

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA
LESSON PLAN
SEMESTER-I

PAPER CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNNG OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMBER OF LECTURES	TEACHERS NAME
DC – 1: Constit utional Govern ment and Democ racy in India	1. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution	a) Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution b) Fundamental Rights and duties, Directive Principles	To make the Students aware of framing of the Indian Constitution, its sources , basic features of the constitution etc.	Students shall be learning about the sessions of Constituent Assembly, Philosophy of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principal of state Policy etc.	8+8=16	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA (BKS)
	2. Organs of Government	a) The Legislature: Parliament and State Legislatures b) The Executive: President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister c) The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts, Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation	To make an insight among the student about three organs of Government of India and their interrelations and inter dependence.	Students shall be able to know about formation of Parliament and State Legislatures; formation of the Union Government; powers and positions of Prime Minister and President. They also will be able to know about the Judicial structure of India.	6+8+6=20	ARUP KR ROY (AKR)
	3. Federalism and Decentralizati on	a) Federalism: Division of Powers, Centre-State Relations, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules b) Panchayati Raj and Municipalities	To enable the students to understand the nature of Indian Federalism, division of powers according to Constitutional arrangements and relations between Union and States and also to make them aware of Local self-Government.	Learners would be able to know about federal structure of India, Centre-state relations, and about local self-government of India.	8+4=12	a)BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA (BKS) b) ARUP KR ROY (AKR)

DC – 2: Political I Process in India	1) Political Parties and the Party System	a) Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions	To enable the students to understand the nature of party system of India.	Students will come to know about evolution of India Party System and coalition politics.	6	ABHIJIT MAITRA (AM)
	2) Determinants of Voting Behaviour	a) Caste, Class, Gender and Religion	To make them understand what are the prime determinants of Voting behavior.	Students would be able know about what are the determinants of voting behavior and the also would be able to know their role as a new voter.	8	ABHIJIT MAITRA (AM)
	3) Regional Aspirations	a) The Politics of Secession and Accommodation	This sub topic aims to make an insight among the students about regionalism and conflict of regional interests of various regions and sub-regions of India..	Through this topic, student would be able to know about Politics of secession and secessionist movement in various parts of India.	8	SUJOY NANDI (SN)
	4) Religion and Politics	a) Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism	To make them understand what Indian secularism is? and to make an insight about communalism in India.	Students would be able to know about meaning of Indian Version of secularism and communalism.	8	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	5) Caste and Politics	a) Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste, Issue of Reservation	Caste is the key driver of Indian Politics. So aim of this topic is to give a clear idea about indispensable relation between caste and politics.	Students would be able to express their views about one of major driving force (e.g. caste) of Indian Politics.	6	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	6) Affirmative Action Policies	a) Women, Caste and Class	To make the students aware of three major issues of Indian Politics.	Students would be able to know about position of women in India in terms of caste and class.	6	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	7) The Changing Nature of the Indian State	a) Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions, Electoral Process: Election Commission: Composition, functions and role – electoral reforms, Constitutional Amendment.	To give an overview of Electoral Process and functions of Election commission in India.	Students shall be able to know the changing nature of Indian state in terms of Welfare and coercive dimensions of the state and also about the electoral process and election commission of India	6	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
LESSON PLAN
SEMESTER-II

PAPER/CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNN G OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMBER OF LECTURES	TEACHERS NAME
Discipline Core – 3: Understanding Political Theory	Introducing Political Theory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’ 2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative 3. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical 4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern 5. Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories – Critiques of Theory of sovereignty: Globalization and crisis of Sovereignty. 6. Political Obligation – Right of Resistance (Locke, Laski, Green and Barker’s views) 	<p>To make the students aware of tradition of Political Theory and various approaches to political Theory. They also can be able to know about critical responses to contemporary political theory.</p> <p>This topic also aims to give an overview about sovereignty and obligations.</p>	<p>Students learn about various types political theory and approaches and critical responses to contemporary political theory and also about concepts of state sovereignty and extent obligation of citizen to the state.</p>	40	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Political Theory and Practice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democracy: The history of an idea 2. Procedural Democracy and its critique 3. Deliberative Democracy 4. Participatory and Representative Democracy 	<p>To make the students aware of democracy and its various types in practice.</p>	<p>Students learn about democracy and its various types.</p>	30	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

Discipline Core – 4: Political Theory-Concepts and Debates	Importance of Freedom	a) Negative Freedom: Liberty b) Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development	To make the students aware of freedom	c) Negative Freedom: Liberty Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development	10	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA
	Significance of Equality	a) Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity b) Political equality c) Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment	To make them understand about various expressions of equality.	d) Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity e) Political equality Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment	12	ABHIJIT MAITRA (AM)
	Indispensability of Justice	a) Procedural Justice b) Distributive Justice c) Global Justice	To make them understand about justice and its various types.	d) Procedural Justice e) Distributive Justice Global Justice	12	SUJOY NANDI (SN)
	The Universality of Rights	a) Natural Rights b) Moral and Legal Rights c) Three Generations of Rights d) Rights and Obligations	To make the students aware of various types of Rights and Obligation of the Citizen.	e) Natural Rights f) Moral and Legal Rights g) Three Generations of Rights Rights and Obligations	13	PAMPA BISWAS (PB)

	<p style="text-align: center;">Major Debates</p>	<p>I. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.</p> <p>II. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.</p> <p>III. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.</p> <p>IV. Major debates in Marxism: Lenin – Rosa Luxemburg debate on Party, Stalin – Trotsky debate on Socialism in One Country.</p>	<p>To satisfy queries of the students why state be obeyed by the citizen. And also to make them understand about universality of Human rights and major debates in Marxism</p>	<p>V. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.</p> <p>VI. Are human rights universal? Issue of cultural relativism.</p> <p>VII. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.</p> <p>VIII. Major debates in Marxism: Lenin – Rosa Luxemburg debate on Party, Stalin – Trotsky debate on Socialism in One Country</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>I. PAMPA BISWAS (B)</p> <p>II. PAMPA BISWAS(PB)</p> <p>III. SUJOY NANDI(SN)</p> <p>IV. ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)</p>
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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SEMESTER-III

PAPER/CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNNG OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMBE R OF LECTU RES	TEACHERS NAME
Discipline Core – 5: Understanding Comparative Government and Politics	Understanding Comparative Politics	A. Nature and scope b. Going beyond Eurocentrism	To make the student familiar about what Comparative Politics is? And also to give a broad idea about the nature and scope of the same.	Students can understand all about comparative Politics. And they will be able to understand the nature and scope of comparative Politics.	8	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Historical context of modern government	A. Capitalism: meaning and development: globalization b. Socialism: meaning, growth and development c. Colonialism and decolonization: meaning, context, forms of colonialism; anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization	To make the ideas of Capitalism, Socialism and Colonialism clear among the students. And to make them understand about interrelations among those ideas.	Students would be able to know all about these ideas and their interrelations.	16	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Themes for comparative analysis	comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.	To make the student able to understand Comparative Politics in a Comparative perspective.	Students would be able to understand the constitutional development of Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.	24	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
Discipline Core – 6: Processes and Institutions in	Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics	a. Political Culture b. New Institutionalism	To make the students aware of how Political Culture can affects the democratic values in various states in a comparative perspective.	Students will be aware of political culture and new institutionalism in a comparative perspective.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

Comparative Perspective	Electoral System	Definition and procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)	To make an insight about how various procedures of representation in different countries are practiced.	They shall come to know about various electoral mechanism in different countries in a comparative perspective.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Party System	Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties	To make them understand about evolution of party system and the types of parties.	They can be able to understand the historical context and emergence of party system in different states.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR

						SAHA(BKS)
	Nation-state	What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts 'Nation' and 'State': debates	To enable the students to understand about the historical evolution state, how state came to existence. And to make them able to differentiate between the states of Western Europe and Third World.	Students would be able to acquire knowledge regarding state systems of Western Europe and that of Third world.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Democratization	Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countries	To make the students understand about the mechanism and agents of democratization under various regime.	The shall be able to understand the process of democratization in a comparative perspective.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Federalism	Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power.	To make the students able to understand difference between federation and confederation.	Students shall come to know about various features of federalism, confederation and	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
Discipline Core – 7: Western Political Thought	Text and Interpretation				8	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Antiquity Plato & Aristotle	Philosophy and Politics, Theory of Forms, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism Presentation theme: Critique of Democracy; Women and Guardianship, Censorship Forms, Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and Household Presentation themes: Classification of governments; man as zoon politikon	To make the students able to understand about theories of justice and the idea of Guardianship, Censorship.	The students shall come to know about the following... Justice, philosopher King, etc.	16	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Interlude: Machiavelli	Virtue, Religion, Republicanism Presentation themes: morality and statecraft; vice and virtue	To give an outline about Machiavelli's idea of Virtue, Religion, Republicanism, Morality etc.	The students will become aware of Various Ideas of Machiavelli like Virtue, Religion, Morality etc.	8	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)

	<p>Possessive Individualism Hobbes & Locke</p>	<p>Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, State Presentation themes: State of nature; social contract; Leviathan; atomistic individuals.</p> <p>Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property, Presentation themes: Natural rights; right to dissent; justification of property</p>	<p>To make them able to understand the idea of individualism with reference to State of nature and natural rights.</p>	<p>The students would be able to understand the idea of individualism, specially the idea of possessive individualism as envisaged in Locke's and Hobbes' thinking in this regard.</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>PAMPA BISWAS(PB)</p>
	<p>Modernity and its discourses</p>	<p>This section will introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity.</p>	<p>To aware the students about modernity and its discourses .</p>	<p>This section will introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>PAMPA BISWAS(PB)</p>
	<p>Romantics</p>	<p>a. Jean Jacques Rousseau (8 Lectures) Presentation themes: General Will; local or direct democracy; self-government; origin of inequality. b. Mary Wollstonecraft (8 Lectures) Presentation themes: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau's idea of education; legal rights</p>	<p>To make the student able to clear their doubts relating to Rousseau's various ideas relating to Romantics. In this connection Mar Wollstonecraft's ideas will also be discussed.</p>	<p>. Presentation themes: General Will; local or direct democracy; self-government; origin of inequality Presentation themes: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau's idea of education; legal rights</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>SUJOY NANDI(SN)</p>
	<p>Liberal socialist</p>	<p>a. John Stuart Mill Presentation themes: Liberty, suffrage and subjection of women, right of minorities; utility principle.</p>	<p>To understand the synthesis between Liberalism and Socialism.</p>	<p>Presentation themes: Liberty, suffrage and subjection of women, right of minorities; utility principle</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>SUJOY NANDI(SN)</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Radicals</p>	<p>a. Karl Marx Presentation themes: Dialectical and Historical Materialism: Relationship between Base and Superstructure, Surplus Value, Stages of Development, Theory of Class and Class struggle, Theory of State, Revolution, Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism;</p> <p>b. Alexandra Kollontai Presentation themes: Winged and wingless Eros; proletarian woman; socialization of housework; disagreement with Lenin</p>	<p>To understand the various major principles of Marxism like Historical Materialism: Relationship between Base and Superstructure, Surplus Value, Stages of Development, Theory of Class and Class struggle, Theory of State, Revolution, Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism;</p>	<p>The students would come to know about following things... Dialectical and Historical Materialism: Relationship between Base and Superstructure, Surplus Value, Stages of Development, Theory of Class and Class struggle, Theory of State, Revolution, Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16</p>	<p>SUJOY NANDI(SN)</p>
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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LESSON PLAN
SEMESTER-IV

PAPER/CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNNG OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMBER OF LECTURES	TEACHERS NAME
Discipline Core – 8: Indian Political Thought	Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought	a. Brahmanic and Shramanic b. Islamic and Syncretic.	To make the students familiar to Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought	The students would come to know about Brahmanic, Shramanic Islamic and Syncretic.	8	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva):	Raja dharma	To make them aware of Ved Vyasa's ideas incorporated in ' <i>Shanitparva</i> ' of <i>Mahabharata</i>	The students would come to know about Raja dharma according to Ved Vyasa	5	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Manu:	Social Laws	To make them able to understand the idea of Social Laws as envisaged in <i>Manu Smriti</i>	The students would come to know about Social Laws as envisaged in <i>Manu Smriti</i>	6	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Kautilya:	Theory of State	To understand the various major organs of State according to Koutilya	The students would come to know about various primitive ideas of states which expressed the rich political thoughts of ancient India.	7	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya):	Theory of kingship	Aggannasutta (DighaNikaya):	Theory of kingship	5	SUJOY NANDI (SN)
	Barani:	Ideal Polity	Barani:	Ideal Polity	6	SUJOY NANDI (SN)

Abul Fazal:	Monarchy	To give an outline about Abul Fazal's ideas about State specially about Monarchy.	The students would be able to understand Abul Fazal's ideas about State specially about Monarchy.	6	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
Kabir:	Syncretism	To give an outline about Kabir's idea of Syncretism.	The targeted students will understand Kabir's idea of Syncretism	5	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought		To give the students an outline about modern Indian Political thought.	The student would come to know about various political thinkers of modern India.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

	Rammohan Roy:	Rights	To give the students an outline about modern Indian Political thought as envisaged by Rammohan Roy	The student would come to know about Raja Rammohan Roy's ideas on Liberalism. They can also learn about his social reforms.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Pandita Ramabai:	Gender	To give the students an outline about modern Indian Political thought as thought by pandit Ramabai.	The student would come to know about Pandit Ramabai's ideas on religion, Patriarchy etc.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Vivekananda:	Ideal Society	To give the students an outline about modern Indian Political thought as thought by Swami Vivekananda.	The student would come to know about Vivekanand's idea of nationalism, secularism and casts.	5	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Gandhi:	Swaraj	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by M.K Gandhi.	The student would come to know about Gandhi's idea of Self rule (Swaraj) as described in ' <i>Hind Swaraj</i> '	5	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Ambedkar:	Social Justice	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by B.R. Ambedkar.	The student would come to know about idea of social justice with reference to his thinking of Castes in India.	5	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	Tagore:	Critique of Nationalism	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by R. N. Tagore	The student would come to know about critique of nationalism and the idea of Internationalism thought by R.N. Tagore	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

Iqbal:	Community	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by Iqbal.	The student would come to know about Iqbal's idea on Islamic democratic system.	5	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
Savarkar:	Hindutva	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by Savarkar.	The student would come to know about Savarkar ideas on Hinduva and Hindu Nationalism.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
Nehru:	Nehru: Secularism	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by Pandit Nehru.	The student would come to know about Neheruvian idea of Secularism in a broad perspective.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
Lohia:	Socialism	To give the students an outline about basic modern Indian Political thought as thought by R.M. Lohia	The student would come to know about socialism of Lohia and how it's different from Marxian Socialism.	4	BIKRAM KUMAR

						SAHA(BKS)
Discipline Core – 9: Understanding Political Sociology	Nature, Scope and Objectives of Political Sociology.	Approaches to the study of Political Sociology, Social basis of Politics, Interrelations of Society, State and Politics.	To discuss the Nature, Scope and Objectives of Political Sociology	The students would come to know about Approaches to the study of Political Sociology, Social basis of Politics, Interrelations of Society, State and Politics.	8	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Nationalism:	origin and features – types of nationalism in the west and the third world.	To make the students aware of all about Nationalism and the difference between Western nationalism and third World nationalism	The students would come to know about origin and features – types of nationalism in the west and the third world.	6	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Social stratification and politics:	Class and Caste – Elites, Social Mobility and Politics.	To give an outline about Social stratification and politics	The students would come to know about Class and Caste – Elites, Social Mobility and Politics	6	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Social Inequality and politics:	Gender and politics, the basic issues.	The students will know about Social Inequality and politics	The students would come to know about Gender and politics, the basic issues	6	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Power, Authority and legitimacy:	nature and types of authority.	To make the students aware of all about powers and subsequent ideas.	The students would come to know about nature and types of authority	6	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Religion, society and politics:	Marxist and Non – Marxist views secular and theocratic politics.	Religion, society and politics	Marxist and Non – Marxist views secular and theocratic politics	8	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Classification and types of political systems.		To clear all ideas relating to Classification and types of political	The students would come to know about Classification and types of political systems.	8	SUJOY NANDI (SN)

Discipline Core – 10: Politics and Society			systems.			
	Political cultures:	Determinants and Types.	To clear all ideas relating to Role and Importance. Political cultures	The students would come to know about Determinants and Types	8	SUJOY NANDI (SN)
	Political Socialization:	Agencies and Importance, and Political Communications	To clear all ideas relating to Role and Importance. Political Socialization	The students would come to know about Agencies and Importance, and Political Communications	8	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Political Participation:	Concepts, Determinants, Types and	To clear all ideas relating to Role and Importance. Political Participation	The students would come to know about The students would come to know about Agencies and Importance, and Political Communications Importance; Political Apathy.	8	ABHIJIT

		Importance; Political Apathy.				MAITRA(AM)
	Modernization and Political development:	Social Change; Inclusive Growth and Sustainability.	To clear all ideas relating to Modernization and Political development	The students would come to know about Social Change; Inclusive Growth and Sustainability.	4	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Political Parties and Interest Groups:	Role and Importance.	To clear all ideas relating to Political Parties and Interest Groups	The students would come to know about Role and Importance.	4	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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LESSON PLAN
SEMESTER-V

PAPER/CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNNG OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMBER OF LECTURES	TEACHERS NAME
Discipline Core – 11: Perspectives on International Relations and World History	Studying International Relations	i.How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis ii. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System iii. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia iv. Post-Westphalia	To give an outline about the international relations with reference to evolution of state syem.	i. Student would come to know about following specific things How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis History and IR: Emergence of the International State System iii. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia iv. Post-Westphalia	15	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Theoretical Perspectives	i. Classical Realism & Neo-Realism ii. Liberalism & Neoliberalism iii. Marxist Approaches iv. Feminist Perspectives v. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South	To make them familiar about theories of international relations.	The students would come to know about following theories and their implications. s. i. Classical Realism & Neo-Realism ii. Liberalism & Neoliberalism	25	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)

			sm iii.Marxist Approaches vi.Feminist Perspectives Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South		
An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. World War I: Causes and Consequences ii. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution iii. Rise of Fascism / Nazism iv. World War II: Causes and Consequences v. Cold War: Different Phases vi. Emergence of the Third World vii. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War viii. Post-Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power 	To give an estimate of Twentieth Century history of international relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The students would come to know about following i. World War I: Causes and Consequences ii. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution iii. Rise of Fascism / Nazism iv. World War II: Causes and Consequences v. Cold War: Different Phases vi. Emergence of the Third World vii. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War viii. Post-Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power 	20	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)

<p>Discipline Core – 12: Global Politics</p>	<p>Globalization:</p>	<p>a. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives b. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality c. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy:</p>	<p>To give an outline Conceptions and Perspectives of globalization in contemporary era.</p>	<p>d. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives e. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF, d. UNO, World Bank, WTO, TNCs e. Cultural and Technological Dimension f. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>SUJOY NANDI(SN)</p>
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		IMF, f. UNO, World Bank, WTO, TNCs g. Cultural and Technological Dimension h. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)				
	Contemporary Global Issues	a. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate b. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons c. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments d. Migration e. Human Security	To give an outline of Contemporary Global Issues with special reference to proliferation of nuclear weapons and international terrorism.	Students will be familiar about certain following issues Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate b. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons c. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments d. Migration Human Security	20	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	Global Shifts: Power and Governance	a. Changing World Order and Governance b. Power Shift and Global Governance: Challenges from South and North.	To understand the major global shift in power and governance in contemporary world order.	a. Changing World Order and Governance Power Shift and Global Governance: Challenges from South and North.	5	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
DSE-1(A)	1. Classical conceptions of citizenship	Classical conceptions of citizenship	To give an outline about Classical conceptions of citizenship	The student would come to know about various ideas and issues relating to conception of citizenship.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

CITIZENSHIP IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	2. The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State	The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State	To give an outline about the Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State	The student would come to know about The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	3. Citizenship and Diversity	Citizenship and Diversity	To make the student aware of citizenship in a globalizing world	The student would come to know about Citizenship and Diversity with reference to various examples.	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	4. Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and global justice	Citizenship beyond the Nation- state: Globalization and global justice	To make them familiar about Citizenship beyond the Nation- state: Globalization and global justice	The student would come to know about Citizenship beyond the Nation- state: Globalization and global justice	8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

	5. The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship	The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship			8	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
DSE-1(B) Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization	<p>a. Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights</p> <p>b. Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>c. Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India</p>	To make the students informed about human rights: theory and institutionalization in a comparative perspective.	The students would come to know about human rights: theory and institutionalization in a comparative perspective.	12	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Issues	<p>a. Torture: USA and India</p> <p>b. Surveillance and Censorship: China and India</p> <p>c. Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India</p>	To make the students informed about various issues like torture, surveillance, terrorism in a comparative perspective with reference to the USA and India.	The students will be familiar about various issues like torture, surveillance, terrorism in a comparative perspective with reference to the USA and India.	20	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)

	Structural Violence	a. Caste and Race: South Africa and India b. Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan c. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India	To make the the students able to understand the problems of structural violence in relation to Caste and Race: South Africa and India Gender and Violence: India and	The students would come to know about The students would come to know about Pakistan c. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India	16	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA
LESSON PLAN
SEMESTER-VI

PAPER/CORE	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC	LEARNNG OBJECTIVES	LEARNING OUTCOME	NUMB ER OF LECTURES	TEACHERS NAME
Discipline Core – 13: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AS A DISCIPLINE	Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline Public and Private Administration Evolution of Public Administration	To give an outline about Public administration as a discipline	The students would be able to assimilate the Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline Public and Private Administration Evolution of Public Administration	15	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES	Scientific management (F.W.Taylor) Administrative Management (Gullick,Urwick and Fayol) Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber) Human relations theory (Elton Mayo) Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon) Ecological approach (Fred Riggs) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (PeterDrucker)	To give an outline about Theoretical perspectives Classical theories	The students would be able to assimilate Scientific management (F.W.Taylor) Administrative Management (Gullick,Urwick and Fayol) Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)	25	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)
	CLASSICAL THEORIES					
	NEO-CLASSICAL THEORIES					
CONTEMPORARY THEORIES						
	PUBLIC POLICY	Concept, relevance and approaches Formulation, implementation and evaluation	To give an outline about public policies with reference to their concepts, relevance, implementation	Concept, relevance and approaches Formulation, implementation and evaluation	10	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

		and evaluation.			
MAJOR APPROACHES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	New Public Administration New Public Management New Public Service Approach Good Governance Feminist Perspectives	To give an outline of major approaches in public administration	New Public Administration New Public Management New Public Service Approach Good Governance Feminist Perspectives	20	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)

Discipline Core – 14: PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA	Decentralization	a. Meaning, significance and approaches and types a. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban	To give an outline about Decentralization with reference local self government.	The student will be able to make them informed about Decentralization with reference local self government	10	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	Budget	a. Concept and Significance of Budget b. Budget Cycle in India b. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting			12	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	Citizen and Administration Interface	c. A) Public Service Delivery administrative Corruption, Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance and Good Governance.	To make the students informed about Citizen and Administration Interface	The students would come to know about A) Public Service Delivery administrative Corruption, Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance and Good Governance.	15	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	Social Welfare Administration	a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare Social Welfare Policies in India: Education: Right To Education, Health: National Health Mission, Food: Right To Food Security Employment: MGNREGA	To make the students informed about Social Welfare Administration.	Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare Social Welfare Policies in India: Education: Right To Education, Health: National Health Mission, Food: Right To Food Security Employment: MGNREGA	20	SUJOY NANDI(SN)
	India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power		To give an outline about India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power	To make the students informed about India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power	7	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)

DSE- 3B WOMEN , POWER AND POLITICS	Groundings	Patriarc hy Sex- gender debatePublic and Private Power	To make the students able to develop an insight about gender biasness and its effects in society.	The students would be able understand inequality between men and women in Indian society.	24	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Feminism		To make them understand what feminism is all about and to make them aware of various waves of feminism.	Students would be able know the power structure of society where women are still being suppressed by their male counterpart.	8	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Family, Community, State	Family Comm unity State	To clear inter connection between family community and state.	Students would be able know the interrelation between family, community and state.	8	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)
	Movements and Issues	1. History of the Women’s Movement in India (2 weeks) 2. Violence against women (2 weeks) 3. Work and Labour (2 weeks)	To make them understand what Movements and Issues has been called the attention of the governments and the people as well.	The students would be able understand the 1. History of the Women’s Movement in India (2 weeks) 2. Violence against women (2 weeks) Work and Labour (2 weeks)	24	ABHIJIT MAITRA(AM)

		a. Visible and Invisible work reproductive and care work sex				
DSE-4(A) Dilemmas in Politics	The moral economy of violence		To make students informed about The moral economy of violence	They will be able to gather knowledge about the moral economy of violence	8	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	The politics of exclusion		To make students informed about The politics of exclusion	They will be able to gather knowledge about The politics of exclusion	7	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Debates on Human Rights		To make students informed about Debates on Human Rights	They will be able to gather knowledge about Debates on Human Rights	8	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Ecology and Political responsibility		To make students informed about Ecology and Political responsibility	They will be able to gather knowledge about Ecology and Political responsibility	8	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Capabilities and the politics of empowerment		To make students informed about Capabilities and the politics of empowerment	They will be able to gather knowledge about Capabilities and the politics of empowerment	8	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Global justice and Cosmopolitanism		To make students informed about Global justice and Cosmopolitanism	They will be able to gather knowledge about Global justice and Cosmopolitanism	7	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Feminism and the politics of Interpretation		Feminism and the politics of Interpretation	They will be able to gather knowledge about Feminism and the politics of Interpretation	7	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)
	Legitimacy of Humanitarian intervention		To make students informed about Legitimacy of Humanitarian intervention	They will be able to gather knowledge about Legitimacy of Humanitarian intervention	7	PAMPA BISWAS(PB)

DSE- 4B UNDERSTANDING SOUTH ASIA	South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region	(a) Historical and Colonial Legacies (b) Geopolitics of South Asia	To make students informed about South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region	They will be able to gather knowledge about historical and colonial legacies and geopolitics of South Asia	9	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
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	Politics and Governance	Regimetypes:democracy, aauthoritarianism and monarchy Emerging constitutional practices: federal experiments in Pakistan; constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka	To make the students aware of Politics andGovernance as practiced in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Srilanka.	The targeted students will know about Regimetypes:democracy , aauthoritarianism and monarchy Emerging constitutional practices: federal experiments in Pakistan; constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka	21	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Socio-Economic Issues	(a) Identity politics and economic deprivation: challenges and impacts (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka)	To make the students aware of socio-economic issues as seen in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Srilanka.	The targeted students will know about Identity politics and economic deprivation: challenges and impacts (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka)	15	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)
	Regional Issues and Challenges	(a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects (b) Terrorism (c) Migration	To make the students aware of regional issues and challenges in South Asia.	The targeted students will know about a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects (b) Terrorism (c) Migration	15	ARUP KR ROY(AKR)

	Introduction to the course	Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll	To make the students aware of Introduction to the course PUBLIC OPINION AND	The targeted students will know about Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll	6	
	Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling	a. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design. b. Sampling error and non-response c. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified	To make the students aware of Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling	The targeted students will know about What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design. b. Sampling error and non-response c. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and	6	BIKRAM KUMAR SAHA(BKS)



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