

U.G.Choice based credit system 3 years (6 Semesters) Syllabus, Subject: Political Science (Honours)

| Semester | Paper | Course Title | Course Code | Syllabus | Outcome |
|----------|-------|---|-------------|--|--|
| I | CC-1 | Understanding Political Theory | BPLSCCHT101 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Politics & Political Theory, Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Empirical and Marxist. 2. Critical and contemporary perspectives in political theory: Feminism & Post-modernism. 3. Basic concepts: Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Democracy & Citizenship 4. Ideology: Meaning & variants—(a) Anarchism(b) Liberalism (c) Neo-liberalism (d)Socialism 5. Theories of the State: Idealist, Marxist & Gandhian. 6. Modern western Marxism: Gramsci's 'hegemony'. | Students will gain a deeper understanding of political systems and ideologies, enabling them to critically analyze and evaluate political issues and debates. It also provides a framework for understanding the relationship between individuals and the state, as well as the distribution of power and resources within societies. |
| | CC-2 | | BPLSCCHT102 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Philosophy of the Indian Constitution, Significance of the Preamble, Salient features of the Indian Constitution. 2. Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the State Policy. 3. Nature of the Indian Federation, Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and Venkat Chellaiah Commission. 4. State Autonomy: Meaning of the concept in Indian context, variants and factors. 5. Regionalism: emergence, evolution and recent trends. 6. Grass roots Politics: Institutions, Problems & Prospect. | Studying constitutional government and politics in India can provide individuals with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian political system, its institutions, and the roles and responsibilities of different branches of government. It also helps individuals to analyze and evaluate the Indian Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and its impact on Indian society. |
| II | CC-3 | Governance and Democratic Politics in India | BPLSCCHT201 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governance: Meaning & Origin 2. Empowerment & Decentralization: Merits & Interrelations. 3. Participation and Governance. 4. Role of Civil Society & NGOs. 5. Quest for Good Governance: Its indicators & parameters. 6. Minimum government and maximum governance. | Studying this paper can help student develop a better understanding of the country's political system and its functioning. By analyzing India's governance and democratic politics, one can gain knowledge of the country's policymaking processes, political institutions, and the role of |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | | | civil society in shaping public policy.. |
| | CC-4 | Political Process in India | BPLSCCHT202 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disintegration of the Congress system & advent of coalition era. 2. Politicization of caste, new trend of Ambedkarization of politics. 3. Judicial autonomy and Judicial Activism. 4. Indian Secularism; Factors leading to the rise of communalism. 5. Lokpal debate with special reference to Jana Lokpal movement. 6. Political culture in India. | This paper helps in better understanding of Political System in the country. This can provide insights into the functioning of political parties, elections, and the role of interest groups in shaping public policy. By analyzing the political process in India, one can also gain knowledge of the country's political culture, including the role of caste, religion, and regionalism in shaping politics. Ultimately, such an understanding can help develop strategies to strengthen India's democratic institutions and promote a more inclusive and representative political system. |
| III | CC-5 | Comparative Government and Politics | BPLSCCHT301 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative Govt & Comparative politics: Distinction & Three Approaches to the understanding of Comparative Politics: Institutionalism, Developmentalism & Neoinstitutionalism. 2. Comparative study between British Prime Minister and American Presidency. 3. Constitutional development in Nepal. 4. Democracy & its crises in Pakistan: Brief historical sketch & recent trends. 5. Local Government in India & Bangladesh: A comparative study. 6. Comparative study between Indian & US Judiciary. | Studying comparative government and politics provides an understanding of the different political systems around the world, including their institutions, processes, and policies. It enables individuals to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between these systems, providing insights into the factors that shape their development and functioning. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| CC-6 | Public Administration | BPLSCCHT302 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Administration: Definition & Evolution; Contribution of Woodrow Wilson, Distinction between Public & Private Administration. 2. Scientific Management School & Human Relations approach. 3. New Public Administration & New Public Management. 4. Major concepts: Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Authority, Centralization, Decentralization, Line & Staff. 5. Bureaucracy: Views of Karl Marx & Max Weber. 6. E-Governance. | Studying public administration provides students with a broad understanding of the management and operations of public sector organizations, such as government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and international organizations. The study of public administration can help individuals to understand the complex interplay between politics and public policy, and the role of public institutions in shaping society. |
| C-7 | Indian Administration | BPLSCCHT303 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Administration: A broad historical Perspective 2. Union Administration-PMO-Cabinet Secretariat, Distinction between Secretariat & Directorate. 3. Institutional Reforms in Indian Civil Service: Background, motives and Globalization & liberalization as drivers of reforms in Indian Civil Service. 4. UPSC: Composition & Functions. 5. State Administration: Composition of State Secretariat, Role of Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioner, DM. 6. Rural Administration, role of BDOs; Participatory Planning. | Studying Indian Administration provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian bureaucratic system, its structures, and processes. It enables individuals to develop a critical understanding of the challenges and opportunities involved in managing a large and diverse country like India. Additionally, studying Indian Administration helps individuals to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of Indian policies and programs, as well as the role of the Indian bureaucracy in implementing them. |
| SEC-1 | Legislative Process in India | BPLSSEHT305 | 1. The Union Legislature –The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States—its Composition, power and functions. The Lok Sabha of the House of People-Its composition, power and functions. | Studying the legislative process in India provides individuals with a comprehensive understanding of |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>Speaker of Lok Sabha-His Election, Tenure of office, Power and Functions; Relations between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of Bills: a) Public Bill or Govt. Bill b) Private Members' Bill Types of Public Bill: i) Ordinary Bill, (ii) Money Bill and (iii) Financial Bill (iv) Budget, (v) Vote on Account. 2. Procedure of Passing bills and role of President. 3. Role of Opposition in Parliament. | <p>how laws are made in India. It enables individuals to analyze and evaluate the role of the Indian parliament, its structures, and processes, and the factors that influence legislative decision-making in India. Additionally, studying the legislative process in India can help individuals to understand the complexities of Indian politics, including the role of political parties, Opposition, interest groups, and individual legislators in shaping the legislative agenda.</p> |
| IV | CC-8 | International Relations: Basic Theories and Approaches | BPLSCCHT401 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Relations as an academic discipline. 2. Realism & it's different variants. 3. Liberalism: Classical & Modern 4. Marxist theories of International Relations: World System theory, Critical theory & New Marxists. 5. Social Constructivists: Meaning, Features & Trends. 6. Feminism as an alternative perspective | <p>This paper provides an understanding of how different social, political, economic, and cultural factors interact and influence each other. It can help them gain insights into the complexities of global issues. Additionally, studying international relations can develop critical thinking and analytical skills that are essential in today's interconnected world.</p> |
| | CC-9 | World Politics: Issues and Challenges | BPLSCCHT402 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-Aligned Movement: its origin and Evolution. 2. Climate Diplomacy in the post-WWII era. 3. Human Rights: Three Generations of Human Rights & Humanitarian Intervention. 4. Politics in Middle East: Oil politics and Palestine Crisis. 5. International migration in a Globalising World. 6. Arab Spring in Egypt, Tunisia & Libya. | <p>This paper can help students in understanding of the complex dynamics that shape international relations. This can include gaining knowledge of the historical, political, economic, and cultural factors that influence the relationships between nations, as well as the challenges</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | faced by the international community, such as security, economic development, and human rights |
| CC-10 | Western Political Thought | BPLSCCHT403 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ancient Political Thought: Greek & Roman Period 2. Medieval Political Thought: Main features with reference to St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas & Marsilius of Padua. 3. European Renaissance & Machiavelli: His concepts of Power & Secularization of Politics. 4. Hobbes's Materialism and John Locke's ideas of liberalism, natural rights, property & limited Government. 5. Rousseau: General Will. 6. Karl Marx: Pillars of Scientific Socialism. | This paper provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of political ideas in the Western world. This includes gaining knowledge of the works of influential political thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Marx, among others. Additionally, studying Western political thought can help students develop critical thinking and analytical skills, as they learn to evaluate different perspectives on political concepts such as democracy, liberty, justice, and equality. Such an understanding can provide students with the tools to analyze contemporary political issues and develop informed opinions on political affairs. | |
| SEC-2 | Parliamentary Procedures in India | BPLSSEHT405 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary Procedure when the House is in session: Question Hour, Zero Hour, Starred and Unstarred question. 2. Various Motions: Adjournment motion, Calling Attention, Casting vote, No-confidence motion, Resolutions, Cut motion. 3. Committee system in Indian Parliament; Different | Studying parliamentary procedures in India can provide students with an understanding of the functioning of the Indian parliament and its procedures for lawmaking and policymaking. It can include gaining knowledge of the Indian Constitution, | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | Committees. 4. Privileges of the Members of the Parliament. | parliamentary practices, rules of procedure, and the roles of different parliamentary institutions and officials. |
| V | CC-11 | Indian Political Thought | BPLSCCHT501 | 1. Ancient Indian Political Thought: Basic Features, Kautilya's Saptanga theory, & Dandaniti. 2. Political thought in medieval India. 3. Raja Rammohun Roy—his social activism and liberal thought. 4. Swami Vivekananda: concept of nation-making & socialism. 5. Rabindra Nath Tagore: concept of Atmasakti & shift from nationalism to humanism. 6. Ambedkar: Different dimensions of his political & economic thought | Studying Indian political thought provides individuals with a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of political ideas and ideologies in India. It also provides an insight into the thoughts of great Indian Scholars like Raja Rammohan Roy, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar etc. |
| | CC-12 | Modern Political Philosophy | BPLSCCHT502 | 1. Modernity & its discourse: Enlightenment, its basic features. 2. Utilitarianism: Basic features, Later shifts in the thought of J.S. Mill. 3. Anarchism: its origin and core points. 4. Feminism: Different Waves; Eco-feminism. 5. Libertarinism. 6. Communitarianism. | Studying modern political philosophy provides individuals with a comprehensive understanding of the major political ideas and theories that have shaped modern Western political thought. It enables individuals to critically analyze and evaluate the various schools of modern political philosophy, such as utilitarianism, anarchism, feminism, libertarianism, communitarianism etc. |
| | DSE-1 | Indian Foreign Policy I | BPLSDSHT1 | 1. Basic tenets of Indian Foreign Policy. 2. Non-alignment as a strategy of Indian Foreign Policy. 3. India's emergence as a 'soft power'. | This paper can provide insights into India's geopolitical and economic objectives, regional and global alliances, and its responses to emerging international issues. It can |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | | | <p>4. India's neighbourhood policy: Basic features; Gujral Doctrine.</p> <p>5. India's extended neighbourhood.</p> <p>6. Look-East & Act-East policy.</p> | also help understand India's strategic partnership with its neighbors its use of soft power and diplomacy etc. |
| | DSE-2 | Human Rights in India | BPLSDSHT2 | <p>1. Indian Constitution & Human Rights.</p> <p>2. History of Dalit movements.</p> <p>3. History of Civil Liberties movement in India.</p> <p>4. Human Rights Commissions: National & State.</p> <p>5. Human Rights Violations in India, cases and trends.</p> <p>6. Role of Media, Civil Society & Judiciary for the protection of Human Rights</p> | This paper can provide insights into the country's legal framework for protecting human rights, civil liberties movements in India, cases and trends in violation of Human Rights and the role of Media, civil society and judiciary in protection of Human Rights. It also helps in developing an Understanding that, human rights in India is crucial for promoting a culture of respect for human dignity, social justice, and accountability. |
| VI | CC-13 | Political Sociology | BPLSCCHT601 | <p>1. The Basic Features of Political Sociology.</p> <p>2. Political Culture & Political Socialization—Key Aspects & Classification.</p> <p>3. Elite theories: Mosca, Pareto & C.Wright Mills.</p> <p>4. Authority: Weberian Classification</p> <p>5. Ethnicity and politics in India</p> <p>6. Increasing Dalit mobilization and transformation in mainstream Indian politics</p> | Studying political sociology can provide students with an understanding of the relationship between politics and society. It can include gaining knowledge of the social and cultural factors that influence political behavior, institutions, and policies |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | CC-14 | Environment and Politics | BPLSCCHT602 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental concerns in globalising world. (Pollution of Global Commons, Global Trade versus Environment, Global warming etc.) 2. North South divide in environmental negotiations. 3. Sustainable Development: Meaning, features and critique. 4. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992): Basic features of the Convention/ Key provisions. 5. India's stand in environmental negotiations. 6. Environmentalism, Major strands of environmentalism; Some major environmental movements in India (Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan and Silent Valley movement). | <p>Studying environment and politics can provide students with an understanding of the complex relationship between human activities and the environment. It can include gaining knowledge of environmental movements, environmental policies, laws, and institutions, and their impacts on the environment. Ultimately, such an understanding can help students become informed and engaged citizens who can participate in environmental governance and contribute to the development of sustainable and equitable environmental policies.</p> |
| | DSE-3 | Indian Foreign Policy II | BPLSDSHT4 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution of India's Nuclear Policy. 2. India's bilateral relations with US & Russia. 3. Sino-Indian relations: Brief Historical Sketch & Contemporary Developments. 4. Indian Ocean and India's maritime security. 5. India & the UNO: India's participation in different UN peace-keeping missions & her demand in favour of UN reform. 6. Post-Cold War Indian Foreign Policy—Continuity & Change | <p>Studying India's foreign policy can provide insights into its geopolitical and economic objectives, regional and global alliances, and its responses to emerging international issues such as climate change, terrorism, and global governance. It can also help understand India's strategic partnerships, its use of soft power and diplomacy, and its position on key international forums like the United Nations.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|-----------|---|---|
| | DSE-4 | Human Rights | BPLSDSHT5 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights: Meaning and expanding scope. 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights & Different Covenants and Agreements . 3. Protective mechanisms in International Laws. 4. Women & Child Rights as Human Rights. 5. Crimes against humanity: Major forms & Humanitarian Intervention. 6. Global Human rights: major issues and need for global awareness | Studying human rights in India can help provide insights into the country's legal framework for protecting human rights, the challenges faced in implementing these laws, and the impact on people's life. Understanding human rights in India is crucial for promoting a culture of respect for human dignity, social justice, and accountability. |
|--|-------|--------------|-----------|---|---|

U.G.Choice based credit system 3 years (6 Semesters) Syllabus, Subject: Political Science Honours(GE)

| Semester | Paper | Course Title | Course Code | Syllabus | Outcome |
|----------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| III | GE | Gandhi and Contemporary World I | BPLSGEHT13 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhi's critique of modern civilization 2. Gandhi's ideas of Non-violence. 3. Gandhi's ideas of Satyagraha 4. Gandhi's ideas of Trusteeship 5. Gandhi's ideas of Sarvodaya 6. Gandhi's ideas of freedom (Swaraj) | Studying Gandhi and the contemporary world provides an understanding of Gandhi's philosophy, principles, and practices and their relevance to contemporary issues and challenges facing the world |
| IV | GE | United Nations and Global | BPLSGEHT13A | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of United Nations and its Charter defining its functions. | This paper can help students understand the role of international |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|
| | | Conflicts I | | <p>2. Role of Different UN institutions viz. General Assembly, Security Council,</p> <p>3. Demand for reforming Security Council.</p> <p>4. Role of Secretary General. 5. UN Peace-keeping operations.</p> <p>6. Assessment of UN achievements and failures.</p> | <p>organizations in promoting peace and resolving conflicts, gain knowledge of the UN and its challenges in maintaining global peace and security, and develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate global issues and develop informed opinions. Ultimately, this knowledge can help students become engaged citizens who can contribute to promoting international cooperation and resolving conflicts.</p> |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|---|

U.G.Choice based credit system 3 years (6 Semesters) Syllabus, Subject: Political Science (Program)

| Semester | Paper | Course Title | Course Code | Syllabus | Outcome |
|----------|-------|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| I | CC-1 | Political Theory | BPLSCCRT101 | <p>1. What is Politics, what is Political Theory, Classical, Behavioural and post-Behavioural phases.</p> <p>2. Key Concepts: Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice.</p> <p>3. State: Minimal state, Welfare state, and Totalitarian state.</p> <p>4. Debates in Political Theory: a) Is democracy compatible with economic Growth, b) On what grounds censorships justified, c) Does protective discrimination violate equality as fairness?</p> <p>5. Democracy: Definition and Held's classification, 6. Political Party and Interest Groups.</p> | <p>Studying political theory helps individuals to gain a deeper understanding of political systems and ideologies, enabling them to critically analyze and evaluate political issues and debates.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| II | CC-2 | Indian Constitution and Politics | BPLSCCRT201 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Constitution: Basic Features, Fundamental Rights and DPSP. 2. Indian Parliament. 3. Union Executive: President Prime Minister. 4. Indian Judiciary. 5. Federalism; dynamics of Centre-State relations. 6. Party system in India. | <p>Studying Indian constituted politics can provide insights into the country's political system, the role of the constitution in shaping governance, and the interplay between various political institutions. It can also help understand the challenges and opportunities of India's federal structure, the functioning of the judiciary, rights and duties of citizens. Additionally, studying Indian constituted politics can shed light on issues of political representation, identity politics, and the impact of electoral politics on policy outcomes.</p> |
| III | CC-3 | International Relations | BPLSCCRT301 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Relations and International Politics: Difference of Meaning, Scope of International Relations, Approaches: Realist, Neo-Realist, Liberal and Marxist. 2. Cold War: Different Phases-Brief Outline. 3. Post-Cold War Era: Basic Features and New emerging centres like European Union. 4. Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles. 5. India and Non-aligned Movement. 6. India's Quest for major power status. | <p>Studying International Relations provides a comprehensive understanding of the interactions and interdependence between countries and other global actors. It equips students with the analytical skills and knowledge to explore the economic, political, social, and cultural factors that shape international relations, as well as the challenges and opportunities of global governance.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | SEC-1 | Legislative Process in India | BPLSSERT304 | <p>1. The Union Legislature –The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States—its Composition, power and functions. The Lok Sabha of the House of People-Its composition, power and functions. Speaker of Lok Sabha-His Election, Tenure of office, Power and Functions; Relations between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>2. Classification of Bills: a) Public Bill or Govt. Bill b) Private Members’ Bill Types of Public Bill: i) Ordinary Bill, ii) Money Bill iii) Financial Bill, iv) Budget, and v) Vote on Account</p> <p>3. Procedure of Passing bills and role of President. 4. Role of Opposition in Parliament.</p> | Studying the legislative process in India provides an understanding of the constitutional framework, procedures, and practices that govern the law-making process in the country. It equips students with the knowledge and skills to critically analyze legislative proposals, identify the actors involved in the law-making process, and assess the impact of legislation on society. |
| IV | CC-4 | Comparative Government and Politics | BPLSCCRT401 | <p>1. Nature Scope and Methods of Comparative Analysis.</p> <p>2. Comparing Political Systems : a) Parliamentary and Presidential. b) Federal and Unitary, c) Democratic and Authoritarian,</p> <p>3. Characteristics of Modern State and Comparing Strong, Weak and Failed States,</p> <p>4. Governing Institutions-How they work: a)Federalism in India and the US, b) Judiciary in India and the US, (c) Parliamentary Rule in UK and India,</p> <p>5. Electoral Systems: Different types, 6. Political Party and Pressure Group, their functions, classification of party system.</p> | This paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the different political systems around the world, including their institutions, processes, and policies. It enables individuals to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between these systems, providing insights into the factors that shape their development and functioning. Additionally, studying comparative government and politics can help individuals understand the impact of globalization and international institutions on domestic politics, as well as the role of culture, religion, and ethnicity in shaping political behavior. |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------------|---|--|
| | SEC-2 | Parliamentary Procedures in India | BPLSSERT404 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary Procedure when the House is in session: Question Hour, Zero Hour, Starred and Unstarred question. 2. Various Motions: Adjournment motion, Calling Attention, Casting vote, No-confidence motion, Resolutions, Cut motion etc. 3. Committee system in Indian Parliament; Different Committees. 4. Privileges of the Members of the Parliament. | This paper provides students with an understanding of the functioning of the Indian parliament and its procedures for lawmaking and policymaking. It can include gaining knowledge of the Indian Constitution, parliamentary practices, rules of procedure, and the roles of different parliamentary institutions and officials. |
| V | DSE-1 | Indian Foreign Policy I | BPLSDSHT1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic tenets of Indian Foreign Policy. 2. Non-alignment as a strategy of Indian Foreign Policy. 3. India's emergence as a 'soft power'. 4. India's neighbourhood policy: Basic features; Gujral Doctrine. 5. India's extended neighbourhood. 6. Look-East & Act-East policy. | This paper can provide insights into India's geopolitical and economic objectives, regional and global alliances, and its responses to emerging international issues. It can also help understand India's strategic partnership with its neighbors its use of soft power and diplomacy etc. |
| | SEC-3 | Democratic Awareness and Recent Legislations in India | BPLSSERT504 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Human Rights Commission: Objectives and compliant procedures. 2. National Commission for Women: Objectives and functions. 3. Right to Information Act, 2005 & Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. 4. Consumer Protection Act, 1986. | This paper provides an understanding of the principles, compositions and functions of the National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women and brings about awareness about the Right to Information Act, 2005, about Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Consumer Protection Act, 1986 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------|---|-------------|--|---|
| VI | DSE-2 | Human Rights in India | BPLSDSHT2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Constitution & Human Rights. 2. History of Dalit movements. 3. History of Civil Liberties movement in India. 4. Human Rights Commissions: National & State. 5. Human Rights Violations in India, cases and trends. 6. Role of Media, Civil Society & Judiciary for the protection of Human Rights | This paper can provide insights into the country's legal framework for protecting human rights, civil liberties movements in India, cases and trends in violation of Human Rights and the role of Media, civil society and judiciary in protection of Human Rights. It also helps in developing an Understanding that, human rights in India is crucial for promoting a culture of respect for human dignity, social justice, and accountability. |
| | SEC-4 | Democratic Process and Awareness of Recent Legislations | BPLSSERT604 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grass root Democratic institutions—Gram Sabha & Gram Sansad and importance of these meetings. 2. The Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. 3. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and protection of women. 4. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition& Redressal) Act, 2013 | this paper provides an insights into the functioning of democratic institutions, the importance of citizen participation, and the role of the government in shaping policy. It can also help individuals understand the impact of recent legislation on issues such as civil rights, social justice, and economic development. |

Lesson Plan for the Department of Political Science Ramananda Centenary College,

Laulara Purulia District West Bengal 723151

| Course Type | Course Title | Number of Hours | Teacher-In-charge |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| CC-1 | Understanding Political Theory | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| CC-2 | Constitutional Government and Politics in India | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| CC-3 | Governance and Democratic Poitics in India | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| CC-4 | Political Process in India | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| CC-5 | Comparative Government and Politics | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| CC-6 | Public Administration | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| CC-7 | Indian Administration | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| SEC-1 | Legislative Process in India | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| CC-8 | International Relatins: Basic Theories and Approaches | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| CC-9 | World Politics:Issues and Challenges | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| CC-10 | Western Political Thought | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| SEC-2 | Parliamentary Procedures in India | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| CC-11 | Indian Political Thought | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |
| CC-12 | Modern Political Philosophy | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| DSE-1 | Indian Foreign Policy I | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| DSE-2 | Human Rights in India | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| CC-13 | Political Sociology | 36 Hours | Dawa Yangzee Sherpa |
| CC-14 | Environment and Politics | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| DSE-3 | Indian Foreign Policy II | 36 Hours | Phatik Roy Mahata |
| DSE-4 | Human Rights | 36 Hours | Mrituynjoy Mandal |