

**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**  
**LESSON PLAN**  
**ACADEMIC SESSION 2023-2024**

**Name of the Teacher:** LIPIKA GUHA  
**Department:** : Political Science  
**Semester:** Second Semester(Major& Minor)  
**Nature of Course:** FYUGP

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Paper	Topics	Points for Discussion	Mode of Teaching	Books referred to
1.	MAJOR- Introduction to the Constitution of India	1. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Preamble:</li> <li>● .Salient features of the Indian Constitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is the Philosophy of Indian Constitution?</li> <li>● Definition of Preamble .</li> <li>● History of the Preamble to Indian Constitution</li> <li>● Preamble of IndianConstitution</li> <li>● Features of Indian constitution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PPTs</li> <li>○ Board work</li> <li>○ Study materials</li> </ul>	1.Bharater Sangbidhan Porichay - Dr. Durgadas Basu  2.Constitutional Development and national movement- R. C. Agarwal  3.The Indian Constitution- Austin

2.	MINOR- Under Standing Political Science	<p>1.Theories of nature of state: i) Liberal</p> <p>ii)Marxist</p> <p>2. Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic theory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Introductin</li> <li>● Liberalism</li> <li>● Liberal conception of state</li> <li>● Negative liberalism or Theory of Laisses-faire</li> <li>● Positive liberalism</li> <li>● Neoliberalism</li>   <li>● Origin of state according to Marxism</li> <li>● The Marxist view of state :class struggle</li> <li>● Capitalism and the state</li> <li>● The state and Revlution</li>   <li>● What is Sovereignty?</li> <li>● Types of sovereignty</li> <li>● Monistic Theory of sovereignty</li> <li>● Value of Monistic sovereignty</li> <li>● Pluralistic view of sovereignty</li> <li>● Value of theory</li> </ul>		<p>1.Snatok Rastrabigan- Himangshu Ghosh</p> <p>2.Rastra o Rajniti- Prolaydeb Mukhopadya</p> <p>3.Political Theory- Varma</p> <p>4.Rastrabiggan- A. K. Mahapatro</p>
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		3.Equality: Definitions and Dimensions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Equality?</li> <li>• Exampes of Equality.</li> <li>• Types of equality.</li> <li>• Various dimentins of eqaity</li> <li>• Political dimentionof Equality</li> </ul>		
3.	SEC- Legislative procedures of India	1.Types Of Bill: Ordinary Bill, Money Bill,Constitutional Amendment Bill and Financial Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are bill?</li> <li>• Types of bill in Indian parliament</li> <li>• What do you mean by ordinary bill?</li> <li>• Differences between an ordinary bill and money bill.</li> <li>• What are money bill?</li> <li>• Key provisions of money bills.</li> <li>• What is the Amendment Bill?</li> <li>• The Government of</li> </ul>		<p>1.Constitutional Development and national movement- R. C. Agarwal</p> <p>2.The Indian Constitution- Austin</p> <p>3.Indian Government and Politics- Peu Ghosh</p>

		2.Stages of Passage of a Bill and Money Bill.	<p>Union Territories bill,2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Financial Bill?</li> <li>• Financial bill Article 117.</li> <li>• Difference between money bill and financial bill.</li> <li>• What is the passage of bills in Parliament?</li> <li>• What are the stages of the passing of a bill?</li> <li>• What is the process of the passing of a money bill?</li> <li>• How a bill becomes an Act.</li> </ul>	
4.	MDC- International Relations	<p>United Nations Organization and its Organs-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly</li> <li>• Security Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations Definition History, Founders</li> <li>• What are the purpose of the United Nations?</li> <li>• How many organs are there in UN?</li> </ul>	<p>1.Constitutional Development and national movement- R. C. Agarwal</p> <p>2.Antorjatik</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the principal organs of the UN?</li> <li>• General Assembly- history, role, purpose, function</li> <li>• What is the security council?</li> <li>• Five members of security council.</li> <li>• Functions of security council, structure, criticism of the security council.</li> </ul>		<p>samporkker Etahas- Gooutam basu</p> <p>3.Antarjatic Sanggattoner Ruprekha- Anadi kumar Mahapatro</p>
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**Date:**  
**Place:**

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**Department**

**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**  
**LESSON PLAN**  
**ACADEMIC SESSION 2023-2024**

**Name of the Teacher: Lipika Guha**

**Department: Political Science**

**Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (Major& Minor)**

**Nature of Course: FYUGP**

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Paper	Topics	Points for Discussion	Mode of Teaching	Books referred to
1.	<b>MAJOR-</b> Introduction to International Relations	Balance of Power; Bi-polarity and Multi-polarity;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of balance of power</li> <li>• Types of balance of power</li> <li>• Importance of balance of power</li> <li>• Balance of power in international relations</li>   <li>• What is bipolarity and multipolarity?</li> <li>• Concept of bipolarity in international relations?</li>   <li>• What is multipolarity in international relations?</li> <li>• Difference between multipolarity and</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PPTs</li> <li>2. Board work</li> <li>3. Study materials</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Antorjatic samporkker Etihash-Gooutam basu</li> <li>2. Antarjatic Sanggattoner Ruprekha- Anadi kumar Mahapatro</li> <li>3.Globalization Politics in India- Baldev raj Nayar</li> <li>4.Antorjatic samporkko- P. G. Das</li> </ol>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bipolarity.</li> <li>How many types of bipolarity are there?</li> </ul>		
2.	<b>MAJOR-</b> Introduction to Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Public and Private Administration;</li> <li>b. Evolution of Public Administration; New Public Administration;</li> <li>c. New Public Management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaning of Public Administration</li> <li>Nature of Public Administration</li> <li>Scope of Public Administration</li> <li>Public Administration vs Private Administration</li> <li>Politics–Administration Dichotomy</li> <li>. Principles of Administration</li> <li>Human Relations Approach</li> <li>Behavioral Approach</li> <li>Development Administration</li> <li>Meaning of New Public Administration</li> <li>Features of New Public Administration</li> <li>Meaning of New Public Management</li> </ul>		<p>5.Public Administration by Bidyut Chakrabarty &amp; Prakash Chand Kandpal</p> <p>6. Gono Prosason by Debasish Chakroborty</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of NPM</li> <li>• Main Features of New Public Management</li> </ul>		
3.	<b>MINOR-</b> Fundamentals of the Constitution of India	<b>The Constituent Assembly and the Philosophy of the Constitution:</b> a. The Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions; b. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: the Preamble			
4.	<b>SEC-</b> Functioning of Local Bodies in India	<b>Administrative Structure and Schemes: Brief Ideas:</b> a. Urban Area Schemes and Missions: (i) Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojna- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM); Smart Cities.			


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**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**  
**LESSON PLAN**  
**ACADEMIC SESSION 2023-2024**

**Name of the Teacher: Lipika Guha**

**Department: Political Science**

**Semester: 4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Major& Minor)**

**Nature of Course: FYUGP**

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Paper	Topics	Points for Discussion	Mode of Teaching	Books referred to
1.	<b>MAJOR-</b> Indian Political Thought	1. Main features of Medieval Indian Political Thought; 2. Abul Fazal: Monarchy	<p>Main Features of Medieval Indian Political Thought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divine Origin of Kingship</li> <li>• Absolute Monarchy</li> <li>• Importance of Justice</li> <li>• Welfare of the Subjects</li> <li>• Religious Influence</li> <li>• Centralization of Power</li> <li>• Military Strength</li> <li>• Moral Duties of the Ruler</li> </ul> <p>Main Points of Abul Fazl's Theory of Monarchy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divine Theory of Kingship</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PPTs</li> <li>2. Board work</li> <li>3. Study materials</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indian Political Thought - Mahendra Prasad Singh &amp; Himanshu Roy</li> <li>2. Foundations of Indian Political Thought- V. R. Mehta</li> <li>3. Thought in Modern India- Thomas Pantham &amp; Kenneth Deutsch</li> </ol>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (b) King as God's Representative</li> <li>• (c) Importance of Justice</li> <li>• (d) Sulh-i-Kul (Universal Peace)</li> <li>• (e) Welfare State</li> <li>• (f) Centralized Authority</li> <li>• (g) Ideal Qualities of a King</li> <li>• (h) Rational and Ethical Governance</li> </ul>		<p>4. Indian Political Thought – Prabir Kumar Dey and Sraboni Ghosh and</p> <p>5. Paschatyo Rastrochinta o Bharatya Rasto Darsan- P.G. Das</p> <p>6. Bharatiya Rastro Dharsan –Anadikumar Mahapatro , Proddunnya Bandhopadhya</p>
2.	<b>MAJOR-National Movement in India</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Home Rule Movement (1916-1918);</li> <li>2. Champaran Satyagraha &amp; Kheda Satyagraha (1917);</li> </ol>	<p>Home Rule Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main Leaders</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Formation of Home Rule Leagues</li> <li>• Methods of the Movement.</li> <li>• Significance</li> <li>• Limitations</li> <li>• Conclusion</li> </ul>		

			<p>Champaran Satyagraha (1917)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background</li> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Role of Gandhi</li> <li>• Results.</li> <li>• Importance</li> </ul> <p>Kheda Satyagraha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background.</li> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Leaders</li> <li>• Methods</li> <li>• Results</li> <li>• Importance</li> </ul>		
3.	<b>MAJOR- International Organizations and Global</b>	<b>Regional Organizations:</b> ii)South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); (iii) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi- Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC);	<p>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment</li> <li>• .</li> <li>• Member Countries</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Main Areas of Cooperation</li> <li>• Important Agreements and</li> </ul>		

			<p><b>Institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ SAPTA</li><li>○ SAFTA</li><li>○ SAARC Development Fund</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Achievements</li><li>●</li><li>● Limitations</li><li>● Importance of SAARC.</li><li>● Conclusion</li></ul> <p><b>Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Establishment</li><li>● Member Countries:</li><li>● Objective Sectors of Cooperation</li><li>● Importance of BIMSTEC</li><li>● Achievements</li><li>● Challenges</li><li>● SAARC vs BIMSTEC</li><li>● Conclusion</li></ul>		
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	<p><b>MINOR-</b></p> <p>Fundamentals of the Constitution of India</p>	<p><b>The Constituent Assembly and the Philosophy of the Constitution:</b></p> <p>a. The Constituent Assembly: Composition, Objectives and Functions;</p> <p>b. philosophy of the Indian Constitution: the Preamble;</p>	<p>Formation of the Constituent Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composition of the Constituent Assembly.</li> <li>• Method of Election</li> <li>• Important Members</li> <li>• Objectives of the Constituent Assembly.</li> <li>• Main Objectives</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functions of the Constituent Assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Framing the Constitution</li> <li>○ Debating Constitutional Provisions</li> <li>○ Protecting Rights</li> <li>○ Establishing Democratic Institutions.</li> <li>○ Acting as Legislature</li> <li>○ Adoption of the Constitution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significance of the</li> </ul>		
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			<p>Constituent Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclusion</li> <li>• Main Features and Philosophy of the Preamble <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sovereign.</li> <li>○ Socialist</li> <li>○ Secular</li> <li>○ Democratic</li> <li>○ Republic</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ideals of the Preamble</li> <li>• Justice</li> <li>• Liberty</li> <li>• Equality</li> <li>• Fraternity</li> <li>• Importance of the Preamble.</li> <li>• Nature of the Preamble</li> <li>• Conclusion</li> </ul>		

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**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**  
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**Name of the Teacher: Lipika Guha**

**Department: Political Science**

**Semester: 5<sup>th</sup> Semester (Major& Minor)**

**Nature of Course: FYUGP**

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Paper	Topics	Points for Discussion	Mode of Teaching	Books referred to
1.	MAJOR- Political Sociology	<b>Political Culture and Socialization:</b> 1. Political participation: Concept, Types and Determinants 2. Electoral Behaviour in India: Caste ,Class and Media 3. Political Communication.	<b>Concept of Political Participation.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept</li> <li>• Types of Political Participation</li> <li>• Conventional Participation</li> <li>• Unconventional Participation</li> <li>• Active and Passive Participation</li> <li>• Determinants of Political Participation</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Income and Economic Status</li> </ul>	1. PPTs 2. Board work 3. Study materials	1. Political Sociology - Ramanuj Ganguly  2. Samkalin Bharatiya Samaj - Ramanuj Ganguly and Syed Abdul Hafiz Moinuddin  3. Political Sociology of India - Anand

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caste and Religion</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Political Awareness.</li> <li>• Political Efficacy</li> <li>• Government Environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Electoral Behaviour in India: Caste, Class and Media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Meaning of Electoral Behaviour</li> <li>• Caste Factor</li> <li>• Importance of Caste</li> <li>• Class Factor</li> <li>• Meaning</li> <li>• .Media Factor</li> </ul> <p><b>Political Communication:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning of Political Communication</li> <li>2. Political communication includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Actors</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		<p>Kumar</p> <p>4. Political Sociology in India - Dipankar Gupta</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Functions of Political Communication</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Dissemination</li> <li>• Political Socialization</li> <li>• Public Opinion Formation</li> <li>• Political Mobilization</li> <li>• Accountability</li> </ul>		
2.	<b>MAJOR-Comparative Government &amp; Politics</b>	<b>Introducing Comparative Government and Politics:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is Comparative Politics-methods of Comparison;</li> <li>2. Nature of Liberal (UK and USA) and Socialist political system: their distinguishing features, with special reference to Conventions, Rule of Law,</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Meaning of Comparative Politics</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Nature of Comparative Politics</li> <li>• Objectives of Comparative Politics</li> <li>• Methods of Comparison in Comparative Politics</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Method</li> </ol>		

		<p>Parliamentary Sovereignty (UK); Separation of Power, Checks and Balances, Judicial Review (USA); Ideology, Democratic Centralism, role of the Communist Party and the Central Military Commission (PRC).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Institutional Method</li> <li>3. Meaning</li> <li>4. Behavioural Method</li> <li>5. Meaning</li> <li>6. Structural-Functional Method</li> <li>7. Systems Approach</li> <li>8. Marxist Method</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature of Liberal (UK and USA) and Socialist Political System</li> <li>• Liberal Democratic Systems</li> <li>• Socialist Political Systems</li> <li>• Liberal Political System</li> <li>• Meaning of Liberal Political System</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conventions</li> <li>• Meaning</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .</li> <li>• Rule of Law</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary</li> </ul>		
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			<p>Sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meaning</li> <li>• Distinguishing Features of the USA Political System</li><li>• Separation of Powers</li><li>• Checks and Balances</li><li>• Meaning</li><li>• Judicial Review</li> <li>• Distinguishing Features of the PRC Political System</li><li>• Ideology</li><li>• Democratic Centralism</li><li>• Meaning</li><li>• Role of the Communist Part.</li><li>• Central Military Commission (CMC)</li><li>• Meaning</li></ul>		
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3.	<b>MINOR-</b> Issues in Indian Politics	<b>India Major Factors affecting politics in India:</b> 1. Caste and Politics; 2. Tribal politics and Constitutional Provisions- 5th and 6th Schedules; 3. Relationship between Religion and Politics	1. Caste and Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Meaning of Caste</li> <li>• Relationship between Caste and Politics</li> <li>• Caste Influencing Politics</li> <li>• Politics Influencing Caste</li> <li>• Formation of caste-based political parties</li> <li>• Role of Caste in Indian Politics</li> </ul>		
			2. Tribal Politics and Constitutional Provisions – 5th and 6th Schedules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• The Indian</li> </ul>		

			<p>Constitution provides special safeguards for Scheduled Tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Politics in India</li> <li>• Features</li> <li>• The Constitution provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5th Schedule of the Constitution</li> <li>• Meaning</li> <li>• Main Features</li> <li>• 6th Schedule of the Constitution</li> <li>• Meaning</li> <li>• Main Features</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**  
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**Name of the Teacher: Lipika Guha**

**Department: Political Science**

**Semester: 6<sup>th</sup> Semester (Major& Minor)**

**Nature of Course: FYUGP**

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Paper	Topics	Points for Discussion	Mode of Teaching	Books referred to
1.	MAJOR- Concepts & Debates in Political Theory	a) <b>Rights</b> 1. Meaning and Types of Rights; 2. Four Generation Rights. (b) <b>Justice:</b> 1. Concept of Justice; 2. Procedural Justice and Substantive Justice; 3. Distributive Justice (John Rawls).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of Rights</li> <li>• Features of Rights</li> <li>• Types of Rights</li> <li>• Four Generations of Rights</li> <li>• 1st Generation Rights (Civil and Political Rights)</li> <li>• 2nd Generation Rights (Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights)</li> <li>• 3rd Generation Rights (Collective or Solidarity Rights)</li> <li>• 4th Generation Rights (Emerging /</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PPTs</li> <li>2. Board work</li> <li>3. Study materials</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rastra chintar etihis-amal kumar Mukhopadhya</li> <li>2. Adhunik Rjnaitik Tatto- Sushil Kumar Dey</li> <li>3. Political Theory and Political Ideologies — O. P. Gauba</li> <li>4. Bharatiya Arthonaitik Babostha -Ajay</li> </ol>

			<p>Technological Rights)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of Justice</li> <li>• Procedural Justice and Substantive Justice</li> <li>• Distributive Justice (John Rawls)</li> </ul>		<p>kumar Nandi</p> <p>5. The Political Economy of Development in India —Pranab Bardhan</p> <p>6. Samosamoyik Bharatiya Rajniti –Jayanta Kumar Roy</p>
2.	<p><b>MAJOR- Political Economy in India</b></p>	<p><b>Historical Foundations of India’s Political Economy</b></p> <p>1. Colonial economy and patterns of exploitation</p> <p>2.NehruvianModelCentralized Planning and Mixed Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain of Wealth Theory</li> <li>• Deindustrialization</li> <li>• Land Revenue Systems</li> <li>• Commercialization of Agriculture.</li> <li>• Famines and Poverty</li> <li>• Infrastructure for Extraction</li> <li>• Unequal Trade Relations</li> <li>• Leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru in shaping post-independence</li> </ul>		






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