# Political Science

B.A POLITICAL SEMESTER	CODE		
	CODE -	OPTION	NAME OF PAPER
SEMESTER-I	PS 21	1	INDIAN CONSTITUTION
SEMESTER-II	CODE -		DIS.
	PS 22	1	INDIAN POLITICS
SEMESTER-III	CODE -		INDIAN POLITICA
	PS 23	- 11	INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS
SEMESTER-IV	CODE - PS 24	11	INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS
SEMESTER-V	CODE -		
	PS 25	. 1	COMPARATIVE POLITICS
SEMESTER-VI	CODE - PS 26	1	COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION OF U.K. AND U.S.A.

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# Pt. C.L.S. Government College, Sec-14, Karnal

# Department of Political Science Learning objectives and Outcomes B.A. Political Science

Higher education is fast changing globally in terms of its form, nature, course contents, pedagogy, and techniques of evaluation. Universities and educational institutions are experimenting in almost all the domains articulated in the preceding line. This change is both due to the factors at work within the system and forces acting outside. Globalization has pushed them in the ring of competitiveness to work hard to excel or wait for exile. There is a global ranking of universities and other institutions which are known to all on the screen of their computer in a fraction of seconds with a click of the mouse. And students are flying to the institutions which promise them better skills and training in the subjects. Education is all about the addition of value in the individual insights and skills without which he remains deprived of realizing his fullest potentials. Traditional modes of rotelearning are fast getting challenged for a new philosophy of creative and out of box thinking. Innovations, research,

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interactive discussions, and new modes of project-based and problem-solving methods have occupied the attention in the universities in place of blackboard and lecture mode. Pedagogy is being reworked, and education is being redefined. Disciplinary boundaries are melting for Interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary knowledge system.

Nature and Extent of Programme in Political Science: The course covers the key six sub-disciplines of Political Science like Political Theory, Indian Government and Politics, Comparative Politics, Public Administration, Indian Political Thought, and International relations. All these sub-disciplines have two papers each. Besides, there are several interdisciplinary papers ranging from gender studies to human rights and the environment. Further, there are skill-oriented courses which enable the students to acquire necessary skills which could fetch gainful employment for the students in the job market. These skills-oriented courses are very innovative and being introduced for induction for the first time in the Indian universities.

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Aims of the Bachelor Degree (Pass) in Political Science: The students who opt for BA (P) course in Political Science generally are the ones who wish to get exposed to the core of several disciplines instead of moving towards specialization in one. As the students are from a diverse disciplinary background, the course has been designed to teach them the core areas of political Science such as political theory, Indian constitution, and international relations. The aim is not just to impart them factual and theoretical information but to develop critical faculty of their mind to enable them to think and reflect on the political issues and phenomenon objectively. The course contains a mixed bag of discipline centric, interdisciplinary, and skill-based module. This will lay a strong foundation enabling students to pursue higher studies and research in the discipline, and skills and techniques to get employment.

Qualification: A student graduated in Political Science (H) course must have good knowledge of the discipline. He should have a clear understanding of all the significant sub-disciplines with focus on fundamental and key concepts and conceptual debates, ideological perspectives, different theories, principles, and questions in discourse. There are six major sub-disciplines,

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minimum of two papersalong with having a each interdisciplinary and skill-oriented papers. The graduates are expected to demonstrate critical, innovative, and out of box thinking in their reflections on political issues. They are also expected to demonstrate excellent writing skills and articulations following ethical norms of scholarship and academic writings. As they will be exposed to research methodology wherein, they will be taught about research design, tools, and techniques of research; they are expected to do mathematical modeling and undertake independently empirical research projects. There are several skill-based papers enabling the students to demonstrate the practical use of tools and techniques for problems identification and their solutions.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME**

#### SEMESTER-I

#### INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- 1. To understand the philosophy of Indian constitution.
- 2. Critically analyzing the important institution of the Indian union the executive: President, Prime Minister, Council of Minister, Governor, Rajya sabha, loksabha,

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Speaker, The judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Court: composition and the high court: composition and functions, judicial review & activism.

- 3. Evaluating the electoral process in India with focus on the election commission: composition, function and role.
- 4. Introducing the Indian constitution with a focus on the role of the constituent assembly and examining the essence of the commission.
- 5. Examining the fundamental rights and duties of Indian citizens with a study of the significance and status of directive principles.

### **SEMESTER-II**

# **INDIAN POLITICS**

- Critically evaluating the Indian party system: its development and looking at the ideology of dominant national parties.
- 2. To appreciate the socio-economic political factors which lead the freedom struggle.
- 3. Assessing the nature of Indian federalism with focus on union -state relations.
- Evaluating the role of various focus on Indian politics: religion, language, caste, regionalism, working class and peasants.

## SEMESTER-III

# INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS

- 1. Tracing the evaluation of Indian political thought of modern India.
- 2. Analyzing the nationalist & political thought of raja ram Mohan Roy.
- 3. Assessing the nationalist thought of swami Vivekananda &swami dyanand saraswati.

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- 4. Discussing the political and economic thought of Gandhi, Nehru and M.N.Roy.
- Describing the movements against caste and untouchability, ambedkar views on social justice and the depressed classes.
- 6. Today relevance of the thought of Bhagat singh and Subash Chander Bosh.

#### **SEMESTER-IV**

#### INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS

- 1. Tracing the evaluation of Indian political thought of modern India.
- 2. Analyzing the nationalist & political thought of raja ram Mohan Roy.
- 3. Assessing the nationalist thought of swami Vivekananda &swami dyanand saraswati.
- 4. Discussing the political and economic thought of Gandhi, Nehru and M.N.Roy.
- Describing the movements against caste and untouchability, ambedkar views on social justice and the depressed classes.
- 6. Today relevance of the thought of Bhagat Singh and Subash Chander Bosh.

#### **SEMESTER-V**

### **COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

- Tracing the evaluation of comparative politics as a discipline and drawing a distinction between comparative politics and comparative govt.
- 2. Investigating the nature & scope of comparative politics.
- Analyzing the approaches and models of comparison: system approach, traditional approach, modern approach and institutional approach.
- 4. Analyzing and understanding of constitution and constitutionalism.

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5. Describing and understanding of political culture and political development.

#### **SEMESTER-VI**

# COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION OF U.K AND U.S.A.

- 1. Discussing the feature of U.K. & U.S.A: social -economic structure.
- 2. Critically analyzing the features of liberal democratic and socialist political system with focus on U.K. & U.S.A.
- 3. Conducting an intensive comparative study of the executive, legislature & the judiciary of U.K. & U.S.A.
- 4. Comparative study of citizens voting behavior between the U.K. & U.S.A.

5. Analyzing and discussing of British parliament and American congress.