syncretism.	CO2	2	2	: ;	2 ;	2	2	2
ш		Indian Political Thought I	CO3: . Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	соз	3	3	,	3 ?	3	3 3	_
			CO4:Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore, M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.	CO4	3	3		3 :	1 2	3	3
			CO1: . M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Narendra Deva, R. M. Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist Idea	CO1	1	1	:	1 1	. 1	. 1	1
		Indian Political	CO2: Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism,	CO2	2	2 2		2 2	2	2 2	2
ш	CC6	Thought II	CO3: Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism	СОЗ	3	3	, i	3 3	, E	3	J
			CO4: . Contested notions of 'nation' Savarkar, Jinnah, Movements against caste system and untouchabilityf		3	3		3 :	3	3	3
			Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar, Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice. CO1: Evolution of Comparative Politics, Comparative Government and Comparative PoliticsMajor approaches,	CO5							

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	CC7	_	CO2: Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK						
ш		Comparative Government and	andUSA).	CO2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1
	/	Government and Politics	CO2: Unitage system: UK, Papeladosh, Eodoral system: UCA, Puesia, Lasialatura ia UK, UCA and DPC						2 2
	İ		CO3: Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia, Legislature in UK, USA and PRC	CO3	2 4	4	2 2		2 2
	l	ļ	CO4: A comparative study of Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia.	CO4	3 5	3	3 3	3	3 3
l		ļ	CO5: A comparative study Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC, Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC.	CO5	2 2	2 2	2 2	2	2 2
	l	Į	CO1: Techniques of collection and representation of data	CO1	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
	l	ļ	CO2: Provision of idea about Indian Official statisticsCSO, NAS, NSSO, RBI, Population census of India and Handbook of Statistics	(0)	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1
ш	SEC I	Data Analysis	Handbook of Statistics CO3: Examine the utility of governmental tools like tax, public expenditure, debt management and finance	CO2	·	┼───┼───			
	l	Į	commission to disburse resources and achieve economic growth.	соз	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1
	l	Į	CO4: Management of data using various statistical software	CO5	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3
			CO1: Analysis of the concept of rural development and its difference with the agricultural development	C01	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	Į	CO2: Examination of the role of panchayats in rural development	CO2	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
ш	SEC I	Rural Development	CO3: Analysis of the need for rural credit and associated constraints and role of SHG and Grameen Bank	CO2	3 3	1	3 2	3	3 2
	l	ļ	CO4: Evaluation of selected government initiatives in rural development	CO4	2 2	1 1	2 1	2	2 3
$\vdash$	ł	<u> </u>	CO1: Understanding International Relations.	C04	3 7	2	3 3	2	3 3
	l	Į	CO1: Understanding international Relations. CO2: Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.				<u>-</u>		- 3
	l	Į		CO2	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
IV	CC8	Perspectives on International	CO3: Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.	co	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 २
IV	CL8	International Relations		CO3					
	l		C04:Making of foreign policy	C04	3 5	3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	Į	C05: Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.ons; Indo-US relations.	C05	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
<b>⊢</b>		ļ	CO6: Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations.	C06	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
	l	ļ	CO1: Cold War, Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world:Globalization.	CO1	2 2	2 2	2 2	2	2 2
IV	CC9	Global Politics since	C02: . Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit, . Major institutions of global governance.	CO2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3	3 3
		1945	CO3: . India and her neighbours	соз	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1
	I		CO4: . UNO: background; Major organs	CO4	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
I – T			CO1: . Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology and Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.	CO1	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	Political Sociology	nature, types and agencies. CO2: . Political participation: concept and types and Political development and social change.	CO1 CO2	2			2	2
IV	CC10								- 2
			CO3: Political Communication, Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite.	CO3	<u>ة</u> الا	, 3	3		3 3
	l	Į	CO4: . Gender and politics: basic issues, Religion and politics: varying perspectives	CO4	1 1	1	1 1		
		ļ	CO5: Military and politics: modes of intervention, Electorate and electoral behaviour (Indian context).	CO5	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	Į	CO1: Discussion of methodological issues-literature survey, questionnaire, tabular represenation etc	CO1	3 3	3 3	3 3	3	3 3
IV	SECII	Research Methodology	CO2: Illustration of empirical research work and theoretical research	CO2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3	3 3
	l		CO3: Discussion of the concepts of footnote, bibliography, references, citation etc	соз	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
			CO4: Guidance for preparation of a research paper	CO4	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
	l		CO1: Greek political thought: Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions	CO1	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
	l	ļ	CO2: Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.	CO1	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 2
	l	WESTERN POLITICA	CO3: Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.	CO2 CO3					2 2
v	CC11	THOUGHT AND	CO3: Medieval political thought in Europe: major features. CO4: Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty					2	- 2
	l	THEORY I		CO4		3			3 3
	l	Į	COS: Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics. Locke	CO5	1 1	1	1 1	1	
	l	Į	CO6: Locke: founder of Liberalism.	CO7	1 1	1	1 1	1	1
		ļ	CO7:views on natural rights, property and consent. Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy	CO8	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1
	l	Į	CO1: Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government.	CO1	3 3	3 3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	WESTERN POLITICAL	CO2: Hegel: Civil Society and State, T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation, Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics	CO2	2 7	2	2 2	2	2 2
v	CC12	THOUGHT AND		<u>+</u>	<u> </u>				
	l	THEORY II	CO3: Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism, Anarchism: overview.	соз	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1
	l		CO4: Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions.	CO5	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
			CO1: Patriarchy, Sex-Gender Debates, Public and Private, Power, Feminism, Family, Community, State	CO1	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3
v	DSEAI	Gender and Politics	CO2: . History of the Women's Movement in India, Violence against women,Work and Labour	CO2	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
	l		CO3: Visible and Invisible work, Reproductive and care work, Sex work	co					
	ł	<b> </b>	CO1- India's Engling Policy: From a Postcologial State to an Amining Clobal Proves to the Table State of the State	CO3	3 3	5 3	3 3	3	3 3
	l	ļ	CO1: India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power, India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia	CO1	2 2	2	2 2	2	2 2
v	DSEBI	Indian Foreign Policy	CO2: India's Engagements with China, India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies	CO1	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 2
	i.	in a Globalising World		1	<u> </u>	ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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			CO3: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes, Multipolar World	соз	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO1: Nature, Scope, Evolution: Public Administration, Private, Public Administration, Socialist Management.	C01	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Public	C02: Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses	CO1 CO2	2	2	2 2	2	2	
VI CC13	0013	Administration	CO3: Illustrations of the principles of taxation-benefit principle and ability to pay	CO2	3	3		2	2	,
	cers	Concepts and	CO4: Public Administration: Era of globalization, liberalization and privatization, Administrative Processes	203	2	2	2 2	2	2	
		Perspectives		CO4	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO5: . Bureaucracy: Marx and Weber, Ecological approach to Public Administration, Public Policy	CO5	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO1: . Continuity and change in Indian administration, Civil Service in India: recruitment, training.	CO1	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			C02: . Organization of Union Government, Organization of State Government, District Administration	CO2	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO3: Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal.	соз	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
VI	CC14	Administration and Public Policy in India	CO4: Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning.	CO4	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO5: Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.	CO5	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO6: . Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information	CO6	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1
			CO7: Citizen and social welfare policies, National Health Mission	CO7	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO1: South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region	CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Undorstanding	CO2: Politics and Governance Regime type, Emerging constitutional practices	CO2	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
VI	DSEA2	Understanding South Asia	CO3: Socio-Economic Issues, Identity politics	соз	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO4: Regional Issues and Challenges, SAARC	CO4	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO5: Terrorism, Refugee crisis.	CO5	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1
			CO1: Development Process since Independence	CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Development	CO2: Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure	CO2	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
VI	DSEB2	Process and Social Movements in	CO3: Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure	соз	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Contemporary India	CO4: Social movements and New Social movements	CO4	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO5: Globalisation and Social Movements in India	CO5	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
	Generic Cours	es								
	CC1/GE1		CO1: Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches	CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Introduction to	CO2: State, Sovereignty of the State, Foundational concepts	CO2	1	1	1 1	1	1	L 1
I		Political Theory	CO3: Key concepts, . Marxism	CO3	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO4: Fascism	CO4	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1
			CO5: Political parties and interest groups	CO5	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO1: Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian .Socialist	CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO2: . U.K.: Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law, Legislature	CO2	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		Comparative	CO3: U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature	CO3	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
п	CC2/GE2	Government and Politics			3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO4: PRC, :(a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features and General Principles(c) Communist Party	CO4	-	-			-	-
			CO5: Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government, excutive and legislation	CO5	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
		<u> </u>	CO6: Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France,Switzerland. CO1: Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles	CO6	3	3	3 3	3	3	3
			CO2: Union-State Relations – nature of federalism	CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO3:Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	CO2 CO3	2	2	2 2	2	2	2
	CC3/GE3	Government and	CO4: Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	CO3	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
	663/623	Politics in India	CO5: The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts		3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			:CO6: Constitutional amendment procedure.	CO5	3	3	3 3	3	3	5 <u>5</u>
				COE	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO1 : International Relations as a field of study. Approaches							
				CO1	3	3	3 3	3	3	3 3
			CO2 Cold War & Post-Cold War Era: (a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold		3	3	3 3	3	3	
IV	CC4/GE4	International Relations	War	CO2	,	5	5 5	5	5	, ,
			CO3: End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union and Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power	соз	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
					2	2	2 7	2	2	, ,
		ļ	CO4: India's Foreign Policy CO1: Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.	CO4	<u></u>			<u> </u>	-	2
				CO1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
			CO2: National Interest as key concept in foreign policy.	CO2	2	2	2 2	2	2	2 2

v	DSEB1	Indian Foreign Policy	CO3: Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military.	CO3	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
			CO4:Evolution of Indian foreign policy and Basic principles of Indian foreign policy.	CO4	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
			CO5: India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal; Sri Lanka	CO5	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
		Human Rights:	CO1:History of the idea of H.R; Evolution of generations of H.RUniversal Declaration of Human Rights.	CO1	3	3	3	3	3 3	3	3 3
vi	DSE B2	Theory and Indian	C02: UN and H.R.: charters; UN H.R. Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.	CO2	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
		Context	CO3: Indian H.R in India National and State H.R. CommissionsConstitution and the foundation of rights.	соз	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
		Understanding the	CO1: Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	CO1	3	3	3	3	3 3	3	3 3
III/V	SECA2	Legal System	C02: Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Administrative Tribunals	CO2	3	3	3	3	3 3	3	3 3
			CO3: Subordinate Courts, Elections Laws, Other Constitutional Dimensions	соз	3	3	3	3	3 3	3	3 3
			CO1: Case study, Pilot Survey, . Survey Approach, Focus Groups	xpproach,Focus Groups CO1 2 2 2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2		
IV/VI	SEC B1	Elementary Aspects	CO2: Experimental Research: types; planning and experiment; problems, Aggregate data analysis.	CO2	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2
10/11	JEC DI	of Research	CO3:Content Analysis: major issues.	соз	3	3	3	3	3 3	3	3 3
			CO4: Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages.	CO4	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2 2