

Program Specific Outcome

Department of Political Science

Political science is that branch of the social sciences that studies the state, politics, constitution and government. Political Science deals extensively with the analysis of political systems, the theoretical and practical applications to politics, and the examination of political behavior. Any casual perusal of the newspapers and the television channels reveals that political scientists are at the forefront of debates and discussions for their knowledge and expertise. As the world today revolves round political as well as economic considerations, a formal degree of Political Science has the utmost practical applicability. Its subject matter is concerned with the everyday life of an individual living in a society and state. With the introduction of new syllabus under CBCS from 2018-19 which promotes a new thematic frame work UG Honours and General syllabus at Sankrail Anil Biswas Smriti Mahavidyalaya follows the CBCS pattern and guideline of Vidyasagar University.

Therefore, a degree in political science not only enables students to enhance their grasp of the basic structures and processes of governmental systems, public policies and political forces that directly impact their lives, but also help them to analyze political problems, arguments, information and theories and to apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to this discipline. Above all, it aids students in becoming informed citizens by amplifying knowledge on their entitlement to the rights and duties within a state.

Specific learning outcomes for Political Science:

Specific learning for Political Science includes following outcomes:

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. Study of state government it deals with the nature and information of the state and tries to understand various forms and function of the government.

Critical thinking: the ability to analyze 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. Study of associations and institutions in organized way the fundamental problems of Political Science include, first an investigation of the origin and nature of the state. Second, an inquiry in to nature, history and forms of political institutions and third, deduction, therefore, so far as possible, of laws of political growth and development.

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 important days such as Independence Day, Republic Day. Study of Political behavior of man it may be said that the character of Political Science in all its part is determined by its basic per-supposition regarding man.

Communication: Establishment of linkages between academics and civil society at large so as to successfully address socio political problems. The fortnightly journal is a means for keeping the entire student population up to date with political occurrences both global and domestic level. Study of national and international problems modern demands of defense of territory, representative government and national unity have made Political Science independence but that of state sovereignty also.

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. It studies o the concept of power, authority and influence with the behavior of individual. Consequently the scope has widened to include new aspects like political socialization, political culture, political development and informal structures like interest and pressure groups.

Proficiency in thinking: Demonstrate a proficiency in thinking systematically about political interactions in national, global and international contexts. Demonstrate proficiency in thinking systematically about the ethical dimensions of Politics. Write effectively, engage in intellectually grounded oral debate, and form and express coherent arguments.

Analyze political problems, arguments, information, and/or theories. Apply methods appropriate for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to the discipline of political science. Educate the elected representatives about the parliamentary procedures and constitutional position of the country.

Multidisciplinary approaches: Understand different disciplines from natural and social sciences to mathematics and art, and develop interdisciplinary approaches in thinking and practice. Demonstrate an understanding of fundamental political processes, institutions, actors, behavior, and ideas; and familiarity with major theories, methods, and concepts of Political Science and develop interdisciplinary approaches in thinking and practice.

Enriched understanding: Demonstrate an understanding of fundamental political processes, institutions, actors, behavior, and ideas; and familiarity with major theories, methods, and concepts of Political Science. Understand the world, their country, their society, as well as themselves and have awareness of ethical problems, social rights, values and responsibility to the self and to others.

Take individual and team responsibility, function effectively and respectively as an individual and a member or a leader of a team; and have the skills to work effectively in multi-disciplinary teams. Develop the ability to make logical inferences about social and political issues on the basis of comparative and historical knowledge.

Develop knowledge of theories, concepts, and research methods in humanities and social sciences. Assess how global, national and regional developments affect society. Know how to access and evaluate data from various sources of information. Understand and follow changes in patterns of political behavior, ideas and structures.

Synthesize, analyze, and critically evaluate major arguments in the discipline. Comprehend the basic structures and processes of government systems and/or theoretical underpinnings. Think critically, follow innovations and developments in science and technology, demonstrate personal and organizational entrepreneurship and engage in life-long learning in various subjects.

Course Outcome (Honours)

The Department of Political Science of Sankrail Anil Biswas Smriti Mahaviyalaya seeks to foster the intellectual development of its students by encouraging study of politics from various sub discipline. The expected outcome of the course, Political Science (Hons) is to develop the knowledge and skill of learners of the specific field. The learner may go for further higher education programmes, e.g., M.A, M. Phil,PhD.

and other professional programmes. After completion of the programme the learner may prepare themselves for different job oriented entrance examinations. Thus they may be employed in Govt. and non-govt. sectors. Apart from this, their training may enable them for self employment.

Political journalist is also an attractive option. Political science graduates choose to become involved in print, television or radio journalism, where they apply their expert understanding of political systems to create reports about current events. Political scientists might cover elections, conduct interviews, or attend press conferences where they often have the opportunity to ask questions. Political science graduates can also join the media as political correspondent/analyst/researcher. The study of political science enables to understand governance and how it functions, as well as a detailed knowledge of public administration, political theory and philosophy that can help in career in government. Political advisors are political science experts who work alongside politicians and government officials, helping them make important decisions in a number of different situations. International Relations - with a background in law, public administration and communications, political science graduates are best suited for such a career.

COURSE OUTCOME:

POLITICAL THEORY (CC 01, CC 03, CC 11)

- Accruing advance level of knowledge in political theory.
- Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political theory.
- Updating their knowledge level in the field of study of political theory with latest information.
- Helping the students in preparing them for different competitive examinations.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA (CC 2, CC4)

- To understand Functions of Government.
- To understand Judiciary of India.
- To understand Bureaucracy of India.
- To understand biggest Democracy of the World.
- Know the Ministries, their role & responsibilities.
- Know the roles & responsibilities of Members of Parliament/ State Assemblies.
- Know the process of drafting & presenting a Bill in the Parliament / Assemblies.
- Concretizing their base in political thought.
- Getting enlightened with fundamental features of political thought.
- Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political thought.
- Differences of thought in the different phases of the History of political thought:

POLITICAL THOUGHT (INDIAN) CC14

- Helping the students in accruing knowledge in the field of Indian Political thought in the initial stage of their study.
- Apprising the students about India' contribution towards the enrichment of the field of political thought.
- Gathering knowledge regarding India's orientation towards politics and apprising the students about the growth of modern democratic political consciousness in India.
- Helping the students in their future course of study in India's political thought.

POLITICAL THOUGHT (WESTERN) CC12, CC13

- It helps students discover the political philosophy that forms the basis of politics in the Western world, to interpret the political philosophies of the Greek, Roman, French, English and German philosophers in historical context as well as relate them to contemporary politics.
- Origin of the knowledge in Political Thought. Concretizing their base in political thought.
- Differences of thought in the different phases of the History of political thought:
- Getting enlightened with fundamental features of political thought.
- Helping the students in the future preparation of their course of study in political thought.
- Concretizing their base in political thought.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS (CC 05, CC 08)

- Accruing knowledge about the structure & functioning of five major governments (UK, USA, CHINA, RUSSIA & SWITZERLAND) in the world.
- Having a comparative study of these governments in a glance.
- Helping the students in building their base in the study of comparative government.
- Accruing knowledge about different forms of government found in different political systems in the world.
- Students have a stronger and more informed perspectives on approaches in studying politics, governments and political systems comparatively. They become familiar with the primary theories and concepts that form the building blocks of the subfield.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CC 07, CC 10

- With a focus on politics at the transnational or global level, it demonstrates a generalized understanding of the diplomatic relationship between nation- states, the functioning of international organizations, international law and economy, disarmament and peace efforts, foreign policies of states, the behavior and roles of nation-states in diverse political situations and also help gain an insight into subjects of Human Rights law and theory.
- Understand the major concepts of international relations, including: power,

the international system, balance of power, hegemony, conflict, cooperation, integration, globalization, interdependence, dependence, regimes, globalization, equality, justice, sustainability and international political economy.

- Understanding and critically evaluating the theories and approaches to international relations, including realism, liberalism, classical and neo-Marxism, Neo-Gramscian, critical, postmodernist, post-colonial, sexuality and feminist.
- Identify the key actors in international relations—including states, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, global civil society, and individuals—and understand how these actors interact to give substance to international relations.
- Demonstrate a knowledge of the key dimensions, events and processes of international relations within their historic context, such as: the formation of the modern state system, the Treaty of Westphalia, the evolution of global capitalism, the origins of the Cold War, the shift to the post-Cold War system, the role of race, gender and class in the structure of the modern world system, major conflicts, such as the world wars, US intervention in various places in the world, ascendant conflicts, the features and effects of globalizing market capitalism, growing environmental problems and human rights.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the multi-disciplinary nature of international relations by establishing connections with the disciplines that have shaped and continue to influence international relations: politics, economics, society, culture, history, language, race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality.

SOCIETY, STATE AND POLITICS CC 08

- It promotes knowledge on basic concepts such as politics, power, gender, civil society, citizens, culture and behavior of individuals, how they developed over time and where they stand today. It also helps formulate independently generated and theoretically based research questions within political sociology.
- It helps students in gaining knowledge about how political cultures are formed & shaped, the importance of political socialization process, the causes behind political participation & non- participation, the influence of political parties & the pressure groups in a political system and, further, the concepts of change and political development and how it's being shaped in developing countries.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CC 06, CC 09

- Demonstrate broad understanding of public affairs, policy development, policy analysis, economic analysis, management skills, and organization theory and their applications to public service.
- Conduct a purposeful inquiry exploring the problem/issue a client is experiencing.
- Apply critical thinking and appropriate technology for public policy analysis.
- Work with and for others in ways that translate community need into policy solutions & public

- service action to promote a just and humane world.
- The working of local self-governments in our political system.

COLONIALISM & NATIONALISM IN INDIA & WOMEN POLITICS CC 04, CC09

- It acquaints the students with the various facets of British rule in India.
- Helps in understanding the process of the growth of Indian national movement.
- Appraises about the various social movements in India, both pre & post-independent.
- It promotes knowledge on how feminist movement has developed & influenced present-day Indian political system.
- Helping the students in preparing them for different competitive examinations, particularly for civil services examinations.

Course Outcome B.A General

CC 01, CC 02, CC 03, CC 04

- It teaches them not only to learn but to scrutinize and analyze the different aspects based on which an economy runs.
- The course let the students to understand and be able to inter relate the leading political theories and methods, international relations and comparative politics.
- The course helps the decisions human beings make in political settings including those regarding the forms of government available and understand the philosophical underpinnings of political systems, major ideologies and political parties.

