

SUBHARAM GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE
PUNGANUR-517247
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES

SEME STER	COURSE CODE & TITLE OF THE PAPER	TOPICS	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES
I	1-1114 R20 Paper – I Introduction to the Political Science	1. Introduction to Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the Nature, scope and significance of Political Science. ❖ To acquaint with the theories, approaches, concepts and Principles of Political Theory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can draw boundaries of the Political science and other Social Sciences. ❖ The student identifies the significance of Political Science. ❖ The student can classify Classical and Modern Approaches of the Political Science.
		2. State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the Modern State Characteristics, Evolution, and origin. ❖ To understand welfare state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Student can recognize the State Characteristics & Spot the evolution of the State. ❖ Student can understand importance of welfare state.
		3. Law, Liberty and Equality, Power, Authority and Legitimacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the various concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can analyze each and every concept.
		4. Rights and Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To appreciate the evolution of rights and duties, playing a role to promote the civilized life of individual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Student can understand the relationship between the rights and duties in day- to- day life.

		5. Ideologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand origin and evolutionary growth of different ideologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can understand the merits and demerits.
II	1-2114R20 Political Institutions (Basic Organs of the Government)	1. Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the origin and evolution of the constitution. ❖ To know the role of the constitution in the administration. ❖ To classify the different types of Constitutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The students appreciated the role of the Constitution in bringing changes in human life and protect the rights of the people. ❖ The student can classify the different types of constitutions.
		2. Theory of separation of powers and organs of the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the demarcation of the powers among the organs of the government and their powers and functions. 	The student can understand merits and demerits of separation of theory and powers and functions of organs of the govt.
		3. Unitary and Federal Government Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the forms of governments in various countries and their working pattern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students could compare the world countries based on territorial division of authority and the relationship between Legislature and Executive.

		4. Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To trace out the origin and growth of Democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students can understand the functioning of both direct and representative democracy.
		5. Political Parties, Pressure groups and Public opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the origin and growth of political parties, pressure groups and importance of public opinion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students acquire the knowledge the role of political parties, pressure groups and public opinion in democracy.
III	1-3-114 Indian Government and Politics	<p>1. Social and ideological base of the Indian constitution.</p> <p>2. Philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the evolution of the Indian constitution. ❖ To understand the impact of the legacy of the Indian Freedom Movement on Indian Constituent Assembly. ❖ To understand the philosophy of Indian Constitution. ❖ To know the salient features of the Indian Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The students find out the origin and evolution of the Indian Constitution. ❖ The student can identify the legacy of the freedom movement and its impact on the making of the Indian Constitution. ❖ The students appreciated the Preamble and its importance. ❖ The students recognized the salient features Which are incorporated in Indian Constitution?
		3. Individual and State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To appreciate the fundamental rights, limitations on the fundamental rights, fundamental duties, the directive principles of State Policy. ❖ To know the impact of Keshavanandand Bharati judgement on Indian democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The students knew the fundamental rights how these are playing a great role in development and defending the rights of the Indians in day to day life and also the limitations while us enjoying them. Student understood the basic structure of the constitution.

		4. State Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To analyze the role of Governor in state administration. ❖ To know the importance of Legislature in the State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood role of Governor in Union and state relations and importance of Article 356. ❖ Student understood different powers and functions of Legislature.
		5. The Indian Judiciary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the structure and role of the higher judiciary in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood judicial review and activism. They recognized the greatness of the Indian judiciary and appreciates the role of Indian judiciary.
IV	1-4-114 Indian Political Process	1. Federal Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To trace out the Union-State relations under the quasi- federal system. ❖ To study the various commissions' reports on centre-state relations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student to be understood the knowledge about Centre-State relations. ❖ The student can acquire knowledge on various committees' recommendations.
		2. Electoral Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the Composition, Evolution, Powers and functions of the Election Commission of India. ❖ To know the determinants of voting behaviour in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Student to be understood election process in India. ❖ The student can understand the need of electoral reforms and determinants of voting behaviour in India
		4.Social Dynamic s and Emerging Challenges in India Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To identify the challenges to Indian democracy and the impact of Defection and Anti-defection Law. ❖ To understand the various types of social problems in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student point outs the challenges to the Indian democracy like Religious fundamentalism, Regionalism, Casteism etc. ❖ The student understood the adverse effects of the defections in Indian politics and the Role of the Anti-defection law. ❖ The student can understand the various social movements in

				India.
		5. Regulatory and Governance Institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand structure and functioning of the Constitutional, Statutory and other bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student to be understood role and its' importance in the governance.
V	1-5-129 Indian Political Thought	1. Tradition s of Ancient Indian Political Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To demonstrate knowledge of key thinkers in Ancient India and Characteristics. ❖ To know the genesis, sources and characteristics of Indian political thought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood that Indian political is on par with the Ancient Greek Political Thought' ❖ The Student understood the efforts of Kautilya, Manu, their political philosophy
		2. Renaissance Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the ideas of Social reformers Raja Ramamohan Roy and Pandit Ramabai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood socio, economic and cultural conditions during the period of Raja Rammohan Roy and Pandit Ramabai.
		3. Early Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To trace out the various exploitative policies of British government in India according to Naoroji and Ranade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Student understood the socio-economic and political conditions, issues and remedies stated by Naoroji and Ranade
		4. Religious Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the anguish of religious nationalism of V.D. Savarkar and Mohammed Iqbal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can understand the ardent nationalistic policy of Savarkar and Pan Islamic policy of Iqbal.

		5. Democratic Egalitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To appreciate Democratic egalitarians like Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, efforts of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar to annihilate the caste system, M.N.Roy's radical humanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can understand the ideas of Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar and M.N.Roy.
VI	1-5-130 Western Political Thought	Classical Western Political Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To acquire knowledge about modern political thinkers and different schools of thought. ❖ To appreciate the Political views of Plato and Aristotle. 	The student can identify the systematic effort of the ancient Greek political thinkers like Plato, Aristotle etc.
		Early Medieval to the Beginning of Modern Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the Political ideas of St.Augustine. ❖ To understand the Machiavelli contributions and Hobbes to political thought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Student can differentiate the Augustine religious political views and ❖ Machiavelli secular political views.
		❖ Liberal Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To compare the political views of John Locke and Rousseau. ❖ To know the Hobbes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Student can understand the contributions of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
		Utilitarian Political Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To study the liberal views and reforms of Bentham and ❖ J.S.Mill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood theories of Bentham and Mill.

		Marxist Political Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the political ideas of Marx and Antonio Gramsci 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Student understood communism and neo-communism.
VII	1-6-114 Principles of Public Administration	1. Principles of Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To understand the nature and scope of Public Administration ❖ To trace out the differences between Public and Private Administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student can compare and differentiate between public and private administration. ❖ The student understood significance of public administration in our life.
		2. Administrative Theories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To study the various Administrative Theories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student knew about the importance of various administrative theories.
		5. Theories of motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To know the importance of motivation. ❖ To understand the classification of needs. ❖ To understand the X and Y theories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The student understood different theories of motivation. ❖ The student could acquire the knowledge about hierarchical needs theory. ❖ The student understood the X and Y theories.