

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SEMESTER II (CCF SYSTEM) LESSON PLAN MAJOR

CC/Minor Constitutional Government in India

Module I --- PS

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble. (4 CLASSES)
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles. (4 CLASSES)
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations. (3 CLASSES)
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President. (7 CLASSES)

Module II ---- LG

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker. (6 CLASSES)
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. (5 CLASSES)
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. (4 CLASSES)
8. Constitutional amendment. (2 CLASSES)

SEC-2 Understanding the Legal System

Module I ----- LG

1. Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint. (3 CLASSES)
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL. (4 CLASSES)
3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters. (3 CLASSES)

Module II ----- MYH

4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas. (5 CLASSES)
5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002. (4 CLASSES)
6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Co- operative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts. (5 CLASSES)

IDC- UNDERSTANDING GOVERNANCE (CCF SYSTEM)

Module I ----- LG

1. Governance: meaning, genesis, evolution and importance. ‘Government’ and ‘Governance’. (3 CLASSES)
2. Idea of ‘Good Governance’. Relations with development and democracy. (3 CLASSES)

3. Role of State, Market and Civil Society since 1990s (with some focus on India). (4 CLASSES)

Module II ----- PS

4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation. Public Service Delivery. (3 CLASSES)

5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information. (3 CLASSES)

6. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges] [India will be the prime case of discussion in Module II] (4 CLASSES)

SEMESTER II (CCF SYSTEM) MINOR AND MDC

CC/Minor Constitutional Government in India

Module I --- PS

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2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles. (4 CLASSES)

3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations. (3 CLASSES)

4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, relationship of Prime Minister and President. (7 CLASSES)

Module II ---- LG

5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker. (6 CLASSES)

6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: composition and functions. (5 CLASSES)

7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism. (4 CLASSES)

8. Constitutional amendment. (2 CLASSES)

SEM IV CCF POLITICAL SCIENCE LESSON PLAN

CC-5 Politics in India II: Processes

Module I: PS

1. Role of Religion, Language. (4 classes)

2. Role of Caste, Tribe, Ethnicity. (6 classes)

3. Regionalism and sub-regionalism. (3 classes)

Module II: MYH

4. Agricultural movements; Industrial working-class movements. (4 classes)

5. Dalit movements; Women's movements and Gender-based struggles. (3 classes)

6. Environmental movements; Civil rights movements. (3 classes)

CC-6 International Relations: Concepts, Theories

Module I MYH

1. International Relations as an academic discipline: outline of evolution. (2 CLASSES)
2. International State System: Westphalia and post-Westphalia (overview). (4 CLASSES)
3. Cold War and Post-Cold War: emergence and transition. (3 CLASSES)
4. Intervening Concepts (overview): a) Development; b) Third World/Global South; c) Pan Africanism; d) Gender; e) Environment f) Terrorism; g) Migration. (6 CLASSES)

Module II MYH

1. Major Theories I: a) Classical Realism and Neo Realism; b) Liberalism and Neoliberalism; (5 CLASSES)
2. Major Theories II: a) Marxist; b) Dependency; World Systems c) Feminist (5 CLASSES)
3. Making of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: stages; determinants (theoretical orientation) (4 CLASSES)
4. Globalization of world politics (theoretical overview): culture and economy. (3 CLASSES)

CC-7 Public Administration: Concepts, Theories

Module I: LG

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution. Private and Public Administration. Socialist Management principles. (4 CLASSES)
2. New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration, Development Administration, New Public Management. (6 CLASSES)
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. (10 CLASSES)
4. Impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization. 'Governance': evolution since 1990s; basic attributes. (5 CLASSES)

Module II: LG

5. Views on bureaucracy: Marx; Weber. (4 CLASSES)
6. Ecological approach: Riggsian Model. (3 CLASSES)
7. Administrative Processes: (a) Decision making (b) Communication and Control (c) Leadership (d) Coordination; e) Accountability. (8 CLASSES)
8. Public Policy: institutions, actors. Theories and models of policy making. Policy implementation. (5 CLASSES)

CC-8 Indian Political Thought I

Module I: PS

- 1 Ancient Indian political ideas: overview. (2 CLASSES)**
- 2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy. (4 CLASSES)**
- 3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship. (4 CLASSES)**
- 4. Principle of Syncretism. (2 CLASSES)**

Module II: PS

- 5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice. (3 CLASSES)**
- 6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism. (7 CLASSES)**
- 7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha. (6 CLASSES)**

SEMESTER VI (CBCS) GENERAL

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

Basic Research Methods Code: PLS-G-SEC-6-B(2)-TH

Module I ----- MYH

- 1. Case study. (2 classes)**
- 2. Survey Approach: Interviewing- different types and forms, qualities of a good interviewer; Preparing questionnaire, types of questionnaire. Pilot Survey. (6 classes)**
- 3. Focus Groups: role of researcher; uses and abuses. (3 classes)**

Module II ----- PS

- 4. Experimental research: types. Aggregate Data analysis: sources, utility and limitations. (4 classes)**
- 5. Content Analysis: major issues. (2 classes)**
- 6. Participant observation: modes, advantages and disadvantages. (4 classes)**

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES (DSE)

Feminism: Theory and Practice Code: PLS-G-DSE-B-6-2A-TH+TU

Module I ----- LG

- 1. Distinction between sex and gender. Biologism and Social Constructivism. (4 CLASSES)**
- 2. Patriarchy and Feminism. (3 CLASSES)**
- 3. Theoretical foundation: Liberal; Socialist; Marxist; Radical Feminism; New Feminist ideas (6 CLASSES)**

Module II ----- PS

- 4. Traditional historiography and Feminist critiques. (4 CLASSES)**
- 5. Social reform movements and position of women: Indian context. Gender relations in family: consumption; entitlement; property rights (6 CLASSES)**

SEMESTER I

CC(H)-1: Understanding Political Theory: Concepts

Module I:

1. Conceptualising politics: meaning of political. MYH (2 CLASSES)
2. Key concepts I: State; Nation; Sovereignty (evolution); Power and Authority--- types and linkages; MYH (10 CLASSES)
3. Key concepts II: Law, Liberty, Equality--- interrelationships. MYH (7 CLASSES)

Module II:

4. Key concepts III: Rights; Justice (with special reference to Rawls); Freedom. PS (7 CLASSES)
5. Key concepts IV: Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism. PS (4 CLASSES)
6. Key concepts V: Citizenship. PS (3 CLASSES)

CC(H)-2: Understanding Political Theory: Approaches and Debates

Module I:

1. Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behavioural---Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.

PB (11 CLASSES)

2. Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neo-Liberalism. PB (7 CLASSES)
3. Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist. PB (5 CLASSES)

Module II:

4. Marxian approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism. LG (6 CLASSES)
5. Key ideas: State (focus on Relative Autonomy); Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Alienation. LG (9 CLASSES)
6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao. Hegemony and Civil

Society: Gramsci. (13 CLASSES)

SEMESTER III

CC(H)-5: Indian Political Thought-- I Sem III

Module I:

1. Ancient Indian Political ideas: overview. LG (3 CLASSES)
2. Kautilya: Saptanga theory, Dandaniti, Diplomacy. PS (6 CLASSES)
3. Medieval political thought in India: overview (with reference to Barani and Abul Fazal). Legitimacy of kingship. PS (6 CLASSES)
4. Principle of Syncretism. PB (2 CLASSES)

Module II:

5. Modern Indian thought: Rammohun Roy as pioneer of Indian liberalism – his views on rule of law, freedom of thought and social justice. PB (4 CLASSES)
6. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore: views on nationalism. PB (6 CLASSES)
7. M.K. Gandhi: views on State, Swaraj, Satyagraha. PB (6 CLASSES)

CC(H)-6: Comparative Government and Politics

Module I:

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics. Scope, purposes and methods of comparison. Distinction between Comparative

Government and Comparative Politics. PS (9 CLASSES)

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. PS (10 CLASSES)

3. Development and modernization: S.P. Huntington. PS (4 CLASSES)

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). PS (17 CLASSES)

5. Political Parties: Typology, features and roles (UK, USA, PRC and Bangladesh). Interest groups: roles (UK and USA).

PS (12 CLASSES)

Module II:

6. Unitary system: UK, Bangladesh. Federal system: USA, Russia. LG (9 CLASSES)

7. Legislature in UK, USA and PRC: composition and functions of legislative chambers; Committee System in UK and

USA LG (13 CLASSES)

8. Executive in UK, USA, France and Russia: A comparative study of (i) Russian, French and American Presidency; (ii)

British and French cabinet systems. LG (11 CLASSES)

9. Judiciary in UK, USA and PRC (with focus on the Procuratorate): comparative study. LG (7 CLASSES)

10. Rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC: A comparative study. LG (8 CLASSES)

CC(H)-7: Perspectives on International Relations

Module I:

1. Understanding International Relations: outline of its evolution as academic discipline. MYH (3 CLASSES)

2. Major theories: (a) Classical Realism and Neo-Realism (b) Dependency (c) World Systems theory. MYH (8 CLASSES)

3. Emergent issues: (a) Development (b) Environment (c) Terrorism (d) Migration. MYH (8 CLASSES)

Module II:

4. Making of foreign policy. MYH (3 CLASSES)

5. Indian foreign policy: major phases: 1947-1962; 1962-1991; 1991-till date. MYH (7 CLASSES)

6. Sino-Indian relations; Indo-US relations. MYH (5 CLASSES)

Democratic Awareness through Legal Literacy Code: PLS-A-SEC-3-A(1)-TH

Module I

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. ----- PB (4 CLASSES)

2. Offences under IPC.----- PS (2 CLASSES)

3. India: Personal laws. Customary Laws ----- PS (3 CLASSES)
4. Laws relating to Dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women. ----- LG (4 CLASSES)

Module II

5. Laws relating to consumer rights.----- MYH (2 CLASSES)
6. Right to Information. ----- PS (2 CLASSES)
7. Laws relating to Cybercrimes. ----- LG (2 CLASSES)
8. Anti-terrorist laws: Implications for security and human rights.----- PB (2 CLASSES)

SEMESTER V

CC(H)-11: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY II

Module I:

1. Bentham: Utilitarianism. John Stuart Mill: views on liberty and representative government. PB (7 CLASSES)
2. Hegel: Civil Society and State. PB (5 CLASSES)
3. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation. PB (6 CLASSES)

Module II:

4. Utopian and Scientific Socialism: basic characteristics. LG (4 CLASSES)
5. Varieties of non-Marxist socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism. PB (6 CLASSES)
6. Anarchism: overview. PB (3 CLASSES)
7. Cultural Marxism: Frankfurt School (overview). Post-Marxism: emergence and basic contentions. PB (5 CLASSES)

CC(H)-12: Political Sociology Sem IV

Module I:

1. Social bases of politics. Emergence of Political Sociology. LG (3 CLASSES)
2. Political culture and Political socialization: nature, types and agencies. LG (5 CLASSES)
3. Political participation: concept and types. LG (3 CLASSES)
4. Political development and social change. LG (3 CLASSES)
5. Political Communication: Concept and structures. LG (4 CLASSES)

Module II:

6. Social stratification and politics: caste, tribe, class, elite. PS (6 CLASSES)
7. Gender and politics: basic issues. PS (3 CLASSES)
8. Religion and politics: varying perspectives. PS (3 CLASSES)
9. Military and politics: conditions and modes of intervention. PS (3 CLASSES)
10. Electorate and electoral behaviour (with special reference to the Indian context). PS (5 CLASSES)

Gender and Politics Code: PLS-A-DSE-5-A(1)-TH+TU

Module I

I. Groundings

1. Patriarchy : a. Sex-Gender Debates b. Public and Private c. Power ----- PB (3 CLASSES)
2. Feminism ---- PS (2 CLASSES)
3. Family, Community, State a. Family b. Community c. State ----- LG (3 CLASSES)

Module II

II. Movements and Issues

- 1. History of the Women's Movement in India ----- PS (2 CLASSES)**
- 2. Violence against women ----- LG (2 CLASSES)**
- 3. Work and Labour a. Visible and Invisible work b. Reproductive and care work c. Sex work ----- PB (4 CLASSES)**

Indian Foreign Policy in a Globalising World Code: PLS-A-DSE-5-B (1)-TH+TU

Module I

- 1. India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power ----- MYH (4 CLASSES)**
- 2. India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia ----- MYH (4 CLASSES)**
- 3. India's Engagements with China ----- MYH (3 CLASSES)**

Module II

- 4. India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies ----- MYH (5 CLASSES)**
- 5. India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes ----- MYH (5 CLASSES)**
- 6. India in the Contemporary Multipolar World----- MYH (3 CLASSES)**

SEMESTER I GENERAL

Core Courses Introduction to Political Theory Code: PLS-G-CC-1-1-TH+TU

Module I

- 1. Political Science: nature and scope; Different approaches--- Normative, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Marxist, Feminist.----- PB (7 CLASSES)**
- 2. State: Contract theory; Idealist theory; Liberal theory; Marxist theory; Gandhian theory. Sovereignty of the State: Monistic and Pluralist theories. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. PS (7 CLASSES)**
- 3. Foundational concepts: Law; Right; Liberty; Equality--- meanings, sources, interrelationships. ---- MYH (6 CLASSES)**
- 4. Key concepts: Nationalism and Internationalism—meanings and features; Democracy--- meaning and nature. ----- MYH (3 CLASSES)**

Module II

- 5. Marxism: Dialectical and Historical Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Theory of Revolution; Lenin's Theory of Imperialism. ---- LG (5 CLASSES)**
- 6. Fascism: meaning, features, significance. PS (3 CLASSES)**
- 7. Political parties and interest groups: functions and role; Methods of representation: territorial, functional, proportional. ---- PS (5 CLASSES)**

SEMESTER III GENERAL

Government and Politics in India Code: PLS-G-CC-3-3-TH+TU

Module I

1. Evolution of the Constitution (brief). The Preamble; Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles; ----- LG(6 CLASSES)
2. Union-State Relations – nature of federalism. LG (2 CLASSES))
3. Union Executive: President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers.---- LG (6 CLASSES)
4. Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha--- organisation, functions, law Making procedure, Privileges, Committee System, Speaker.----- PS (8 CLASSES)
5. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts--- composition and functions; Judicial Activism in India. ----- PS (4 CLASSES)
6. Constitutional amendment procedure. ---- PS (2 CLASSES)

Module II

7. Government in States: Governor; Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister; State Legislature: composition and functions.---- MYH (5 CLASSES)
8. Local Government: rural and urban. Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments. – MYH (3 CLASSES)
9. Election Commission and election reforms. ----- PB (3 CLASSES)
10. Party System in India: national political parties: Ideologies and programmes. Recent trends in India: rise of regional political parties; coalition politics. --- PB (6 CLASSES)
11. Regionalism: Nature, roots, types. -----MYH (3 CLASSES)
12. Varieties of social and political movements: a) caste; tribe; b) religion; c) environment; d) women's movements----- PS (6 CLASSES)

Legal Literacy Code: PLS-G-SEC-3-A(1)-TH

Module I

1. Legal Issues of Criminal Jurisdiction: History, Definition and Concept, Major Processes— Detention, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure. ---- MYH (3 CLASSES)
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. ---- PB (5 CLASSES)
3. Personal Laws: Laws related to Marriage (examples from Hindu, Islam and Christian Laws). ----- PB (4 CLASSES)

Module II

4. Consumer Rights Laws: Definition of Consumer Rights, Process of filing a complaint. Right to Information Act: provisions; importance.----- LG (3 CLASSES)
5. Anti-Terror Laws: Meaning, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) (TADA) Act 1987, 2002 and Prevention of Terrorism (POTA) Act 2002.----- PS (4 CLASSES)
6. Human Rights Laws: Meanings, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Human Rights Act of 1993, Issues of rights of Children and Women----- PS (5 CLASSES)

Public Administration Code: PLS-G-DSE-A-5-1A-TH+TU

Module I

1. Nature and Scope of Public Administration. ----- PS (2 CLASSES)
2. Key Concepts: Hierarchy; Unity of Command; Span of Control; Authority; Centralization

and Decentralization; Line and Staff; Communication and Control; Delegation; Decision-making; Coordination and Leadership. ----- LG (12 CLASSES)

3. Major Approaches: New Public Administration; Comparative Public Administration; Development Administration; New Public Management. ----- PB (4 CLASSES)

Module II

4. Bureaucracy: Views of Weber and Marx.----- MYH (3 CLASSES)
5. Public Policy: Formulation and Implementation. ----- MYH (2 CLASSES)
6. Major Programs (basic features and objectives): MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; National Rural Health Mission----- PB (4 CLASSES)

Understanding the Legal System Code: PLS-G-SEC-5-A(2)-TH

Module I

1. Historical background, procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint. ---- PB (4 CLASSES)
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, major features and Scope, principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL. ----- MYH (3 CLASSES)
3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and major Features, tribunals for other matters. --- MYH (3 CLASSES)

Module II

4. Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction, National Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas. ----- PS (4 CLASSES)
5. Elections Laws: Representation of People Act 1950, Representation of People Act 1951, Delimitation Act 2002.----- PS (3 CLASSES)
6. Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection Laws (major provisions of 91st Amendment Act, 2003), Cooperative Societies (provisions of 97th Amendment Act), Mahila Courts----- LG (4 CLASSES)