

<b>Fiscal Unit/Academic Org</b>	Political Science - D0755
<b>Administering College/Academic Group</b>	Arts and Sciences
<b>Co-administering College/Academic Group</b>	Arts and Sciences
<b>Semester Conversion Designation</b>	Converted with minimal changes to program goals and/or curricular requirements (e.g., sub-plan/specialization name changes, changes in electives and/or prerequisites, minimal changes in overall structure of program, minimal or no changes in program goals or content)
<b>Current Program/Plan Name</b>	Political Science
<b>Proposed Program/Plan Name</b>	Political Science
<b>Program/Plan Code Abbreviation</b>	POLSCI-BA
<b>Current Degree Title</b>	Bachelor of Arts

### Credit Hour Explanation

Program credit hour requirements		A) Number of credit hours in current program (Quarter credit hours)	B) Calculated result for 2/3rds of current (Semester credit hours)	C) Number of credit hours required for proposed program (Semester credit hours)	D) Change in credit hours
Total minimum credit hours required for completion of program		33	22.0	33	0
Required credit hours offered by the unit	Minimum	27	18.0	27	0
	Maximum	33	22.0	33	0
Required credit hours offered outside of the unit	Minimum	0	0.0	0	0
	Maximum	6	4.0	6	0
Required prerequisite credit hours not included above	Minimum	0	0.0	0	0
	Maximum	3	2.0	3	0

### Program Learning Goals

Note: these are required for all undergraduate degree programs and majors now, and will be required for all graduate and professional degree programs in 2012. Nonetheless, all programs are encouraged to complete these now.

- Program Learning Goals**
- Students acquire basic knowledge across the major fields of Political Science.
  - Students gain deeper knowledge of the scholarly literature in one of the major fields of Political Science.
  - Students become familiar with debates about theories, research methods, and substantive issues.
  - Students develop analytic and critical thinking skills.

### Assessment

Assessment plan includes student learning goals, how those goals are evaluated, and how the information collected is used to improve student learning. An assessment plan is required for undergraduate majors and degrees. Graduate and professional degree programs are encouraged to complete this now, but will not be required to do so until 2012.

**Is this a degree program (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) or major proposal?** Yes

**Does the degree program or major have an assessment plan on file with the university Office of Academic Affairs?** Yes

### Program Specializations/Sub-Plans

If you do not specify a program specialization/sub-plan it will be assumed you are submitting this program for all program specializations/sub-plans.

- Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name** American Politics (Existing)
- Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals**
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<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Comparative Politics (Existing)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	International Relations (Existing)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Political Theory (Existing)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Democracy and Law (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Identities and Allegiances (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Economy and Development (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Cooperation and Conflict (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Inequality and Justice (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Leadership and Reform (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Name</b>	Political Analysis (New)
<b>Program Specialization/Sub-Plan Goals</b>	•

**Pre-Major**

Does this Program have a Pre-Major? Yes

Prior to declaring this major, a student must have credit for one of the following courses: POLITSC 1100, POLITSC 1165, POLITSC 1200, POLITSC 1300, POLITSC 2150, POLITSC 2300, POLITSC 2400

**Attachments**

- ClusterProposal\_BA\_PSC\_Aug2015 (3).docx: Program Proposal  
*(Program Proposal. Owner: Smith,Charles William)*

**Comments**

**Workflow Information**

Status	User(s)	Date/Time	Step
Submitted	Smith,Charles William	09/02/2015 01:15 PM	Submitted for Approval
Approved	Herrmann,Richard Karl	09/02/2015 01:16 PM	Unit Approval
Approved	Haddad,Deborah Moore	09/02/2015 01:43 PM	College Approval
Pending Approval	Nolen,Dawn Vankeerbergen,Bernadette Chantal Hanlin,Deborah Kay Jenkins,Mary Ellen Bigler Hogle,Danielle Nicole	09/02/2015 01:43 PM	ASCCAO Approval

**State the title of the proposed major and indicate whether it is new or a modification of an existing major.**

Political Science (Bachelor of Arts)

This is a modification of an existing major.

**State the rationale for initiating the proposal. Briefly explain how assessment data has served as an impetus for the proposal (i.e., program review, reaccreditation data, majors, or student data gathered).**

Currently, students seeking a BA in Political Science must meet depth and breadth requirements. They meet the depth requirement (specialization) by taking four courses either in one of the four traditional subfields (American, Comparative, International Relations, or Political Theory) or in a self-designed cluster of courses. The Undergraduate Studies Committee developed thematic clusters to serve as guidelines for this latter category. Thus far the clusters have been used for advisory purposes only. We now propose to transition these clusters into formal specializations and to make specializations transcriptable. Upon this change, students would be able to specialize either in one of the clusters or in one of the four traditional subfields. The breadth requirement would remain unchanged.

In the past five years the Department has sought to revise the major. Last year, 2014-2015, we rolled out two new majors, a BA in World Politics and a BS in Political Science. We also were looking into ways to make the traditional BA in Political Science more responsive to our undergraduate population. In discussing revisions to the BA in Political Science, the committee was guided by two considerations. On the one hand, the major is organized around disciplinary categories and language that are sometimes unappealing and even unintelligible to undergraduates: for example, few people who aren't already Political Science majors know what the terms "comparative politics" or "political theory" mean. This speaks in favor of repackaging the major in a way that reflects the substantive interests that students actually bring to the study of politics. On the other hand, the administrative and pedagogical costs of completely restructuring the major would be high. With these considerations in mind, the committee recommends that we leave the existing structure of the major in place but group our courses into seven thematic clusters to guide students' choices of specialization:

- (1) Democracy and law
- (2) Political identities and allegiances
- (3) Political economy and development
- (4) Cooperation, conflict and violence
- (5) Inequality and justice
- (6) Political leadership and reform
- (7) Political analysis

We believe that these clusters will be useful in answering the "what is political science?" question for potential majors, and that students can use them as focus areas or "tracks" to pursue depending on their interests. This will provide more structure in the major for students who want

it. Because all of the clusters contain courses from more than one subfield, and many contain courses from 3 or 4 subfields, it should be fairly easy for students to meet the existing requirements in the major while making use of the clusters. If this idea catches on with students and faculty, then over time courses could be created or modified to correspond more closely with the cluster themes. And if it doesn't catch on, then the cluster idea could be withdrawn without any further changes to the major being necessary. A more detailed description of the clusters, including a list of the courses that we have tentatively grouped under each heading, is attached.

**Indicate the proposed implementation date for the new major.**

Spring, 2016

**Describe the major in catalog style, including each concentration or option.**

The Bachelor of Arts in Political Science offers students a wide range of opportunities to study the many dimensions of politics and government, including elections and electoral behavior, legal and judicial politics, foreign policy and war, political economy and development, the political implications of race, gender and ethnicity, and the moral and ethical issues associated with democracy, global justice, and human rights. Students take at least one course in each of the four main subfields of the discipline: American Politics (the study of political behavior and institutions in the United States), Comparative Politics (the study of non-US political behavior and institutions), International Relations (the study of relationships between states), and Political Theory (the study of the concepts and values that inform political life).

Students also choose a specialization from among seven thematic specializations (described in greater detail below), in which they take at least four courses: democracy and law; political identities and allegiances; political economy and development; cooperation, conflict and violence; inequality and justice; political leadership and reform; or political analysis. A student may opt instead to specialize in one of the four traditional subfields.

Prior to declaring this major, a student must have credit for one of the following courses: Political Science 1100, 1165, 1200, 1300, 2150, 2300, or 2400.

Requirements for the undergraduate major in Political Science:

1. An undergraduate major in Political Science consists of a coherent program of courses amounting to a minimum of 33 hours of course work numbered at the 2000 level or higher.
2. (A) At least 24 of the 33 hours of course work must be numbered at the 3000 level or higher. These 24 hours do not include course work taken in other departments that are approved as part of the Political Science major program. (B) A minimum of 21 credit hours must be earned at The Ohio State University. This limits to 12 hours the course work that can be earned through study at another domestic or foreign institution or through Ohio State-sponsored off-campus programs, and ensures that more than half of a student's major is taken from Ohio State instructors. At least 15 of the 21 Ohio State credit hours must be numbered at the 3000 level or higher.

3. Major programs must include at least 1 course from each of four fields in Political Science. The fields are American Politics, Comparative Politics, International Relations, and Political Theory. Political Science 4781 (Data Analysis in Political Science I) may be counted toward any one of the fields in satisfying this requirement.
4. Major programs must include a 4-course specialization, which can be in one of the seven clusters or one of the four fields. An individualized focus may be created in consultation with an advisor or faculty member.
5. A grade of “C-” or better is necessary in order for a course to count as part of a major program. A student must earn a Cumulative Point-Hour Ratio of 2.0 or higher in all courses included on the major.
6. A maximum combined total of 6 credit hours in the major can be included from the following categories: independent study; internships; and relevant research, problems and topics courses.
7. As many as 6 credit hours of the 33 required for the major program may be courses with subject matter related to Political Science in other departments. There is no official list of acceptable courses; students should request prior approval from an advisor in the department before scheduling such courses as part of their major programs.

### **Political Science Course Clusters**

#### **Democracy and law**

What is democracy? What makes democracy possible? How can the performance of democratic institutions be improved? This course of study focuses on the workings of democratic institutions: how they are designed, how they influence political outcomes, and how they perform in different social and historical contexts. Students will learn how institutions shape individual behavior, how political, economic, and social institutions work together, and how political values and ideals are given concrete legal form.

2367	Contemporary Issues in American Politics
3100	American Politics & Policy Making
3115	Introduction to the Policy Process
3420	Political Theories of Democracy
3450	Ethics and Public Policy
3912	Political Leadership
4110	The American Presidency
4115	Bureaucracy and Public Policy
4120	U.S. Congress
4125	American State Politics
4126	Ohio Politics
4127	Governing Urban America

4130	Law and Politics
4132H	Supreme Court Decision Making
4135	American Constitutional Law
4136	Civil Liberties
4137	Politics of Legal Decision Making
4138	Women and the Law
4139	Gun Politics
4150	American Political Parties
4152	Campaign Politics
4190	Political Decision-Making and Public Policy
4192	Policy Analysis
4200	Politics of Modern Democracies
4210	Politics of European Integration
4212	Southern European Politics
4214	Northern European Politics
4216	East European Politics
4218	Russian Politics
4219	European Political Development
4225H	Democracy in Muslim Majority Countries
4230	Chinese Political System
4231	China: State & Society
4232	Contemporary Politics of South Asia
4235	Japanese Politics
4236	SE Asian Politics
4240	Latin American Politics
4241	Special Topics in Latin American Politics
4242	Incomplete Democracies
4250(H)	African Politics
4270	Canadian Political System
4280	State and Economy
4285	Comparative Politics of the Welfare State
4420H	Debating Democracy
4460	American Political Ideas
4910	Business-Government Relations

## **Political identities and allegiances**

How does who you are – your gender, race, ethnicity, religion, and nationality – matter in politics? This course of study examines how individual and group identities are created and how they shape political decisions ranging from how to vote to whether to join a revolution. By studying a variety of political and legal issues, students will develop critical thinking, writing and speaking skills and will learn how to gather and synthesize information, develop hypotheses, and draw inferences about the causes and consequences of political behavior.

2150            Voters and Elections

2367	Contemporary Issues in American Politics
2400(H)	Introduction to Political Theory
3170	Political Psychology
3549	Survey Research in Political Science
3596(H)	Nationalism and Ethnicity: The Politics of Belonging
3910	Identity Politics
4138	Women and the Law
4140	Black Politics
4145	Asian American Politics
4150	American Political Parties
4160	Public Opinion
4162	Religion and American Politics
4164	Political Participation and Voting Behavior
4165	Mass Media and American Politics
4170	Gender and Politics
4175	Women, Government, and Public Policy
4262	New Religious Politics
4282	The Politics of Income Inequality
4460	American Political Ideas
4465	Feminist Political Theory
4597	.02 Political Problems of the Contemporary World
4597	.03 Gender and Democracy in the Contemporary World
4940	The Politics of Immigration
5124	Urban Politics
5140	Ethnic Politics in American Cities

## **Political economy and development**

How do political institutions promote or hinder economic development in a globalizing world? This course of study is designed to build the skills necessary to understand the political dimensions of economic policy. Students will learn how to analyze the complex relationships between state and economy both domestically and internationally, and to assess competing theories about the causes and consequences of globalization. They will also gain a theoretical and historical understanding of the development of domestic and international political and economic institutions.

3220	Politics of the Developing World
3460	Global Justice
3596(H)	Nationalism and Ethnicity: The Politics of Belonging
4230	Chinese Political System
4231	China: State & Society
4232	Contemporary Politics of South Asia
4236	Southeast Asian Politics
4240	Latin American Politics
4241	Special Topics in Latin American Politics
4242	Incomplete Democracies

4250	African Politics
4280	State and Economy
4282	The Politics of Income Inequality
4285	Comparative Politics of the Welfare State
4327	Politics in the Middle East
4330	Global Governance
4331	United Nations System
4332	Globalization
4335	International Environmental Politics
4380	Political Analysis of International Economic Relations
4381	Comparative International Political Economy
4597	.02 Political Problems of the Contemporary World
4940	The Politics of Immigration
4225H	Democracy in Muslim Majority Countries

### **Cooperation, conflict and violence**

Political order is precarious: nationalism, ideological extremism, ethnic divisions, resource scarcity and national security concerns all have the potential to fuel conflict and even war. This course of study addresses the origins of violent conflict and the sources of cooperation and stability at both the domestic and international levels. Students will acquire the critical and analytical tools that are needed to promote peaceful conflict resolution, stable and inclusive political institutions, and more effective global governance and diplomacy.

2300	American Foreign Policy
3460	Global Justice
3596(H)	Nationalism and Ethnicity: The Politics of Belonging
4249	Domestic Politics of International Conflict
4300	Theories of International Relations
4310	Security Policy
4315	International Security and the Causes of War
4318	The Politics of International Terrorism
4320	Strategies for War and Peace
4326	Russian Foreign Policy
4327	Politics in the Middle East
4330	Global Governance
4331	United Nations System
4332	Globalization
4335	International Environmental Politics
4380	Political Analysis of International Economic Relations
4381	Comparative International Political Economy
4455	Human Rights

### **Inequality and justice**



How does the experience of inequality and injustice motivate and frustrate political action? This course of study focuses on the values that structure political life and the ways in which those values are shaped by and embodied in political institutions. Students will learn how political ideals such as democracy, freedom, justice, and human rights have been defined in different ideological traditions and different historical contexts, and how these ideals inform individuals' understandings of what their interests are.

2400(H)	Introduction to Political Theory
3220	Politics of the Developing World
3420	Political Theories of Democracy
3430	Political Theories of Freedom
3440	Political Theories of Justice
3450	Ethics and Public Policy
3460	Global Justice
4130	Law and Politics
4132H	Supreme Court Decision Making
4135	American Constitutional Law
4136	Civil Liberties
4137	Politics of Legal Decision Making
4138	Women and the Law
4139	Gun Politics
4140	Black Politics
4145	Asian American Politics
4170	Gender and Politics
4225H	Democracy in Muslim Majority Countries
4280	State and Economy
4282	The Politics of Income Inequality
4285	Comparative Politics of the Welfare State
4380	Political Analysis of International Economic Relations
4381	Comparative International Political Economy
4411	Ancient and Medieval Political Thought
4412	Early Modern Political Thought
4413	Modern Political Thought
4414	Topics in Contemporary Political Thought
4420H	Debating Democracy
4450H	Politics and Ethics
4455	Human Rights
4460	American Political Ideas
4465	Feminist Political Theory
4597	.03 Gender and Democracy in the Contemporary World
4940	The Politics of Immigration
5124	Urban Politics
5140	Ethnic Politics in American Cities

### **Political leadership and reform**

How can political actors and ordinary citizens make a difference in the world? This course of study is designed to build the skills that are necessary to organize and lead successful campaigns for political change. Through comparative, historical, policy, and case-study analyses, students will learn how to organize political campaigns and movements, how to build coalitions with like-minded allies, and how to translate ideals into effective policies.

2400(H)	Introduction to Political Theory
3100	American Politics and Policy Making
3115	Introduction to the Policy Process
3420	Political Theories of Democracy
3430	Political Theories of Freedom
3440	Political Theories of Justice
3450	Ethics and Public Policy
3460	Global Justice
3912	Political Leadership
4130	Law and Politics
4135	American Constitutional Law
4136	Civil Liberties
4138	Women and the Law
4150	American Political Parties
4152	Campaign Politics
4160	Public Opinion
4164	Political Participation and Voting Behavior
4165	Mass Media and American Politics
4190	Political Decision-Making and Public Policy
4192	Policy Analysis
4335	International Environmental Politics
4420H	Debating Democracy
4450H	Politics and Ethics
4455	Human Rights
4460	American Political Ideas
4465	Feminist Political Theory

## **Political analysis**

What tools do we need to understand political life? All social-scientific inquiry appeals to concepts, values and empirical claims about the world that are contestable in principle, and often contested in fact. This course of study is designed to build the analytical, conceptual, and methodological skills that are necessary to critically evaluate such claims and to apply them intelligently to the study of political life.

3549	Survey Research in Political Science
3780	Data Literacy & Visualization
3905	Political Manipulation
4411	Ancient and Medieval Political Thought
4412	Early Modern Political Thought

4413	Modern Political Thought
4414	Topics in Contemporary Political Thought
4460	American Political Ideas
4553	Game Theory for Political Scientists
4780	Political Science Research Colloquium
4781	Data Analysis in Political Science I
4782	Data Analysis in Political Science II