

**BPHE Society's**  
**Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar**  
**Department of Political Science**

**Programme Outcomes**

<b>1</b>	<b>Bachelor of Art (BA)</b>	<p><b>PO1 Critical Thinking:</b>          Take informed actions after identifying the assumptions that frame our thinking and actions, checking out the degree to which these assumptions are accurate and valid, and looking at our ideas and decisions (intellectual, organizational, and personal) from different perspectives.</p> <p><b>PO2. Effective Communication:</b>          Speak, read, write and listen clearly in person and through electronic media in English and in one Indian language, and make meaning of the world by connecting people, ideas, books, media and technology.</p> <p><b>PO3. Effective Citizenship:</b>          Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centred national development, and the ability to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.</p> <p><b>PO4. Ethics:</b> Recognize different value systems including your own, understand the moral dimensions of your decisions, and accept responsibility for them.</p>	<p><b>FYBA G-I Indian Government And Politics</b></p> <p>i. It focuses in detail on the political processes and the actual functioning of the political system.          ii. It simultaneously studies in detail the political structure both Constitutional and Administrative.          iii. It emphasizes on local influences that derive from social stratification of castes and jatis, from language, religion, ethic and economic determinants and critically assesses its impact on the political processes.          iv. the major contradictions of the Indian Political Process are to be critically analyzed along with an assessment of its relative success and failure in a comparative perspective with other developing countries and in particular those belonging to the South Asian region.</p> <p><b>SYBA G-2 Political Theory &amp; Concepts</b></p> <p>i. It introduces the concepts, ideas and theories in political theory.          ii. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically.          iii. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change.          iv. Furthermore there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how an idea and theory of yesteryears gains prominence in contemporary political theory.</p>
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			<p>in its historical context thereby proceeding to highlight several of its categories, which have developed administrative salience and capabilities to deal with the process of change.</p> <p>iv. The recent developments and particularly the emergence of New Public Administrations are incorporated within the larger paradigm of democratic legitimacy.</p> <p>v. The importance of legislative and judicial control over administration is also highlighted</p> <p><b>TYBA S-4 International Politics</b></p> <p>i. It deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms.</p> <p>ii. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included.</p> <p>iii. It highlights various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution, collective security and in the specificity of the long period of the post Second World War phase of the Cold War, of Détente and Deterrence leading to theories of rough parity in armaments.</p>
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		<p>of the world by connecting people, ideas, books, media and technology.</p> <p><b>PO3.Social Interaction:</b> Elicit views of others, mediate disagreements and help reach conclusions in group settings.</p> <p><b>PO4.Effective Citizenship:</b> Demonstrate empathetic social concern and equity centred national development, and the ability to act with an informed awareness of issues and participate in civic life through volunteering.</p> <p><b>PO5.Ethics:</b> Recognize different value systems including your own, understand the moral dimensions of your decisions, and accept responsibility for them.</p> <p><b>PO6.Environment and Sustainability:</b> Understand the issues of environmental contexts and sustainable development.</p> <p><b>PO7.Self-directed and Life-long Learning:</b> Acquire the ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context socio-technological changes</p>	<p>understanding of the latest developments in the field of Public Administration.</p> <p>iii. The course will be useful for students who seek to understand and analyze broad transformations in the study of public administration in the course of changes in socio-economic and political life.</p> <p><b>PO- C3 Political Institutions in India</b></p> <p>i. It introduces the student to the leading institutions of the Indian political system and to the changing nature of these institutions.</p> <p>ii. Apart from explaining the structure and functions of the main institutions the course will try to acquaint students with the idea of institutional balance of power as discussed in the Indian constitution and as developed during the functioning of Indian democracy over the past six decades.</p> <p><b>PO- O3 India’s Foreign Policy</b></p> <p>i. It introduces the student to an in depth analysis account of India’s foreign policy.</p> <p>ii. It seeks to probe and ascertain the major issues and debates, the festering problems and the complex relationships, both bilateral and multilateral.</p>
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**1. Courses offered-**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>FYBA G-I Indian Government And Politics</b>	i. It focuses in detail on the political processes and the actual functioning of the political system. ii. It simultaneously studies in detail the political structure both Constitutional and Administrative. iii. It emphasizes on local influences that derive from social stratification of castes and jatis, from language, religion, ethic and economic determinants and critically assesses its impact on the political processes. iv. the major contradictions of the Indian

		Political Process are to be critically analyzed along with an assessment of its relative success and failure in a comparative perspective with other developing countries and in particular those belonging to the South Asian region.
2.	<b>SYBA G – 2 Political Theory &amp; Concepts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It introduces the concepts, ideas and theories in political theory.</li> <li>ii. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically.</li> <li>iii. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change.</li> <li>iv. Furthermore there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how an idea and theory of yesteryears gains prominence in contemporary political theory.</li> </ul>
	<b>SYBA S-1 Western Political Thoughts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It studies the classical tradition in political theory from Plato to Marx with the view to understand how the great Masters explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions.</li> <li>ii. The texts are to be interpreted both in the historical and philosophical perspectives to understand the universality of the enterprise of political theorizing.</li> <li>iii. The limitations of the classical tradition, namely its neglect of women's concerns and issues and the non-European world are critically examined.</li> <li>iv. The legacy of the thinkers is explained with the view to establish the continuity and change within the Western political tradition.</li> </ul>
	<b>SYBA S-2 Political Sociology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The purpose of this course is to explain the non -institutional political processes and thereby to sensitize the students on informal processes of politics.</li> <li>ii. To provide a deeper understanding of the concepts and approaches related to political sociology.</li> <li>iii. To explain the social context of politics</li> </ul>

		to the students
<b>3.</b>	<b>TYBA G-3 local Self Government in Maharashtra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To introduce the students to the structure of Local Self Government of Maharashtra.</li> <li>ii. To make students aware of the various Local Self Institutions, their functions, compositions and importance.</li> <li>iii. To identify the role of Local Government and Local Leadership in development.</li> </ul>
	<b>S-3 Public Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It is an introductory course in Public Administration.</li> <li>ii. The essence of Public Administration lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programmes, policies and activities and making it a part of community living.</li> <li>iii. It covers personnel public administration in its historical context thereby proceeding to highlight several of its categories, which have developed administrative salience and capabilities to deal with the process of change.</li> <li>iv. The recent developments and particularly the emergence of New Public Administrations are incorporated within the larger paradigm of democratic legitimacy.</li> <li>v. The importance of legislative and judicial control over administration is also highlighted.</li> </ul>
	<b>S-4 International Politics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms.</li> <li>ii. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included.</li> <li>iii. It highlights various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution, collective security and in the specificity of the long period of the post Second World War phase of the Cold War, of Détente and Deterrence leading to theories of rough parity in armaments.</li> </ul>