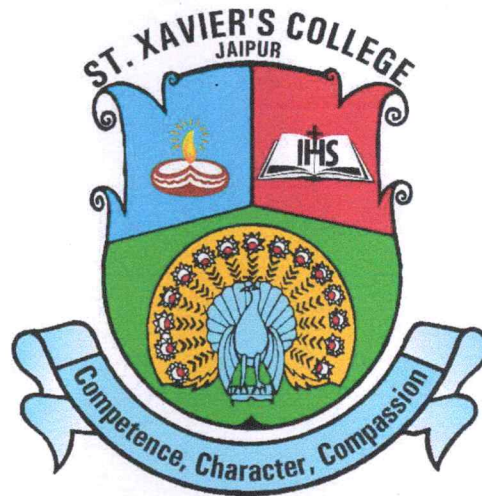


ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE JAIPUR

Nevta-Mahapura Road, Jaipur-302029, Rajasthan, India

Affiliated to the University of Rajasthan

Approved under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956



COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A. (Political Science)

Department of Political Science

As per NEP 2020

Session: 2023-2024 (Sem. I & II)

Session: 2024-2025 (Sem. III)


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-I Semester-I		
POL-53T-103: Foundations of Political Science		
The learners will be able to:		
CO 1.	Recall key concepts, terms, and definitions in political science and identify major political theories and their proponents	K
CO 2.	Explain the fundamental principles and ideologies underlying political systems and describe the structure and functions of different forms of government	U
CO 3.	Apply political theories to analyse contemporary political issues and events and use political science terminology accurately in discussions and written work	P
CO 4.	Examine the relationships between different political institutions and processes and differentiate between various political ideologies and their impacts on policy-making	P
CO 5.	Assess the effectiveness of different political systems in addressing public needs and critique political arguments and positions using evidence and logical reasoning	E
CO 6.	Develop a well-reasoned political argument or policy proposal and design a research project to investigate a specific political phenomenon	S
CO 7.	Interpret political data and trends to understand public opinion and electoral outcomes and analyse case studies to understand the application of political theories in real-world scenarios	E
CO 8.	Integrate knowledge from various subfields of political science to form a comprehensive understanding of political dynamics and combine insights from political theory, history, and current events to propose innovative solutions to political problems	S


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-I Semester-I		
POL-54T-104: Indian Political Thought		
The learners will be able to:		
CO 1.	Enumerate major happenings in the lives of Buddha and Mahavir which turned them into saints and elaborate on the core beliefs of Buddhism and Jainism	K
CO 2.	Demonstrate how the teaching of Jainism and Buddhism can help an individual develop an idealistic approach towards life	P
CO 3.	Appraise Manu, Kautilya and Shukra's contribution to Indian Political Thought	E
CO 4.	Categorise the political ideas of Manu, Kautilya and Shukra and their relevance in contemporary politics	A
CO 5.	Summarise reforms suggested by Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule and Vivekanand to improve the condition of women, backward classes and Hindus in India and their relevance in the contemporary era	S
CO 6.	Elaborate ideas of Gokhale with respect to his response to British rule, Tilak as the Father of Extremist nationalism in India, the role of Nehru as the architect of Indian Foreign Policy and the relevance of Gandhian ideas in the contemporary era	U
CO 7.	Explain the ideas of Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru in the light of the liberal tradition of Political thinking that characterised the National Movement	U
CO 8.	Review Ambedkar as a tireless campaigner against untouchability, MN Roy as a radical activist, Jayaprakash Narayan as a propounder of the concept of total revolution and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya as the proponent of integral humanism	U


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-I Semester-II		
POL-55T-105: Political Ideologies		
The learners will be able to:		
CO1.	Describe various political ideologies like liberalism, idealism, utilitarianism, socialism, nationalism, fascism, feminism and ecologism	K
CO2.	Clarify the concepts of liberty, equality and justice to understand the functioning of society in different political and ideological settings	U
CO3.	Apply the role played by political ideologies in society and relate it to the practical domain.	P
CO4.	Compare and contrast different political ideologies viz. Liberalism, idealism, utilitarianism, socialism, nationalism, fascism, feminism and ecologism	U
CO5.	Relate current political issues and concerns and their impact on the contemporary political environment.	S
CO6.	Defend the decisions political parties/leaders made in different political & ideological settings, including those regarding the form of political parties, citizenship, voting rights, fundamental rights etc.	U
CO7.	Compile the central themes of different ideologies	S
CO8.	Evaluate the major debates among ideologies in contemporary times	E


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-I Semester-II		
POL-56T-106: Selected Political Systems		
The learners will be able to:		
CO1.	Compare the diverse political systems: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian, and Socialist forms of political systems	A
CO2.	Describe the Constitution of the UK: salient features; The Executive – The Crown, Prime Minister and Cabinet; The Legislature: House of Lords, House of Commons, Speaker and Committees and Party System in the UK	K
CO3.	Characterize the US Constitution: salient features; the Executive: President; Legislature: Senate House of Representative; Speaker; Judiciary: the composition and role of the Supreme Court; Bill of Rights; Party System	U
CO4.	Comparative analysis of the following institutions of the UK and the USA: Legislature, Executive and Party Systems	U
CO5.	Characterize the Chinese Constitution: salient features in the light of the general principles, the Executive Legislature, Judiciary, and the Role of the Communist Party	U
CO6.	Analyse the constitution of Switzerland, salient features –The Plural Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and the working of direct democracy in Switzerland	A
CO7.	Assess the Japanese constitution, salient features-The Emperor, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary	E


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-II Semester-III		
POL-63T-251: Indian Freedom Movement and Constitution Development		
The learners will be able to:		
CO1.	Analyse the political, economic, and social impact of British colonial policies in India, understanding how these contributed to the growth of nationalist sentiment and demands for self-governance	A
CO2.	Examine the stages of Indian nationalism, identifying key movements (such as the Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movements) and the contributions of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose in shaping the freedom struggle	A
CO3.	Evaluate the influence of 19th and early 20th-century social and religious reform movements on fostering a sense of Indian identity and unity, setting the groundwork for political mobilisation	E
CO4.	Assess the influence of global events such as the World Wars and the Russian Revolution on India's independence movement, within the nationalist framework	E
CO5.	Trace the evolution of constitutional thought in India, from early demands for representative institutions to the development of constitutional frameworks like the Government of India Acts (1909, 1919, and 1935) and their role in shaping political aspirations	K
CO6.	Analyse the role of regional movements and leaders in the independence struggle, recognising that India's freedom movement was not monolithic but consisted of diverse voices and ideologies representing different parts of India	A
CO7.	Critically examine the causes and consequences of the Partition of India in 1947, understanding its socio-political impacts and how it influenced the development of secularism and federalism in India's constitutional framework	A
CO8.	Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the Constituent Assembly debates, the framing of the Constitution, and the core principles enshrined within it, including justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity, which continue to shape modern Indian democracy	P


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Pol. Sc.) Part-II Semester-III		
POL-63T-252: Indian Political Institutions and Processes		
The learners will be able to:		
CO1.	Analyse the process of framing the Indian constitution, trends and approaches in the constituent assembly	A
CO2.	Assess the scope of the Preamble, the nature of the federal system of India and the unitary features of the Indian constitution	E
CO3.	State the types, scope and limitations of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, a comparison between the two	K
CO4.	Explore the Legislature, Executive and Judicial structure of India with reference to the recent trends and analyse the amendment process of the Indian constitution	P
CO5.	Describe and evaluate the union-state relationship, Assess the working of the Indian parliamentary system, and the role of political parties	U
CO6.	Discuss the major obstacles in the path of National Integration such as Regionalism, Communalism, etc.	U
CO7.	Measure the governance of states and the working of local governments Panchayati Raj and Municipalities with reference to the 73rd and 74th Amendment Act	E
CO8.	Describe and evaluate the working of constitutional and statutory commissions- ECI, UPSC, NHRC	U


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Part-I) Political Science SEM-I		
POL-51T-101: Foundations of Political Science		
The learner will be able to:		
CO 1.	Recall key concepts, terms, and definitions in political science and identify major political theories and their proponents	K
CO 2.	Explain the fundamental principles and ideologies underlying political systems and describe the structure and functions of different forms of government	U
CO 3.	Apply political theories to analyse contemporary political issues and events and use political science terminology accurately in discussions and written work	P
CO 4.	Examine the relationships between different political institutions and processes and differentiate between various political ideologies and their impacts on policy-making	P
CO 5.	Assess the effectiveness of different political systems in addressing public needs and critique political arguments and positions using evidence and logical reasoning	E
CO 6.	Develop a well-reasoned political argument or policy proposal to investigate a specific political phenomenon	S
CO 7.	Interpret political data and trends to understand public opinion and electoral outcomes and analyse case studies to understand the application of political theories in real-world scenarios	E
CO 8.	Integrate knowledge from various subfields of political science to form a comprehensive understanding of political dynamics and combine insights from political theory, history, and current events to propose innovative solutions to political problems	S


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Part-I) Political Science - SEM-II		
POL-52T-102: Indian Political Thought		
The learner will be able to:		
CO 1.	Enumerate major happenings in the lives of Buddha and Mahavir which turned them into saints and elaborate on the core beliefs of Buddhism and Jainism	K
CO 2.	Demonstrate how the teaching of Jainism and Buddhism can help an individual develop an idealistic approach towards life	P
CO 3.	Appraise Manu, Kautilya and Shukra's contribution to Indian Political Thought	E
CO 4.	Categorise the political ideas of Manu, Kautilya and Shukra and their relevance in contemporary politics	A
CO 5.	Summarise reforms suggested by Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule and Vivekanand to improve the condition of women, backward classes and Hindus in India and their relevance in the contemporary era	S
CO 6.	Elaborate ideas of Gokhale with respect to his response to British rule, Tilak as the Father of Extremist nationalism in India, the role of Nehru as the architect of Indian Foreign Policy and the relevance of Gandhian ideas in the contemporary era	U
CO 7.	Explain the ideas of Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru in the light of the liberal tradition of Political thinking that characterised the National Movement	U
CO 8.	Characterise Ambedkar as a tireless campaigner against untouchability, MN Roy as a radical activist, Jayaprakash Narayan as a propounder of the concept of total revolution and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya as the proponent of integral humanism	U


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Course Outcomes (COs)		
B.A. (Part-II) Political Science - SEM-III		
POL-63T-201: Selected Political Systems		
The learner will be able to:		
CO1.	Compare the diverse political systems: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian, and Socialist forms of political systems	A
CO2.	Describe the Constitution of the UK: salient features; The Executive – The Crown, Prime Minister and Cabinet; The Legislature: House of Lords, House of Commons, Speaker and Committees and Party System in the UK	K
CO3.	Assess the Japanese constitution, salient features-The Emperor, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary	E
CO4.	Characterize the US Constitution: salient features; the Executive: President; Legislature: Senate House of Representative; Speaker; Judiciary: the composition and role of the Supreme Court; Bill of Rights; Party System	U
CO5.	Comparative analysis of the following institutions of the UK and the USA: Legislature, Executive and Party Systems	U
CO6.	Analyse the constitution of Switzerland, salient features –The Plural Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and the working of direct democracy in Switzerland	A
CO7.	Characterize the Chinese Constitution: salient features in the light of the general principles, the Executive Legislature, Judiciary, and the Role of the Communist Party	U
CO8.	Summarise French constitution, its historical framework and its role in shaping democracy and fundamental rights in France, Examine the structure and functioning of Fifth republic (1958) including its preamble, principles and institutional arrangements	E, U
CO9.	Assess the constitution of Nepal focusing on its historical evolution, guiding principles, federal structure, fundamental rights and the roles of key institutions in fostering democracy, social justice and good governance	E
CO10.	Evaluate the constitution of Sri Lanka, including its historical evolution, foundational principles, structure of government, fundamental rights, devolution of power and contemporary challenges	E



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