

*PRR&VS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE, VIDVALURU*

*DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY*

*COURSE & PROGRAM OUTCOMES*

*OF*

*POLITICAL SCIENCE HONOURS (B.A.)*

*UNDER CBCS*

*(MINIMUM 30 CLASSES FOR THEORY & 15 CONTACT HOURS FOR TUTORIAL PER  
MODULE)*

*CONTACT HOURS: 5 HRS. A WEEK TUTORIAL: 9 HRS. ANNUALLY*

*Course-I: Introduction to political science*

**SEMESTER-I**

1. A. Understanding Political Theory: Concepts. (Module I & II)
  - B. Understanding Political Theory: Approaches And Debates. (Module I & II)
- Co 1- Analyzing What Is Politics And Explaining The Approaches To The Study Of Political Science– Normative, Behavioral, Post Behavioral, Feminist.
- Co 2- Assessing the Theories of State (Origin, Nature, Functions): Contract, Idealist, Liberal and Neo-Liberal Theories.
- Co 3- Explaining the Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.  
Analyzing the Changing Concept of Sovereignty In The Context Of Globalisation.
- Co 4- Classification of David Held’s Democratic Theories.
- Co 5- Understanding Basic Concepts of Liberty, Equality, Rights, Law And Justice.
- Co 6- Assessing Empirical Political Theory: System’s Analysis, Structural Functionalism.
- Co 7- Explaining Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism With Special Reference To Relationship Between Base And Superstructure.
- Co 8 - Analyzing the Theory of Class and Class Struggle.
- Co 9 - Describing the Marxist Approach to Politics.
- Co 10 - Analyzing Marx’s Concept of Freedom and Democracy: Nature, Features And Critique.
- Co 11- Discussing Marx’s Theory of State with Special Reference to Relative Autonomy of the State.

Co 12- Explaining Marxian Theory of Revolution.

Co 13- Evaluating the Major Debates In Marxism: Lenin- Rosa Luxemburg Debate On Political Party.

*Course-II: Basic Organs of the Government*

**SEMESTER-II**

2. A. Constitutional government in India. (Module I II)

B. Politics in India – structure and process. (Module i & ii)

Co 1- introducing the Indian constitution with a focus on the role of the Constituent assembly and examining the essence of the preamble.

Co 2- examining the fundamental rights and duties of Indian citizens with a study of the significance and Status of directive principles.

Co 3- Assessing the nature of Indian federalism with focus on union-state Relations.

Co 4- Critically analyzing the important institutions of the Indian union: the Executive: president; prime Minister, council of ministers; governor, chief minister and council of Ministers; the legislature: Rajya sabha, lok sabha, speaker, committee system, state legislature, the Judiciary: supreme Court and the high courts: composition and functions- judicial activism

Co 5- looking at the constitutional amendment procedure with focus on the main Recommendations of the Constitutional review commission (venkatachalliah commission)

Co 6- critically evaluating the Indian party system – its development and looking At the ideology of Dominant national parties

Co 7- evaluating the role of various forces on Indian politics: religion; language; Caste; tribe; regionalism; Business; working class and peasants.

Co 8- evaluating the electoral process in India with focus on the election Commission: composition, Functions and role

Co 9- investigating the new social movements since t h e 1970s:

**2. A. Constitutional government in India. (module I & II)**

**B. Politics in india – structure and process. (Module I & II)**

Co 1- Introducing the Indian constitution with a focus on the role of the

Constituent assembly and Examining the essence of the preamble.

- Co 2- examining the fundamental rights and duties of indian citizens with a study  
Of the significance and Status of directive principles.
- Co 3- assessing the nature of Indian federalism with focus on union-state Relations.
- Co 4- critically analyzing the important institutions of the indian union: the Executive:  
president; prime Minister, council of ministers; governor, chief minister and council of  
Ministers; the legislature: Rajya sabha, lok sabha, speaker, committee system, state  
legislature, the Judiciary: Supreme Court and the high court's: composition and  
functions- judicial activism
- Co 5- looking at the constitutional amendment procedure with focus on the main  
Recommendations of the Constitutional review commission (venkatachalliah  
commission)
- Co 6- critically evaluating the indian party system – its development and looking At the  
ideology of Dominant national parties
- Co 7- evaluating the role of various forces on indian politics: religion; language; Caste; tribe;  
regionalism; Business; working class and peasants
- Co 8- evaluating the electoral process in india with focus on the election Commission:  
composition, Functions and role
- Co 9- investigating the new social movements since t h e 1970s: environmental Movements,  
Women's movement and human rights movement Semester environmental movements,  
women's movement and human rights movement

### **Semester -III**

3. a. Indian political thought. (module i & ii)

- co 1- Tracing The evolution of indian political thought from ancient India to modern India.
- co 2- analysing the nationalist thought of raja rammohun roy.
- co 3- assessing the nationalist thought of bankim, vivekananda and tagore.
- co 4- discussing the nationalism of gandhi, m. n. roy, narendra deva and syed ahmed khan.
- co 5- explaining the formation of the congress in 1885.
- co 6- tracing the bengal partition and the swadeshi movement.
- co 7- analysing the gandhian movements such as the khilafat, non cooperation, civil

disobedience movements.

- co 8- assessing the alternatives to the indian national congress- the forward bloc, congress socialist party, communist party of india
- co 9- describing the movements against caste and untouchability, ambedkar's views on social justice and the depressed classes.
- co 10- analysing the working class and peasant movements under colonial rule
- co 11- discussing the roots of communalism- Savarkar and Hindu nationalism and Jinnah and the two nation theory
  
- co 12- estimating the contribution of the august 1942 movement, the in a and the naval uprising

### **b. comparative govt. & politics. (module i & ii)**

- co 1- tracing the evolution of comparative politics as a discipline and drawing a distinction between comparative politics and comparative government
- co 2- investigating the nature and scope of comparative politics.
- co 3- analysing the approaches the approaches and models of comparison: systems analysis; structural

### **FUNCTIONALISM; AND INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH.**

- Co 4- critically analyzing the features of a liberal democratic and socialist Political system with focus on Uk, usa and the people's republic of china
- Co 5- discussing the features of a federal system with special reference to USA and Russia.
- Co 6- conducting an intensive comparative study of the executive (Uk, USA, France and Russia); legislature (uk, usa and the prc); the judiciary (uk, usa and prc).
- co 7- critically looking at the rights of the citizens of uk, usa and prc from a comparative Perspective.

### **c. perspectives on international relations. (Module I & II)**

- co 1- explaining scope and subject matter of international relations as an autonomous academic discipline.
- co 2- approaches and methods to study the discipline through political realism, pluralism and worlds system's model.
- co 3- Examining the issues of underdevelopment, terrorism, regionalism and integration that

characterizes the post second world war order.

- co 4- Studying the role of diplomacy, propaganda and military capabilities in the making of foreign policy.
- co 5- Explaining certain basic concepts like globalisation in contemporary world order.
- co 6- Describing the cold war phases and understanding the post-cold war era.
- co 7- Discussing the developments in european ethno-nationalism since 1990's. tracing the growth of european union
- co 8- Examining Indian foreign policy: basic principles, evolution and bilateral relations.
- co 9- Evaluating the working of un and its organs; peace keeping function and human rights.
- co 10- Analysing the foreign policy of USA and china.
- co 11- Studying the developments in third world countries in post-world war ii era like nam: relevance, ASEAN, SAFTA AND SAARC, OPEC, OAU, West Asia-Palestine problem after cold war

## **SEMESTER – IV**

### **4. A. INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT. (MODULE I & II)**

- CO 1- Tracing the evolution of Indian political thought from ancient india to modern india.
- CO 2- Analysing the nationalist thought of raja rammohun roy.
- CO 3- Assessing The Nationalist Thought Of Bankim, Vivekananda And Tagore.
- CO 4- Discussing the nationalism of Gandhi, m. N. Roy, Narendra deva and Syed Ahmed khan.
- CO 5- Explaining the formation of the congress in 1885.
- CO 6- Tracing the Bengal partition and the Swadeshi movement.
- CO 7- Analysing the Gandhian movements such as the Khilafat, non cooperation, civil disobedience movements.
- CO 8- Assessing the alternatives to the Indian national congress- the forward bloc, congress socialist Party, communist parti of India.
- CO 9- Describing the movement against caste & untouchability – Ambedkar's, Jyotibha phule & Panditia Ramabai's views on caste, untouchability social justice.
- Co 10- assessing Nehru & Subhas ch. Bose's views on socialism.
- CO 11- Describing Syed Ahmed khan's views on colonialism and nationalism.

CO 12- Tracing M. N. Roy's views on radical humanism.

CO 13- Analysing socialist ideas of Narendra deva, j. P. Narayan & Ram Manohar lohia's socialist ideas.

**B. GLOBAL POLITICS. (MODULE I & II)**

co 1- Analyzing cold war and its evolution.

co 2- Examining globalization conception and perspective.

co 3- Examining Europe In Transition, European Union, Brexit (Over View)

Co 4- Overviews of major institution of global governance world bank, imf, wto etc. & major regional organization like Asean, Opec, Safta, Saarc And Beic, West Asia & Palestine.

**SEMESTER – V**

**5. A. WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT. (MODULE I & II)**

CO 1- Providing an insight into the dominant features of ancient western political thought: ancient greek Political thought with focus on Aristotle and Plato; roman political thought: its contributions with special emphasis on the emergence of roman law

CO 2- Examining the features of medieval political thought.

CO 3- Evaluating the renaissance; political thought of reformation; and Machiavelli.

CO 4- Critically examining Bodin's contributions to the theory of sovereignty; Hobbes as the founder of the Science of materialist politics; Locke as the founder of liberalism with focus on his views on natural Rights property and consent; and Rousseau's view on freedom and democracy; Bentham's Utilitarianism; and john Stuart mill's views on liberty and representative government

CO 5- Taking an insight into the following: Hegel's views on civil society and state; utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.

CO 6- Examining the varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabians, syndicalism, guild Socialism and German Revisionism.

CO 7- Examining development of Frankfurt school, & cultural Marxism

**B. POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY. (MODULE I & II)**

CO 1- Studying the concepts of power, authority and legitimacy in the context of society.

CO 2- Examining social stratification through the index of class, caste and elite.

CO 3- Evaluating the impact of religion on society.

CO 4- Relating gender and politics

CO 5- Creating awareness among students about nationalism and state building processes in Western Europe And Third World

CO 6- Establishing state –society interrelationship.

CO 7- Classifying the different types of political systems.

CO 8- discussing the approaches to the study of political culture. Evaluating the different agents

of political Socialization and their interrelationships

CO 9- Evaluating the concept and types of political participation.

CO 10- discussing the relation between military and politics with reference to conditions and types of Intervention

CO 11- Studying groups in politics: political parties and pressure groups.

CO 12- Assessing the approaches to political communication; electoral behavior

CO 13- Evaluating the concept of political development and social change- role of tradition and Modernity.

**SEMESTER – VI**

**1. A. Public administration – concept & perspective. (module i & ii)**

**B. Administration & public policy in india. (module i & ii)**

**Co 1-** explaining the nature, scope and evolution of public administration; private and public administration; principles of socialist management.

- Co 2-** discussing making of public policy making and methods of implementation
- Co 3-** analysing the major concepts in public administration.
- Co 4-** tracing the challenges in the discipline of public administration like newpublic administration (npa); comparative public administration (cpa) and development administration.
- Co 5-** Discussing the ecological approach to pub. Adm.
- Co 6-** Analysing the administrative processes: decision making; communication Andcontrol; leadership; co-ordination.
- Co 7-** discussing weberian and marxian theories of bureaucracy.
- Co 8-** studying the organisation of the union government and state government.
- Co 9-** examining the institutions of local self government in india
- Co 10-** assessing the relationship between the citizen and administration: lokpaland lokayukt.
- Co 11-** understanding the concept of district administration in India.
- Co 12-** examining the institutions of financial administration in India.
- Co 13-** analysing the civil service in india.
- CO 14-** explaining the planning and planned administration in India. Continuity andchange in Indian administration.