

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

**Course Title: Western Political Thought**

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
1	Core Course	CC 1	6	75

Topics Prescribed:

1. Ancient Greek Political Thought: Plato – Justice; Aristotle; concept of the state.
2. Medieval Political Thought : Main features
3. Renaissance and Machiavelli: Concept of power and secularization of politics.
4. Hobbes: concept of sovereignty; Locke; Foundations of Liberalism; Rousseau: General Will
5. Hegel: State
6. Marx and Engels: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Lenin: Imperialism
7. J S Mill and Isaiah Berlin: 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: An idea of Plato's concept of justice.

CO 6: 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 7: A clear conception of Aristotle's and Hegel's state.

CO 8: An idea of Dialectical and Historical Materialism of Marx and Engels.

CO 9; A clear concept of J S Mill and Isaiah Berlin's liberty.

**Course Title: Political Theory**

<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 2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>

Topics Prescribed:

1. The meaning of politics and political theory; Importance of political theory: Decline and Resurgence.
2. Different Approaches: a) Traditional, b) Behavioral and post – behavioral, c) Marxist.
3. The concept of sovereignty: a) Monistic, b) Pluralist, c) Popular.
4. Liberty and Equality: meaning and their inter- relationship.
5. Theory of Justice: Rawls.
6. Ideology- meaning and variants: a) Anarchism, b) Liberalism and Neo- liberalism, c) Fascism: The end of ideology debate – Daniel Bell and Francis Fukuyama.
7. Theories of state: a) Idealist, b) Liberal, c) Marxist, d) Gandhian.

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 idea about Rawls's distributive justice.

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.

CO 7: To know the ideological debate between Daniel Bell and Francis Fukuyama.

**Course Title: Indian Political Thought**

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
2	Core Course	CC 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
2	Core Course	CC 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: Comparative Politics

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
3	Core Course	CC 5	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Transition from comparative government to comparative politics – scope and objectives of Comparative Politics.
2. Conventions and the Rule of Law in UK; Bill of rights in the USA.
3. Unitary system: UK and France; Federal systems: USA.
4. Parliamentary and presidential system: UK, USA, China.
5. Party system in UK, USA, France, Nigeria, Mexico.
6. Legislatures in UK and USA: composition and functions.
7. Judiciary in UK, USA and France.

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

CO 1: The theory and apply the methodology of comparative analysis within the discipline of Political Science.

CO 2: List of differences between scholarly and popular publications in comparative politics.

CO 3: It often involves comparisons among countries (UK, USA, France, Nigeria and Mexico) and through time within single countries, emphasizing key patterns of similarity and difference.

CO 4: Clear concept of differences and Similarities of Legislature and Judiciary between UK and USA.

CO 5: Similarities and dissimilarities of system of government like Unitary, Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential system among UK, USA and China.

### Course Title: Public Administration

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
3	Core Course	CC 6	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Public Administration: meaning, dimensions, and significance of the ; evolution of Public Administration as a discipline: identity crisis of public administration.
2. Classical Theories: scientific management (F W Taylor); administrative management (Gullick, Urwick); ideal type bureaucracy (Weber).
3. Neo-classical theories: Human relations (Elton Mayo); Decision making theory (Herbert Simon); motivation theory (Herzberg, Maslow).
4. Contemporary theories: Ecological approach (Fred Riggs), Innovation and entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker).
5. Concepts of administration: hierarchy, span of control, unity of command, line and staff, centralization – decentralization, devolution, delegation.
6. Major approaches in public administration: New public administration, New public management, New public service approach, feminist perspective.

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

CO 1: The major theories namely Traditional, Scientific management, Administrative management, Human Relations, Decision making and Motivation theory of Public Administration.

CO 2: The various approaches of Public Administration such as Ecological, New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service, Feminist approach.

CO 3: Research and write a decision memo for a public policymaker.

CO 4: The definitional and factual knowledge necessary for understanding what administrator actually do and how they do it.

CO 5: Public Administration as a discipline is not very old and it is only a hundred years. During these years Public Administration has passed through five phases of development.

CO 6: Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy. According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is the basis for the systematic formation of any organization and is designed to ensure efficiency and economic effectiveness.

**Course Title: Local Government in India**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Core Course</b>	<b>CC 7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>

Topics Prescribed:

1. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act and its implications for rural local – self Government in India.
2. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act and its implications for urban local – self Government in India
3. Rural administration in West Bengal: Panchayati Raj institutions; role of B D O.
4. Urban administration in West Bengal: Municipalities and municipal corporations.
5. District Administration: Role of D M, S P & S D O.
6. State administration in West Bengal: Chief Secretary, Divisional commissioner.
7. Administrative reforms in India: Impact of globalization – RTI, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

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

CO 1: The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments give recognition and protection to local government and in addition each state has its own local government legislation.

CO 2: A brief explanation of Panchayati Raj system in W.B. The Panchayati Raj system of WB is governed by WB Panchayati Act, 1973 (Last amended in 2015).

CO 3: Right to information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information.

CO 4: A clear concept of the role of BDO, SDO, DM, SP, Chief Secretary and Divisional Commissioner.

CO 5: The Lokpal Act 2013, commonly known as the Lokpal Act, is an Anti-Corruption Act of Indian Parliament in India. Whereas, the ‘Lokayukta’ is similar to the Lokpal, but functions on a State level.

CO 6: The various dimension of local governance and the ways and means of effectively implementing governance.

**Course Title: International Relations**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Core Course</b>	<b>CC 8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>

Topics Prescribed:

1. Nature and scope of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, and Neo-Realist approaches in IR.
2. National power: concepts and elements.
3. Balance of power and collective security.
4. Origin and end of the cold war.
5. Post cold war global issues: a) Globalization, b) Human Rights, c) Terrorism.
6. Disarmament: NPT, CTBT, and NSG.
7. Foreign policy and diplomacy: concepts, determinants and objectives.
8. Indian foreign policy: Basic tenets.

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

CO 1: The major issues of international relation and diplomacy affecting a region of the world today.

CO 2: The major theories of international relations to a regional case study.

CO 3: An issue of international relations using the major political science journal.

CO 4: The major threats to world and regional peace emanating from the selected region.

CO 5: Description of the economic integration and threats to free trade found in the region of study.

CO 6: A clear concept of National Power & Collective Security.

CO 7: In the age of Globalization Indian Foreign Policy has been gradually changing and it also affects on International Relations.

CO 8: The Cold War was a state of geo-political tension between Soviet Union and United State which had a significant impact in International relation.



### Course Title: Sociology and Politics

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
4	Core Course	CC 9	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Political Sociology and sociology of politics: Nature and scope.
2. Political culture: meaning. Components and types; political socialization: meaning, role and agencies.
3. Political participation: meaning and components.
4. Concepts of power and authority; types of authority.
5. Feminism: meaning, significance, and different schools.
6. Environment and politics: Environment movement; an overview; eco -feminism.
7. Religion and politics: concept of secularism.
8. State and civil society: Media, society and politics.

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

CO 1: Description of the political behaviours of social classes, racial and ethnic groups, genders, generations, elites, masses, gays, religious and other groups in Indian Society.

CO 2: How Social forces shape policy on issues such as Welfare, Health Care, Education and Criminal Justice.

CO 3: Compare and contrast the major theoretical insights in the field of Political Sociology of influential scholars such as Marx, Max Weber and Durkheim.

CO 4: How politics and power is influenced by trends such as the growth of the global economy.

CO 5: An idea of political socialization, which is a lifelong, process by which people form their ideas about politics and acquire political values.

CO 6: An idea of Feminism. It is a range of political movements and social movement which share a common goal: to define, establish and achieve political, economic, a social equality of sexes.

CO 7: Clear concept of Political participation, power and authority, environment movements, religion and politics and civil society.

**Course Title: International Organization**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Full Marks</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Core Course</b>	<b>CC 10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>

Topics Prescribed:

1. Evolution of international organizations.
2. United nations : its emergence , General assembly and security council ; secretariat; N
3. Peace keeping and peace building role of the UN.
4. Regional economic organization – APEC & OPEC.
5. Regional security organization – NATO & ARF.
6. Regional Organization: SAARC and ASEAN , BRICS- Goal and functioning.

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

CO 1 : Description of theoretical approaches to understanding international co-operation.

CO 2 : The functions and politics of the United Nations, Security Council and General Assembly, Secretariat, Secretary General and International court of Justice.

CO 3 : Outline the range of functions performed by various regional organizations, namely SAARC, ASEAN, BRICS, NATO, ARF.

CO 4 : Clear concept of regional economic organization like as APEC and OPEC.

CO 5 : An idea of peace keeping operation of UN. It is a unique and dynamic instrument developed by the organization as a way to help countries torn by conflict to create the conditions of lasting peace.

CO 6 : The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization that was tasked to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international co-operation and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

### Course Title: Social Movements In India

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
5	Core Course	CC 11	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Social movements: Definition; distinction between “New” and “Old” social movements.
2. Positive discrimination and dalit movements (Panther) in India.
3. Trade union movements in India: an overview of strength and weaknesses.
4. Peasant movement in India: case study (Telengana and Tebhaga).
5. Women`s movements in India: key issues.
6. Environmental movements in India: Chipko, Narmada bachao andolan.

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

CO 1 : Based on Gandhian Principles the Chipko Movement saw people protesting against deforestation by hugging Trees to stop them from being cut.

CO 2 : This Protest, to express the views against a large number of dams being contrasted near Narmoda rivers, brought a large number of farmers, environmentalists and human right activists together.

CO 3 : The women`s movement in India took off in the1920s.The women`s movement progressed during the period to high nationalism and the freedom struggle, both of which shaped its contours.

CO 4 : In India Dalit movement started by B. R. Ambedkar. It rejected Hinduism, challenged the caste system and promoted the right of the Dalit Community.

CO 5 : During the period the Trade Union movement was essentially humanitarian. Some friendly Societies were formed to look into the Welfare of Workers.

CO 6 : Telengana Rebellion was a peasant rebellion against the feudal Lords of Telengana region. Tebhaga movement was Significant Peasant movement initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha.

### Course Title: Elementary Research Methods in Political Science

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
5	Core Course	CC 12	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. a. Meaning and objective of social science research.  
b. Theoretical foundations of research: a brief outline of positivism, post – positivism and their critiques.
2. Methodology of research: qualitative and quantitative.
3. Vocabulary of research: concept, variable, proposition, hypothesis, theory.
4. Components of research design: problemation, hypothesis formulation, data collection, and testing hypothesis.
5. Major methods and techniques of data collection: survey method , interview , and case study.

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

CO 1 : Conduct a literature review for a Question in Political Science Research.

CO 2 : Design a Survey to collect Political Science Data.

CO 3 : Perform content analysis on a document.

CO 4 : Design an elite interview protocol.

CO 5 : Distinguish appropriate data for answering a Political Science Question from inappropriate Data.

CO 6 : Analyze Quantitative data using Statistical Software.

CO 7 : Write up research findings in correct format.

CO 8 : Present Research findings to an audience using visual aids.

CO 9 : It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research.

CO 10 : Qualitative research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions and dive deeper into the problem.

CO 11 : An idea of Research method. A Research Method is a systematic plan for conducting research. Sociologists draw on a variety of both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including experiments, survey research, participant observation and secondary data.

### Course Title: Indian Foreign Policy

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
6	Core Course	CC 13	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Key determinants of India`s foreign policy – Geography, parliament, cabinet, PMO.
2. India`s foreign policy towards her neighbours: recent engagement with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal, Bhutan.
3. India and the major powers – USA, China, Russia.
4. Recent trends in India`s foreign policy.

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

CO 1 : Now Indian foreign policy is focused on developing relation with major Global Powers.

CO 2 : The history of Indian foreign policy.

CO 3 : Think Critically and write about the role of the India in the world today.

CO 4 : The major decisions of foreign policy made by Indian Policymakers.

CO 5 : The foreign policymaking process and players in the Indian System.

CO 6 : Take part in a Simulation of foreign policy decision making with accuracy.

CO 7 : The strategic interests of the India in different regions of the World.

CO 8 : Description the War of terror and new modes of conflict in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Course Title: Contemporary Issues in India

Semester	Course Type	Course Code	Credit	Full Marks
6	Core Course	CC 14	6	75

#### Topics Prescribed:

1. Caste system in India – its changing nature and dynamics.
2. Women – discrimination and violence against women.
3. Secularism and communalism.
4. Political economy of poverty and inequality.
5. Rights of persons with disabilities (PWDS) in India.
6. Social backwardness and protective discrimination.
7. Disaster risk reduction and development planning.

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

CO 1 : Genders discrimination is a large issue in India. In India females are discriminated invarious fields like health, education and jobs etc.

CO 2 : Caste based discrimination has at times even led to violence. The caste system also makes the working of democracy in our country difficult. Our country cannot make real progress unless this system is uprooted completely.

CO 3 : India is a country of different religious faiths. The aggressive attitude of our community towards the other creates tension and clashes between a great challenge to democracy and unity of our country.

CO 4 : In India a large section of population lives under the poverty line.

CO 5 : Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill – 2016 passed by Parliament. The Bill will replace the existing PWD Act, 1995, which was enacted 21 years back. It is a significant step which ensures equal opportunities for the people with disabilities and their full participation in the all sphere of life.