


Lesson Plan for the academic session 2018 - 2019  
Department of Political Science  
Name of the Teacher - Miss Swarnim Hingmang

Odd Semester (July 2018 to December 2018)				
SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	TOPIC/UNIT	LECTURE SCHEDULE
1 <sup>ST</sup> SEM	DSC-102	Perspectives On Public Administration	1. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AS A DISCIPLINE Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline Public and Private Administration 5	3
			Evolution of Public Administration 2. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES CLASSICAL THEORIES Scientific management (F.W.Taylor) Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol) Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber) NEO-CLASSICAL THEORIES Human relations theory (Elton Mayo) Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon) CONTEMPORARY THEORIES Ecological approach (Fred Riggs) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)	5
			3. PUBLIC POLICY Concept, relevance and approaches Formulation, implementation and evaluation	3
			4. MAJOR APPROACHES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION New Public Administration New Public Management New Public Service Approach Good Governance Feminist Perspectives	6

  
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3 <sup>RD</sup> SEM	DSC 306	Public Policy and Administration	<p>I. Public Policy</p> <p>a. Definition, characteristics and models</p> <p>b. Public Policy Process in India</p> <p>II. Decentralization</p> <p>a. Meaning, significance and approaches and types</p> <p>b. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban</p> <p>III. Budget</p> <p>a. Concept and Significance of Budget</p> <p>b. Budget Cycle in India</p> <p>c. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting</p> <p>IV. Citizen and Administration Interface</p> <p>a. Public Service Delivery</p> <p>b. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance</p> <p>V. Social Welfare Administration [ 20 lectures ]</p> <p>a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare</p> <p>b. Social Welfare Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: Right To Education,</li> <li>• Health: National Health Mission,</li> <li>• Food: Right to Food Security</li> <li>• Employment: MNREGA</li> </ul>	<p>3</p> <p>6</p> <p>4</p> <p>20</p>
	DSC 307	Nationalism In India	<p>I. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern Interpretations</p> <p>II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth Century</p> <p>Major Social and Religious Movements in 19th century</p> <p>III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base</p> <p>a. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and the Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India</p> <p>b. Gandhi and Mass Mobilisation: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement</p> <p>c. Socialist Alternatives: Congress Socialists, Communists</p> <p>IV. Social Movements</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>

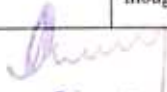
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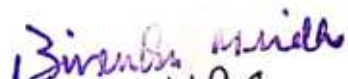
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			<p>a. The Women's Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact</p> <p>b. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics</p> <p>c. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements</p> <p>V. Partition and Independence (6 lectures)</p> <p>a. Communalism in Indian Politics</p> <p>b. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
5th SEM	DSC 511	<p>Understanding global politics</p> <p>Indian political thought</p>	<p>1.: What Makes the World What it is?</p> <p>a. The Sovereign State System ( i ) Evolution of the state system ( ii) The concept of Sovereignty</p> <p>2. : . What Makes the World What it is? (b) The Global Economy ( i ) Discussing the Bretton Woods Institutions and WTO (ii ) Ideological underpinnings (iii )Transnational Economic Actors (c) Identity and Culture</p> <p>3 : What Drives the World Apart? a. Global Inequalities b. Violence: Conflict, War and Terrorism</p> <p>4. : Why We Need to Bring the World Together? a. Global Environment</p> <p>b. Global Civil Society</p> <p>1. Ancient Indian Political Thought: Main Features- Contribution of Kautilya.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p>

  
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	DSC 512		2. Medieval Political Thought: Main Features. 3. Indian Awakening and birth of Modernity: Rammohun and Syed Ahmed Khan 4. Ideas of Nationalism: Bankimchandra, Tilak and Rabindranath 5. M. K. Gandhi: ideas on State and Trusteeship. 6. Alternative trends in political ideas: a) B. R. Ambedkar: on social justice. b) M. N. Roy: Radical Humanism. c) Narendra Deva: contributions to Socialism.	2 4 4 4 6
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Lesson Plan for the academic session March to June 2019  
 Department of Political Science  
 Name of the Teacher – Miss Swarnim Hingmang

Even Semester (March 2019 to June 2019)				
SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	TOPIC/UNIT	LECTURE SCHEDULE
2 <sup>ND</sup> SEM	DSC-204	Western Political Thought	1. PLATO (i) Theory of Justice (ii) Philosopher King	4
			2. ARISTOTLE (i) State and Its Classification (ii) Theory of Revolution	4
			3. MACHIAVELLI (i) On Politics and State Craft (ii) Views on ends and means	4
			4. BODIN (i) Views on State (ii) Views on Sovereignty	

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			<p>5. HOBBS AND LOCKE (i) Hobbes: Theory of Sovereignty (ii) Locke: Social Contract and Theory of Government</p> <p>6. ROUSSEAU (i) Social Contract (ii) General Will</p> <p>7. BENTHAM AND J.S. MILL (i) Bentham: Theory of Utilitarianism (ii) J.S. Mill: Views on Liberty</p> <p>8. KARL MARX 10</p> <p>(i) Dialectical Materialism (ii) Theory of Surplus Value (iii) Classless and stateless society</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>10</p>
4 <sup>TH</sup> SEM	DSC-409	Political Sociology	<p>1. Political Sociology: Nature and Development</p> <p>2. Social stratification and politics: Class, Elite, Caste in India</p> <p>3. Concept of power: Marx, Weber, Elitist Theory, Pluralist Theory</p> <p>4. Political culture: Types, Influence, Political socialization: Agencies</p> <p>5. Political participation- concept and types; Electoral Behaviour in India.</p> <p>6. Political communication.</p> <p>7. Political development, modernisation and social change: Concepts and Theories</p>	<p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
	DSC-410	Political Theory Concept And Debates	<p>Section A: Core Concepts</p> <p>I. Importance of Freedom a) Negative Freedom: Liberty b) Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent</p> <p>II. Significance of Equality a) Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity b) Political equality c) Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment Important Issue: Affirmative action</p> <p>III. Indispensability of Justice a) Procedural Justice b) Distributive Justice c) Global Justice Important Issue: Capital punishment</p> <p>IV. The Universality of Rights a) Natural Rights b) Moral and Legal Rights c) Three Generations of Rights d) Rights and Obligations Important Issue: Rights of the girl child</p> <p>Section B: 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</p>	<p>6</p> <p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>5</p> <p>8</p> <p>6</p>

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6 <sup>TH</sup> SEM	DSC- 613	India's Foreign Policy in a Globalised World	<p>I. India's Foreign Policy: The Determinants and Ideological Roots. Evolution of India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power</p> <p>II. India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia .</p> <p>III. India's Engagements with China .</p> <p>IV. India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies.</p> <p>V. India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes.</p> <p>VI. India in the Contemporary Multipolar World.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>7</p>
	DSC-614	Political Ideology	<p>1. LIBERALISM Meaning and Characteristics of Liberalism Development of Liberalism : Negative and Positive</p> <p>2. THEORIES OF DEMOCRACY Classical Liberal Theory of Democracy Elite Theory of Democracy Pluralist Theory of Democracy</p>	3

  
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