

**A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**NAME OF THE PROGRAMME: B.A. (GENERAL)**  
**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**COURSE OUTCOMES**

**Course Title: Western Political Thought**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Core Course</b>	<b>CC 1A/GE-1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>

Topics Prescribed:

1. Ancient Greek Political Thought: Main Features.
2. Medieval Political Thought: Main features
3. Machiavelli: Concept of statecraft and power politics.
4. Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau: concept of sovereignty.
5. Marx and Engels: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Revolution; Lenin: Imperialism.
6. J S Mill: concept of Liberty.

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to—

CO 1: The classical tradition in political theory from Plato to Marx with the view to understand how the great masters explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solution.

CO 2: The comparison of the ideas of different political philosophers and theorists.

CO 3: The legacy of the thinkers is explained with a view to establish the continuity and change within the western political tradition.

CO 4: Explanation of the central concepts in modern western political thought.

CO 5: After medieval era, Renaissance was a significant time period of cultural rebirth across Europe during the 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Machiavelli was one of the most influential thinkers of renaissance.

CO 6: An idea of Dialectical and Historical Materialism of Marx and Engels.

CO 7: A clear concept of J S Mill and Isaiah Berlin's liberty.

### Course Title: Political Theory

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
2	Core Course	CC 1B/GE-2	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. The meaning of politics and political theory; Importance of political theory: Different Approaches: a) Traditional, b) Behavioral and post – behavioral, c) Marxist.
2. The concept of sovereignty: a) Monistic, b) Pluralist, c) Popular.
3. Liberty and Equality: meaning and their inter- relationship
4. Liberalism and Neo – Liberalism.
5. Theories of state: (a) Idealist, (b) Liberal, (c) Marxist, (d) Gandhian.
6. Political Parties and pressure groups: concept and role.

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to-

CO 1: Difference between systematic normative inquiries from other kinds of inquiry within the discipline of Political Science.

CO 2: A Clear and coherent expository synopsis of a major thinker in the history of political theory.

CO 3: The most important contributors to modern western political thought and explain why their contributions are important.

CO 4: A clear conception of multi - party system and pressure groups.

CO 5: A clear conception of traditional, behavioral and post behavioral, Marxist theory of the state.

CO 6: To know the concept of sovereignty, liberty and equality.

C O 7 : To know the ideological concept of Idealist, Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian.

### Course Title: Indian Political Thought

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
3	Core Course	CC 1C/GE-3	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Ancient Indian political thought: Features, Kautilya's theory of saptanga and the concept of Dandaniti.
2. Main features of Medieval Muslim political thought.
3. Raja Rammohun Roy: perception of British colonial Rule and their role as modernizers.
4. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda: nationalism.
5. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Satyagraha, trusteeship.
6. Rabindranath Tagore: state, society, and nation.
7. B R Ambedkar: social justice.

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to-

CO 1: Kautilya adopts the seven limbs theory of the state of Indian tradition, also known as 'Saptanga theory'.

CO 2: Gandhiji's idea of Swaraj thus was substantially a spiritual and psychological notion and not to merely a political notion.

CO 3: Ambedkar has arisen as a major political philosopher with the rise of dalit movement in contemporary times.

CO 4: Raja Rammohun Roy was one of the makers of modern India. He is generally called as the 'Father of Modern India'. He also tried to link modernity with tradition.

CO 5: Clear concept of Rabindranath Tagore views on state, society, and nation.

CO 6: A brief description of Bankim and Vivekananda's views on nationalism. Swamiji took an ethical or spiritual view towards freedom.

### Course Title: Indian Government and Politics

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
4	Core Course	CC 1D/GE-4	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. a. The constituent Assembly: its composition and role.  
b. The preamble and its significance.
2. a. Fundamental rights and duties b. Directive principles of states policy.
3. Nature of Indian federalism: centre-state relations – Legislative, Administrative, and Financial.
4. Union Legislature: Loksabha and Rajyasabha – organization, function and Law making procedures; the speakers; procedure of constitutional amendment.
5. Union Executive: President and Prime minister: powers and functions; Governor and Chief Minister: powers and function.
6. Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court: composition and functions.
7. Party system in India: Features and trends; Coalition Governments.
8. Electoral Process: Election Commission – composition and functions; Electoral reforms.

After the successful completion of the core course the students will be able to –

CO 1: The preamble to the constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out guiding people and principles of the document.

CO 2: The constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to Indian citizens.

CO 3: Clear concept of power and function of President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister etc.

CO 4: There is a provision for a bi-cameral legislature consisting of an upper house, the Rajyasabha (council of states) and a lower house, the Loksabha (house of the people).

CO 5: The Indian constitution provides for an independent judiciary, which is headed by the Supreme Court.

CO 6: Governments are formed through elections hold every five years by parties that secure a majority of members in Lok Sabha.

CO 7: Compared with other democratic countries, India has a large number of political parties.

### Course Title: Select Comparative Political Theories

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
5	Discipline Specific Course	DSE -1A	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed :

1. Distinctive features of Indian and Western political thought.
2. Indian Thought: thinkers and themes.
  - a) Kautilya on state.
  - b) Tilak and Gandhi on swaraj.
  - c) Ambedkar on social justice.
  - d) Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan on democracy.
3. Western Thought: thinkers and themes.
  - a) Aristotle on citizenship
  - b) Locke on rights.
  - c) Rousseau on inequality
  - d) J. S. Mill on liberty and democracy

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO 1: Difference between Indian and Western political thought.

CO 2: Kautilya's concept of state. Kautilya puts out clear views on the state but mentions at one place that state originated when people got tired of the laws of 'Matsyanayaya' and selected Manu as their king with the decision that he would receive one sixth of the grain and one tenth of the merchandise and gold as his share which would enable him to ensure the safety and security, and law and order of the state and punish the wrongdoers.

CO 3: The concept of Gandhi on Swaraj. Gandhi takes the notion of Swaraj to a higher level when he declares that Swaraj, freedom from external intervention is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the effective and full realization of our Liberty which is the product of self-rule.

CO 4; Ambedkar's concept of Social Justice stands for the Liberty, equality and fraternity of all human beings. He considered the caste system as the greatest evil of Hindu religion.

CO 5: Nehru's concept of Democracy. Nehru tried to give a new meaning to democracy based upon his experience. Nehru tried to combine the political democracy with the economic and social democracy.

CO 6: Aristotle developed the idea of citizenship. Aristotle suggests that a citizen is someone who shares in the administration of Justice and holding of public office.

CO 7: Locke's concept of Right. Locke believed in a Natural Right to Life, Liberty and Property.

Rousseau's concept of inequality and J. S. Mill's concept on Liberty.

**Course Title: Democratic Awareness Through Legal Literacy**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)</b>	<b>SEC – 3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>

Topics Prescribed :

1. Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights.
2. Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women – laws relating to consumer rights and cyber crime.
3. Antiterrorist laws : Implication for security and human rights
4. System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India-Criminal and civil courts, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, mahila courts and tribunal.

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO-1: To know about fundamental rights, duties and other constitutional rights.

CO-2: A clear conception of dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women, consumer rights and cyber crimes.

CO-3: Student would know about human rights, anti-terrorist law.

CO-4: Student would know juvenile courts, mahila courts and tribunal.

CO-5: to know about criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction.

### Course Title: Understanding Globalization

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
6	Discipline Specific Course	DSE -1B	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed

1. Globalization: Meaning and debates.
2. Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy.
3. Globalization and Terrorism.
4. Globalization and new International Order.
5. Globalization and localization: Dimensions of cultural changes.

After the successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO 1: Student would understand the concept of Globalization and its debates.

CO 2: A clear conception on Indian economy and the relations of Globalization.

CO 3: Relations between globalization and terrorism, its impact on Globalizations.

CO 4: Student would know the relations of globalization and Localization, its dimension of cultural change.

CO 5: How was the impact of the new international order to Globalization?

**Course Title: Human Rights Education**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Skill Enhancement Course</b>	<b>SEC-4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>

Topics Prescribed

1. Meaning and a brief history of human rights (UDHR).
2. Human Rights-Terrorism and counter terrorism.
3. Indian Constitution and Protection of human rights.
4. National Human Rights Commission-Composition and Function.
5. Human rights movement in India-Evolution, Nature, Challenge and prospects.

CO 1: Student would know about history of human rights

CO 2: to know about history of human rights and its impact on anti-terrorism.

CO 3: They can understand how Indian Constitution protect human rights

CO 4: Student would know about NHRC, its Composition and functions

CO 5: to know human rights movement in India.