# **Programme Outcome (National Education Policy**)

# Semester 1 & 2

## Programme Outcome for Western Political Thought (POLS 1011)

This course provides a foundational understanding of key political philosophies from ancient Greece to modern times.

It aims to:

1. Develop Historical Insight – Introduce major thinkers like Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Marx, Engels, and J.S. Mill, tracing the evolution of political ideas.
2. Enhance Analytical Skills – Critically examine concepts like justice, sovereignty, liberty, and materialism, comparing different political ideologies.
3. Strengthen Conceptual Clarity – Explore liberalism, Marxism, and dialectical materialism, and understand the transition from feudalism to modern states.
4. Prepare for Advanced Studies – Build a strong foundation for further research in political science, law, public administration, and international relations.
5. Promote Political Awareness – Foster an understanding of democracy, justice, and governance, encouraging informed civic participation.

This course equips students with essential knowledge for careers in academia, civil services, policymaking, and governance.

## Programme Outcome for Political Theory (POLS 1021)

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and approaches of political theory.
2. Analyse monistic and pluralist concepts of sovereignty.
3. Examine the interrelationships between rights, liberty, and equality.
4. Identify key features of liberalism and neo-liberalism.
5. Evaluate idealist, liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian theories of the state.

These outcomes will enhance students’ analytical skills and understanding of political concepts.

## Programme Outcomes (PO) for “Introducing Political Science” (POLS 1031)

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the definition, nature, and scope of political science.
2. Analyse traditional and behavioural approaches to political science.
3. Evaluate major theories on the origin of the state.
4. Differentiate between monistic and pluralist views of sovereignty.
5. Interpret the relationship between rights, liberty, and equality.
6. Assess various state theories, including idealist, liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian.
7. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in political analysis.
8. Build a foundation for advanced studies and careers in political science.

## Programme Outcomes (PO) for “Human Rights Education” (POLS 1051)

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1.Understand the meaning, evolution, and significance of human rights.

2.Analyse constitutional protections for human rights in India.

3.Examine the composition and functions of the NHRC.

4.Assess key human rights movements in India.

5.Evaluate the link between human rights, terrorism, and counter-terrorism.

6.This course teaches awareness of human rights, legal frameworks, and contemporary challenges.

## Programme Outcome for Political Theory (POLS 2011, Semester-2)

Students will:

1. Understand the meaning, significance, and approaches to political theory.
2. Analyse concepts of sovereignty, rights, liberty, equality, and justice.
3. Evaluate major political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, fascism, and feminism.
4. Examine theories of the state from idealist, liberal, Marxist, and Gandhian perspectives.
5. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills for political analysis.
6. Enhance civic awareness and democratic engagement.

## Programme Outcome for Indian Government & Politics (POLS 2021, Minor Course)

Students will:

1. Understand the composition, role, and significance of the Constituent Assembly and the Preamble.
2. Analyse Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Examine Indian federalism, focusing on legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the Centre and States.
4. Evaluate the structure, composition, and functions of the Union and State Legislatures.
5. Assess the powers and functions of the Union and State Executive, including the President, Prime Minister, Governor, and Chief Minister.
6. Understand the composition and functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
7. Analyse India’s party system, its features, trends, and coalition governments.
8. Examine the electoral process, the role of the Election Commission, and electoral reforms.

This course equips students with a foundational understanding of India’s political system, governance structures, and democratic processes.

## Programme Outcome for Introducing Indian Constitution (POLS 2031, MDS/IDS Course-1)

Students will:

* 1. Understand the salient features of the Indian Constitution, including the Preamble.
  2. Analyse Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy.
  3. Examine the nature of Indian federalism and Centre-State relations.
  4. Evaluate the structure, composition, and functions of the Union and State Legislatures.
  5. Assess the roles, powers, and functions of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, and Chief Minister.
  6. Gain knowledge of the judiciary’s composition, powers, and functions, including the Supreme Court and High Courts.
  7. Understand the features, trends, and role of coalition governments in India’s party system.

This course equips students with foundational knowledge of India’s constitutional framework, governance structures, and political dynamics.

## Programme Outcome for Legislative Support (POLS 2051, SEC)

Students will:

1. Understand the powers and functions of representatives at different tiers of governance, including Members of Parliament and State Legislators.
2. Analyse the law-making procedure in Parliament and the role of Parliamentary Committees.
3. Gain knowledge of the budget-making process and its significance in governance.
4. Evaluate the functions of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and External Affairs.
5. Understand the composition and functions of NITI Aayog and its role in policy planning.

This course enhances students’ understanding of legislative processes, governance structures, and policy-making in India.