

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 1st Hons.

PLSA-CC-1-1

Understanding Political Theory: Concepts

Objective of Understanding Political Theory: Concepts: The objective of understanding political theory concepts is crucial for several reasons like, Mastery of political theory concepts cultivates analytical skills necessary for critically assessing political systems and practices. Individuals can deconstruct and analyze political issues, policies, and events with depth and insight. Political theory concepts often intersect with other disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, economics, and law. Understanding these concepts enhances interdisciplinary understanding and facilitates dialogue across diverse academic fields. Mastery of political theory concepts is essential for citizenship education and democratic participation. It empowers individuals to make informed decisions as active and engaged citizens in democratic societies. In summary, the objective of understanding political theory concepts is to promote clarity of thought, develop analytical skills, appreciate historical context, provide normative frameworks, facilitate engagement in political discourse, enhance interdisciplinary understanding, foster citizenship education, inform policy implications, and encourage a global perspective on political issues. These objectives contribute to a deeper understanding of politics and better equip individuals to navigate the complexities of the political world.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Silpa Sinha	6
3	Key concepts V: Citizenship.	Raya Bhattacharya	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	S.S.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	S.S.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	R.B.

Outcome of Understanding Political Theory: Concepts: Understanding political theory concepts yields several outcomes that contribute to informed citizenship, critical thinking, and effective governance, understanding political theory concepts provides individuals with a clear vocabulary and framework for discussing and analyzing political phenomena. Political theory concepts provide normative frameworks for assessing the moral and ethical dimensions of political action. Concepts such as equality, freedom, and citizenship offer standards against which to evaluate the fairness and legitimacy of political arrangements. Understanding political theory concepts promotes civic engagement by encouraging individuals to critically reflect on their roles and responsibilities as citizens. Concepts such as civic virtue, participation, and public deliberation inspire active involvement in political processes and community affairs.

Advanced Course Sem- 1st Hons.

PLSA-CC-1-2

Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Objective of Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates: Political theory provides a framework for understanding the structure and functioning of political systems. By studying political theory, individuals can comprehend the various forms of government, such as democracy, socialism, communism, and monarchy, and the principles underlying them. Political theory encourages critical thinking and analysis of political concepts, institutions, and practices. It equips individuals with the tools to evaluate political ideologies, policies, and actions based on ethical, moral, and rational considerations. Political theory has practical implications for policymaking and governance. By examining different theories of justice, democracy, and governance, policymakers can make more informed decisions and design policies that align with ethical principles and societal values. In summary, the objective of understanding political theory, approaches, and debates is to deepen our knowledge of political systems, cultivate critical thinking skills, explore normative frameworks for assessing political arrangements, appreciate historical context and interdisciplinary insights, engage with ongoing debates, promote informed citizenship and civic engagement, and inform policymaking and governance.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
2	Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.	Silpa Sinha	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional	2	A.M.
Approaches II: Liberalism	2	A.M.
Approaches III: Postcolonial.	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Approaches I: Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis	2	A.M.
Approaches II: Social Welfarism.	2	A.M.
Approaches III: Feminist.	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Approaches I: Structural Functionalism	2	A.M.
Approaches II: Neo-Liberalism.	2	A.M.
Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.	3	S.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Dialectical Materialism	2	D.B.
Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy)	2	D.B.
Party- Democratic Centralism	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Dialectical Materialism	2	D.B.
Key ideas: Class and Class Struggle	2	D.B.
Party- Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Historical Materialism.	2	D.B.
Key ideas: Surplus Value; Alienation.	2	D.B.
Party- Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	2	D.B.

Revision Classes: **1 Weeks**

Discuss Question and Answer: **1 Week**

Outcome of Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates: The outcome of understanding political theory, along with its various approaches and debates, is multifaceted and can have several significant effects like individuals who understand political theory are better equipped to make informed decisions in their personal and professional lives. They can critically evaluate political ideas, policies, and actions, leading to more thoughtful choices in voting, activism, and civic engagement. Understanding political theory can inspire greater political participation among citizens. By comprehending the underlying principles of political systems and ideologies, individuals may feel more empowered to engage in democratic processes, such as voting, advocacy, and community organizing. The outcome of understanding political theory, approaches, and debates includes informed decision-making, critical thinking skills, increased political participation, engagement with diversity, social change and activism, informed policy development, ethical decision-making, global citizenship, and conflict resolution. These outcomes contribute to a more informed, engaged, and responsible citizenry capable of addressing the complex challenges of the modern world.

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 2nd Hons.

PLSA-CC-2-3

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The primary objective of constitutional government in India is to establish and maintain a system that upholds the principles of democracy, rule of law, justice, equality, and individual rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Overall, the objective of constitutional government in India is to create a framework that fosters democratic governance, protects individual rights, ensures justice and equality, promotes socio-economic development, and strengthens the nation's unity and integrity.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Debamita Banerjee	10
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Silpa Sinha	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	4	A.M.
Citizenship	2	A.S.
Nature of Indian Federalism	5	D.B.
President, Vice-President	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	4	A.M.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	2	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	5	D.B.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	4	A.M.
Directive Principles	2	A.S.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	3	S.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Silpa Sinha	9
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	5	R.B.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	D.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	3	S.S.
Constitutional amendment.	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	5	R.B.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	D.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	3	S.S.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	5	R.B.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	D.B.
Judicial activism.	3	S.S.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.

Advanced Course Sem- 2nd Hons.

PLSA-CC-2-4

Politics in India: Structures and Processes

Objective of Politics in India: Structures and Processes: The objectives of politics in India, focusing on structures and processes, are multifaceted and complex, reflecting the diverse nature of Indian society and governance. One of the primary objectives of politics in India is to uphold and strengthen democratic governance. This involves ensuring free and fair elections, protecting civil liberties, promoting political participation and representation, and maintaining the rule of law. Politics in India aims to develop and strengthen the institutions of governance, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as decentralized structures such as local governments (Panchayats and Municipalities). These are interconnected and often intersect with each other. Achieving them requires continuous dialogue, collaboration, and engagement among various stakeholders, including government institutions, political parties, civil society organizations, and the general public.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
2	Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.	Raya Bhattacharya	6

Week wise Plan:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>Faculties</u>
Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.	4	A.M.
Electoral process: Election Commission	5	D.B.
Role of business groups in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Coalition politics in India: nature and trends.	4	A.M.
Election Commission: composition, functions, role.	5	D.B.
Role of working class in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.	4	A.M.
Electoral reforms.	5	D.B.
Role of peasants in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Regionalism in Indian politics.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
3	New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements.	Silpa Sinha	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Religion.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Environmental Movements	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Language.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Women's Movements	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Caste and Tribe.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Human Rights Movements.	3	S.S.

Revision Classes: **1 Weeks**

Discuss Question and Answer: **1 Week**

Outcome of Politics in India: Structures and Processes: The outcomes of politics in India, influenced by its structures and processes, are diverse and can be assessed across various dimensions. Despite challenges, India has maintained democratic stability since gaining independence in 1947. Regular free and fair elections, peaceful transfers of power, and a vibrant multiparty system demonstrate the resilience of Indian democracy. India's political structures, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, have shown resilience in functioning despite occasional shortcomings. Institutions like the Election Commission, Supreme Court, and Comptroller and Auditor General play crucial roles in upholding democratic norms and accountability. Despite persistent challenges, India has experienced significant economic growth and development since liberalization in the 1990s. Political processes have influenced economic policies, infrastructure development, and initiatives to alleviate poverty and promote inclusive growth. The outcomes of politics in India reflect a complex interplay of factors, including historical legacies, socio-economic dynamics, institutional frameworks, and leadership choices. While progress has been made in various areas, ongoing efforts are needed to address persistent challenges and realize the full potential of India's democratic governance.

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 3rd Hons.

PLSA-CC-3-5

Indian Political Thought– I

Objective of Indian Political Thought– I: The objective of Indian Political Thought encompasses a multifaceted exploration and understanding of the principles, ideologies, institutions, and practices that have shaped governance, society, and politics in India. Indian Political Thought also examines the impact of colonialism on Indian political structures, institutions, and ideologies. This includes the British colonial rule and its implications on India's political landscape, as well as the subsequent nationalist movements and debates surrounding independence and nation-building. Finally, Indian Political Thought aims to contribute to the formulation of policies and governance frameworks that are rooted in the principles of justice, equality, and welfare, while also taking into account India's unique socio-cultural diversity and historical experiences. In essence, the objective of Indian Political Thought is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the political ideas, philosophies, and practices that have shaped India's past, present, and future, and to contribute to the ongoing discourse on governance, democracy, and social justice in the Indian context.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	Silpa Sinha	6
2	Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.	Aniruddha Saha	6
4	Principle of Syncretism.	Debamita Banerjee	10

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	3	S.S.
Kautilya: Saptanga theory.	3	R.B.
Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal).	3	A.S.
Principle of Syncretism.	5	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	3	S.S.
Kautilya: Dandaniti, Diplomacy.	3	R.B.
Medieval political thought in India: Legitimacy of kingship.	3	A.S.
Principle of Syncretism.	5	D.B.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	Silpa Sinha	6
2	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism	3	S.S.
Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: views on nationalism.	2	A.M.
M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj.	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy's views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	3	S.S.
Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.	1	A.M.
M.K. Gandhi: views on Swaraj, Satyagraha.	2	A.M.

Outcome of Indian Political Thought– I: Indian political thought is a rich tapestry woven from various philosophical, cultural, and historical threads. From ancient times to the modern era, Indian thinkers have pondered questions of governance, ethics, justice, and the nature of power. Ancient Indian political thought, as enshrined in texts like the Arthashastra by Kautilya (Chanakya) and the Manusmriti, emphasized the concept of dharma (duty/righteousness). Just governance, according to these texts, involved rulers adhering to dharma and ensuring the welfare (sukha) of their subjects. Indian political thought draws heavily from philosophical systems such as Vedanta, Nyaya, and Buddhism. Concepts like karma, dharma, ahimsa (non-violence), and the pursuit of moksha (liberation) have influenced ideas about governance and societal organization. India's diverse cultural and religious landscape has fostered a tradition of tolerance and pluralism in its political thought. Thinkers like Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the importance of religious and cultural harmony in the building of a just society. Their ideas continue to shape discussions on affirmative action and minority rights in contemporary India. The outcome of Indian political thought reflects a dynamic and evolving tradition that continues to draw inspiration from its ancient roots while responding to contemporary challenges and opportunities. It encompasses a wide range of perspectives and ideologies, reflecting the diversity of India's cultural, historical, and intellectual heritage.

Advanced Course Sem- 3rd Hons.
PLSA-CC-3-6
Comparative Government and Politics

Objective of Comparative Government and Politics: The study of comparative government and politics aims to analyze and understand the similarities and differences in political systems, institutions, processes, and behaviors across different countries or regions. Comparative government seeks to understand the structures and functions of various political systems, such as democracies, authoritarian regimes, monarchies, and hybrid systems. By comparing different systems, scholars can identify common patterns and unique features that characterize each system. Comparative politics research provides insights that can inform policy decisions and governance practices. By understanding what works (or doesn't work) in different contexts, policymakers can learn from best practices and avoid pitfalls when designing and implementing policies. Comparative government and politics contribute to cross-cultural understanding by fostering dialogue and exchange between scholars, policymakers, and citizens from different countries. By studying political systems and practices worldwide, individuals can appreciate the diversity of human experiences and perspectives in politics. Overall, the objective of comparative government and politics is to generate knowledge that enhances our understanding of political phenomena, informs policymaking and governance, and promotes global cooperation and peace.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.	Aniruddha Saha	3
2	Major approaches to the study of comparative politics--- Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach) ---limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- origin and key features.	Aniruddha Saha	3
3	Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.	Raya Bhattacharya	3
4	Classification of political systems. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems; distinguishing features-- conventions, rule of law (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review (USA), democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland).	Raya Bhattacharya	3
5	Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).	Silpa Sinha	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison.	2	A.S.
Major approaches to the study of comparative politics--- Institutional approach (dominant schools: Systems approach and Structural Functional approach)	1	A.S.
Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.	2	R.B.
Classification of political systems. Nature of liberal and socialist political systems; distinguishing features-- conventions, rule of law (UK), separation of powers, checks and balances.	1	R.B.
Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh).	3	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics.	1	A.S.
Institutional approach limitations; New Institutionalism, Political Economy--- origin and key features.	2	A.S.
Development and democratization: S.P. Huntington.	1	R.B.
Classification of political systems. Judicial review (USA), democratic centralism (PRC), referendum, initiative (Switzerland).	2	R.B.
Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).	3	S.S.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
2	Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and USA	Debamita Banerjee	5
3	Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii) British and French cabinet systems.	Debamita Banerjee	5
4	Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.	Silpa Sinha	6
5	Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh.	2	A.M.
Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers	3	D.B.
Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency.	2	D.B.
Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.	3	S.S.
Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study.	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Federal system: USA, Russia.	1	A.M.
Committee System in UK and USA	2	D.B.
Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (ii) British and French cabinet systems.	3	D.B.
Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study.	3	S.S.
Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study.	2	A.M.

Outcome of Comparative Government and Politics: The study of Comparative Government and Politics yields several outcomes that contribute to a deeper understanding of political systems, institutions, behaviors, and outcomes across different countries. Comparative Government and Politics help in understanding the diverse array of political systems and institutions that exist across the globe. Comparative Government and Politics allow for the analysis of institutional designs, including constitutions, electoral systems, bureaucracies, and legal frameworks. Comparative analysis contributes to theory building in political science by generating hypotheses, testing theories, and refining conceptual frameworks. By systematically comparing cases and identifying causal mechanisms, researchers can develop more robust theories that explain political phenomena across different contexts. In summary, Comparative Government and Politics generates valuable outcomes that deepen our understanding of political systems, inform theory building, support policy formulation, and promote cross-national learning and collaboration in addressing global challenges.

Advanced Course Sem- 3rd Hons.

PLSA-CC-3-7

Perspectives on International Relations

Objective of Perspectives on International Relations: The objective of perspectives on international relations is to analyze and understand the complexities of interactions between states, non-state actors, and international organizations in the global arena. These perspectives aim to provide insights into various factors influencing international relations, such as political ideologies, economic interests, cultural differences, military power dynamics, and the role of international law and institutions. Like: Understanding Global Politics, Exploring Different Theoretical Frameworks, Analyzing Foreign Policy, Examining Global Issues, Promoting Peace and Security, Enhancing Diplomatic Skills, Cultural Exchange and Understanding.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	
2	Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.	Silpa Sinha	
3	Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.	2	A.M.
Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism.	3	S.S.
Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment.	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline.	1	A.M.
Major theories: (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory.	3	S.S.
Emergent issues: (c) Terrorism (d) Migration.	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Making of foreign policy.	Debamita Banerjee	3
2	Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations.	Debamita Banerjee	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Making of foreign policy.	1	D.B.
Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.	2	D.B.
Sino-Indian relations.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Making of foreign policy.	2	D.B.
Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date.	2	D.B.
Indo-US relations.	1	D.B.

Outcome of Perspectives on International Relations: The outcome of studying perspectives on international relations can vary depending on the context, goals, and level of study. However, some common outcomes include: Enhanced Understanding, Critical Thinking Skills, Effective Communication, Policy Analysis and Development, Cross-Cultural Competence, Conflict Resolution and Diplomacy, Global Citizenship. Overall, the outcome of perspectives on international relations is multifaceted, equipping individuals with knowledge, skills, and perspectives necessary for engaging with the complexities of the global arena and contributing to positive change on both local and global scales.

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 3rd Hons.

PLSA-SEC-3-A (1)

Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

Objective of Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy: The objective of democratic awareness through legal literacy is to empower individuals with the knowledge and understanding of legal principles, rights, and institutions within a democratic framework. This initiative aims to promote active citizenship, civic engagement, and respect for the rule of law by educating people about their legal rights and responsibilities in a democratic society. Like Promoting Access to Justice, Protecting Human Rights, Fostering Rule of Law, Empowering Citizens, Preventing Legal Disputes and Conflicts, Promoting Accountability and Transparency, Strengthening Democratic Institutions, etc. Overall, the objective of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy is to cultivate a culture of legality, respect for human rights, and active citizenship within democratic societies. By empowering individuals with legal knowledge and skills, these initiatives contribute to building more inclusive, just, and democratic societies.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code.	Debamita Banerjee	5
2	Offences under IPC.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	India: Personal laws. Customary Laws	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
4	Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	Debamita Banerjee	5

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure.	3	D.B.
Offences under IPC.	2	A.M.
India: Personal laws.	1	A.M.
Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction- some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code.	2	D.B.
Offences under IPC.	1	A.M.
India: Customary Laws.	2	A.M.
Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	3	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Laws relating to consumer rights.	Silpa Sinha	3
2	Right to Information.	Silpa Sinha	3
3	Laws relating to Cybercrimes.	Debamita Banerjee	3
4	Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to consumer rights.	2	S.S.
Right to Information.	1	S.S.
Laws relating to Cybercrimes.	3	D.B.
Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	3	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to consumer rights.	1	S.S.
Right to Information.	2	S.S.
Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	3	A.M.

Outcome of Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy: The outcomes of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy are manifold and contribute to the strengthening of democratic principles, the rule of law, and civic engagement. Some key outcomes include: Empowered Citizens, Improved Access to Justice, Enhanced Rule of Law, Promotion of Human Rights, Reduced Legal Disputes and Conflicts, Strengthened Democratic Institutions, Civic Participation and Advocacy, etc. Overall, the outcomes of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy contribute to the creation of more inclusive, just, and resilient democratic societies, wherein citizens are empowered to actively participate in governance and uphold the rule of law.

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 4th Hons.

PLSA-CC-4-8

Indian Political Thought– II

Objective of Indian Political Thought– II: The objective of Indian Political Thought can be multifaceted, reflecting the diverse philosophies, ideologies, and historical contexts that have shaped it over millennia. Some key objectives of Indian Political Thought. Indian thinkers have contemplated the nature of the ideal state or society and the principles necessary for its establishment and maintenance. Indian political thought seeks to foster social harmony by addressing issues of caste, class, gender, and religious diversity. It aims to promote inclusive governance and societal cohesion. Indian political thought seeks to address socio-economic inequality through principles of distributive justice, economic empowerment, and welfare policies. These objectives are not exhaustive and may vary across different schools of thought and historical periods within Indian political philosophy. However, they provide a broad overview of the overarching aims and concerns that have guided the development of Indian political thought.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas	Silpa Sinha	6
3	Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.	1	A.M.
Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialist ideas	3	S.S.
Syed Ahmed Khan: views on colonialism and nationalism.	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism.	1	A.M.
Jayaprakash Narayan: Socialist ideas	3	S.S.
Iqbal: views on colonialism and nationalism.	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy. Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Contested notions of 'nation'--- Savarkar, Jinnah.	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability. Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice	Raya Bhattacharya	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Nehru: views on Socialism and Democracy.	3	D.B.
Contested notions of 'nation'--- Savarkar.	3	D.B.
Jyotiba Phule and Ambedkar on caste system and untouchability.	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Subhas Chandra Bose: views on Socialism and Fascism.	3	D.B.
Contested notions of 'nation'--- Jinnah.	3	D.B.
Pandita Ramabai's views on social justice.	3	R.B.

Outcome of Indian Political Thought– II: The outcomes of Indian political thought are varied and have evolved over centuries, influencing governance, society, and individual behavior. Indian political thought has contributed to the development of democratic values and principles, including tolerance, pluralism, and participatory governance. Ideas of consensus-building and decentralized decision-making are rooted in Indian political traditions. Indian political thought has had a significant impact beyond its borders, influencing movements for social justice, non-violence, and human rights worldwide. Figures like Mahatma have inspired movements for peace and justice globally. Indian political thought has demonstrated adaptability and continuity over time, absorbing influences from diverse traditions and contexts while retaining core principles and values. This ability to evolve and adapt has contributed to its resilience and relevance in modern times. Overall, the outcomes of Indian political thought reflect a rich tapestry of ideas, values, and principles that continue to inform governance, society, and individual behavior in India and beyond.

Advanced Course Sem- 4th Hons.

PLSA-CC-4-9

Global Politics since 1945

Objective of Global Politics since 1945: The objectives of global politics since 1945 have been shaped by various factors including the aftermath of World War II, the emergence of superpowers, decolonization movements, ideological conflicts, globalization, and the pursuit of peace and stability. After the devastation of World War II, one of the primary objectives of global politics was to establish mechanisms to prevent such conflicts from occurring again. This led to the formation of institutions like the United Nations (UN) and initiatives such as arms control treaties and peacekeeping missions. Global politics since 1945 has also been concerned with addressing various transnational challenges such as environmental degradation, terrorism, pandemics, and nuclear proliferation. International cooperation and multilateral agreements have been pursued to tackle these issues collectively. Objectives included reducing trade barriers, promoting economic interdependence, and fostering global economic growth. These objectives have evolved over time and continue to shape global politics in the contemporary era, influenced by shifting power dynamics, emerging challenges, and evolving norms and values.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism. Post-Cold War world: overview. Globalization: conceptions and perspectives.	Aniruddha Saha	8
2	Europe in transition: European Union, Brexit (overview).	Silpa Sinha	6
3	Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- overview. Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.	Raya Bhattacharya	3

Week wise Plan:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>Faculties</u>
Cold War and its evolution: outline. Emergence of Third World: NAM; Pan Africanism.	4	A.S.
Europe in transition: European Union	3	S.S.
Major institutions of global governance: World Bank, IMF, WTO--- overview.	3	R.B.

<u>Topic</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>Faculties</u>
Post-Cold War world: overview. Globalization: conceptions and perspectives.	4	A.S.
Europe in transition: Brexit	3	S.S.
Major regional organizations: ASEAN, OPEC, SAFTA, SAARC and BRICS. West Asia and the Palestine question.	3	R.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	India and her neighbours I: Pakistan; Bangladesh.	Debamita Banerjee	12
2	India and her neighbours II: Nepal; Bhutan; Sri Lanka.	Silpa Sinha	6
3	UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General). Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
India and her neighbours I: Pakistan.	6	D.B.
India and her neighbours II: Nepal, Bhutan.	3	S.S.
UNO: background; Major organs--- General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat (with focus on Secretary General).	3	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
India and her neighbours I: Bangladesh.	6	D.B.
India and her neighbours II: Sri Lanka.	3	S.S.
Role of UNO in peace-keeping, human rights, and development (Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals).	3	A.M.

Outcome of Global Politics since 1945: The outcomes of global politics since 1945 have been varied and complex, shaped by numerous geopolitical, economic, social, and technological factors. One of the defining outcomes of global politics post-1945 was the division of the world into two ideological blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively. This Cold War rivalry dominated international relations for much of the latter half of the 20th century, influencing conflicts, alliances, and geopolitical dynamics worldwide. The period since 1945 has seen the emergence of numerous global challenges, including climate change, terrorism, pandemics, and refugee crises. Addressing these challenges has required international cooperation, but responses have often been hindered by geopolitical rivalries, national interests, and institutional limitations. The post-1945 era has witnessed unprecedented economic growth and development, particularly in regions such as East Asia. However, this growth has been accompanied by rising inequality within and among nations, contributing to social tensions and political instability in many parts of the world. Overall, the outcomes of global politics since 1945 reflect a complex interplay of competing interests, ideologies, and forces, shaping the contemporary international order and influencing the trajectory of future developments.

Advanced Course Sem- 4th Hons.
PLSA-CC-4-10
Western Political Thought and Theory II

Objective of Western Political thought and Theory: Western political thought and theory encompass a broad range of perspectives, ideologies, and traditions that have evolved over centuries. While there is diversity within Western political thought, some overarching objectives and themes like Individual Liberty and Rights, Justice and Equality, Democratic Governance, Rule of Law, Social Contract and Consent of the Governed, International Order and Peace, Ethical Foundations of Politics. These objectives and themes reflect the diversity and complexity of Western political thought, which continues to evolve and shape contemporary debates on governance, justice, and society.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

1	Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism – Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.	Silpa Sinha	6
2	Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.	Aniruddha Saha	8
3	Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
4	Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance. Political thought of Reformation.	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Greek political thought: main features – Plato: justice, communism.	S.S.	3
Roman political thought: theories of Law – contributions of Roman thought.	A.S.	4
Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.	R.B.	3
Contribution of Machiavelli. Significance of Renaissance.	D.B.	3

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Aristotle: state, classifications of constitutions.	S.S.	3
Roman political thought: Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought.	A.S.	4
Medieval political thought in Europe: major features.	R.B.	3
Political thought of Reformation.	D.B.	3

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.	Debamita Banerjee	4
2	Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	1
3	Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
4	Rousseau: views on freedom and democracy.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.	2	D.B.
Hobbes: founder of science of materialist politics.	1	A.M.
Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights,	1	A.M.
Rousseau: views on freedom	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Bodin: Idea of Sovereignty.	2	D.B.
Locke: founder of Liberalism. views on natural rights, property and consent.	2	A.M.
Rousseau: views on democracy	1	A.M.

Outcome of Western Political thought and Theory: The outcomes of Western political thought and theory have had profound and far-reaching effects on governance, society, and international relations. Western political thought has played a significant role in the establishment and spread of democratic systems of government around the world. Concepts such as popular sovereignty, political participation, and the rule of law have informed the development of modern democratic institutions and practices. Western political thought has had a significant cultural and intellectual influence globally, shaping debates on governance, rights, and ethics across different societies and cultures. Western political theories have been translated, adapted, and contested in diverse contexts, contributing to ongoing discussions about the nature and future of political order. Overall, the outcomes of Western political thought and theory reflect its enduring relevance and impact on the organization of societies, the exercise of power, and the pursuit of justice and freedom around the world.

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 4th Hons.

PLSA-SEC-4-B (1)

Legislative Practices and Procedures

Objective of Legislative Practices and Procedures: The objective of legislative practices and procedures is to facilitate the functioning of legislative bodies in enacting, amending, and repealing laws effectively and efficiently. These practices and procedures are essential for the proper functioning of democratic governance systems. Some key objectives include: Transparency, Accountability, Deliberation, Fairness, Efficiency, Flexibility, Representation

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	A.M.	1
State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	D.B.	2
Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad,	A.M.	2

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	A.M.	1
State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	D.B.	2
Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward	A.M.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.	Debamita Banerjee	4
2	Types of committees.	Silpa Sinha	2
3	Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	Silpa Sinha	2
4	Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance	Silpa Sinha	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill	2	D.B.
Types of committees.	1	S.S.
Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	1	S.S.
Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance	1	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.	2	D.B.
Types of committees.	1	S.S.
Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	1	S.S.
Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance	1	S.S.

Outcome of Legislative Practices and Procedures: The outcomes of studying legislative practices and procedures are aimed at providing individuals with a comprehensive understanding of how legislative bodies function and the processes they follow to enact laws. Here are some common outcomes like Understanding of Legislative Structures, Knowledge of Legislative Processes, Familiarity with Legislative Tools and Techniques, Awareness of Legislative Functions, Understanding of Legislative Roles and Responsibilities, Knowledge of Legislative Ethics and Accountability, Analytical Skills, Communication and Advocacy Skills, Problem-Solving Abilities, Appreciation of Democratic Governance, etc. Overall, the outcome of studying legislative practices and procedures is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and insights necessary to engage effectively in the legislative process, whether as legislators, legislative staff, advocates, researchers, or informed citizens.

Advanced Course Sem- 5th Hons.

PLSA-CC-5-11

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II

Objective of WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II: The objective of a course on Western Political Thought and Theory II typically revolves around deepening students' understanding of the evolution of political ideas and theories in the Western world. Here are some common objectives like, Historical Perspective, Critical Analysis, Conceptual Understanding, Comparative Analysis, Contemporary Relevance, Intellectual Development, Interdisciplinary Approach etc. Overall, the objective is to provide students with a robust foundation in Western political thought, equipping them with the analytical tools and historical perspective necessary to engage meaningfully with political theory and practice.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government.	Silpa Sinha	2
2	Hegel: Civil Society and State.	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.	Silpa Sinha	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Bentham: Utilitarianism.	1	S.S.
Hegel: Civil Society and State.	3	D.B.
T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.	1	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government.	1	S.S.
Hegel: Civil Society and State.	3	D.B.
T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation.	1	S.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	Anarchism: overview.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
4	Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions.	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.	1	A.M.
Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Syndicalism, Guild Socialism.	1	A.M.
Anarchism: overview.	2	A.M.
Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview).	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics.	1	A.M.
Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism,	2	A.M.
Anarchism: overview.	1	A.M.
Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions.	3	D.B.

Outcome of WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II: The outcomes of a course on Western Political Thought and Theory II typically align with the objectives and focus of the course. Here are some common outcomes that students might achieve are Comprehensive Knowledge, Critical Analysis Skills, Conceptual Understanding, Comparative Analysis, Contemporary Relevance, Intellectual Development, Interdisciplinary Perspective, Communication Skills etc. Overall, the outcome of a course on Western Political Thought and Theory II is to equip students with a deep understanding of Western political thought, analytical tools for critical inquiry, and the intellectual skills necessary to engage meaningfully with political theory and practice.

Advanced Course Sem- 5th Hons.

PLSA-CC-5-12

Political Sociology

Objective of Political Sociology: The objective of political sociology is to study the relationship between politics and society, focusing on how social structures, institutions, and processes shape political outcomes and vice versa. Here are some specific objectives of political sociology: Understanding Power Dynamics, Analyzing Social Change, Exploring Political Institutions, Examining Political Behavior, Investigating Inequality and Social Justice, Understanding Globalization and Transnational Politics, Studying Political Culture and Identity, Exploring Political Economy, Examining Social Movements and Collective Action etc. Overall, the objective of political sociology is to provide insights into the complex interplay between politics and society, informing our understanding of political processes, institutions, and outcomes in both domestic and global contexts.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	Political participation: concept and types.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
4	Political development and social change.	Aniruddha Saha	2
5	Political Communication: Concept and structures.	Aniruddha Saha	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.	1	A.M.
Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.	1	A.M.
Political participation: concept and types.	2	A.M.
Political development and social change.	1	A.S.
Political Communication: Concept and structures.	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology.	1	A.M.
Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies.	2	A.M.
Political participation: concept and types.	1	A.M.
Political development and social change.	1	A.S.
Political Communication: Concept and structures.	1	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite.	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	Gender and politics: basic issues.	Silpa Sinha	2
3	Religion and politics: varying perspectives.	Debamita Banerjee	3
4	Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.	Debamita Banerjee	3
5	Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).	Silpa Sinha	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite.	2	R.B.
Gender and politics: basic issues.	1	S.S.
Religion and politics: varying perspectives.	2	D.B.
Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.	1	D.B.
Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).	1	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite.	2	R.B.
Gender and politics: basic issues.	1	S.S.
Religion and politics: varying perspectives.	1	D.B.
Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention.	2	D.B.
Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context).	1	S.S.

Outcome of Political Sociology: The outcomes of studying political sociology are multifaceted, reflecting the diverse objectives and topics covered within the discipline. Here are some common outcomes that students might achieve: Critical Thinking Skills, Understanding of Power Relations, Awareness of Social Inequality, Knowledge of Political Institutions, Analysis of Political Behavior, Insight into Social Movements and Collective Action, Insight into Social Movements and Collective Action, Application of Sociological Theory, Global Perspective, Engagement with Social Justice Issues etc. The outcome of studying political sociology is to equip students with a deep understanding of the complex interplay between politics and society, along with the analytical tools and critical perspectives necessary to engage meaningfully with political issues and challenges.

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 5th Hons.

PLSA-DSE-5-A (2)

Understanding South Asia

Objective of Understanding South Asia: The objective of understanding South Asia is to gain comprehensive knowledge and insights into the diverse societies, cultures, histories, politics, economies, and environments of the South Asian region. Here are some specific objectives: Cultural Understanding, Historical Context, Political Dynamics, Economic Perspectives, Social Structures and Dynamics, Environmental Context, Regional Interactions, Global Connections, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding, Critical Thinking and Engagement etc. Overall, the objective of understanding South Asia is to provide students and researchers with a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the region's complexities, challenges, and opportunities, enabling them to engage thoughtfully and constructively with South Asian societies, cultures, and politics.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region (a) Historical and Colonial Legacies (b) Geopolitics of South Asia	SILPA SINHA	2
2	Politics and Governance Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy (b) Emerging constitutional practices: forms of government in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan	DEBAMITA BANERJEE	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region (a) Historical and Colonial Legacies	1	SS
Politics and Governance Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy	1	DB

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Geopolitics of South Asia	1	SS
(b) Emerging constitutional practices: forms of government in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan	2	DB

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Socio-Economic Issues (a) Identity politics: challenges and impacts (case studies of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka)	DEBAMITA BANERJEE	3
2	Regional Issues and Challenges (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects (b) Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia; (c) Refugee crisis.	APURBAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAY	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Regional Issues and Challenges (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects	2	AM
Socio-Economic Issues (a) Identity politics: challenges and impacts (case studies of India)	1	DB

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
(b) Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia; (c) Refugee crisis.	2	AM
(Case studies of Nepal, Sri Lanka)	2	DB

Outcome of Understanding South Asia: The outcomes of understanding South Asia are diverse and multifaceted, reflecting the complexity and richness of the region. Here are some common outcomes that individuals might achieve like Cultural Awareness and Appreciation, Historical Understanding, Political Insight, Economic Knowledge, Social Perspective, Environmental Awareness, Regional Dynamics, Global Connections, Conflict Resolution Skills, Cross-Cultural Competence etc. The outcome of understanding South Asia is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and perspectives necessary to engage thoughtfully and constructively with the region's complexities, challenges, and opportunities, contributing to its development, peace, and well-being.

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 5th Hons.

PLSA-DSE-5-B (2)

Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India

Objective of Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India: The development process and social movements in contemporary India are deeply intertwined, reflecting the complex dynamics of societal change, governance, and citizen activism. Here are some key aspects and outcomes of their interaction: Understanding Development Processes, Analysis of Social Inequalities, Critique of Development Paradigms, Advocacy for Marginalized Communities, Promotion of Participatory Development, Policy Influence, Community Empowerment, Environmental Activism, Impact on Governance, Catalyst for Social Change etc. Overall, the interaction between the development process and social movements in contemporary India is dynamic and transformative, shaping the country's social, political, and economic landscape and contributing to efforts to build a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable society.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Development Process since Independence (a) State and planning (b) Liberalization and reforms	APURBAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAY	2
2	Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure (a) Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour (b) Emergence of the new middle class	APURBAMOHAN MUKHOPADHYAY	2
3	Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure (a) Land Reforms, Green Revolution (b) Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers	SILPA SINHA	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Development Process since Independence (a) State and planning	1	AM
(b) Liberalization and reforms	1	AM
Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure (a) Land Reforms, Green Revolution	1	SS

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure (a) Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized labour	2	AM
(b) Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers	1	SS

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Social Movements Social movements and New Social movements Approaches to the study of social movements: Marxist theory, Gandhian theory, Resource Mobilisation theory, Relative Deprivation theory	DEBAMITA BANERJEE	3
2	Globalisation and Social Movements in India (18classes) Environmental movements, Tribal movements, Women's movements, Civil rights movements	DEBAMITA BANERJEE	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Social Movements Social movements and New Social movements Approaches to the study of social movements: Marxist theory, Gandhian theory	2	DB
Resource Mobilisation theory, Relative Deprivation theory	1	DB

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Globalisation and Social Movements in India (18classes) Environmental movements	2	DB
Tribal movements, Women's movements, Civil rights movements	1	DB

Outcome of Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India: The outcomes of the development process and social movements in contemporary India encompass a wide range of changes and transformations in society, governance, and policy. Here are some key outcomes are Policy Reforms, Increased Awareness and Advocacy, Empowerment of Marginalized Communities, Strengthened Civil Society, Policy Innovation and Experimentation etc. Ultimately, the outcomes of the development process and social movements contribute to the overall development and well-being of society. They promote social justice, equality, and human rights, creating a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

Advanced Course Sem- 6th Hons.

PLSA-CC-6-13

Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives

Objectives of Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives: The objectives of public administration encompass a wide range of concepts and perspectives aimed at effectively managing public resources, delivering public services, and promoting the public interest. Here are some key objectives along with associated concepts and perspectives: Efficiency, Effectiveness, Accountability, Equity and Social Justice, Innovation and Adaptability

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration. Principles of Socialist Management.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
2	Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
3	Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.	Debamita Banerjee	6
4	Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Nature, Scope and Evolution of Public Administration – Private and Public Administration.	2	A.M.
Challenges to discipline of Public Administration and responses: New Public Administration,	1	A.M.
Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority	3	D.B.
Public Administration in the era of globalization, liberalization and privatization.	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Principles of Socialist Management.	1	A.M.
Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration (Indian context).	1	A.M.
Major concepts of administration: (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.	3	D.B.
Governance: conceptual emergence--- distinction with government. e-governance: features and significance	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Bureaucracy: views of Marx and Weber.	Silpa Sinha	2
2	Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.	Silpa Sinha	4
3	Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.	Debamita Banerjee	6
4	Public Policy: definition, characteristics. Models. Policy implementation.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Bureaucracy: views of Marx.	1	S.S.
Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.	2	S.S.
Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control	3	D.B.
Public Policy: definition, characteristics.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Bureaucracy: views of Weber.	1	S.S.
Ecological approach to Public Administration: Riggsian Model.	2	S.S.
Administrative Processes: (c) Leadership (d) Coordination.	3	D.B.
Public Policy: Models. Policy implementation.	2	D.B.

Outcome of Public Administration-- Concepts and Perspectives: The outcomes of public administration, influenced by various concepts and perspectives, are multifaceted and have significant implications for governance, society, and the well-being of citizens. Here are some key outcomes along with associated concepts and perspectives: Public administration aims to deliver high-quality services that meet the needs and expectations of citizens. This outcome is characterized by streamlined processes, optimized resource allocation, and the achievement of desired outcomes. Ultimately, the outcome of public administration should be the enhancement of public trust and confidence in government institutions. Trust is essential for effective governance and citizen engagement. Concepts: Trust-building measures, stakeholder engagement, responsiveness to public concerns, integrity. Perspectives: Good Governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizen needs to build trust in government institutions.

Advanced Course Sem- 6th Hons.

PLSA-CC-6-14

Administration and Public Policy in India

Objective of Administration and Public Policy in India: The objectives of administration and public policy in India are shaped by the country's unique socio-economic and political context, as well as its commitment to democratic governance, social justice, and economic development. Some of the key objectives include: Socio-Economic Development, Good Governance, Social Justice and Inclusion, Environmental Sustainability, Infrastructure Development, Education and Skill Development, Healthcare and Social Welfare, Regional Development, Overall, the objective of studying administration and public policy in India is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and perspectives necessary to understand, analyze, and contribute to the governance and policy challenges facing the country, ultimately fostering effective and accountable governance and promoting the public interest.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.	Debamita Banerjee	6
4	Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.	Silpa Sinha	2
5	District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO.	Silpa Sinha	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.	2	A.M
Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC)	2	A.M
Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO	3	D.B
Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.	2	S.S
District Administration: role of District Magistrate (D.M)	1	S.S

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): training.	1	A.M
Organization of Union Government: Cabinet Secretariat.	3	D.B
District Administration: role of SDO, BDO	2	S.S

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance.	Aniruddha Saha	4
3	Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG.	Silpa Sinha	4
4	Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Right to Information--- Citizen Charter.	Debamita Banerjee	5
5	Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); National Health Mission (NRHM).	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	5

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats in West Bengal, structure and functions	2	R.B.
Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning.	2	A.S.
Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee.	2	S.S.
Citizen and administration: functions of Lokpal and Lokayukt.	3	D.B.
Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).	3	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.	2	R.B.
Planning: Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog. Budget--- concept and significance	2	A.S.
Financial Administration-- role of CAG.	2	S.S.
Citizen and administration: Citizen Charter.	2	D.B.
Citizen and social welfare policies: National Health Mission (NRHM).	2	A.M.

Outcome of Administration and Public Policy in India: The outcomes of administration and public policy in India have multifaceted impacts on governance, society, and the well-being of its citizens. Here are some key outcomes: Socio-Economic Development, Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure Development, Healthcare and Education, Environmental Sustainability, Good Governance, Social Inclusion and Equity etc. Overall, the outcome of studying administration and public policy in India is to empower individuals to contribute meaningfully to the governance and policymaking process, promote the public interest, and work towards inclusive and sustainable development in the country.

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 6th Hons.

PLSA-DSE-6-A(3)

Public Policy in India

Objective of Public Policy in India: The objectives of public policy in India are diverse and encompass various aspects of socio-economic development, governance, and public welfare. These objectives are shaped by the country's socio-political context, constitutional principles, and developmental priorities. Some key objectives of public policy in India include: Socio-Economic Development, Poverty Alleviation, Inclusive Growth, Social Justice and Equity, Good Governance, Environmental Sustainability, Healthcare and Education, Rural Development etc. Overall, the objective of studying public policy in India is to empower individuals to engage meaningfully in the policy-making process, contribute to informed decision-making, and work towards the realization of a more just, equitable, and prosperous society.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Introduction to Policy Analysis	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	The Analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Introduction to Policy Analysis	2	A.M

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Analysis of Policy vis-à-vis the Theories of State	2	A.M

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements.	Debamita Banerjee	4
2	Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision, Economic Liberalisation and recent developments	Silpa Sinha	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups	2	D.B
Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision	1	S.S

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Political Economy and Policy: Social Movements	2	D.B
Ideology and Policy: Economic Liberalisation and recent developments	2	S.S

Outcome of Public Policy in India: The outcomes of studying public policy in India are diverse and aim to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and perspectives necessary to engage effectively in the policymaking process and contribute to informed decision-making. Here are some common outcomes like, Understanding of Policy Processes, Analytical Skills, Policy Expertise, Policy Advocacy and Engagement, Ethical Decision-Making, Evidence-Based Policy Making, Policy Implementation Skills, Policy Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Public Leadership, Contribution to Public Good etc. The outcome of studying public policy in India is to empower individuals to play active roles in shaping India's policy agenda, advancing the country's development goals, and fostering a more inclusive and sustainable society.

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 6th Hons.

PLSA-DSE-6-B (4)

Human Rights In a Comparative Perspective

Objective of Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective: The objective of human rights in a comparative perspective is to analyze and understand the protection, promotion, and enforcement of human rights across different countries and regions. By comparing various approaches to human rights, the objective is to identify best practices, challenges, and opportunities for advancing human rights globally. Comparative analysis of human rights facilitates international cooperation and collaboration among countries, regional organizations, and international bodies. By sharing knowledge, experiences, and resources, countries can work together to address common human rights challenges and promote the universal realization of human rights. Overall, the objective of human rights in a comparative perspective is to foster a deeper understanding of human rights principles, practices, and challenges across different countries and regions. By promoting dialogue, collaboration, and mutual learning, comparative analysis contributes to the advancement of human rights globally and the realization of a more just and equitable world.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
3	Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
4	Torture: USA and India; Surveillance and Censorship: China and India; Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights	2	A.M.
Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights	2	A.M.
Torture: USA and India; Surveillance and Censorship: China and India	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India	2	A.M.
Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India	3	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Caste and Race: South Africa and India	Silpa Sinha	3
2	Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India	Silpa Sinha	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Caste and Race: South Africa and India	2	S.S.
Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan	3	D.B.
Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India	1	S.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Caste and Race: South Africa and India	1	S.S.
Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan	3	D.B.
Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India	2	S.S.

Outcome of Public Policy in India: The outcomes of public policy in India encompass a wide range of impacts on governance, society, and the well-being of its citizens. These outcomes reflect the effectiveness of policy implementation and the extent to which policy objectives are achieved. Public policies contribute to socio-economic development by fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving living standards. The outcomes include increased per capita income, expanded employment opportunities, and improved access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and sanitation. The outcomes include reduced corruption, improved service delivery, and increased citizen satisfaction with government services. Overall, the outcomes of public policy in India reflect the country's progress towards achieving its socio-economic goals, promoting inclusive development, and improving the well-being of its citizens. These outcomes are influenced by policy choices, administrative capacities, socio-cultural dynamics, and external factors.

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 1st General (DAY)

PLSG-CC-1-1

Introduction to Political Theory

Objective of Introduction to Political Theory: The objective of an introduction to political theory is to provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, concepts, and methodologies that underpin political thought and analysis. This typically involves exploring various political ideologies, such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and anarchism, and examining their historical development, key proponents, and core tenets.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist.	A.M.	2
2	State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.	A.M.	2
3	Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships.	A.M.	2
4	Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature.	D.B.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin's Theory of Imperialism.	D.B	2
2	Fascism: meaning, features, significance.	D.B.	1
3	Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional.	S.S	1

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Understanding of Political Ideologies

CO2: Critical Thinking Skills

CO3: Engagement with Political Debates

CO4: Analytical Framework

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 2nd General (DAY)

PLSG-CC-2-2

Comparative Government and Politics

Objective of Comparative Government and Politics: The objective of a course in comparative government and politics is to provide students with a deeper understanding of political systems, institutions, processes, and cultures across different countries and regions. Here are some specific objectives like Comparative Analysis, Understanding Political Systems, Cultural and Historical Context, Analyzing Political Processes, Comparative Methodology, Understanding Global Trends, Critical Thinking and Analysis, Application to Contemporary Issues etc.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)
- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian. Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.	A.M.	2
2	U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown; (e) Party system – role of the Opposition.	D.B	2
3	U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system.	A.M	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	PRC (1982 Constitution): (a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles (c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People's Congress, Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary.	S.S	2
2	Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France, Switzerland.	D.B.	1

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Understanding of Political Diversity

CO2: Comparative Analysis Skills

CO3: Critical Thinking and Evaluation

CO4: Cultural and Historical Perspective

CO5: Preparation for Citizenship and Leadership

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 3rd General (DAY)

PLSG-CC-3-3

Government and Politics in India

Objective of Government and Politics in India: The objectives of government and politics in India are multifaceted, reflecting the country's diverse society, historical context, and development goals. Here are some overarching objectives: Democratic Governance, Social Justice and Equity, Economic Development, National Unity and Integration, Security and Defense, Environmental Sustainability, Good Governance and Accountability, etc. These objectives are not mutually exclusive and often intersect, forming the basis for policy formulation and implementation in India's dynamic political landscape.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles	A.M	2
2	Union-State Relations – nature of federalism.	D.B	1
3	Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.	A.M.	2
4	Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha---organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.	D.B	2
5	The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts---composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India.	S.S.	2
6	Constitutional amendment procedure.	A.M.	1

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions.	D.B.	2
2	Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments.	A.M	1
3	Election Commission and election reforms.	D.B	1
4	Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics.	S.S	2
5	Regionalism: Nature, roots, types.	A.M	1
6	Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women's movements.	D.B.	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Democratic Stability

CO2: Social Progress

CO3: Economic Growth

CO4: Infrastructure Development

CO5: Regional Development

CO6: Security Challenges

CO7: Political Fragmentation

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 3rd General (DAY)

PLSG-SEC-3-A (1)

Legal Literacy

Objective of Legal Literacy: The objective of legal literacy is to empower individuals with knowledge and understanding of the law, legal rights, and the judicial system. Here are some key objectives of legal literacy: Access to Justice, Empowerment, Prevention of Legal Issues, Promotion of Rule of Law, Democratic Participation, Democratic Participation, Protection of Vulnerable Groups, Enhanced Trust in Institutions, Conflict Resolution, etc. Overall, the objective of legal literacy is to promote a society where individuals are aware of their rights and responsibilities, have confidence in the legal system, and actively contribute to the realization of justice and the rule of law.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure.	D.B.	2
2	Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects— Protection of Primary and Secondary Personal Rights, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against the State, Offences related to Marriage.	D.B.	2
3	Personal Laws: Laws related to Marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam and Christian Laws).	D.B.	1

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Consumer Rights Laws: Definition of Consumer Rights, Process of filing a complaint. Right to Information Act: provisions; importance.	A.M.	1
2	Anti-Terror Laws: Meaning, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) (TADA) Act 1987, 2002 and Prevention of Terrorism (POTA) Act 2002.	A.M.	2
3	Human Rights Laws: Meanings, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of rights of Children and Women.	S.S.	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Empowered Individuals

CO2: Enhanced Civic Participation

CO3: Improved Governance and Accountability

CO4: Access to Justice

CO5: Prevention of Exploitation and Abuse

CO6: Promotion of Rights and Responsibilities

CO7: Reduction of Legal Disputes

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CBCS System

Advanced Course Sem- 4th General (DAY)

PLSG-CC-4-4

International Relations

Objective of International Relations: The objectives of international relations (IR) encompass a wide range of goals and priorities that guide the interactions between nations in the global arena. Here are some key objectives: Promotion of Peace and Security, Protection of National Interests, Promotion of Economic Development, Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy, Addressing Global Challenges, Cultural and Educational Exchange, Promotion of Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution, Promotion of International Law and Governance, etc. These objectives reflect the complex and interconnected nature of international relations, which involves balancing national interests with global cooperation and addressing shared challenges through diplomatic engagement and collaboration.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)	A.M	3
2	Cold War: (a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall of Detente Second Cold War.	D.B	3

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union (b) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)	D.B	2
2	India's Foreign Policy (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b) India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power	S.S	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Peace and Security

CO2: Diplomatic Resolutions to Disputes

CO3: Economic Integration and Development

CO4: International Cooperation and Collaboration

CO5: Cultural Exchange and Understanding

CO6: Humanitarian Assistance and Relief

CO7: Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 4th General (DAY)

PLSG-SEC-4-B (1)

Elementary Dimensions of Research

Objective of Elementary Dimensions of Research: The elementary dimensions of research encompass fundamental objectives and aspects that guide the research process, particularly in academic and scientific endeavors. These dimensions are foundational to conducting meaningful and rigorous research. Here are the primary objectives: Knowledge Generation, Problem Solving, Theory Development, Evidence-Based Decision Making, Skill Development, Academic Advancement, Contributions to Society, Intellectual Inquiry, etc. These objectives underscore the importance of research as a systematic and rigorous process for advancing knowledge, solving problems, informing decision making, and promoting intellectual inquiry and academic growth.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Concepts, variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis.	D.B.	2
2	Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies.	D.B.	2
3	Ethics in research---issues and problems.	D.B.	1
4	Research Report writing.	D.B.	1

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data	A.M.	1
2	Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement	A.M.	2
3	Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview). Graphic representation of data (Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)	S.S.	1

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: New Knowledge Creation

CO2: Academic Recognition and Advancement

CO3: Theory Development and Advancement

CO4: Problem Solving and Innovation

CO5: Evidence-Based Decision Making

CO6: Personal and Professional Growth

CO7: Stimulating Further Inquiry

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 5th General (DAY)

PLSG-DSE-A-5-1B

Indian Foreign Policy

Objective of Indian Foreign Policy: The primary objectives of Indian foreign policy are shaped by India's historical context, geopolitical challenges, economic aspirations, and commitment to principles such as sovereignty, non-alignment, and multilateralism. Here are some key objectives: National Security, Promotion of Economic Growth and Development, Enhancement of Regional Stability, Global Engagement and Influence, Protection of Indian Diaspora, Promotion of Multilateralism and International Law, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power, etc. Overall, Indian foreign policy aims to advance India's national interests while contributing to regional and global peace, stability, and prosperity through principled engagement, strategic partnerships, and constructive diplomacy.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.	D.B	1
2	National Interest as key concept in foreign policy.	A.M.	1
3	Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military.	A.M.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of Indian foreign policy.	D.B.	2
2	Basic principles of Indian foreign policy.	S.S	1
3	India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal; Sri Lanka.	D.B.	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Regional Stability and Cooperation

CO2: Counterterrorism and Security Cooperation

CO3: Economic Integration and Growth

CO4: Diversification of Partnerships

CO5: Promotion of Multilateralism and Global Governance

CO6: Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power

CO7: Promotion of Energy Security and Climate Diplomacy

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course Sem- 5th General (DAY)

PLSG-SEC-5-A (2)

Understanding the Legal System

Objective of Understanding the Legal System: The objective of understanding the legal system is to provide individuals with the knowledge and comprehension necessary to navigate legal frameworks, rights, responsibilities, and procedures effectively. Here are the key objectives: Legal Empowerment, Access to Justice, Promotion of Legal Compliance, Prevention of Legal Issues, Protection of Rights and Interests, Enhanced Participation in Democratic Processes, Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness, Facilitation of Professional and Personal Development, etc. Overall, the objective of understanding the legal system is to empower individuals, promote access to justice, foster legal compliance, protect rights and interests, and enhance democratic participation and societal well-being.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	A.M	2
2	Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.	A.M.	2
3	Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters.	A.M.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.	D.B.	2
2	Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.	S.S	2
3	Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts.	D.B.	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Empowered Individuals

CO2: Prevention of Legal Issues

CO3: Protection of Rights and Interests

CO4: Enhanced Compliance with Laws and Regulations

CO5: Facilitation of Dispute Resolution

CO6: Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness

CO7: Enhanced Civic Engagement and Participation

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 6th General (DAY)

PLSG-DSE-B-6-2(B)

Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context

Objective of Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context: The objective of human rights, both in theory and in the Indian context, is to ensure the protection, promotion, and fulfillment of the fundamental rights and freedoms inherent to all individuals, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, or other characteristics. Here are the objectives: Protection of Inherent Dignity, Promotion of Individual Freedoms, Prevention of Discrimination and Inequality, Protection of Civil and Political Rights, Realization of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Ensuring Accountability and Justice, Promotion of Human Dignity in Indian Context, Protection of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups, etc. Overall, the objective of human rights, both in theory and in the Indian context, is to create a just, equitable, and inclusive society where the rights and dignity of all individuals are respected, protected, and fulfilled.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhapadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	History of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights.	A.M	2
2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance.	A.M	2
3	UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.	D.B.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights.	A.M.	1
2	National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions.	D.B	1
3	Human rights in India: problems and remedies.	S.S.	1

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Promotion of Equality and Non-Discrimination

CO2: Realization of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

CO3: Protection of Civil and Political Rights

CO4: Empowerment of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

CO5: Strengthening of Legal and Judicial Systems

CO6: Promotion of Accountability and Justice

CO7: Cultural and Social Change

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 6th General (DAY)

PLSG-SEC-6-B (2)

Basic Research Methods

Objective of Basic Research Methods: The objective of basic research methods is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to conduct systematic inquiry and investigation in various fields of study. Here are the key objectives: Understanding Research Principles, Developing Research Skills, Promoting Critical Thinking, Ensuring Ethical Conduct, Enhancing Problem-Solving Abilities, Facilitating Information Literacy, Encouraging Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Supporting Lifelong Learning, etc. Overall, the objective of basic research methods is to empower individuals with the foundational knowledge, skills, and mindset necessary to engage in rigorous, ethical, and impactful research across diverse fields of inquiry. These methods serve as a cornerstone for advancing knowledge, addressing societal challenges, and contributing to intellectual and professional growth.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Silpa Sinha (S.S)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Case study.	D.B.	1
2	Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey.	A.M	2
3	Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.	D.B.	1

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations.	S.S.	1
2	Content Analysis: major issues.	A.M.	1
3	Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages.	A.M.	1

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

- CO1:** Enhanced Research Skills
- CO2:** Improved Critical Thinking
- CO3:** Increased Methodological Knowledge
- CO4:** Enhanced Problem-Solving Abilities
- CO5:** Facilitated Information Literacy
- CO6:** Ethical Research Practice
- CO7:** Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- CO7:** Contribution to Knowledge Creation

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science
CBCS System
Advanced Course Sem- 1st General (MORNING)
PLSG-CC-1-1
Introduction to Political Theory

Objective of Introduction to Political Theory: The objective of an introduction to political theory is to provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, concepts, and methodologies that underpin political thought and analysis. This typically involves exploring various political ideologies, such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and anarchism, and examining their historical development, key proponents and core tenets, etc. Overall, the objective of an introduction to political theory is to provide students with the intellectual tools and analytical frameworks necessary to critically engage with political issues and contribute to informed and thoughtful political discourse and decision-making.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist.	R.B.	6
2	State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.	A.S.	6
3	Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships.	A.S.	6
4	Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature.	R.B.	6

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin's Theory of Imperialism.	A.S.	8
2	Fascism: meaning, features, significance.	R.B.	6
3	Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional.	R.B.	6

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

- CO1:** Understanding of Political Ideologies
CO2: Critical Thinking Skills
CO3: Engagement with Political Debates
CO4: Analytical Framework
CO5: Understanding of Political Institutions and Systems
CO6: Application to Contemporary Issues
CO7: Awareness of Ideological Perspectives

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science
CBCS System
Advanced Course Sem- 2nd General (MORNING)
PLSG-CC-2-2
Comparative Government and Politics

Objective of Comparative Government and Politics: The objective of a course in comparative government and politics is to provide students with a deeper understanding of political systems, institutions, processes, and cultures across different countries and regions. Here are some specific objectives like Comparative Analysis, Understanding Political Systems, Cultural and Historical Context, Analyzing Political Processes, Comparative Methodology, Understanding Global Trends, Critical Thinking and Analysis, Application to Contemporary Issues etc.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Political System: Liberal-democratic, Authoritarian. Socialist – forms of Political Systems: Unitary and Federal, Parliamentary and Presidential.	A.S.	6
2	U.K.: (a) Basic features with major focus on Conventions and rule of Law. (b) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the concept of parliamentary sovereignty. (c) Executive: composition and functions of the Cabinet with major focus on the role of the Prime Minister – the concept of Cabinet Dictatorship; (d) Role of the Crown; (e) Party system – role of the Opposition.	A.S.	8
3	U.S.A.: (a) Basic features (b) US federalism (c) Bill of rights (d) Legislature: composition and functions with major focus on the Presiding Officers and Committee System; (e) The Executive: The President: election, powers and functions. US Cabinet: composition and functions; (f) Supreme Court: composition and functions; (g) Party system.	A.S.	10

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	PRC (1982 Constitution): (a) Significance of the Revolution (b) Basic features with special reference to General Principles (c) Communist Party: structure, functions, role (d) Rights and Duties of Citizen (e) The National Government: i) The Executive: President, Premier, State Council, ii) The Legislature: National People's Congress, Standing Committee iii) The Judiciary.	R.B.	8
2	Salient features of the Constitutions of Bangladesh, France, Switzerland.	R.B.	8

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

- CO1:** Understanding of Political Diversity
CO2: Comparative Analysis Skills
CO3: Critical Thinking and Evaluation
CO4: Cultural and Historical Perspective
CO5: Preparation for Citizenship and Leadership

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science
CBCS System
Advanced Course Sem- 3rd General (MORNING)
PLSG-CC-3-3
Government and Politics in India

Objective of Government and Politics in India: The objectives of government and politics in India are multifaceted, reflecting the country's diverse society, historical context, and development goals. Here are some overarching objectives: Democratic Governance, Social Justice and Equity, Economic Development, National Unity and Integration, Security and Defense, Environmental Sustainability, Good Governance and Accountability, etc. These objectives are not mutually exclusive and often intersect, forming the basis for policy formulation and implementation in India's dynamic political landscape.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles	A.S.	4
2	Union-State Relations – nature of federalism.	A.S.	4
3	Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.	A.S.	4
4	Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha---organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.	A.S.	4
5	The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts---composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India.	A.S.	4
6	Constitutional amendment procedure.	A.S.	4

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions.	R.B.	4
2	Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments.	R.B.	4
3	Election Commission and election reforms.	R.B.	4
4	Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics.	R.B.	4
5	Regionalism: Nature, roots, types.	R.B.	4
6	Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women's movements.	R.B.	4

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Democratic Stability

CO2: Social Progress

CO3: Economic Growth

CO4: Infrastructure Development

CO5: Regional Development

CO6: Security Challenges

CO7: Political Fragmentation

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 3rd General (MORNING)

PLSG-SEC-3-A (1)

Legal Literacy

Objective of Legal Literacy: The objective of legal literacy is to empower individuals with knowledge and understanding of the law, legal rights, and the judicial system. Here are some key objectives of legal literacy: Access to Justice, Empowerment, Prevention of Legal Issues, Promotion of Rule of Law, Democratic Participation, Democratic Participation, Protection of Vulnerable Groups, Enhanced Trust in Institutions, Conflict Resolution, etc. Overall, the objective of legal literacy is to promote a society where individuals are aware of their rights and responsibilities, have confidence in the legal system, and actively contribute to the realization of justice and the rule of law.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure.	R.B.	6
2	Indian Penal Code: History, Definition. Major Aspects— Protection of Primary and Secondary Personal Rights, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against the State, Offences related to Marriage.	R.B.	6
3	Personal Laws: Laws related to Marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam and Christian Laws).	R.B.	4

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Consumer Rights Laws: Definition of Consumer Rights, Process of filing a complaint. Right to Information Act: provisions; importance.	A.S.	6
2	Anti-Terror Laws: Meaning, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) (TADA) Act 1987, 2002 and Prevention of Terrorism (POTA) Act 2002.	A.S.	4
3	Human Rights Laws: Meanings, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of rights of Children and Women.	A.S.	6

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Empowered Individuals

CO2: Enhanced Civic Participation

CO3: Improved Governance and Accountability

CO4: Access to Justice

CO5: Prevention of Exploitation and Abuse

CO6: Promotion of Rights and Responsibilities

CO7: Reduction of Legal Disputes

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science
CBCS System
Advanced Course Sem- 4th General (MORNING)
PLSG-CC-4-4
International Relations

Objective of International Relations: The objectives of international relations (IR) encompass a wide range of goals and priorities that guide the interactions between nations in the global arena. Here are some key objectives: Promotion of Peace and Security, Protection of National Interests, Promotion of Economic Development, Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy, Addressing Global Challenges, Cultural and Educational Exchange, Promotion of Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution, Promotion of International Law and Governance, etc. These objectives reflect the complex and interconnected nature of international relations, which involves balancing national interests with global cooperation and addressing shared challenges through diplomatic engagement and collaboration.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	International Relations as a field of study. Approaches: (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)	R.B.	12
2	Cold War:(a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War; (b) Phases of Cold War: First Cold War; Rise and Fall of Detente Second Cold War.	R.B.	8

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union (b) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)	A.S.	10
2	India's Foreign Policy (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic); (b) India's Policy of Non-Alignment; (c) India as emerging Power	A.S.	10

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

- CO1:** Peace and Security
CO2: Diplomatic Resolutions to Disputes
CO3: Economic Integration and Development
CO4: International Cooperation and Collaboration
CO5: Cultural Exchange and Understanding
CO6: Humanitarian Assistance and Relief
CO7: Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 4th General (MORNING)

PLSG-SEC-4-B (1)

Elementary Dimensions of Research

Objective of Elementary Dimensions of Research: The elementary dimensions of research encompass fundamental objectives and aspects that guide the research process, particularly in academic and scientific endeavors. These dimensions are foundational to conducting meaningful and rigorous research. Here are the primary objectives: Knowledge Generation, Problem Solving, Theory Development, Evidence-Based Decision Making, Skill Development, Academic Advancement, Contributions to Society, Intellectual Inquiry, etc. These objectives underscore the importance of research as a systematic and rigorous process for advancing knowledge, solving problems, informing decision making, and promoting intellectual inquiry and academic growth.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Concepts, variables (dependent and independent), propositions and hypothesis.	R.B.	4
2	Research design: definition, purpose of research, units of analysis, fallacies.	R.B.	4
3	Ethics in research---issues and problems.	R.B.	4
4	Research Report writing.	R.B.	4

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Sources and Techniques of data collection – quantitative and qualitative data	A.S.	4
2	Sampling: definition, probability and non-probability. Scales and Measurement	A.S.	6
3	Statistical method of data analysis: descriptive and inferential (Overview). Graphic representation of data (Bar graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)	A.S.	6

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: New Knowledge Creation

CO2: Academic Recognition and Advancement

CO3: Theory Development and Advancement

CO4: Problem Solving and Innovation

CO5: Evidence-Based Decision Making

CO6: Personal and Professional Growth

CO7: Stimulating Further Inquiry

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 5th General (MORNING)

PLSG-DSE-A-5-1B

Indian Foreign Policy

Objective of Indian Foreign Policy: The primary objectives of Indian foreign policy are shaped by India's historical context, geopolitical challenges, economic aspirations, and commitment to principles such as sovereignty, non-alignment, and multilateralism. Here are some key objectives: National Security, Promotion of Economic Growth and Development, Enhancement of Regional Stability, Global Engagement and Influence, Protection of Indian Diaspora, Promotion of Multilateralism and International Law, Environmental Sustainability and Climate Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power, etc. Overall, Indian foreign policy aims to advance India's national interests while contributing to regional and global peace, stability, and prosperity through principled engagement, strategic partnerships, and constructive diplomacy.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Foreign Policy: meaning and determinants.	A.S.	4
2	National Interest as key concept in foreign policy.	A.S.	6
3	Instruments of foreign policy: diplomacy; propaganda; military.	A.S.	6

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of Indian foreign policy.	R.B.	4
2	Basic principles of Indian foreign policy.	R.B.	6
3	India and her neighbours: Bangladesh; Pakistan; Nepal; Sri Lanka.	R.B.	6

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Regional Stability and Cooperation

CO2: Counterterrorism and Security Cooperation

CO3: Economic Integration and Growth

CO4: Diversification of Partnerships

CO5: Promotion of Multilateralism and Global Governance

CO6: Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power

CO7: Promotion of Energy Security and Climate Diplomacy

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course Sem- 5th General (MORNING)

PLSG-SEC-5-A (2)

Understanding the Legal System

Objective of Understanding the Legal System: The objective of understanding the legal system is to provide individuals with the knowledge and comprehension necessary to navigate legal frameworks, rights, responsibilities, and procedures effectively. Here are the key objectives: Legal Empowerment, Access to Justice, Promotion of Legal Compliance, Prevention of Legal Issues, Protection of Rights and Interests, Enhanced Participation in Democratic Processes, Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness, Facilitation of Professional and Personal Development, etc. Overall, the objective of understanding the legal system is to empower individuals, promote access to justice, foster legal compliance, protect rights and interests, and enhance democratic participation and societal well-being.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	A.S.	4
2	Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.	A.S.	4
3	Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters.	A.S.	4

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.	R.B.	4
2	Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.	R.B.	4
3	Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts.	R.B.	4

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Empowered Individuals

CO2: Prevention of Legal Issues

CO3: Protection of Rights and Interests

CO4: Enhanced Compliance with Laws and Regulations

CO5: Facilitation of Dispute Resolution

CO6: Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness

CO7: Enhanced Civic Engagement and Participation

Discipline Specific Elective Course Sem- 6th General (MORNING)

PLSG-DSE-B-6-2(B)

Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context

Objective of Human Rights: Theory and Indian Context: The objective of human rights, both in theory and in the Indian context, is to ensure the protection, promotion, and fulfillment of the fundamental rights and freedoms inherent to all individuals, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, or other characteristics. Here are the objectives: Protection of Inherent Dignity, Promotion of Individual Freedoms, Prevention of Discrimination and Inequality, Protection of Civil and Political Rights, Realization of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Ensuring Accountability and Justice, Promotion of Human Dignity in Indian Context, Protection of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups, etc. Overall, the objective of human rights, both in theory and in the Indian context, is to create a just, equitable, and inclusive society where the rights and dignity of all individuals are respected, protected, and fulfilled.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	History of the idea of human rights; Evolution of generations of human rights.	R.B.	4
2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights: provisions and significance.	R.B.	4
3	UN and human rights: charters; UN Human Rights Commission; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.	R.B.	6

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Indian Constitution and the foundation of rights.	A.S.	4
2	National and State Human Rights Commissions: structure and functions.	A.S.	6
3	Human rights in India: problems and remedies.	A.S.	4

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Promotion of Equality and Non-Discrimination

CO2: Realization of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

CO3: Protection of Civil and Political Rights

CO4: Empowerment of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

CO5: Strengthening of Legal and Judicial Systems

CO6: Promotion of Accountability and Justice

CO7: Cultural and Social Change

Advanced Skill Enhancement Course- 6th General (MORNING)

PLSG-SEC-6-B (2)

Basic Research Methods

Objective of Basic Research Methods: The objective of basic research methods is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to conduct systematic inquiry and investigation in various fields of study. Here are the key objectives: Understanding Research Principles, Developing Research Skills, Promoting Critical Thinking, Ensuring Ethical Conduct, Enhancing Problem-Solving Abilities, Facilitating Information Literacy, Encouraging Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Supporting Lifelong Learning, etc. Overall, the objective of basic research methods is to empower individuals with the foundational knowledge, skills, and mindset necessary to engage in rigorous, ethical, and impactful research across diverse fields of inquiry. These methods serve as a cornerstone for advancing knowledge, addressing societal challenges, and contributing to intellectual and professional growth.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Case study.	R.B.	2
2	Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey.	R.B.	6
3	Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses.	R.B.	4

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations.	A.S.	
2	Content Analysis: major issues.	A.S.	4
3	Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages.	A.S.	4

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

- CO1:** Enhanced Research Skills
- CO2:** Improved Critical Thinking
- CO3:** Increased Methodological Knowledge
- CO4:** Enhanced Problem-Solving Abilities
- CO5:** Facilitated Information Literacy
- CO6:** Ethical Research Practice
- CO7:** Interdisciplinary Collaboration
- CO7:** Contribution to Knowledge Creation

Lesson Plan of Department of Political Science

CCF System

PLSM Sem- 1st (Four Years).

DSCC-1

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Objective of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The objective of political theory is to understand, explain, and critically analyze the nature, sources, and legitimacy of political power, authority, and governance. It involves the exploration of fundamental concepts that shape political life and institutions. These concepts are foundational to the development of political thought and include ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, rights, and the state. Political theory provides the intellectual tools to evaluate political systems, behaviors, ideologies, and the moral and ethical implications of political actions and decisions. Key foundational concepts in political theory include: Power, Authority, The State, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Rights, Democracy, Citizenship, Social Contract, Ideology, Revolution.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)
- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Political Obligation, Citizenship.	Raya Bhattacharya	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	R.B.

Outcome of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The outcome of studying political theory—especially its foundational concepts—has several important intellectual, practical, and societal consequences. These outcomes can be understood in terms of the understanding and application of the concepts, as well as their influence on real-world political practices, institutions, and individuals. Here's an overview of the outcomes of political theory like Understanding of Political Systems and Structures, Critical Reflection on Political Power and Authority, Moral and Ethical Guidance, Promotion of Political Justice and Social Change, Advocacy for Democracy and Participation, Informed Political Leadership, Critical Examination of Political Ideologies, Enhancement of Political Stability and Legitimacy, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Development of Civic Virtue and Personal Responsibility.

Skill Enhancement Course- Sem- 1st.

PLSM-SEC-1 (Four Years)

Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy

Objective of Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy: The objective of democratic awareness through legal literacy is to empower individuals with the knowledge and understanding of legal principles, rights, and institutions within a democratic framework. This initiative aims to promote active citizenship, civic engagement, and respect for the rule of law by educating people about their legal rights and responsibilities in a democratic society. Like Promoting Access to Justice, Protecting Human Rights, Fostering Rule of Law, Empowering Citizens, Preventing Legal Disputes and Conflicts, Promoting Accountability and Transparency, Strengthening Democratic Institutions, etc. Overall, the objective of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy is to cultivate a culture of legality, respect for human rights, and active citizenship within democratic societies. By empowering individuals with legal knowledge and skills, these initiatives contribute to building more inclusive, just, and democratic societies.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code.	Debamita Banerjee	5
2	Offences under IPC.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	India: Personal laws. Customary Laws	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
4	Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	Debamita Banerjee	5

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction-provisions relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail, search and seizure.	3	D.B.
Offences under IPC.	2	A.M.
India: Personal laws.	1	A.M.
Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to Criminal jurisdiction- some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code.	2	D.B.
Offences under IPC.	1	A.M.
India: Customary Laws.	2	A.M.
Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.	3	D.B.

Module: II

<u>Sl NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Laws relating to consumer rights.	Aniruddha Saha	3
2	Right to Information.	Raya Bhattacharya	3
3	Laws relating to Cybercrimes.	Debamita Banerjee	3
4	Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to consumer rights.	2	A.S.
Right to Information.	1	R.B.
Laws relating to Cybercrimes.	3	D.B.
Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	3	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Laws relating to consumer rights.	1	A.S.
Right to Information.	2	R.B.
Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.	3	A.M.

Outcome of Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy: The outcomes of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy are manifold and contribute to the strengthening of democratic principles, the rule of law, and civic engagement. Some key outcomes include: Empowered Citizens, Improved Access to Justice, Enhanced Rule of Law, Promotion of Human Rights, Reduced Legal Disputes and Conflicts, Strengthened Democratic Institutions, Civic Participation and Advocacy, etc. Overall, the outcomes of promoting democratic awareness through legal literacy contribute to the creation of more inclusive, just, and resilient democratic societies, wherein citizens are empowered to actively participate in governance and uphold the rule of law.

MDC Three Years Sem- 1st (DAY)

MPLS - CC-1

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Objective of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The objective of political theory is to understand, explain, and critically analyze the nature, sources, and legitimacy of political power, authority, and governance. It involves the exploration of fundamental concepts that shape political life and institutions. These concepts are foundational to the development of political thought and include ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, rights, and the state. Political theory provides the intellectual tools to evaluate political systems, behaviors, ideologies, and the moral and ethical implications of political actions and decisions.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Political Obligation, Citizenship.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	D.B.

Outcome of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The outcome of studying political theory—especially its foundational concepts—has several important intellectual, practical, and societal consequences. These outcomes can be understood in terms of the understanding and application of the concepts, as well as their influence on real-world political practices, institutions, and individuals. Here's an overview of the outcomes of political theory like Understanding of Political Systems and Structures, Critical Reflection on Political Power and Authority, Moral and Ethical Guidance, Promotion of Political Justice and Social Change, Advocacy for Democracy and Participation, Informed Political Leadership, Critical Examination of Political Ideologies, Enhancement of Political Stability and Legitimacy, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Development of Civic Virtue and Personal Responsibility.

MDC Three Years Sem- 1st (MORNING.)

MPLS - CC-1

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Objective of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The objective of political theory is to understand, explain, and critically analyze the nature, sources, and legitimacy of political power, authority, and governance. It involves the exploration of fundamental concepts that shape political life and institutions. These concepts are foundational to the development of political thought and include ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, rights, and the state. Political theory provides the intellectual tools to evaluate political systems, behaviors, ideologies, and the moral and ethical implications of political actions and decisions. Key foundational concepts in political theory include: Power, Authority, The State, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Rights, Democracy, Citizenship, Social Contract, Ideology, Revolution.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	R.B.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	A.S.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	R.B.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	A.S.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Political Obligation, Citizenship.	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	R.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	R.B.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	R.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	R.B.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	A.S.

Outcome of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The outcome of studying political theory—especially its foundational concepts—has several important intellectual, practical, and societal consequences. These outcomes can be understood in terms of the understanding and application of the concepts, as well as their influence on real-world political practices, institutions, and individuals. Here's an overview of the outcomes of political theory like Understanding of Political Systems and Structures, Critical Reflection on Political Power and Authority, Moral and Ethical Guidance, Promotion of Political Justice and Social Change, Advocacy for Democracy and Participation, Informed Political Leadership, Critical Examination of Political Ideologies, Enhancement of Political Stability and Legitimacy, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Development of Civic Virtue and Personal Responsibility.

PLSM Sem- 2nd (Four Years).

CC-2

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The objective of Constitutional Government in India is to establish and ensure a system of governance that is based on the principles of democracy, rule of law, and justice, as outlined in the Constitution of India. Key objectives include: **Promoting Justice, Securing Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Secularism, Federalism, Welfare of the People, Protection of Sovereignty and Integrity, Rule of Law.** These objectives are enshrined in the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution and are implemented through the framework of the Constitution and its various provisions, creating a stable and just government that upholds the rights and aspirations of all citizens.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Debamita Banerjee	10
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Raya Bhattacharya	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	4	A.M.
Citizenship	2	A.S.
Nature of Indian Federalism	5	D.B.
President, Vice-President	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	4	A.M.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	2	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	5	D.B.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	4	A.M.
Directive Principles	2	A.S.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	3	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Raya Bhattacharya	9
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	2	A.S.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	D.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	3	R.B.
Constitutional amendment.	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	2	A.S.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	D.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	3	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	2	A.S.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	D.B.
Judicial activism.	3	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.

Revision Classes: **1 Weeks**

Discuss Question and Answer: **1 Week**

Skill Enhancement Course- Sem- 2nd.

PLSM-SEC-2 (Four Years)

Understanding the Legal System

Objective of Understanding the Legal System: The objective of understanding the legal system is to provide individuals with the knowledge and comprehension necessary to navigate legal frameworks, rights, responsibilities, and procedures effectively. Here are the key objectives: Legal Empowerment, Access to Justice, Promotion of Legal Compliance, Prevention of Legal Issues, Protection of Rights and Interests, Enhanced Participation in Democratic Processes, Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness, Facilitation of Professional and Personal Development, etc. Overall, the objective of understanding the legal system is to empower individuals, promote access to justice, foster legal compliance, protect rights and interests, and enhance democratic participation and societal well-being.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	A.M	2
2	Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.	A.M.	2
3	Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters.	A.M.	2

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.	D.B.	2
2	Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.	S.S	2
3	Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co-operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts.	D.B.	2

After successful completion of the course the learners will be able to

CO1: Empowered Individuals

CO2: Prevention of Legal Issues

CO3: Protection of Rights and Interests

CO4: Enhanced Compliance with Laws and Regulations

CO5: Facilitation of Dispute Resolution

CO6: Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness

CO7: Enhanced Civic Engagement and Participation

MDC Three Years Sem- 2nd (DAY)

MPLS - CC-2

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The objective of Constitutional Government in India is to establish and ensure a system of governance that is based on the principles of democracy, rule of law, and justice, as outlined in the Constitution of India. Key objectives include: **Promoting Justice, Securing Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Secularism, Federalism, Welfare of the People, Protection of Sovereignty and Integrity, Rule of Law.** These objectives are enshrined in the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution and are implemented through the framework of the Constitution and its various provisions, creating a stable and just government that upholds the rights and aspirations of all citizens.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Debamita Banerjee	10
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Debamita Banerjee	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	4	A.M.
Citizenship	2	A.M.
Nature of Indian Federalism	5	D.B.
President, Vice-President	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	4	A.M.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	2	A.M.
Union-State Relations.	5	D.B.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	4	A.M.
Directive Principles	2	A.M.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	3	D.B.

Module: II

<u>Sl NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	9
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	2	D.B.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	D.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	3	A.M.
Constitutional amendment.	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	2	D.B.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	D.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	3	A.M.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	2	D.B.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	D.B.
Judicial activism.	3	A.M.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.

MDC Three Years Sem- 2nd (MORNING)

MPLS - CC-2

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The objective of Constitutional Government in India is to establish and ensure a system of governance that is based on the principles of democracy, rule of law, and justice, as outlined in the Constitution of India. Key objectives include: **Promoting Justice, Securing Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Secularism, Federalism, Welfare of the People, Protection of Sovereignty and Integrity, Rule of Law.** These objectives are enshrined in the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution and are implemented through the framework of the Constitution and its various provisions, creating a stable and just government that upholds the rights and aspirations of all citizens.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Aniruddha Saha	4
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Aniruddha Saha	3
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	2	R.B.
Citizenship	1	A.S.
Nature of Indian Federalism	1	A.S.
President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers)	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	2	R.B.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	1	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	1	A.S.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	1	R.B.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	1	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	1	A.S.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	1	R.B.
Directive Principles	1	A.S.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	1	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Raya Bhattacharya	3
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Raya Bhattacharya	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	2	A.S.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	R.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	1	R.B.
Constitutional amendment.	1	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	2	A.S.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	R.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	1	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	1	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	2	A.S.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	R.B.
Judicial activism.	1	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	1	R.B.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.

PLSM Sem- 3rd (Four Years).

PLSM-CC-3

Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Objective of Political Theory: Approaches and Debates: Political theory provides a framework for understanding the structure and functioning of political systems. By studying political theory, individuals can comprehend the various forms of government, such as democracy, socialism, communism, and monarchy, and the principles underlying them. Political theory encourages critical thinking and analysis of political concepts, institutions, and practices. It equips individuals with the tools to evaluate political ideologies, policies, and actions based on ethical, moral, and rational considerations. Political theory has practical implications for policymaking and governance. By examining different theories of justice, democracy, and governance, policymakers can make more informed decisions and design policies that align with ethical principles and societal values. In summary, the objective of understanding political theory, approaches, and debates is to deepen our knowledge of political systems, cultivate critical thinking skills, explore normative frameworks for assessing political arrangements, appreciate historical context and interdisciplinary insights, engage with ongoing debates, promote informed citizenship and civic engagement, and inform policymaking and governance.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural-Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
2	Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Postcolonial; Feminist.	Raya Bhattacharya	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Normative; Legal-Institutional	2	A.M.
Liberalism	2	A.M.
Postcolonial.	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis	2	A.M.
Social Welfarism.	2	A.M.
Feminist.	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Structural Functionalism	2	A.M.
Neo-Liberalism.	2	A.M.
Postcolonial; Feminist.	3	R.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation.	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Dialectical Materialism	2	A.S.
Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy)	2	D.B.
Party- Democratic Centralism	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Dialectical Materialism	2	A.S.
Key ideas: Class and Class Struggle	2	D.B.
Party- Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Marxian approach- Historical Materialism.	2	A.S.
Key ideas: Surplus Value; Alienation.	2	D.B.
Party- Hegemony and Civil Society: Gramsci.	2	D.B.

Revision Classes: **1 Weeks**

Discuss Question and Answer: **1 Week**

Outcome of Political Theory: Approaches and Debates: The outcome of understanding political theory, along with its various approaches and debates, is multifaceted and can have several significant effects like individuals who understand political theory are better equipped to make informed decisions in their personal and professional lives. They can critically evaluate political ideas, policies, and actions, leading to more thoughtful choices in voting, activism, and civic engagement. Understanding political theory can inspire greater political participation among citizens. By comprehending the underlying principles of political systems and ideologies, individuals may feel more empowered to engage in democratic processes, such as voting, advocacy, and community organizing. The outcome of understanding political theory, approaches, and debates includes informed decision-making, critical thinking skills, increased political participation, engagement with diversity, social change and activism, informed policy development, ethical decision-making, global citizenship, and conflict resolution. These outcomes contribute to a more informed, engaged, and responsible citizenry capable of addressing the complex challenges of the modern world.

PLSM Sem- 3rd (Four Years).

PLSM-CC-4

Politics in India I: Structures

Objective of Politics in India I: Structures: The objectives of politics in India, focusing on structures and processes, are multifaceted and complex, reflecting the diverse nature of Indian society and governance. One of the primary objectives of politics in India is to uphold and strengthen democratic governance. This involves ensuring free and fair elections, protecting civil liberties, promoting political participation and representation, and maintaining the rule of law. Politics in India aims to develop and strengthen the institutions of governance, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as decentralized structures such as local governments (Panchayats and Municipalities). These are interconnected and often intersect with each other. Achieving them requires continuous dialogue, collaboration, and engagement among various stakeholders, including government institutions, political parties, civil society organizations, and the general public.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends. Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
2	Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Role of business groups, working class, peasants in Indian politics.	Raya Bhattacharya	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.	4	A.M.
Electoral process: Election Commission	5	D.B.
Role of business groups in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Coalition politics in India: nature and trends.	4	A.M.
Election Commission: composition, functions, role.	5	D.B.
Role of working class in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.	4	A.M.
Electoral reforms.	5	D.B.
Role of peasants in Indian politics.	2	R.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Regionalism in Indian politics.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12
3	New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements.	Debamita Banerjee	9

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Religion.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Environmental Movements	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Language.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Women's Movements	3	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Caste and Tribe.	2	A.S.
Regionalism in Indian politics.	4	A.M.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: Human Rights Movements.	3	D.B.

Revision Classes: **1 Weeks**

Discuss Question and Answer: **1 Week**

Outcome of Politics in India I: Structures: The outcomes of politics in India, influenced by its structures and processes, are diverse and can be assessed across various dimensions. Despite challenges, India has maintained democratic stability since gaining independence in 1947. Regular free and fair elections, peaceful transfers of power, and a vibrant multiparty system demonstrate the resilience of Indian democracy. India's political structures, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, have shown resilience in functioning despite occasional shortcomings. Institutions like the Election Commission, Supreme Court, and Comptroller and Auditor General play crucial roles in upholding democratic norms and accountability. Despite persistent challenges, India has experienced significant economic growth and development since liberalization in the 1990s. Political processes have influenced economic policies, infrastructure development, and initiatives to alleviate poverty and promote inclusive growth. The outcomes of politics in India reflect a complex interplay of factors, including historical legacies, socio-economic dynamics, institutional frameworks, and leadership choices. While progress has been made in various areas, ongoing efforts are needed to address persistent challenges and realize the full potential of India's democratic governance.

PLSM Sem- 3rd (Four Years).

PLSM-SEC-3

Legislative practices and procedure

Objective of Legislative practices and procedure: The objective of legislative practices and procedures is to establish a structured and transparent framework through which laws are proposed, debated, and enacted. These procedures ensure that legislation reflects democratic values, serves the public interest, and adheres to constitutional principles. Like Democratic Representation and Accountability, Deliberative Lawmaking, Constitutional Compliance, Efficiency and Timeliness, Public Participation and Transparency, Post-Legislative Scrutiny.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2
2	Members of State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	A.M.	1
State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	D.B.	2
Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government from Zila Parishad,	A.M.	2

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Members of Parliament: Powers and Privileges- Constituency Work.	A.M.	1
State legislative Assemblies: Powers and functions.	D.B.	2
Functionaries of rural and urban local self-government Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward	A.M.	2

Module: II

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.	Debamita Banerjee	4
Types of committees.	Aniruddha Saha	2
Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	Raya Bhattacharya	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
How a bill becomes a law, role of standing committees in reviewing a bill	2	D.B.
Types of committees.	1	A.S.
Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	1	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.	2	D.B.
Types of committees.	1	A.S.
Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes and legislation.	1	R.B.

Outcome of Legislative practices and procedure: The outcomes of legislative practices and procedures in India have significant implications for the functioning of its democracy, the quality of governance, and the responsiveness of the political system. Here's an overview of key outcomes: Enhancement of Democratic Representation, Checks and Balances, Efficiency vs. Deliberation, Influence of Political Dynamics, Challenges in Lawmaking, Quality of Legislation, Judicial Oversight.

MDC Three Years Sem- 3rd (DAY)

MPLS-CC-3

Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy

Objective of Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy: India's foreign policy is shaped by a blend of historical principles, strategic objectives, and evolving global dynamics. The Ministry of External Affairs outlines key strands such as peaceful coexistence, non-interference, peaceful dispute resolution, non-alignment, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, multilateralism, pluralism, disarmament, and opposition to terrorism, extremism, and fundamentalism. Independence and Territorial Integrity, Global Peace and Security, Global Influence, Promotion of Global Cooperation.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	Debamita Banerjee	2
2	Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
4	Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	2

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	1	D.B.
Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	2	D.B.
Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	2	A.M.
Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	1	D.B.
Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	2	D.B.
Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	2	A.M.
Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	1	A.M.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	5
3	Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	Debamita Banerjee	4
4	Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	2	A.M.
Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	3	A.M.
Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	2	D.B.
Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	2	A.M.
Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	2	A.M.
Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	2	D.B.
Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	2	D.B.

Outcome of Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy: India's foreign policy has yielded significant outcomes over the past decade, reflecting its evolving role on the global stage. While there have been notable successes, certain challenges persist, particularly in regional dynamics. Enhanced Global Influence, Strategic Partnerships, Global South Advocacy, Humanitarian Contributions.

Four Years/ Three Years Sem- 3rd (DAY)

MPLS-MN-1

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Objective of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The objective of political theory is to understand, explain, and critically analyze the nature, sources, and legitimacy of political power, authority, and governance. It involves the exploration of fundamental concepts that shape political life and institutions. These concepts are foundational to the development of political thought and include ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, rights, and the state. Political theory provides the intellectual tools to evaluate political systems, behaviors, ideologies, and the moral and ethical implications of political actions and decisions.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay (A.M.)
- Debamita Banerjee (D.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Debamita Banerjee	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	A.M.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	D.B.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Apurbamohan Mukhopadhyay	6
3	Political Obligation, Citizenship.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	D.B.
Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	D.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	A.M.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	D.B.

Outcome of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The outcome of studying political theory—especially its foundational concepts—has several important intellectual, practical, and societal consequences. These outcomes can be understood in terms of the understanding and application of the concepts, as well as their influence on real-world political practices, institutions, and individuals. Here's an overview of the outcomes of political theory like Understanding of Political Systems and Structures, Critical Reflection on Political Power and Authority, Moral and Ethical Guidance, Promotion of Political Justice and Social Change, Advocacy for Democracy and Participation, Informed Political Leadership, Critical Examination of Political Ideologies, Enhancement of Political Stability and Legitimacy, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Promotion of Global Political Thought and Human Rights, Development of Civic Virtue and Personal Responsibility.

MDC Three Years Sem- 3rd (MORNING)

MPLS-CC-3

Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy

Objective of Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy: India's foreign policy is shaped by a blend of historical principles, strategic objectives, and evolving global dynamics. The Ministry of External Affairs outlines key strands such as peaceful coexistence, non-interference, peaceful dispute resolution, non-alignment, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, multilateralism, pluralism, disarmament, and opposition to terrorism, extremism, and fundamentalism. Independence and Territorial Integrity, Global Peace and Security, Global Influence, Promotion of Global Cooperation.

Name of the instructor/ Faculties

- Aniruddha Saha (A.S.)
- Raya Bhattacharya (R.B.)

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	Raya Bhattacharya	5
2	Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	Raya Bhattacharya	5
3	Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	Raya Bhattacharya	5
4	Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	2	R.B.
Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	3	R.B.
Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	2	R.B.
Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Indian foreign policy and its major phases: 1947-62; 1962-1991 and 1991 – till date.	3	R.B.
Relations with great powers: (United states, Russia, Indo-Israel Military ties)	2	R.B.
Neighbourhood policy :realation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal,Bhutan, Sri-lanka	3	R.B.
Relations with International Organizations: UN, and EU	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	Raya Bhattacharya	5
4	Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	Aniruddha Saha	5

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	3	A.S.
Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	3	A.S.
Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	3	R.B.
Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
From non-alignment to multi-Alignment: Strategy evolution	3	A.S.
Defence strategy (focus: Indo-Russia, Indo-Israel military ties)	3	A.S.
Nuclear strategy (Focus: India's Nuclear Doctrine and Indo-US Nuclear Deal)	2	R.B.
Trade and economic strategy (Focus: WTO and World Bank)	3	A.S.

Outcome of Indian Foreign Policy and Strategy: India's foreign policy has yielded significant outcomes over the past decade, reflecting its evolving role on the global stage. While there have been notable successes, certain challenges persist, particularly in regional dynamics. Enhanced Global Influence, Strategic Partnerships, Global South Advocacy, Humanitarian Contributions.

MDC Three Years Sem- 3rd (MORNING.)

MPLS - MN-1

Political Theory: Foundational Concepts

Objective of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The objective of political theory is to understand, explain, and critically analyze the nature, sources, and legitimacy of political power, authority, and governance. It involves the exploration of fundamental concepts that shape political life and institutions. These concepts are foundational to the development of political thought and include ideas such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, rights, and the state. Political theory provides the intellectual tools to evaluate political systems, behaviors, ideologies, and the moral and ethical implications of political actions and decisions. Key foundational concepts in political theory include: Power, Authority, The State, Justice, Liberty, Equality, Rights, Democracy, Citizenship, Social Contract, Ideology, Revolution.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Conceptualising politics: meaning of political.	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Key concepts II: Law. Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	R.B.
Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution);	3	A.S.
Key concepts II: Law	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Conceptualising politics: meaning of political	2	R.B.
Key concepts I: Power and Authority--- types and linkages	3	A.S.
Key concepts II: Equality--- interrelationships	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>Sl NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Political Obligation, Citizenship.	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Rights, Justice (with special reference to Rawls)	3	R.B.
Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held)	3	R.B.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Key concepts III: Freedom.	3	R.B.
Key concepts IV: Authoritarianism.	3	R.B.
Key concepts V: Citizenship.	2	A.S.

Outcome of Political Theory: Foundational Concepts: The outcome of studying political theory—especially its foundational concepts—has several important intellectual, practical, and societal consequences. These outcomes can be understood in terms of the understanding and application of the concepts, as well as their influence on real-world political practices, institutions, and individuals. Here's an overview of the outcomes of political theory like Understanding of Political Systems and Structures, Critical Reflection on Political Power and Authority, Moral and Ethical Guidance, Promotion of Political Justice and Social Change, Advocacy for Democracy and Participation, Informed Political Leadership, Critical Examination of Political Ideologies etc.

PLSM Sem- 4th (Four Years).

PLSM-DSCC-5

Politics in India II: Processes

Objective of Politics in India II Processes: This course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted political landscape in India. By examining the interplay between institutions and social groups, students are equipped to critically assess the challenges and opportunities within India's democratic framework.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Role of Religion, Language	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity	Aniruddha Saha	4
3	Regionalism and Sub- regionalism	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Religion, Language	2	R.B.
Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity	2	A.S.
Regionalism and Sub- regionalism	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of Religion, Language	2	R.B.
Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity	2	A.S.
Regionalism and Sub- regionalism	2	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Agricultural Movements; Industrial working-class movements	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender based struggles	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Environmental Movements; Civil rights movements	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Agricultural Movements; Industrial working-class movements	2	A.M.
Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender based struggles	2	D.B.
Environmental Movements; Civil rights movements	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Agricultural Movements; Industrial working-class movements	2	A.M.
Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender based struggles	2	D.B.
Environmental Movements; Civil rights movements	2	A.M.

Outcome of Politics in India II Processes: In the context of Indian democracy, the outcomes of political processes are multifaceted, encompassing economic, social, and political dimensions. While significant strides have been made, challenges persist in achieving equitable development and social harmony. Like: Accountable, Responsive, and Legitimate Government, Economic Growth and Development, Reduction of Inequality and Poverty, Accommodation of Social Diversity, Dignity and Freedom of Citizens.

PLSM Sem- 4th (Four Years).

PLSM-DSCC-6

International Relations: Concepts, Theories

Objective of International Relations: Concepts, Theories: International Relations (IR) is a multidisciplinary field that seeks to understand the interactions among states, international organizations, non-governmental actors, and individuals. The primary objectives of IR are to analyze and explain patterns of cooperation and conflict, promote global peace and security, and address transnational challenges. Understanding Global Interactions, Promoting Peace and Security, Addressing Global Challenges, Advancing Human Welfare, Facilitating Economic Cooperation.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview).	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition.	Aniruddha Saha	5
4	Intervening Concepts (overview): a) Development; b) Third World/Global South; c) Pan Africanism; d) Gender; e) Environment f) Terrorism; g) Migration.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution	3	D.B.
International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview).	2	D.B.
Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition.	3	A.S.
Intervening Concepts (overview): a) Development; b) Third World/Global South	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution	3	D.B.
International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview).	2	D.B.
Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition.	2	A.S.
Intervening Concepts (overview): c) Pan Africanism; d) Gender; e) Environment f) Terrorism; g) Migration.	2	A.M.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Major Theories I: a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism; b) Liberalism and Neoliberalism;	Raya Bhattacharya	5
2	Major Theories II: a) Marxist; b) Dependency; World Systems c) Feminist	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation)	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
4	Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Major Theories I: a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism	2	R.B.
Major Theories II: a) Marxist; b) Dependency	2	D.B.
Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation)	2	A.M.
Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy.	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Major Theories I: b) Liberalism and Neoliberalism;	3	R.B.
Major Theories II: World Systems c) Feminist	2	D.B.
Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation)	2	A.M.
Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy.	2	A.M.

Outcome of International Relations: The outcomes of International Relations (IR) are multifaceted, encompassing both positive achievements and ongoing challenges. Through various theoretical frameworks and practices, IR aims to foster global cooperation, peace, and development. Promotion of Global Peace and Security, Economic Interdependence and Growth, Advancement of Human Rights and Democracy, Environmental Cooperation.

PLSM Sem- 4th (Four Years).

PLSM-DSCC-7

Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Objective of Public Administration: Concepts, Theories: Public Administration is a multidisciplinary field that focuses on the organization, management, and implementation of government policies and programs. It serves as a bridge between political decisions and their practical application in society. Policy Implementation, Public Service Delivery, Administrative Efficiency, Accountability and Transparency, Public Welfare and Equity.

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles.	Raya Bhattacharya	4
2	New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
3	Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6
4	Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public	2	R.B.
New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration,	2	A.M.
Major concepts of administration: (a) Hierarchy (b) Unity of Command (c) Span of Control	3	A.M.
Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Administration. Socialist Management principles.	2	R.B.
Development Administration, New Public Management.	2	A.M.
Major concepts of administration: (d) Authority (e) Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation (f) Line and Staff	3	A.M.
‘Governance’: evolution since 1990s; basic attributes.	2	D.B.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.	Aniruddha Saha	4
2	Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; (e) Accountability.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	5
4	Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.	2	A.S.
Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.	2	D.B.
Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control	2	A.M.
Public Policy: institutions, actors.	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber.	2	A.S.
Ecological approach: Riggsian Model.	2	D.B.
Administrative Processes: (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; (e) Accountability.	3	A.M.
Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation.	2	D.B.

Outcome of Public Administration: Concepts, Theories: Public administration has evolved through various theoretical frameworks, each influencing how governments operate and deliver services. Here's an overview of key theories and their associated outcomes: Classical Public Administration Theory, New Public Management (NPM), Postmodern Public Administration Theory, Public Choice Theory, Multi-Level Governance etc.

PLSM Sem- 4th (Four Years).

PLSM-DSCC-8

Indian Political Thought– I

Objective of Indian Political Thought– I: The objective of Indian Political Thought encompasses a multifaceted exploration and understanding of the principles, ideologies, institutions, and practices that have shaped governance, society, and politics in India. Indian Political Thought also examines the impact of colonialism on Indian political structures, institutions, and ideologies. Finally, Indian Political Thought aims to contribute to the formulation of policies and governance frameworks that are rooted in the principles of justice, equality, and welfare, while also taking into account India's unique socio-cultural diversity and historical experiences. In essence, the objective of Indian Political Thought is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the political ideas, philosophies, and practices that have shaped India's past, present, and future, and to contribute to the ongoing discourse on governance, democracy, and social justice in the Indian context.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship.	Aniruddha Saha	6
4	Principle of Syncretism.	Debamita Banerjee	10

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	3	D.B.
Kautilya: Saptanga theory.	3	R.B.
Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal).	3	A.S.
Principle of Syncretism.	5	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview.	3	D.B.
Kautilya: Dandaniti, Diplomacy.	3	R.B.
Medieval political thought in India: Legitimacy of kingship.	3	A.S.
Principle of Syncretism.	5	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism	3	R.B.
Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: views on nationalism.	2	A.M.
M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj.	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy's views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice.	3	R.B.
Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism.	1	A.M.
M.K. Gandhi: views on Swaraj, Satyagraha.	2	A.M.

Outcome of Indian Political Thought– I: Indian political thought is a rich tapestry woven from various philosophical, cultural, and historical threads. From ancient times to the modern era, Indian thinkers have pondered questions of governance, ethics, justice, and the nature of power. Ancient Indian political thought, as enshrined in texts like the Arthashastra by Kautilya (Chanakya) and the Manusmriti, emphasized the concept of dharma (duty/righteousness). The outcome of Indian political thought reflects a dynamic and evolving tradition that continues to draw inspiration from its ancient roots while responding to contemporary challenges and opportunities. It encompasses a wide range of perspectives and ideologies, reflecting the diversity of India's cultural, historical, and intellectual heritage.

MDC Three Years Sem- 4th (DAY)

MPLS-CC-4

Public Administration: Indian Context

Objective of Public Administration: Indian Context: Public administration in India is designed to implement constitutional mandates and address the diverse needs of its population. Its objectives are multifaceted, aiming to promote social justice, economic development, and efficient governance. Below is an overview of these objectives: Implementation of Constitutional Mandates, Efficient Delivery of Public Services, Promotion of Social Equity and Inclusion, Strengthening Democratic Decentralization, Enhancement of Transparency and Accountability, Adaptation to Technological Advancements, Facilitation of Economic Development etc.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Historical backdrop: Kautilya's administrative thought; Mughal administration; Colonial legacy; Indianisation of public services and administration. India's administrative culture.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
2	Major Issues I: Ethics and values in public service; Digitalisation of administration: role of ICTs.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
3	Major Issues II: Citizen-administration interface; Gender equality.	Debamita Banerjee	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Historical backdrop: Kautilya's administrative thought; Mughal administration;	2	A.M.
Major Issues I: Ethics and values in public service;	2	A.M.
Major Issues II: Citizen-administration interface;	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Colonial legacy; Indianisation of public services and administration. India's administrative culture.	2	A.M.
Digitalisation of administration: role of ICTs.	2	A.M.
Major Issues II: Gender equality.	2	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Law and Order Administration: role of central and state agencies. Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations.	Debamita Banerjee	4
2	Financial Administration: Budget- types; preparation and execution. Parliamentary control of public expenditure.	Debamita Banerjee	4
3	Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns; Administrative Reforms Commissions (1 st ARC as background, main focus on 2 nd ARC report).	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Law and Order Administration: role of central and state agencies.	2	D.B.
Financial Administration: Budget- types; preparation and execution.	2	D.B.
Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns	2	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations.	2	D.B.
Parliamentary control of public expenditure.	2	D.B.
Administrative Reforms Commissions (1 st ARC as background, main focus on 2 nd ARC report).	2	A.M.

Outcome of Public Administration: Indian Context: Public administration in India has undergone significant transformations, yielding a range of outcomes that reflect both progress and ongoing challenges. Here's an overview of the key outcomes: Enhanced Service Delivery through Digital Initiatives, Strengthening of Local Governance, Improved Transparency and Accountability, Economic Development through Industry-Friendly Policies etc.

MDC Three Years Sem- 4th (DAY)

MPLS-CC-5

Politics in India I: Structures

Objective of Politics in India I: Structures: The political structure of India is designed to uphold the principles enshrined in its Constitution, ensuring a democratic, federal, and inclusive governance system. The objectives of politics in India, particularly concerning its structures, revolve around establishing a framework that promotes justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity among its citizens. Establishing a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, Ensuring Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, Federal Structure with Unitary Features, Parliamentary System of Governance, Independent Judiciary, Decentralization through Local Self-Governance etc.

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Politics in India: nature and trends.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
2	Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	4
3	Interest groups: role of business groups, working class, peasants	Debamita Banerjee	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Politics in India: nature and trends.	2	A.M.
Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.	2	A.M.
Interest groups: role of business groups,	1	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Politics in India: nature and trends.	1	A.M.
Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.	2	A.M.
Interest groups: working class, peasants	2	D.B.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3
3	Civil Service: role; Generalist versus Specialist; Neutrality debate; issue of reforms.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Election Commission: composition, functions, role.	3	D.B.
Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums- Interstate Council,	2	A.M.
Civil Service: role; Generalist versus Specialist;	1	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Election Commission: Electoral reforms.	3	D.B.
Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.	1	A.M.
Civil Service: ; Neutrality debate; issue of reforms.	2	A.M.

Outcome of Politics in India I: Structures: The structural framework of Indian politics, as delineated by the Constitution, has yielded a spectrum of outcomes that reflect both the strengths and challenges of the nation's democratic journey. Here's an analysis of these outcomes: Robust Democratic Institutions, Federalism with Decentralization, Empowerment through Local Self-Governance, Judicial Independence etc.

Four Years/ Three Years Sem- 4th (DAY)

MPLS-MN-2

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The objective of Constitutional Government in India is to establish and ensure a system of governance that is based on the principles of democracy, rule of law, and justice, as outlined in the Constitution of India. Key objectives include: **Promoting Justice, Securing Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Secularism, Federalism, Welfare of the People, Protection of Sovereignty and Integrity, Rule of Law.** These objectives are enshrined in the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution and are implemented through the framework of the Constitution and its various provisions, creating a stable and just government that upholds the rights and aspirations of all citizens.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	6
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	5
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Debamita Banerjee	6
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Debamita Banerjee	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	2	A.M.
Citizenship	1	A.M.
Nature of Indian Federalism	3	D.B.
President, Vice-President	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	2	A.M.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	2	A.M.
Union-State Relations.	3	D.B.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	2	D.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	2	A.M.
Directive Principles	2	A.M.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	2	D.B.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Debamita Banerjee	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Debamita Banerjee	15
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	9
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Apurba Mohan Mukhopadhyay	12

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	2	D.B.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	D.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	3	A.M.
Constitutional amendment.	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	2	D.B.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	D.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	3	A.M.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	2	D.B.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	D.B.
Judicial activism.	3	A.M.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4	A.M.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.

MDC Three Years Sem- 4th (MORNING)

MPLS-CC-4

Public Administration: Indian Context

Objective of Public Administration: Indian Context: Public administration in India is designed to implement constitutional mandates and address the diverse needs of its population. Its objectives are multifaceted, aiming to promote social justice, economic development, and efficient governance. Below is an overview of these objectives: Implementation of Constitutional Mandates, Efficient Delivery of Public Services, Promotion of Social Equity and Inclusion, Strengthening Democratic Decentralization, Enhancement of Transparency and Accountability, Adaptation to Technological Advancements, Facilitation of Economic Development etc.

Module: I

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Historical backdrop: Kautilya's administrative thought; Mughal administration; Colonial legacy; Indianisation of public services and administration. India's administrative culture.	Raya Bhattacharya	8
2	Major Issues I: Ethics and values in public service; Digitalisation of administration: role of ICTs.	Aniruddha Saha	6
3	Major Issues II: Citizen-administration interface; Gender equality.	Raya Bhattacharya	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Historical backdrop: Kautilya's administrative thought; Mughal administration;	5	R.B.
Major Issues I: Ethics and values in public service;	3	A.S.
Major Issues II: Citizen-administration interface;	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Colonial legacy; Indianisation of public services and administration. India's administrative culture.	3	R.B.
Digitalisation of administration: role of ICTs.	3	A.S.
Major Issues II: Gender equality.	3	R.B.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Law and Order Administration: role of central and state agencies. Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations.	Aniruddha Saha	5
2	Financial Administration: Budget- types; preparation and execution. Parliamentary control of public expenditure.	Aniruddha Saha	4
3	Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns; Administrative Reforms Commissions (1 st ARC as background, main focus on 2 nd ARC report).	Raya Bhattacharya	6

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Law and Order Administration: role of central and state agencies.	2	A.S.
Financial Administration: Budget- types; preparation and execution.	2	A.S.
Administrative Reforms since Independence: Major issues and concerns	3	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Criminalisation of politics and administration; Police-public relations.	3	A.S.
Parliamentary control of public expenditure.	2	A.S.
Administrative Reforms Commissions (1 st ARC as background, main focus on 2 nd ARC report).	3	R.B.

Outcome of Public Administration: Indian Context: Public administration in India has undergone significant transformations, yielding a range of outcomes that reflect both progress and ongoing challenges. Here's an overview of the key outcomes: Enhanced Service Delivery through Digital Initiatives, Strengthening of Local Governance, Improved Transparency and Accountability, Economic Development through Industry-Friendly Policies etc.

MDC Three Years Sem- 4th (MORNING)

MPLS-CC-5

Politics in India I: Structures

Objective of Politics in India I: Structures: The political structure of India is designed to uphold the principles enshrined in its Constitution, ensuring a democratic, federal, and inclusive governance system. The objectives of politics in India, particularly concerning its structures, revolve around establishing a framework that promotes justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity among its citizens. Establishing a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, Ensuring Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, Federal Structure with Unitary Features, Parliamentary System of Governance, Independent Judiciary, Decentralization through Local Self-Governance etc.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Politics in India: nature and trends.	Raya Bhattacharya	5
2	Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.	Raya Bhattacharya	9
3	Interest groups: role of business groups, working class, peasants	Aniruddha Saha	5

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Politics in India: nature and trends.	2	R.B.
Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.	3	R.B.
Interest groups: role of business groups,	2	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Politics in India: nature and trends.	2	R.B.
Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes.	2	R.B.
Interest groups: role of business groups,	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Politics in India: nature and trends.	1	R.B.
Rise of state-centric political parties: Overview. Major political parties in West Bengal: ideologies and programmes.	4	R.B.
Interest groups: working class, peasants	2	A.S.

Module: II

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Election Commission: composition, functions, role. Electoral reforms.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums- Interstate Council, Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.	Aniruddha Saha	5
3	Civil Service: role; Generalist versus Specialist; Neutrality debate; issue of reforms.	Raya Bhattacharya	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Election Commission: composition, functions, role.	3	A.S.
Federal institutions: Inter-governmental forums- Interstate Council,	2	A.S.
Civil Service: role; Generalist versus Specialist;	2	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Election Commission: Electoral reforms.	3	A.S.
Zonal Councils: composition, function, role; Finance Commission.	3	A.S.
Civil Service: Neutrality debate; issue of reforms.	2	R.B.

Outcome of Politics in India I: Structures: The structural framework of Indian politics, as delineated by the Constitution, has yielded a spectrum of outcomes that reflect both the strengths and challenges of the nation's democratic journey. Here's an analysis of these outcomes: Robust Democratic Institutions, Federalism with Decentralization, Empowerment through Local Self-Governance, Judicial Independence etc.

Three Years Sem- 4th (MORNING)

MPLS - MN-2

Constitutional Government in India

Objective of Constitutional Government in India: The objective of Constitutional Government in India is to establish and ensure a system of governance that is based on the principles of democracy, rule of law, and justice, as outlined in the Constitution of India. Key objectives include: **Promoting Justice, Securing Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Secularism, Federalism, Welfare of the People, Protection of Sovereignty and Integrity, Rule of Law.** These objectives are enshrined in the **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution and are implemented through the framework of the Constitution and its various provisions, creating a stable and just government that upholds the rights and aspirations of all citizens.

Module: I

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>SUB TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
1	Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
2	Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Aniruddha Saha	4
3	Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Aniruddha Saha	3
4	Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President.	Aniruddha Saha	4

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Evolution of the Indian Constitution	2	R.B.
Citizenship	1	A.S.
Nature of Indian Federalism	1	A.S.
President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers)	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	2	R.B.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	1	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	1	A.S.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview)	1	R.B.
Fundamental Rights and Duties.	1	A.S.
Union-State Relations.	1	A.S.
Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	1	A.S.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
The Preamble	1	R.B.
Directive Principles	1	A.S.
Relationship of Prime Minister and President.	1	A.S.

Module: II

SL NO.	SUB TOPIC	TEACHER	CLASS
1	Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.	Aniruddha Saha	6
2	Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions.	Raya Bhattacharya	6
3	Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Raya Bhattacharya	3
4	Constitutional amendment. Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	Raya Bhattacharya	3

Week wise Plan:

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions	2	A.S.
Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister	2	R.B.
Judiciary: Supreme Court: composition and functions	1	R.B.
Constitutional amendment.	1	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure	2	A.S.
Council of Ministers: position and functions	2	R.B.
Judiciary: High Courts: composition and functions	1	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	1	R.B.

Topic	No. of Classes	Faculties
Privileges, Committee system. Speaker	2	A.S.
State Legislature: composition and functions.	2	R.B.
Judicial activism.	1	R.B.
Major recommendations of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	1	R.B.

Outcome of Constitutional Government in India: The outcome of constitutional government in India has been multifaceted since its independence in 1947. Despite being a diverse and populous country, India has maintained a stable constitutional framework. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has provided a stable foundation for governance, allowing for regular elections and peaceful transitions of power. India is the world's largest democracy, with regular elections at national, state, and local levels. In conclusion, the outcome of constitutional government in India has been a mixed bag, with notable achievements in stability, democracy, and the protection of rights, alongside persistent challenges that require continuous efforts to address.