**KULTALI Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE**

**Department of Political Science**

**Course Outcome for B.A General (Political Science)**

**Program Outcome : The main aim of the Course is to enlighten the students with the technicalities of Political Science and the various fields associated with Political Science in order to pave the way for critical thinking and make them suitable to participate in the civic affairs as well as to emerge as a responsible citizen and also to prepare them for their future practical life**

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| Semester | Core Courses | Content of CU Syllabus | Course Outcome (CO) |
| 1st | General (Political Science) Courses – GE/CC-1: **Introduction to Political Theory** | **Module : I**  1. Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist.  2. State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.  3. Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships.  4. Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature.  **Module : II**  1. Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin’s Theory of Imperialism.  2. Fascism: meaning, features, significance.  3. Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional. | **Module : I**   * The aim of this people particular module of this people aims to enlighten the students towards the various approaches adopted to understand political science like normative behavioural post behavioural Marxist and feminist and it also illustrates the different theories of state and key concepts which are connected with political science .   **Module : II**   * In this particular Module different aspects of Marxism, its foundational theories and concepts like class, class struggle revolution are elucidated along with Lenin’s theory of imperialism. It also highlights the conceptual framework of Fascism and separately the role and functions of political parties interest groups and the methods of representation. |

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| 2nd | General (Political Science) Courses – GE/CC-2: **Comparative Government and Politics** | **Module I**  1 Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian .Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.  2. U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown;(e) Party system – role of the Opposition.  3. U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system.  **Module II**  4. PRC (1982 Constitution):(a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles(c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People’ Congress ,Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary.  5. Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh,France,Switzerland. | **Module : I**   * It aims to provide an overall picture of comparative government and politics. * This Module helps the student to understand various political systems and various foundational concepts with special focus on the political system of United Kingdom and USA and its corresponding organs of the government namely the legislature and executive.   **Module : II**   * in this module a clarified picture is presented with regard to the People’s Republic of China and it’s modalities associated with the governmental functioning and its associated organs * It also provides the students and inside to the salient features of the constitution of Bangladesh France and Switzerland. |

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| 3rd | General (Political Science) Courses – GE/CC-3 :  **Government and Politics in India** | **Module I**  1. Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles;  2. Union-State Relations – nature of federalism.  3. Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.  4. Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha--- organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.  5. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts--- composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India.  6. Constitutional amendment procedure.  **Module II**  7. Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions.  8. Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments.  9. Election Commission and election reforms.  10. Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics.  11. Regionalism: Nature, roots, types. 12. Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women’s movements. | **Module : I**   * This Module provide insights to the process of Evolution of the Constitution followed by the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of our Constitution. * It aims to make the student aware about the Union-State relations, the Union Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary and also the Constitutional Amendment procedure.   **Module : II**   * It aims to help the student in understanding about the various components of the Government at the state level in India and also the local governments representing decentralization of power in India. * As a working democracy, Election forms are very important component and hence this module aims to explain Election Commission, Political parties and and associated factor called regionalism, Caste, Tribe and New Social Movements in India. |

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| 3rd | General (Political Science) Courses – SEC-A(1) : Legal Literacy. | **Module I**  1. Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure.  2. Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects—Protection of Primary and Secondary Personal Rights, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against the State, Offences related to Marriage.  3. Personal Laws: Laws related to Marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam and Christian Laws).  **Module II**  4. Consumer Rights Laws: Definition of Consumer Rights, Process of filing a complaint. Right to Information Act: provisions; importance.  5. Anti-Terror Laws: Meaning, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) (TADA) Act 1987, 2002 and Prevention of Terrorism (POTA) Act 2002.  6.Human Rights Laws: Meanings, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of rights of Children and Women. | **Module : I**   * It seems to provide and overall understanding about the legalities of criminal jurisdiction in India and the processes associated with it. * It aims to make the students understand in details about the Indian Penal Code, Personal Rights and legalities related with it   **Module : II**   * This module explains the consumer rights laws in India and the modalities which are associated with it * It aims to elucidate Anti-Terror Laws and Human Rights transgressions associated with it. * It highlights Human Rights Laws in India and Universal Declaration of Human Rights and issues of children and women in India |

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| 4th | General (Political Science) Courses – GE/CC-4 :  International Relations | Module I  1.International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) (b)Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)  2. Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall of Detente Second Cold War.  Module II  3. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union (b)Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)  4. India’s Foreign Policy (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b) India’s Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power | Module : I   * This module aims to discuss International Relations as an important field within Political Science and the various approaches adopted to study international relations. * It aims to make the students understand in details about the various aspects and phases of Cold War starting from its origin till the outbreak of the second Cold War.   Module : II   * This module explains the impact of the end of Cold War and the corresponding emerging centres of power. * This module also aims to understand India’s foreign policy and its various aspects and its interrelated determinants along with the evolution of India as an important power in International Politics |

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| 4th | General (Political Science) Courses – **SEC- B(1) : Elementary Dimensions of Research** | **Module I**  1. Concepts, variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis.  2. Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies.  3. Ethics in research---issues and problems. 4. Research Report writing.    **Module II**  4. Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data  5. Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement  6. Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview). Graphic representation of data (Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart) | **Module : I**   * This module aims to discuss the elementary aspects related while undertaking Research like Concepts, Variables, Propositions and Hypothesis. * It provides insights about how to adopt Research Design in a Research. * It also makes a student aware of ethical aspects while conducting a research and the method of writing a research report.   **Module : II**   * It provides insights about the various sources and techniques of data collection undertaken in the research process. * It aims to explain in details about the sampling process . * It explains about the statistical methods of data analysis and also graphical representation of data undertaken in research. |

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| 5th | General (Political Science) Courses – DSE A(1) : Indian Foreign Policy. | **Module I**  1. Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.  2. National Interest as key concept in foreign policy.  3. Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military.  **Module II**  4. Evolution of Indian foreign policy.  5. Basic principles of Indian foreign policy.  6. India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal; Sri Lanka | **Module : I**   * It aims at explaining the concept of foreign policy and the determinants associated with the foreign policy * In case of foreign policy how national interest emerges as a key concept is explained in this module * It aims to make the student understand the various instruments related with foreign policy.   **Module : II**   * It explains the evolution of Indian foreign policy and the basic principles which are associated with Indian foreign policy. * This module aims to explain the bilateral relation of India specially with her neighbours with particular importance to Bangladesh Pakistan Nepal and Sri Lanka. |

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| 5th | General (Political Science) Courses – **SEC-A(2) : Understanding the Legal System.** | **Module I**  1. Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.  2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.  3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters. **Module II**  4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.  5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.  6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Cooperative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts. | **Module : I**   * This Module aims to provide a historical understanding towards the various procedures undertaken by the two prime Courts in India that is Supreme Court and High Court. * It explains Judicial Activism undertaken by Indian courts with special reference to Public Interest Litigation. * It explains the working and modalities of Administrative Tribunals in India   **Module : II**   * It helps in understanding the working of Subordinate Courts in the light of Constitutional provision, structures and jurisdiction and the National Legal Services Authority in India and the various organs which are established under the aegis of this particular law. * It explains Elections Laws and other Constitutional dimensions in the form of Anti Defection Laws |

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| 6th | General (Political Science) Courses **– DSE-B(2) : Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context** | **Module I**  1. History of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights.  2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance. 3. UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.  **Module II**  4. Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights.  5. National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions.  6. Human rights in India: problems and remedies. | **Module : I**   * It helps in understanding the idea of human rights and the generations of human rights. * It elucidates in details the Universal Declaration of human rights and other human rights documents in conventional available around the world   **Module : II**   * It explains the foundation of Human Rights as available in the Indian Constitution. * It explains the function and the role of the two nodal agencies associated with the protection of Human Rights that is National and State Human Rights Commission. * It also highlights various issues related with human rights in India |

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| 6th | General (Political Science) Courses – **SEC-B(2) : Basic Research Methods** | **Module I**  1. Case study.  2. Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey.  3. Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.  **Module II**  4. Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations.  5. Content Analysis: major issues. 6. Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages. | **Module : I**   * This module explains various kinds of studies that are undertaken in order to conduct a research like Case study and Survey approach and different kinds of methods which are adopted in data collection and survey method like questionnaire. * It highlights Pilot Surveys and focus groups.   **Module : II**   * This module provides insight to Experimental Research and Aggregate Data Analysis. * It highlights the major issues with Content Analysis and Participant Observation method. |