



Phone : (03213) 272 275

BEJOY NARAYAN MAHAVIDYALAYA

(GOVT. SPONSORED)
NAAC ACCREDITED

P.O. ITACHUNA, DIST. HOOGHLY, PIN - 712147

website : www.bnmv.ac.in e.mail ID : bnmv2012@yahoo.in

Ref. No.

Date. 01-08-2022

PROGRAMME TITLE: B.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (HONOURS) (CBCS)

PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO)

PO-1: Political Science and Society: understanding the inter relationship between policy decisions and its effects on society. This is achieved through a comprehensive teaching of the practice of public administration in India.

PO-2: Critical thinking: the ability to analyse and predict socio political phenomena based on the study of existing socio economic determinants and past experiences. This goal is achieved by training students in the different methods and tools of investigation such as empirical research methods, survey research and data analysis of subject responses.

PO-3 : Effective citizenship: the course curriculum inculcates among students a basic understanding of the rights and duties of citizenship and thereby to act as responsible citizens through the observation of the rights and duties of citizenship and thereby to act as responsible citizens through the observation of important days such as Independence Day, Republic Day and also spreading awareness in society through street plays based on specific socio political issues such as domestic violence, disillusioned youth of the materialistic world etc.

PO-4 : Communication: Establishment of linkages between academics and civil society at large so as to successfully address socio political problems. The fortnightly wall journal is a means for keeping the entire student population up to date with political occurrences both global and domestic. Debates, seminars and panel discussions are also regularly organised on relevant themes and participation is sought from experienced resource persons.

PO-5: Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual and as a member/leader in different social settings. This aim is achieved through team research and presentations, especially inter college student seminars and also by participating in the Youth Parliament competition organised by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of West Bengal.

Principal
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya
P.O. - Itachuna, Dt. - Hooghly.

Head
Department of Political Science
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya
Itachuna, Hooghly-712147

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

PSO-1: Understanding the nature and developments in national and international politics

PSO-2: Analysing the Indian constitutional provisions, major legislations and reforms.

PSO-3: Critical evaluation of social, economic and political variables for a proper understanding of the plurality of Indian society

PSO-4: Building overall consciousness regarding national political history, international relations and present Indian and Western political thinkers.

PSO-5: Encouraging a comprehensive, comparative understanding of specific world constitutions such as UK, USA, China, Russia, Switzerland and France.

PSO-6: Developing knowledge of administrative studies with special reference to Indian administrative structures and practices.

PSO-7: Examining India's foreign relations with her neighbours and great powers.

PSO-8: Use of case study method for analysing the working of important international and regional organisations like UN, EU, ASEAN etc.

Regular developmental meetings are held which is presided by principal and all agenda of improvement of academics are discussed to achieve the PSO's.

- Concerned Faculty keeps a check on the students not only in academic matters but also in their personal and emotional affairs.

- The faculty keeps a vigilant eye on course structure and suggests the change to the university as and when required.

h

01.08.2022

The POs, PSOs and COs objectives are determined and evaluated through a Regular Examinations Process, Class Tests, Seminars, Assignments, Viva-Voice and Consultation that involve three core constituents: Students, Alumni, and Faculty.

Student input is obtained through student feedback, student evaluation forms, individual faculty-student interaction, interviews and interaction with college student central association (CSCA).

Student input is taken on regular basis at the end of each semester.

Attainment of each of the PSO's and CO's can be judged from the following:

- Increase in pass percentage of student.
- Percentage of student qualifying BA Political Science and other competitive exam is increasing.
- Rise in the number of student going for PG programme in required institution in the state.
- Increase in number of student for different placement after the completion of the degree programme.
- Percentage of failures in different courses is reducing after degree.

Rm

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: COURSE
OUTCOME/PROGRAMME OUTCOME/PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

1. COURSE OUTCOME:

1. WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

CO1- Ancient Greek political thought with focus on Plato- justice; Aristotle- theory of state.

CO2-Examining the features of Medieval Political Thought.

CO3-Renaissance and Machiavelli: Concept of power and Secularization of politics.

CO4-Critically examining Hobbes: Concept of Sovereignty; Locke: Foundation of Liberalism; Rousseau: General Will.

CO6- Marx and Engels: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Lenin: Imperialism.

CO7-Critically examining J.S.Mill and Isaiah Berlin: Concept of Liberty.

2.POLITICAL THEORY

CO1-Analysing what is politics and political Theory; Importance of political theory: Decline and Resurgence.

CO2-Explaining the different approaches to the study of political science: a) Traditional b) Behavioural and Post-Behavioural c) Marxists.

CO3-The Concept of Sovereignty: a) Monistic b) Pluralist c) Popular.

CO4-Liberty and Equality: Meaning and their Inter-relationships.

CO5- Theory of Justice: Rawls.

CO6-Ideology- Meaning and Variants: a) Anarchism b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism c) Fascism; The end of Ideology Debate- Daniel Bell and Francis Fukuyama.

CO7- Theory of State: a) Idealist b) Liberal c) Marxist d) Gandhian.

2. INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT:

CO1-Ancient Indian Political Thought: Features; Kautilya's theory of Saptanga and the Concept of 'Dandaniti'.

CO2- Main features of medieval Muslim Political Thought.

CO3-Raja Ram Mohan Roy: perception of British Colonial Rule and their role as Modernizers.

CO4-Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda: Nationalism.

CO5- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Satyagraha; trusteeship

CO6- Rabindranath Tagore; State, Society and Nation.



CO7-B.R. Ambedkar: Social Justice.

4. INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

CO1- The Constituent Assembly: its Composition and role

CO2- The Preamble and its Significance

CO3- Fundamental Rights and Duties (b) Directive Principles of State Policy

CO4- Nature of Indian Federalism: Centre-States relations – Legislative, Administrative and Financial.

CO5- Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – Organization, Functions and Law-making Procedures; the Speaker; Procedure of Constitutional Amendment

CO6- Union Executive: President and Prime Minister: Powers and functions; Governor and Chief Minister: Powers and function.

CO7- Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts – Composition and Functions;

CO8- Party System in India: Features and Trends; Coalition Governments

CO9- Electoral Process: Election Commission – Composition and Functions; Electoral Reforms.

5. COMPARATIVE POLITICS

CO1- Transition from Comparative Government to Comparative Politics - Scope and Objectives of

Comparative Politics

CO2- Conventions and the Rule of Law in UK; Bill of Rights in the USA

CO3- Unitary Systems: UK and France; Federal Systems: USA

CO4- Parliamentary and Presidential Systems: UK and USA and China

CO5- Party System in UK and USA and France, Nigeria, Mexico.

CO6- Legislatures in UK and USA: Composition and Functions.

CO7- Judiciary in UK, USA and France

6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

CO1- Public Administration: Meaning, dimensions and significance of the; Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline; Identity crisis of Public Administration.

CO2- Classical Theories: Scientific Management (F.W. Taylor); Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick); Ideal type bureaucracy (Weber)

CO3- Neo-Classical Theories: Human Relations (Elton Mayo); Decision Making Theory (Herbert Simon); Motivation Theory (Herzberg, Maslow)

Rama Mukherjee

CO4-Contemporary Theories: Ecological Approach (Fred Riggs); Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

CO5-Concepts of Administration: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Line and Staff, Centralization-Decentralization, Devolution, Delegation

CO6- Major approaches in Public Administration – New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach, Feminist Perspective.

7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

CO1- 73rd Amendment Act and its implications for rural local-self Government in India.

CO2-74th Amendment Act and its implications for urban local-self Government in India.

CO3- Rural Administration in West Bengal: Panchayati Raj Institutions; Role of BDO.

CO4- Urban Administration in West Bengal: Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

CO5-District Administration: Role of DM, SP & SDO.

CO6- State Administration in West Bengal: Chief Secretary; Divisional Commissioner;

CO7- Administrative Reforms in India: Impact of Globalization – RTI, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

8. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CO1- Nature and Scope of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, and Neo-Realist approaches in International Relations.

CO2- National Power: Concepts and Elements

CO3- Balance of Power and Collective Security

CO4- Origin and End of the Cold War

CO5- Post Cold War global issues: (a) Globalization (b) Human Rights (c) Terrorism

CO6- Disarmament: NPT, CTBT, and NSG.

CO7- Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: Concepts, Determinants and Objectives

CO8-Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Tenets.

9. SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS

CO1- Political Sociology and Sociology of Politics: Nature and Scope.

CO2- Political Culture: Meaning, Components and Types; Political Socialization: Meaning, Role and Agencies.

CO3- Political Participation: Meaning and Components.

CO4- Concepts of Power and Authority; Types of Authority.

CO5- Feminism: Meaning, Significance and Different Schools.

CO6- Environment and Politics; Environment Movements: An Overview; Eco-Feminism.

CO7- Religion and Politics; Concept of Secularism.

CO8- State and Civil Society: Media, Society and Politics.

10. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CO1- Evolution of international organizations.

CO2- United Nations: its Emergence; General Assembly and Security Council; Secretariat;

Secretary General; International Court of Justice: Composition and Functions.

CO3- Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Role of the UN.

CO4- Regional Economic Organizations-APEC & OPEC.

CO5- Regional security organizations-NATO & ARF.

CO6- Regional Organizations: SAARC and ASEAN, BRICS - Goals and Functioning.

11. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

CO1- Social Movements: Definition; Distinction between "new" and "old" social Movements.

CO2- Positive discrimination and Dalit movements (Panthers) in India.

CO3- Trade Union movements in India: an overview of strength and weaknesses.

CO4- Peasant movements in India: Case Study (Telengana and Tebhaga).

CO5- Women's movements in India: key issues.

CO6- Environmental Movements in India: Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan.

12. ELEMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

CO1a. Meaning and Objective of social science research.

b. Theoretical foundations of research: A brief outline of Positivism, Post-Positivism, And their critiques.

Rm

CO-3: Vocabulary of research: Concept, Variable, Proposition, Hypothesis, Theory.

CO-4: Components of Research Design: Problemation, Hypothesis formulation, Data collection, and testing of hypothesis.

CO-5: Major Methods and techniques of Data Collection: Survey method, Interview, and Case Study.

13. INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

CO-1: Key Determinants of India's Foreign Policy-Geography, Parliament, Cabinet, PMO.

CO-2: India's Foreign Policy towards her neighbours; recent engagement with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal, Bhutan.

CO-3: India and the major powers-USA, China, Russia.

CO-4: Recent trends in India's Foreign Policy.

14. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDIA

CO-1: Caste System in India – Its changing nature and dynamics.

CO-2: Women – Discrimination and violence against women.

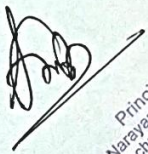
CO-3: Secularism and Communalism

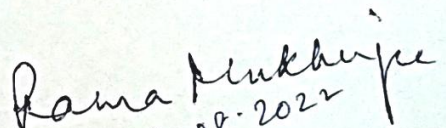
CO-4: Political Economy of Poverty and Inequality

CO-5: Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in India.

CO-6: Social Backwardness and Protective Discrimination

CO-7: Disaster Risk Reduction and Development Planning.


Principal
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya
P.O. - Itachuna, Dt.- Hooghly.


01.08.2022

Head
Department of Political Science
Bejoy Narayan Mahavidyalaya
Itachuna, Hooghly-712141