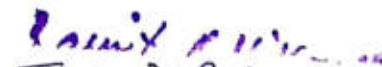


Lesson Plan for the academic session 2019 - 2020
Department of Political Science
Name of the Teacher - Miss Swarnim Hingmang

Odd Semester (July 2019 to December 2019)				
SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	TOPIC/UNIT	LECTURE SCHEDULE
1 ST 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 RD 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"> • Education: Right To Education, • Health: National Health Mission, • Food: Right to Food Security • Employment: MNREGA 	<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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			<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 2020
 Department of Political Science
 Name of the Teacher – Miss Swarnim Hingmang

Even Semester (March 2020 to June 2020)				
SEMESTER	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	TOPIC/UNIT	LECTURE SCHEDULE
2 ND SEM	DSC-204	Western Political Thought	1. PLATO (i) Theory of Justice (ii) Philosopher King 2. ARISTOTLE (i) State and Its Classification (ii) Theory of Revolution 3. MACHIAVELLI (i) On Politics and State Craft (ii) Views on ends and means 4. BODIN (i) Views on State (ii) Views on Sovereignty	online


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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 (i) Dialectical Materialism (ii) Theory of Surplus Value (iii) Classless and stateless society</p>	
4 TH 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>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>	online
	DSC-410	Political Theory Concept And Debates		online


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6 TH 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>	online
	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>	online


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			<p>Marxist Theory of Democracy 34</p> <p>3. MARXISM</p> <p>Marxian Interpretation of History</p> <p>Marxian Theory of Social and Political Change</p> <p>Theory of Revolution</p> <p>4. SOCIALISM AND FASCISM</p> <p>Socialism: Meaning, Features and Development</p> <p>Fascism: Meaning, Features and Development</p>	


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