

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

Programme Outcomes (PO)	
PO1	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: Identify, formulate, and critically analyse the contemporary Political issues and challenges using relevant research literature and data to arrive at well-substantiated conclusions.
PO3	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 social analysis to societal development projects, contributing to efficient and successful implementation for global peace and human development.
PO7	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.
PO8	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	PO7	PO8
I	CC1	Understanding Political Theory: Concepts	CO1: Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
			CO2: Analysing Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkage	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	
			CO3: . Key concepts of Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO4: Key concepts of Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO5: Key concepts of Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism, Citizenship	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
I	CC2	Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates	CO1: Approaches : Normati, Empirical-Behavioural, Systems Analysis; Structural,Functionalism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			CO2: Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfareism; Neo-Liberalism.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO3:Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO4: Marxist approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			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.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
II	CC3	Constitutional Government in India	CO1: Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO3: Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO4:Union Executive,Union Legislature,Government in states,Judiciary,Constitutional amendment	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
II	CC4	Politics in India: Structures and Processes	CO1: Party system: features and trends,Coalition politics in India,. Electoral process	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO2: Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO3: Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO4: Regionalism in Indian politics, New Social Movements since the 1970s	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
III	CC5	Indian Political Thought I	CO1: Ancient Indian Political ideas, Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandantii, Diplomacy.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO2: Medieval political thought in India. Legitimacy of kingship, Principle of Syncretism.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO3: . Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism -- his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO4:Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore, M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
III	CC6	Indian Political Thought II	CO1: . M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism, Narendra Deva, R. M. Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist Idea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			CO2: Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO3: Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO4: . Contested notions of 'nation'--- Savarkar, Jinnah, Movements against caste system and untouchability/ Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar, Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			CO1: Evolution of Comparative Politics, Comparative Government and Comparative PoliticsMajor approaches, Development and modernization, Classification of political systems	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

			CO3: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes, Multipolar World	CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
VI	CC13	Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives	CO1: Nature, Scope, Evolution:Public Administration,Private,Public Administration, Socialist Management.	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses	CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO3: Illustrations of the principles of taxation--benefit principle and ability to pay	CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO4: Public Administration: Era of globalization, liberalization and privatization,Administrative Processes	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
VI	CC14	Administration and Public Policy in India	CO1: . Continuity and change in Indian administration,Civil Service in India: recruitment, training.	CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO2: . 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.	CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			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
VI	DSEA2	Understanding South Asia	CO1: South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: Politics and Governance Regime type, Emerging constitutional practices	CO2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO3: Socio-Economic Issues, Identity politics	CO3	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
VI	DSEB2	Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India	CO1: Development Process since Independence	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure	CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO3: Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure	CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			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 Courses												
I	CC1/GE1	Introduction to Political Theory	CO1: Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: State, Sovereignty of the State, Foundational concepts	CO2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			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
II	CC2/GE2	Comparative Government and Politics	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
			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
			CO4: PRC, ,(a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features and General Principles(c) Communist Party	CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO5: Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government, excutive and legislation	CO5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO6: Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France,Switzerland.	CO6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
III	CC3/GE3	Government and Politics in India	CO1: Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO2: Union-State Relations – nature of federalism	CO2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO3:Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO4: Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO5: The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts	CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			.CO6: Constitutional amendment procedure.	CO6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
IV	CC4/GE4	International Relations	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 War	CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
			CO3: End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union and Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power	CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO4: India's Foreign Policy	CO4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			CO1: Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			CO2: National Interest as key concept in foreign policy.	CO2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

