

CHAPTER-1

History of the Department

The Department of Political Science at Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya has been an integral part of the college since its inception in 2007. As one of the founding departments, it has played a foundational role in shaping the academic ethos of the institution. The department was initially led by **Prof. Narayan Chandra Adak**, who laid the groundwork for academic development and student engagement in political studies. He was ably assisted by **Prof. Mamata Das**, contributing significantly to curriculum delivery and student mentoring.

In the years that followed, the department was strengthened with the addition of **Prof. Barnali Adak and Prof. Tuki Das**, whose presence has further enriched the department's academic environment. Over the years, the department has steadily worked toward promoting a nuanced understanding of political theory, institutions, governance, and public affairs.

Currently, the department offers only the undergraduate Pass (General) course, as Honours courses are not yet introduced. Despite this, it remains committed to providing quality instruction and cultivating a strong foundational understanding of the subject.

Objectives of the Department

- ❖ To introduce students to the key concepts, ideologies, institutions, and processes of political systems at both national and global levels.
- ❖ To develop critical thinking and analytical skills in students through the study of political structures, behavior, and theories.
- ❖ To instill civic consciousness and democratic values in students, preparing them to be informed citizens and active participants in public life.
- ❖ To enhance students' awareness of contemporary political issues and the functioning of government mechanisms.
- ❖ To encourage academic curiosity and prepare students for further education or careers in related fields such as public administration, civil services, journalism, or law.

Achievements of the Department (2007–2025)

- ❖ The department has successfully contributed to the academic growth of a large number of undergraduate students, many of whom have gone on to pursue higher education in political science or allied disciplines.
- ❖ Faculty members have consistently maintained a supportive and inclusive learning environment, fostering regular student participation in classroom discussions and academic activities.
- ❖ Alumni of the college have demonstrated a strong foundation in political understanding, which has benefited them in competitive exams, teaching roles, and public service.
- ❖ The department takes pride in maintaining a high level of student satisfaction, reflected through consistent academic performance in university examinations.
- ❖ Through the general course framework, the department continues to emphasize interdisciplinary connections, promoting a well-rounded academic experience for learners.
- ❖ This historical and academic journey of the Department of Political Science showcases its commitment to excellence, inclusivity, and civic engagement—values that continue to shape the department’s mission in 2025 and beyond.

CHAPTER-2

Faculties of the Department at Present

BARNALI ADAK

Barnali Adak is an experienced educator in Political Science with a specialization in Public Administration. She has been teaching for 16 years and is currently serving as an SACT-II faculty member at Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya since March 2009. A graduate and postgraduate from Vidyasagar University, she is committed to delivering inclusive and engaging classroom experiences. Her strengths lie in academic coordination, student mentorship, and a solid grounding in political theory. Barnali continues to contribute meaningfully to the academic community through dedicated teaching and institutional service.



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Career Objective

To continue contributing effectively in the academic field through dedicated teaching, active participation in institutional responsibilities, and ongoing learning in Political Science, with a focus on Public Administration.

Academic Qualifications

Examination	Board / University
Madhyamik	West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (WBBSE)
Higher Secondary	West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education

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Examination	Board / University
	(WBCHSE)
B.A. (Honours) in Political Science	Vidyasagar University
M.A. in Political Science	Vidyasagar University

Specialization: Public Administration

Professional Experience

Designation: SACT-II

Teaching Experience: 16 years

Present Institution:

Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya (C.S.P.B. Mahavidyalaya)

Date of Joining: 2nd March 2009

Department: Political Science

Category: General

Institution(s) Served:

C.S.P.B. Mahavidyalaya

Skills and Strengths

- ❖ Strong foundation in Public Administration and Political Theory.
- ❖ Experienced in delivering interactive and inclusive teaching.
- ❖ Dedicated to student mentorship and academic enrichment.
- ❖ Competent in academic coordination and curriculum support

TUKI DAS

Tuki Das is a dedicated Political Science educator with 14 years of teaching experience, currently serving as an SACT-II faculty member at Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya since February 2011. She holds a B.A. from the University of Calcutta and an M.A. in Political Science with a specialization in Public Administration from Rabindra Bharati University. Her academic strengths include a deep understanding of Public Administration and Political Theory. Tuki is known for her effective communication, classroom management, and commitment to student growth. She actively contributes to curriculum planning and the coordination of extracurricular activities, fostering a well-rounded academic environment.



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Career Objective

To contribute meaningfully to the academic and administrative growth of the institution, while enhancing my own professional development through teaching, learning, and research in the field of Political Science.

Academic Qualification

Examination	Board / University
Madhyamik	WBBSE
Higher Secondary	WBCHSE
B.A. (Honours)	University of Calcutta (C.U.)
M.A. in Political Science	Rabindra Bharati University (R.B.U.)

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

Specialization: Public Administration

Professional Experience

Designation: SACT-II

Teaching Experience: 14 years

Present Institution:

Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya

Date of Joining: 11th February 2011

Department: Political Science

Category: General

Skills & Strengths

- ❖ In-depth knowledge of Public Administration and Political Theory
 - ❖ Strong communication and classroom management skills
 - ❖ Committed to student development and academic excellence
 - ❖ Capable of curriculum planning and extracurricular coordination
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Course Assignments of CCFUP-NEP

Semester	Course Title	Unit/Section	Teachers Name
1st	MJ-A1/B1: Introduction to Political Theory	Group-A 1.Politics, Political Science, Political Theory. 2.Democracy, Liberty and Equality.	Barnali Adak
		Group-A 3.Citizenship: Rights and Duties. 4.Human Rights: Concept and scope.	Tuki Das
		Group-B 5.State and Political Theory: Core Issues. 6.The State and Civil Society: Privacy and surveillance.	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 7.Development and Economic Growth: Major Themes. 8.Issues of Justice: Gender, Fairness and Protective Discrimination/Affirmative Action.	Tuki Das
1st	SEC-1 Panchayati Raj Management System		Barnali Adak/ Tuki Das
1st	MI-1/C1 Nationalism and Anti- colonial Movements in India	Group-A 1.Approaches to the study of Nationalism in India: Imperialist and Nationalist 2.Marxist and Post colonial and interpretations of India	Tuki Das

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		Nationalism	
		Group-A 3.Major social and religious Reform movements in colonial India. 4.Phases of Nationalist politics in India: Liberal Extremist, Swadeshi and Revolutionary.	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 5.Gandhi and the phases of Mass Politics: Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement. 6.Peasants,Tribals and Working class movements in India	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 7.The Caste question and Anti Brahminical v politics,Women and Nationalist Movements in India. 8.The Communal Question: Two Nation theory and the partition of India.	Tuki Das
2nd	SEC-2: Media and Politics.		Barnali Adak/Tuki Das
2nd	MI-2/C2 Gender Studies	Group-A 1.The Concept of Gender and the evolution of the Gender Studies. 2.Gender as a political construct: Sex and Gender, Power and Culture.	Barnali Adak
		Group-A 3.Women as political Actors: Representation and Participation. 4.Emergence of Feminist Political Theories: Different types and waves	Tuki Das
		Group-B 5.The structures and functions of patriarchy. 6.Women and Human Rights.	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 7.Women and economic	Tuki Das

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		opportunities. 8. Women and political participation in India with special reference to 73 rd and 74 th constitutional amendments.	
3rd	MJ-A2/B2: Nationalism and Anti-colonial Movements in India.	Group-A 1. Approaches to the study of Nationalism in India: Imperialist and Nationalist. 2. Marxist and Post Colonial interpretations of Indian Nationalism.	Tuki Das
		Group-A 3. Major social and religious Reform Movements in colonial India. 4. Phases of Nationalist Politics in India: Liberal Extremist, Swadeshi and Revolutionary	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 5. Gandhi and the phases of Mass Politics: Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements. 6. Peasants, Tribals and Working class movements in India	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 7. The Caste Question and Anti-Brahminical politics; Women and Nationalist Movements in India. 8. The Communal Question: Two-Nation Theory and the Partition of India.	Tuki Das
	MJ-A3/B3: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Group-A 1. Understanding Human Rights: Origin and Development; Four Generations of Rights. 2. International Human Rights Regime; Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	Barnali Adak
		Group-A 3. Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India. 4. Torture: USA and India.	Tuki Das

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		Group-B 5.Surveillance and Censorship: China and India. 6.Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India.	Tuki Das
		Group-B 7.Caste and Race: South Africa and India. 8.Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan.	Barnali Adak
	MI-C3/3 Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Group-A 1.Understanding Human Rights: Origin and Development; Four Generations of Rights. 2.International Human Rights Regime; Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR)	Tuki Das
		Group-A 3.Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India. 4.Torture: USA and India.	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 5.Surveillance and Censorship: China and India. 6.Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India.	Barnali Adak
		Group-B 7.Caste and Race: South Africa and India. 8.Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan.	Tuki Das
	SEC-3: Legal Literacy and Awareness	Legal Awareness and legal system of India.	Barnali Adak/Tuki Das.

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COURSE ASSIGNMENT(CBCS)

CHAIPAT SAHEED POLYTECHNIC, CHAIPAT, DIST. DURGAPUR, WEST BENGAL MAHAVIDYALAYA

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Course Assignments

Course Title	Unit/Section	Teachers Name
DSC-1A: Introduction to Political Theory	1. Course Content: a. What is Politics? b. What is Political Theory and what is its relevance?	Barnali Adak
	2. Concepts: Democracy, Liberty, Equality.	Barnali Adak
	Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society.	Tuki Das
	3. Debates in Political Theory: a. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits? c. Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?	Tuki Das
DSC-1B: Indian Government and Politics.	5. Approaches to the study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian	Tuki Das
	2. Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.	Barnali Adak
	3. Institutional Functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary.	Barnali Adak
	4. Power structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy.	Tuki Das
	5. Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism.	Barnali Adak
	6. Parties and Party systems in India.	Tuki Das
	7. Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women's Movement	Barnali Adak
	8. Strategies of Development in India since Independence: Planned Economy and Neo-Liberalism	Tuki Das
DSC-1C: Comparative Government and Politics	1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis.	Tuki Das
	2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic.	Barnali Adak
	3. Classifications of Political Systems: a) Parliamentary and Presidential: U.K and U.S.A b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China	Barnali Adak
	4. Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems.	Tuki Das
	5. Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems	Barnali Adak
	6. Contemporary debates on the nature of state: From state centric security to human centric security and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.	Tuki Das
DSC-1D: Introduction to	1. Approaches to International Relations	Tuki Das

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COURSE ASSIGNMENT(CBCS)

International Relations	a) Classical Realism (Hans Morganthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz) b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye) c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank) d) Dependency School (J. Ann Tickner)	
	2. Cold War & Post-Cold War Era a) Second World War & Origins of Cold War b) Phases of Cold War: (I) First Cold War c) Rise and Fall of Detente d) Second Cold War e) End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union f) Post Cold-War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)	Barnali Adak
	1. India's Foreign Policy a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic) b) India's Policy of Non-alignment c) India: An Emerging Power.	Barnali Adak
	DSE-1A: Democracy and Governance 1. Structure and Process of Governance: Indian Model of Democracy, Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behavior, Federalism, The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism, Units of Local Governance (Gramoon Democracy), Political Communication-Nature, Forms and Importance	Barnali Adak
DSE-1B: Understanding Globalization	2. Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy: A. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design B. Institutions of Policy Making a. Regulatory Institutions: SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India, b. Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.	Tuki Das
	3. Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India: Policy Debates over Models of Development in India, Recent trends of Indian Economy in different sectors, E-governance.	Barnali Adak
	1. Globalization a) What is it? b) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions	Barnali Adak
	2. Contemporary World Actors a) United Nations b) World Trade Organisation (WTO) c) Group of 77/Countries(G-77)	Tuki Das
SEC-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	3. Contemporary World Issues a) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, biodiversity, Resource Scarcities) b) Poverty and Inequality c) International Terrorism	Barnali Adak
	Unit-I Legal System in India	Barnali Adak
	Unit-II: Understanding of the Laws Applicable in India	Tuki Das

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SEC-4: Conflict and Peace Building	Unit-III: Access to courts and enforcement of rights	Barnali Adak
	Unit-4: Concepts of Conflict	Barnali Adak
	Unit-II: Dimensions of Conflict	Tuki Das
	Unit-III: Sites of Conflict	Barnali Adak
GE-1: Nationalism in India (Hons & Gen)	Unit-IV: Conflict Resurgence: Skills and Techniques	Tuki Das
	I. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India	Tuki Das
	II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth Century	Barnali Adak
	III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base	Tuki Das
GE-2: Contemporary Political Economy	IV. Social Movements	Barnali Adak
	V. Partition and Independence	Barnali Adak
	I. Approaches to Political Economy	Tuki Das
	II. Capitalist Transformation	Barnali Adak
GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World	III. Issues in Development	Tuki Das
	IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas	Barnali Adak
	I. Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development	Barnali Adak
	II. Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action	Tuki Das
GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts (Hons & Gen)	III. Gandhi's Legacy	Tuki Das
	IV. Gandhi and the Idea of Political	Barnali Adak
	I. The United Nations	Barnali Adak
	II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War	Tuki Das
	III. Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms	Tuki Das

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CHAPTER-4

PROGRAMME OUTCOME & COURSE OUTCOME

B.A. Political Science (Gen)(Under CBCS)

Programme outcome:

Political science is a social science which deals with systems of governance and power and the illustration of political activities, political thought, political behavior and associated with constitutions and law.

The following points are the expected outcomes of the three year B.A. program.

1. Political Science education provides a student, the knowledge of the basic concepts, principles & dynamics of public administration.
2. This course introduces the diverse political systems of the world.
3. Learners can understand the ideological orientation of political science.
4. This course also focuses on the international law, human rights, Women's rights & the rights of minorities.
5. This course helps a student to develop himself as a teacher, administrator, political scientists, lawyers etc.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO)

- 1.This course imparts knowledge about some key concepts of the discipline.
- 2.This course explains the constitutional system and political processes prevalent in India.
- 3.This Course focuses on the study of comparative politics, approaches and methods.
- 4.The programme provides a balanced treatment between the Western and the Indian Political thought and theory .
5. Learners can gain knowledge about the political system around the world.
6. Students can be able to construct logical argument about political phenomenon.

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7. Students can able to know the composition of political institutions and how they operate, how they interact with their environment and how they shape individual and collective behavior.

8. Students can learn fundamentals of Indian government and politics which is important for Indian students and has a job-prospect particularly in civil services and other competitive examinations.

List of Core Courses and Electives.

Core Courses (CC). Credit-6

DSC-1A: Introduction to Political Theory.

DSC-1B: Indian Government and Politics.

DSC-1C: Comparative Government and Politics.

DSC-1D: Introduction to International Relations.

Discipline Specific Courses (DSE). Credit-6

DSE -1A: Themes in Comparative Political Theory

Or

DSE-1A :Democracy and Governance.

DSE -1B: Administration and Public Policy:

Concepts and Theories.

Or

DSE-1B: Understanding Globalization.

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC). Credit-2

SEC-1: Legislative Support.

SEC-2: Public Opinion and Survey Research.

SEC-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

SEC-4: Conflict and Peace Building.

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Generic Electives (GE). Credit-6

(Interdisciplinary for other department)

GE-1:Reading Gandhi.

Or

GE-1:Nationalism in India.

Or

GE-1:Understanding Ambedkar.

GE-2:Human Rights, Gender and Environment.

Or

GE-2: Contemporary Political Economy.

Or

GE-2: United Nations and Global Conflicts.

(Generic Electives for Honours)

GE-1:Nationalism in India.

Or GE-1: Feminism Theory and Practice.

GE-2: Contemporary Political Economy.

Or. GE-2: Governance Issues and Challenges.

GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World.

Or. GE-3: Understanding Ambedkar.

GE-4: Politics of Globalization.

Or. GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts.

DSC-1A(CC-1)Introduction to Political Theory.

Introduction- This course introduces a student to get a basic idea of political science. This course imparts knowledge about some key concepts of discipline. It explains the concepts of Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Gender, Citizenship, Civil society and their interrelationships. It also introduces debates in political theory.

Course content:

- 1.a. what is Politics?
- b. what is Political Theory and what is its relevance?
2. Concepts:
Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Gender Citizenship, Civil society.
3. Debates in Political Theory:
 - a. on what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
 - b. Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?

Outcomes- 1. The understanding of the basic concepts enables the student to delve into the depth of the discipline.

2. Develops the core concepts that guide the theorisation of politics.

3. Constructs how the theory relates to practice.

DSC-1B(CC-2)Indian Government and Politics.

Introduction- Acquaintance of students with the constitution making process, constitutional design of state structures and institutions and their functioning in changing times, along with an interest in their operations in the larger extra constitutional environment.

Course content:

1. Approaches to the study of Indian politics and nature of the state in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian.
2. Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on fundamental rights and directive principles.

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3. Institutional functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and judiciary.
4. Power structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy.
5. Religion and politics: debates on secularism and communalism.
6. Parties and party systems in India.
7. Social movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and women's movement.
8. Strategies of development in India since Independence: Planned economy and Neo-liberalism.

Outcomes: On successful completion of the course students will develop-

1. Explains the specificities of Indian Constitutionalism.
2. Familiarity with the issues concerning constitutional architecture, institutional design and practice of constitutional democracy.
3. Awareness of the ways in which the government/s functions through its various organs at various levels.
4. Understanding of the division of power between various organs of the government.

DSC-1C(CC-3)Comparative Government and Politics.

Introduction: This Course deals with the constitutional structures of different political systems of the world with comparative politics. It focuses on the different types of political system like Authoritarian and Democratic. This course give a brief idea about the total political system of U.K and U.S.A and Canada and China. It introduces the student of different types of electoral systems and party systems.

Course content:

1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis.
2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic.
3. Classifications of political systems:
 - a. Parliamentary and presidential: UK and USA.
 - b. Federal and unitary: Canada and China.

4. Electoral systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems.
5. Party systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems.
6. Contemporary debates on the nature of state: From state centric security to human centric security and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.

Outcomes: 1. This allows students to learn about political systems of different countries and enrich their knowledge.

2. Students will gain knowledge about constitutional systems of different countries of the world.

3. It will prepare students to study diversity of political structures, processes and phenomena within a single framework.

4. It will help students to get ideas about the methods of comparison among different governments and basic issues of various foreign governments.

DSC-1D(CC-4)Introduction to International Relations.

Introduction: This course imparts the theoretical knowledge about the subject matter and tools to understand the international politics. Three predominant schools like Realism, Liberalism, constructivism and Feminism attempts to explain the states behave. Student can able to know about origin and various phases of Cold War, the rise and fall of Detente and Second Cold War. It also analyses the issues behind the collapse of Soviet Union and emerging center of power(European Union, Russia, China and Japan). It helps to identify the determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. Students will also have a detailed idea on the different phases and dynamic nature of Indian Foreign Policy.

Course content:

1. Approaches to International relations
 - a. Classical realism(Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)
 - b. Neo-liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Kohane and Joseph Nye)
 - c. Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)

- d. Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)
- 2. Cold War & Post-Cold War Era
 - a. Second World War & Origins of Cold War.
 - b. Phases of Cold War:
 - i. First Cold War
 - ii. Rise and Fall of Detente
 - iii. Second Cold War
 - iv. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union.
 - c. Post Cold War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)
- 3. India's Foreign Policy
 - a. Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)
 - b. India's Policy of Non-alignment
 - c. India: An Emerging Power.

Outcomes: 1. I.R theory helps to describe how policy makers see the world.

2. Enables the learners to know how the Nation-states serve their national interest through their foreign policies by deploying a variety of tools such as diplomacy, alliance aid and at times war.

3. Familiarises them how the big powers used imperialism and Neo imperialism to fulfill their aspiration of expansionism.

DSE-1A Themes in comparative political Theory

Introduction: Themes in comparative political Theory describes the distinctive features of Indian and western political thought. It briefly explains the themes of Aristotle on citizenship, Locke on rights, Rousseau on inequality, J.S Mill on Liberty and Democracy and Marx and Bakunin on state. Not only this course Explains the Western political thought But also Indian political thought of Kautilya On state, Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj, Ambedkar and Lohia on social Justice, Nehru and Jayprakash on democracy and Pandita Ramabai on patriarchy.

Course content:

1. Distinctive features of Indian and Western Political thought
2. Western Thought: Thinkers and Themes
 - a. Aristotle on Citizenship
 - b. Locke on Rights
 - c. Rousseau on inequality
 - d. J. S. Mill on liberty and democracy
 - e. Marx and Bakunin on State
3. Indian Thought: Thinkers and Themes
 - a. Kautilya on State
 - b. Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj
 - c. Ambedkar and Lohia on Social Justice
 - d. Nehru and Jayprakash Narayan on Democracy
 - e. Pandita Ramabai on Patriarchy.

Outcomes: 1. Students shall acquire deep understanding of the main theories for which the above mentioned political thinkers are best known in the world of political thought/theory.

2. This course gives a very important idea about the Ancient and modern Western political thought and the Ancient and Modern Indian political thought.

3. Students shall also acquire deep understanding of the Different concepts for which the above mentioned Indian political thinkers are best known in the field of Ancient and Modern Indian political thought.

OR

DSE-1A Democracy and Governance.

Introduction- Democracy and Governance deals with the concepts of structure and process of Governance of Indian Model of Democracy. It enables students to know the constitutional design of parliament, party politics, The Supreme Court and Units of Local Governance. It explains the Theory of Judicial Activism, Federalism and Electoral Behaviour of India and also the nature, Arms

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and importance Of political communication. The role and functions of SEBI,TRAI, Competition Commission of India, Chambers of Commerce and industries, Trade unions, Farmers Associations etc are also described in this paper. Recent trends of Indian economy and development and Dynamics of civil society Of India also encourages the student to learn.

Course content:

1. Structure and Process of Governance: Indian Model of Democracy, Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behavior, Federalism, The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism, Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy), Political Communication-Nature, Forms and Importance.
2. Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy:
 - A. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
 - B. Institutions of Policy Making
 - a. Regulatory Institutions: SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India,
 - b. Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.
3. Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India: Policy Debates over Models of Development in India, Recent trends of Liberalisation of Indian Economy in different sectors, E-governance.

Outcomes: Students will develop-

1. Understanding the structure and Process of Governance of Indian model of democracy.
2. Increases the knowledge of ideas, Interests institution in public policy.
3. It helps to know the Contemporary political economy of development in India.
4. From the Dynamics of civil a student, can gain Knowledge about new social movements, role of NGO's and Understanding the political significance of media and Popular culture.

DSE-1B:Administration and public policy:Concepts and theories.

Introduction- This course deals with the concepts and models of public administration. It enables students to learn major approaches to public administration and Administrative theories. The students can learn the concepts and acquire knowledge of Development Administration to New Public Management and its critical perspective in the post globalisation.

Course content:

1. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration.
2. Administrative theories: the Classical theory, scientific management, the human relation theory, and rational decision making.
3. Understanding public policy: concepts and theories, relevance of Policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation.
4. From Development Administration to New public Management, Elements and politics of development administration, the New Public Management paradigm- a critical perspective in the post globalized era.

Outcomes: 1. Students will able to understand the major theories of public administration which helps them to identify the various administrative procedure.

2. Awareness about the evolution and growth of the discipline of public administration.
3. Learning of basic principles and approaches of public administration.

Or

DSE-1B Understanding Globalisation.

Introduction- A student can able to know What is globalisation and its dimensions. It describe the role and functions of contemporary world actors like United Nations, W.T.O and G-77. This course also briefly describes Global environmental issues, Poverty, Inequality and International Terrorism.

Course content:

1. Globalization

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- a. What is it?
- b. Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions.
2. Contemporary World Actors
 - a. United Nations
 - b. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - c. Group of 77 countries (G-77)
3. Contemporary World Issues
 - a. Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)
 - b. Poverty and Inequality
 - c. International Terrorism

Outcomes: 1. Students can gain knowledge of developing economics all over the world and increasing cultural exchanges.

2. This Course can inform that globalisation promotes and increases interactions between different regions and populations around the globe.

3. Understanding the problems related with world population increase and contemporary world issues.

Skill Enhancement Courses.

SEC-1 Legislative Support.

Introduction- This Course deals with-

1. Powers and functions of peoples representatives at different tiers of Governance.
2. Supporting the legislative process and committees.
3. Overview of budget process and
4. How communication and media play its significance role for legislators.

Course content:

1. Powers and functions of people's representatives tiers of governance: Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self government from Zilla Parishads/Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward.

2. Supporting the legislative process: How a bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.
3. Supporting the legislative committees: Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programed and legislation.
4. Reading the budget document: overview of budget process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.
5. Support in media monitoring and communication: Types of media and significance for legislators, Basics of communication in print and electronic media.

Outcomes: 1. It is very informative course which helps a student to get a particular idea about the legislative practices and procedures.

2. Discussion about how laws are adopted through democratic procedures and be clear and concise.

SEC -2 Public Opinion and Survey Research.

Introduction- A Student can learn the definition and characteristics of public opinion. Different debates about its role in democratic political system and uses for opinion poll. How public opinion is measured with surveys and what is Sampling and its details. Describes survey Research and Basic concepts of Quantitative Data Analysis and interpreates polls.

Course content:

1. Introduction to the course: Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll.
2. Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and Sampling: a. What is Sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
b. Sampling error and non-response
c. Types of Sampling: Non random Sampling (quota, purposive and snowball Sampling): random Sampling: simple and stratified
3. Survey Research
a. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of Interview.

b. Questionnaire: Question wording: fairness and clarity.

4. Quantitative Data Analysis

a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis

b. Basic Concepts: co relational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and Inferential Statistics

5. Interpreting polls

Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls

Politics of interpreting polling.

Outcomes: 1. Public Opinion research is an important for government departments and agencies and serves many functions.

2. Plays a key role in assessing the effectiveness of government policies, programs and services.

SEC-3:Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Introduction- This course is a good source to know the different terms of the legal structure of India. Also focuses on the enhancement of skill of ordinary persons to enable them to utilize legal knowledge in life.

Course content:

Unit I

- Outline of the legal system in India
- Systems of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India- criminal and civil courts.
- Writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.
- Role of police and executive in criminal law administration.

Alternate dispute mechanisms such as lok adalats, non-formal mechanism.

Unit II

- Brief Understanding of the laws applicable in India
- Constitution-fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on

public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

- Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction-provision relating to filling an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some Understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws, important offences under the Indian Penal Code, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities of on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Concepts like Burden of proof, presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.
- Personal laws in India: Pluralism and Democracy
- Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws.
- Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women
- Laws relating to consumer rights
- Laws relating to cyber crimes
- Anti-terrorist laws, implications for security and human rights

Unit III

Access to courts and enforcement of rights

- Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System
- Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems.

Outcomes: The programme is so designed to- 1. Acquaint, train and equip students with a reasonable knowledge of the legal system.

2. Motivate the students to understand the principles, concepts and reason.

3. Form own opinion and articulate them in the interest of society at large.

4. Beware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

SEC-4: Conflict and Peace Building

Introduction- This course provides students with an overview of the peace and conflict studies discipline, including key concepts and related theories. This course is designed to familiarize students with the historical back ground of various peace movements, to annalyze principles used to

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resolve conflict and to provide a view of how peace and conflict resolution are being pursued today. The course will also cover extensive understanding of current research and development within the field of peace and conflict studies and perspective of the environment, gender, migration and ethnicity.

Course content

Unit I. Concepts

- a. Understanding Conflict.
- b. Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation
- c. Peace Building

Unit II: Dimensions of Conflict

- a. Ideology
- b. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts
- c. Socio-Cultural Conflicts (Ethnic, Religious, Gender-based)

Unit III Sites of Conflict

- a. Local
- b. Sub-National
- c. International

Unit IV Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques

- a. Negotiations: Trust Building
- b. Mediation: Skill Building: Active listening
- c. Track I, Track II & Multi Track Diplomacy
- d. Gandhian Methods.

Outcomes- 1. It will cover in depth knowledge of conflict analysis conflict resolution, conflict prevention as well as the historical and cultural of organized violence.

2. Peace education aims to enhance eternal values and overall development of the individuals, qualities of love, hope and courage.

Generic Elective (GE) Courses.

(Interdisciplinary for other department) Honours & Pass General.

GE-Nationalism in India

Introduction- The course aims to help Students understand Nationalism in India in the specific historical context of the struggles against colonial rule in India. It looks at nationalism as from different theoretical perspective to emphasize its different dimensions both as a movement and ideology. The course begins by looking at the responses to colonial dominance in the 19th century, and traces the Development of the anti- colonial struggle up to the mid 20th century paying attention to its social composition and different modalities through which nationalist resistance was mobilized and consolidated. It focuses Subsequently, On the events leading to the partition and independence in 1947. In the process the course also tries to focus on the various tensions and contradiction within the discourse on nationalism and its engagement with the questions of caste class gender and gender.

Course content:

- I. Approaches to the study of Nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist.
- II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in Nineteenth century: Major Social and Religious Movements in 19th century
- III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base: a. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and the Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India b. Gandhi and Mass Mobilisation: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement. C. Socialist Alternatives: Congress Socialist, Communists.
- IV. Social Movements
 - a. The Women's Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact
 - b. The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics
 - c. Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements
- V. Partition and Independence
 - a. Communalism in Indian Politics

b. The Two Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition

Outcomes: On successful completion of the course student would be able to:

1. Understand the different theoretical perspective on the emergence and development of Nationalism in India.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the historical Trajectory of the development of Nationalist Movement in India with specific focus on its difference phases.
3. Assembles the contribution of various social movements in the anti colonial struggle.
4. Illustrates an awareness of the history of Partition and the movement of Independence that followed.

GE-Feminism theory and practice

Introduction- Feminism is said to be the movement to end women's oppression. One possible way to understand “women” in this claim is to take it as a sex term. “Women” picks out human female depends on various biological and anatomical features. Historically many feminist have understood “women” differently: not as a sex term, But as a gender term that depends on social and cultural factors. In so doing, They distinguished sex from gender, although most ordinary language users appear to treat the two interchangeably.

Objective: The aim of this course is to introduce feminist theory to the students and to explain them about contemporary debates on Feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course is meant to inculcate feminist perspective in the young minds.

Course content

- I. Approaches to Understanding Patriarchy
 - *Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction, Biologism versus social constructivism
 - * Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism
 - * Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions
- II. History of Feminism

- Origins of Feminism in West: France, Britain and United States of America
- Feminism in the Socialist Countries: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR
- Feminist issues and women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India

III. The Indian Experience

- Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques, Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India. History of Women's struggle in India
- Family in Contemporary India: patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
- Understanding Woman's Work and Labour- Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible-invisible work-Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid Work- Methods of computing women's work, Female headed households.

Outcomes: After completing this course the students will be able to:

1. Acquire the concept of patriarchy and different approaches of feminism.
2. Describes different trajectories of history of feminism as it developed in western socialist and Indian contexts.
3. Make sense of how patriarchy functions within the family.

GE-Contemporary Political Economy.

Introduction- Welcome to an exploration of Contemporary political economy, a dynamic field at the intersection of politics and Economics. In this discussion, we navigate the complexities of modern governance, Economic systems and global interactions. Join as in unravelling The intricate the intricate web of policies, Institutions and socio economic forces that shape the world we live in today.

Course content

- I. Approaches to Political Economy

- Classical Liberalism , Marxism, Welfarism, Neo Liberalism and Gandhian approach
- II. Capitalist transformation
 - a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism
 - b. Globalization: Transnational Corporation , World Trade Organization, Non government Organizations(their role in development)
 - III. Issues in Development
 - (i) Culture: Media and Television
 - (ii) Big dams and Environmental Concerns
 - (iii) Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade
 - (iv) Knowledge systems
 - IV. Globalisation and Development Dilemmas
 - (i) IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty
 - (ii) Gender
 - (iii) Racial and Ethnic problems
 - (iv) Migration

Outcomes: Student will be enabled –

1. Exploring contemporary political economy unveils Insight into How politics and economics intersect today.
2. This understanding helps navigate global dynamics, policy making and societal equity issues, contributing to informed discussions and fostering a sustainable future.

GE-Governance :Issues and Challenges.

Introduction- This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major issues in contemporary times.

It will facilitate understanding of the concept of and practice governance which is essential for student across disciplines.

It simultaneously focuses an environment, administration, development.

Course content

1. Government and governance: concepts

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Role of state in the era of Globalisation

State, Market and civil society

2. Governance and development

Changing dimensions of Development Strengthening democracy through Good Governance

3. Environmental governance

Human environment interaction

Green governance: sustainable Human Development

4. Local governance

Democratic Decentralization

People's participation in Governance

5. Good governance initiatives in India: best practices

Public Service Guarantee Acts

Electronic governance

Citizens charter & Right to Information

Corporate social responsibility

Outcomes: 1. Students will be acquainted with the changing nature of Governance in the era of globalisation.

2. Students will acquire knowledge of some of the most contemporary motive forces of governance.

3. Students become familiar with vigorous introduction to the best practices in India on governance.

GE-Reading Gandhi.

Introduction: Locating Gandhi in a global frame the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications . It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi's Continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

Course content

A) Ways to read a text:

- a. Textual
- b. Contextual

B) Hind Swaraj:

1. Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj.
2. Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought.

C) Gandhi and Modern India.

- a. Nationalism.
- b. Communal Unity
- c. Women's Question
- d. Untouchability.

Or

GE- Gandhi and the Contemporary world

I. Gandhi on modern civilization and ethics of development.

- a. Construction of modern civilization and Alternative Modernity.
- b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan.

II. Gandhian thought: Theory and Action.

- a. Theory of Satyagraha.
- b. Satyagraha in Action.
 - i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
 - ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
 - iii. Social Harmony: 1947 and Communal Unity.

III. Gandhi's Legacy

- a. Tolerance: Anti-Racism Movements (Anti-Apartheid and Martin Luther King)
- b. The Pacifist Movement
- c. Women's Movement
- d. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture

IV. Gandhi and the Idea of Political

- a. Swaraj
- b. Swadeshi.

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Outcomes: 1. After the completion of the course the student learners would be able to draw a link between the life and the work of Gandhi.

2. Explains about the idea of truth and nonviolence.

3. The role of Gandhi on issues like gender, religious conversion, caste and untouchability questions.

4. Understand the idea of Swadeshi and his critique of modern industrial civilization.

GE-Understanding Ambedkar

Introduction: Ambedkar's ideas have left a huge Footprint on our social ,political and legal institutions. Ambedkar powerful critique caste is in the course. As a political actor representing and marginalised minority constituency He provides an important vantage point for viewing the rise of nationalism and decolonization movements in India. Ambedkar's role as the chair of drafting committee of India's constitution and India's first law minister makes his vision of social Justice particularly important to understand.

Course content

I. Introducing Ambedkar

Approach to study Polity, History, Economy Religion and Society

II. Caste and Religion

- a. Caste, Untouchability and Critique of Hindu Social Order
- b. Religion and Conversion

III. Women's Question

- a. Rise and fall of Hindu Women
- b. Hindu code Bill

IV. Political Vision

- a. Nation and Nationalism
- b. Democracy and Citizenship

V. Constitutionalism

- a. Rights and Representations
- b. Constitution as an Instrument of Social Transformation

VI. Economy and class Question

- a. Planning and Development
- b. Land and labor.

Outcomes: 1.Students will gain general familiarity with the life and works of Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar.

- 2. Assess some understanding of Ambedkar critique of caste.
- 3. Get a sense of Ambedkar's position on pre independence politics in India.
- 4. Appreciate Ambedkar's contribution to the making of India constitution.

GE-Politics of Globalization.

Introduction: This course provides the detailed concept of globalisation and it's different approaches. The creation and existence of the international institutions are briefly explained in the course. Issues of globalisation And's character New social movements, how globalisation spreads its effect through state sovereignty and the civil society, it's role in the politics of developing countries and the inevitably of globalisation are content in this course.

Course content

- 1. Concept of Globalisation: Globalisation debate: for and against
- 2. Approaches to understanding Globalisation
 - a.Liberal approach
 - b. Radical approach
- 3. International Institutions/Regimes
 - a. World Bank
 - b. International Monetary Fund
 - c. The World Trade Organisation
- 4. Issues in Globalisation: Alternative Perspective on its nature and character, critical dimensions: economic, political and cultural
- 5. Globalisation and democracy: State, sovereignty and the civil society.
- 6. Globalisation and Politics in developing countries
 - a. Globalisation and social movements
 - b. Globalisation and the demise of Nation State

c. Globalisation and human migration

7. The inevitability of globalisation: Domestic and Global responses

Outcomes: 1. Political globalisation shows declining importance of the nation state and the rise of the other actors on the political scene.

2. Increasing trade between countries.

3. Improving status of under developed countries.

4. Globalisation constructs the cultural relations among the countries.

5. The mixing of people and cultures from all over the world enables the sharing of ideas and lifestyles, creating vibrant cultural diversity.

GE-United Nations and Global conflicts

Introduction: This course provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, And how it has evolved since 1945, especially In terms of dealing with the major global conflicts. The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN's performance auntoy now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.

Course content

I. The United Nations

- a.** An historical Overview of the United Nations
- b.** Principles and Objectives
- c.** Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialized agencies International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO), and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

- d. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
 - e. Millennium Development Goals
- II. **Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War**
 - a. Korean War
 - b. Vietnam War
 - c. Afghanistan War
 - d. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
- III. **Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms**

Outcomes: 1. A student can gain the knowledge of the work of the United Nations impacts people around the world .

2. It can supply the knowledge about the issues relating to peace and security, development and human rights.

3. Also informs about disarmament efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, from conflict prevention to peace keeping and peace building, from disease prevention to the promotion of gender equality.

GE-Human Rights, Gender and Environment.

Introduction- Human Rights introduces the idea and development of human rights. It deals with the role of international organizations such as the United Nations. It also offers the study of Human Rights from the Indian perspective both the legal and institutional framework. This is a highly informative course that mentions very crucial issues related to women and environmental issues.

Course content

- I. **Understanding Social Inequality**
 - Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
 - Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

II. Human Rights

- Human Rights: various meanings
- UN Declarations and Covenants
- Human Rights and Citizenship Rights
- Human Rights and Indian Constitution
- Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Rights Commission
- Human Rights Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
- Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Human Rights Movement in India

III. Gender

- Analysing Structures of Patriarchy
- Gender, Culture and History
- Economic Development and Women
- The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India
- Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India
- Women's Movements in India

IV. Environment

- Environmental and Sustainable Development
- UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after
- Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio-diversity
- Environment Policy in India
- Environmental Movement in India

Outcomes: 1. This course will empower students to stand for the protection and promotion of human rights and contribute to national and international peace.

2. It creates an awareness and understanding about the political role of women.

3. To apply environmental regulations to real life problems.

Bachelor of Arts in Humanities/Social Science with Political Science
(under CCFUP,2023)

Major-A1/B1: Introduction to Political Theory.

Introduction: This course introduces a theoretical concept of the subject matter. It is a study and analysis of political ideas, concepts and principles which shape and guide political systems and societies. Political Theory explores the nature of equality, Liberty, rights, justice, democracy and other fundamental political values.

Outcomes: 1. Students can able to understand the nature and scope of political Theory and its significance.

2. They can evaluate the theories of origin of the state.

3. They can able to construct how the theory relates to practice.

4. The understanding of the basic concepts enables the student to delve into the depth of the discipline.

Minor-1/C1 & Major-A2/B2: Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India.

Introduction: The course aims to help Students understand Nationalism in India in the specific historical context of the struggles against colonial rule in India. It looks at nationalism as from different theoretical perspective to emphasize its different dimensions both as a movement and ideology. The course begins by looking at the responses to colonial dominance in the 19th century, and traces the Development of the anti- colonial struggle up to the mid 20th century paying attention to its social composition and different modalities through which nationalist resistance was mobilized and consolidated. It focuses Subsequently, On the events leading to the partition and independence in 1947. In the process the course also tries to focuses on the various tensions and contradiction within the discourse on nationalism and its engagement with the questions of caste class gender and gender.

Outcomes: On successful completion of the course student would be able to:

1. Understand the different theoretical perspective on the emergence and development of Nationalism in India.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the historical Trajectory of the development of Nationalist Movement in India with specific focus on its difference phases.
3. Assembles the contribution of various social movements in the anti colonial struggle.
4. Illustrates an awareness of the history of Partition and the movement of Independence that followed.

SEC-1: Panchayati Raj Management System.

Introduction: Panchayati Raj is the oldest system of local government in Indian subcontinent. Indian national government in 1992 by 73rd Amendment Act improve the local self governance. Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier structure for rural development. The basic idea of the Panchayati system came from the principles and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

Outcomes: 1. Students can able to explain the features and functions of local government at village, block and district levels.

2. It helps to understand the decentralization and devolution of powers.

3. It provides representation to marginalised groups in society like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Women.

4. Student can gain knowledge about the development Agencies and planning committees, working of the Panchayati Raj bureaucracy and the implementation of various programmes and political linkages.

Major-A3/B3: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective.

Introduction: Human rights in a comparative perspective involves studying and analyzing how different countries and legal systems interpret, implement, and uphold human rights principles. This includes examining how these rights are enshrined in national constitutions, laws, and policies, and how they are protected in practice. It also considers how different cultures, histories, and political contexts influence the understanding and application of human rights.

Outcomes:

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- 1) Students will gain knowledge of fundamental human rights principles, such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and freedom from discrimination.
- 2) **Students** will develop an awareness of the significance of human rights in promoting social justice, equality, and the dignity of all individuals.
- 3) Students will learn to critically examine the various dimensions of human rights, including civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, and the rights of specific groups.
- 4) Students will explore the role of international organizations like the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as international treaties and mechanisms for protecting human rights.

Minor -C2/2: Gender Studies

Introduction

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field that explores the social, cultural, and political aspects of gender and its impact on individuals and society. It examines how gender shapes our experiences, social structures, and cultural expressions, often in conjunction with other identities like race, ethnicity, and sexuality. The field challenges traditional notions of gender and explores the complexities of gender identity and representation.

Outcomes

- 1: Students will learn to define and evaluate gender as a social construct, recognizing its impact on individual behavior and societal expectations.
- 2: Students will analyze how gender intersects with other aspects of identity, such as race, class, sexuality, and disability, to understand the complexities of power and oppression.
- 3: Students will gain familiarity with and apply various feminist theoretical approaches to analyze social issues and policies.
- 4: Students will develop critical thinking skills to analyze gendered representations in media, culture, and social interactions.

SEC-2: Media and Politics

Introduction:

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The media plays a significant role in politics by shaping public opinion, influencing policy-making, and providing a platform for political discourse. It can be viewed as an enabler of democracy, facilitating voter education and political participation. However, it also raises concerns about potential manipulation and bias.

Outcomes:

- 1: Students learn how the media disseminates information, shapes public opinion, and frames political issues.
- 2: They explore how media is used in elections, including advertising, debates, and coverage of candidates.
- 3: Students examine how media influences policy decisions, public debates, and government actions.
- 4: They analyze the potential for media to empower citizens and the risks of media bias or manipulation.

SEC-3: Legal Literacy and Awareness.

Introduction- This course is a good source to know the different terms of the legal structure of India. Also focuses on the enhancement of skill of ordinary persons to enable them to utilize legal knowledge in life.

Outcomes: The programme is so designed to-

1. Acquaint, train and equip students with a reasonable knowledge of the legal system.

2. Motivate the students to understand the principles, concepts and reason.
3. Form own opinion and articulate them in the interest of society at large.
4. Beware of duties to explore opportunities and challenges for different sections of people in India.

CHAPTER-5

PROJECT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT

SEC: SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

Department of Political Science

Project Supervision Report

Academic Session: 2023–2024

Supervisor: *Ms. Barnali Adak, SACT-II*

PROJECT (SEC-1): LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Semester: I

Multidisciplinary Project :: 2023

SL. No.	Name of the Student	Registration No. (with Year)	Title of the Project	Supervisor
1	Sharabani Samanta	VU231040301	Local Self Government	Barnali Adak
2	Sk. Sahil	VU231040313	Local Self Government	Barnali Adak
3	Sudipta Mukherjee	VU231040331	Local Self Government	Barnali Adak

PROJECT (SEC-2): MEDIA AND POLITICS

Semester: II

Multidisciplinary Project :: 2024

SL. No.	Name of the Student	Registration No. (with Year)	Title of the Project	Supervisor
1	Joyita Manna	VU231040199	Media and Politics	Barnali Adak
2	Sneha Mondal	VU231040317	Media and Politics	Barnali Adak

Remarks:

All the listed students have successfully undertaken their respective multidisciplinary project work

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under the supervision of Ms. Barnali Adak for the academic session 2023–2024. The topics are relevant to the curriculum and were completed within the given academic timeline.



SEC-2 SNAPSOTS OF APPOINTMENT AND CERTIFICATE OF THE EXTERNAL



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CHAPTER-6

Teaching-Learning Methods: Department of Political Science

1. Overview

The Department of Political Science combines traditional and modern pedagogical approaches to enrich the teaching-learning process. Despite infrastructural limitations—especially regarding ICT access—it continues to innovate within its capacity to ensure meaningful student engagement and academic excellence.

2. Teaching Methods: A Comparative Table

Method Type	Description	Purpose	Tools/Resources Used
Traditional Methods			
Lecture Method	Instructor-led explanations of key concepts and theories	Core content delivery	White board, Marker
Interactive Discussion	Question-Answer sessions, debates, student feedback during classes	Enhancing comprehension, critical thinking	Oral engagement, Discussion Circles
Textbook-based Learning	Guided study using prescribed texts and reference books	Foundation building and exam preparation	University-prescribed textbooks, Library resources
Written Assignments	Home assignments and topic-based written tasks	Enhancing writing, understanding, evaluation	Pen-paper submissions, Hardcopy feedback
Modern / Digital Methods			
PowerPoint Presentations	Conceptual and visual explanation via slides	Visual engagement, clarity of complex topics	Laptops, Projectors (when available), PPTs
Online Resources	Use of digital documents, e-books, academic websites	Broadening resource access	PDFs
WhatsApp / Telegram Groups	Sharing study materials, notices, and quick updates	Continuous academic communication	Mobile Apps

3. Constraints and Adaptive Strategies

Constraint	Impact	Adaptive Strategy
Limited ICT Infrastructure	Reduces scope of online classes and digital tools	Use of mobile phones, shared devices, printed notes
Insufficient Classrooms	Limits simultaneous classes or ICT integration	Staggered schedules, mixed group interactions
Budget Constraints	Limits purchase of software/equipment	Use of free/open-source educational resources

4. Future Plans (Subject to Resource Availability)

Proposed Initiative	Expected Benefit
Establishment of Smart Classrooms	Enhanced digital learning and visual teaching
Subscription to Online Journals	Access to up-to-date research and readings
Full-scale LMS implementation (e.g., Moodle)	Structured digital learning environment
Faculty ICT Training Workshops	Better integration of technology in pedagogy

5. Conclusion

Despite infrastructural limitations, the Department of Political Science remains committed to delivering a student-centered learning experience. By combining traditional pedagogical practices with selective use of digital tools, the department ensures academic rigor, engagement, and adaptability in a changing educational environment.

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

CHAPTER-7

ADD-ON COURSE

Academic Years Covered: 2018–2019, 2021–2022, 2022–2023

Overview

The Department of Political Science has actively organized certificate and value-added courses to enrich students' academic exposure beyond the standard curriculum. These courses aimed to enhance practical knowledge and analytical skills in governance and politics, aligning with the contemporary socio-political landscape.

Details of Courses Offered

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

Year 1 (2018–2019)

Course Title: Local Self Government

Objective:

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the structure, functions, and significance of local self-government institutions in India, enabling them to critically analyze grassroots-level democracy and its role in participatory governance.

Course Code: POL. SC. - 01 / L.S.G.

Duration: 34 Hours

Period: 14.11.2018 to 20.12.2018

Students Enrolled: 126

Students Completed: 98

Year 4 (2021–2022)

Course Title: Constitution of India

Objective:

To familiarize students with the fundamental principles, structure, and features of the Indian Constitution, fostering a deeper appreciation of constitutional values, rights and duties, and the functioning of democratic institutions in India.

Course Code: POL. SC. - 02 / C.I.

Duration: 31 Hours

Period: 22.11.2021 to 24.12.2021

Students Enrolled: 70

Students Completed: 58

Year 5 (2022–2023)

1. COURSE-1

Course Title: Constitution of India

Course Code: POL. SC. - 02 / C.I.

Duration: 32 Hours

Period: 14.11.2022 to 20.12.2022

Students Enrolled: 49

Students Completed: 39

2. COURSE-2

Course Title: Gender & Politics

Objective:

To introduce students to the intersections between gender and political processes, enhancing their awareness of gender-based inequalities and empowering them to evaluate political participation, representation, and policy through a gendered lens.

Course Code: POL. SC. - 03 / G.P.

Duration: 30 Hours

Period: 17.04.2023 to 25.05.2023

Students Enrolled: 17

Students Completed: 13

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

- ❖ The department has consistently introduced relevant and socially significant topics such as *Local Governance*, *Constitutional Literacy*, and *Gender & Politics*.
- ❖ High enrollment and completion rates reflect student interest and the department's effective delivery.

The most popular course was **Local Self Government (2018–2019)** with **126 enrollees** and **98 completions**.

The **Gender & Politics** course in 2022–2023 shows a focused but important engagement with contemporary issues, though with lower enrollment.

Conclusion

These courses serve as a testament to the department's commitment to academic enhancement and multidisciplinary integration. Through these value-added initiatives, students gain deeper insights into the political and constitutional framework of India, equipping them with critical thinking skills and civic awareness.

ADD-ON COURSES: FINDINGS

Department of Political Science

Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya

(Based on data from 2018–2019, 2021–2022, 2022–2023)

1. Local Self Government (2018–2019)

-
- Successfully enrolled **126 students**, with **98 students** completing the course.
- Created foundational awareness of the Panchayati Raj System and urban local bodies.
- Helped students relate theoretical knowledge to real-world applications through local case studies and field-oriented discussions.
- Many students applied this understanding in their **semester projects and competitive examinations**.
-

2. Constitution of India (2021–2022 & 2022–2023)

- Offered across two academic sessions with a total of **119 enrolled students** and **97 successful completions**.
 - Enhanced students' understanding of fundamental rights, duties, and constitutional mechanisms.
 - Helped students develop **civic literacy and legal awareness**, relevant to various administrative and public service careers.
 - Supported interdisciplinary learning by linking the Constitution to disciplines like History, Law, and Sociology.
-

3. Gender & Politics (2022–2023)

- Though a small batch (**17 enrolled, 13 completed**), the course successfully addressed contemporary gender issues in political discourse.
 - Promoted **critical thinking and gender sensitivity** among students.
 - Encouraged female students to actively engage in discussions about representation, equality, and leadership.
 - Several students integrated this knowledge into their **term papers and presentations**, reflecting applied understanding.
-

Overall Departmental Achievements

- **High course completion rates** (over 75% across all years) demonstrate student commitment and effective course delivery.
- The courses contributed to the **enhancement of employability skills**, particularly in the fields of administration, governance, and social services.
- Strengthened the department's profile by incorporating **value-added and interdisciplinary education**.
- Fostered a **culture of academic curiosity and civic responsibility** among students.

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

POLICY DOCUMENT = 2021-22

Add on Course Title: Constitution of India.

Course Code: Pol.Sc - 02/CI

Organized by : Department of Political Science.

Objectives of the Course –

- i) The course will help the students to realise the significance of the Constitution of India.
- ii) This course can help them to understand the basic concepts of the Indian Constitution.
- iii) They can be able to identify the importance of fundamental rights as well as fundamental duties.
- iv) The main objectives of the Indian Constitution are sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy and Republic as well as Justice, Liberty and Fraternity.

Course Fees : Free

Duration of the Course: 32 hours

Mode: Blended

Attendance : The Students with less than 75% attendance will not be accessed for the add on Course.

NOTICE

All the Student of 5th sem English (Hons) & Bengali (Hons) in session 2021-2022 are hereby informed that an Add-On Course on the title **"Constitution of India"** on and from 22.11.2021. So all the students are advised to take part in this course.

The student are also to be directed to enroll their names to the course CO- Ordinator (Add On) Department of Political Science on or before 20.11.2021. Under signed content are attached here.

- 1.Course Brochure
- 2.Admission From

Barnali Adak
As instruction

Teacher-in-charge,
Chaipat Sahitya Pradip

NOTICE

All the students of the 5th semester (Beng & Eng) Hons are hereby informed that provided Extra curricular subject based skill enhancement Add on course (22/11/21-24/12/21) will be assessed through the examination. Therefore an examination will be conducted on 12/02/22 in Room no-7 at 3.00pm-5.00pm.

It is mandatory to all to take part in this evaluation process.

Convener
H.O.D. Barnali Adak
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Chaipat Sahitya Pradip
Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya
Chapel - Durgam - Paschim Medinipur

Samples of Documents for ADD-ON Course

Add on Course
2021-22
Course Title - Constitution of India
Department of Political Science,
Course Code - Pol.Sc - 02/CI

Time- 2 hours Full Marks - 50

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

A) Answer any ten questions below. 2x10=20

- 1) Why is November 26, 1949 important?
- 2) How many articles and how many schedules were there in the original constitution of India?
- 3) What changes were made in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment?
- 4) What do you mean by fundamental rights?
- 5) Mention any two fundamental duties of Indian citizens.
- 6) In what and what are directive principles?
- 7) How is the electoral body formed to elect the President of India?
- 8) What is "Kitchen Cabinet"?
- 9) How and by whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?
- 10) Governor of the state is nominated by whom and for how many years?
- 11) By what method can amendment of fundamental rights clauses be done?

3	Pratik	2.5	3.2	64%	B
4	Pratik	2.5	3.1	62%	B
5	Pratik	2.5	3.0	60%	B
6	Pratik	2.4	1.6	22%	B
7	Pratik	2.4	3.6	72%	B
8	Pratik	2.4	3.7	74%	B
9	Pratik	2.4	3.5	70%	B
10	Pratik	2.4	3.3	66%	B
11	Pratik	2.4	3.2	64%	B
12	Pratik	1.8	X	X	X
13	Pratik	2.6	3.0	60%	B
14	Pratik	2.5	3.3	66%	B
15	Pratik	2.4	3.5	70%	B
16	Pratik	2.5	3.6	72%	B
17	Pratik	1.8	X	X	X
18	Pratik	2.6	3.7	74%	B
19	Pratik	2.6	3.8	76%	B
20	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
21	Pratik	2.4	1.8	36%	B
22	Pratik	2.5	3.5	70%	B
23	Pratik	2.5	3.4	68%	B
24	Pratik	1.7	X	X	X

28	Pratik	1.8	X	X	X
29	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
30	Pratik	2.5	3.7	74%	B
31	Pratik	2.4	3.8	76%	B
32	Pratik	2.4	3.8	76%	B
33	Pratik	2.6	3.2	64%	B
34	Pratik	2.5	3.2	64%	B
35	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
36	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
37	Pratik	2.4	3.4	68%	B
38	Pratik	2.4	1.7	29%	B
39	Pratik	2.5	2.9	58%	B
40	Pratik	2.6	2.9	58%	B
41	Pratik	2.4	3.0	60%	B
42	Pratik	2.4	3.6	72%	B
43	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
44	Pratik	2.5	3.7	74%	B
45	Pratik	2.5	3.8	76%	B
46	Pratik	2.6	3.8	76%	B
47	Pratik	2.5	3.8	76%	B
48	Pratik	1.7	X	X	X

54	Pratik	2.4	3.6	72%	B
55	Pratik	1.8	X	X	X
56	Pratik	2.5	3.8	76%	B
57	Pratik	2.5	3.7	74%	B
58	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
59	Pratik	2.5	3.2	64%	B
60	Pratik	2.6	3.3	66%	B
61	Pratik	2.4	3.5	70%	B
62	Pratik	2.4	1.8	36%	B
63	Pratik	2.6	3.8	76%	B
64	Pratik	2.5	3.7	74%	B
65	Pratik	2.5	3.2	64%	B
66	Pratik	2.6	3.6	72%	B
67	Pratik	1.7	X	X	X
68	Pratik	2.6	3.4	68%	B
69	Pratik	2.5	3.4	68%	B
70	Pratik	2.5	3.5	70%	B

Snapshots of ADD-ON Questions and Attendance

Department of Political Science



Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA Chaipat, Paschim Medinipur E-mail-chaipatspbmd@rediffmail.com						
POLICY DOCUMENT = 2021-22						
Add on Course Title: Constitution of India.						
Course Code: Pol.Sc – 02/CI						
Organized by : Department of Political Science.						
Objectives of the Course – i) The course will help the students to realise the significance of the Constitution of India.						
ii) This course can help them to understand the basic concepts of the Indian Constitution.						
iii) They can be able to identify the importance of fundamental rights as well as fundamental duties.						
iv) The main objectives of the Indian Constitution are sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy and Republic as well as Justice, Liberty and fraternity.						
Course Fees : Free						
Duration of the Course: 32 hours						
Mode: Blended						
Attendance : The Students with less than 75% attendance will not be accessed for the add on Course.						
Signature of H.O.D. DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA Chaipat, Paschim Medinipur						
Signature of Teacher-in-charge, Saheed Pradyot Bhattacharya Mahavidyalaya						
Evaluation Total Marks – 50 Mode of Examination – offline Pass Marks/Percentage – 40%						
Grading Scale						
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>80 - 100</td></tr><tr><td>60 - 79</td></tr><tr><td>40 - 59</td></tr><tr><td>Bellow 40</td></tr></tbody></table>		Percentage	80 - 100	60 - 79	40 - 59	Bellow 40
Percentage						
80 - 100						
60 - 79						
40 - 59						
Bellow 40						

Sample of ADD-ON Policy Document

Department of Political Science

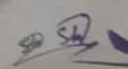
Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)


 **Sample of ADD-ON Certificate** 
Estd. - 2007 **CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA**
Vill.+ P.O. – Chaipat, Dist. – Paschim Medinipur, Pin. – 721148
(Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

Participation Certificate
on
Add On Course : Constitution of India

This is to certify that **Mita Das** has participated in certificate Course : **Constitution of India** which was held on & from 22.11.2021-24.12.2021 organized by Department of Political Science.

Barnali Adak
Course coordinator

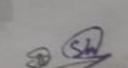

Teacher-in-Charge

 **CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA**
Estd. - 2007
Vill.+ P.O. – Chaipat, Dist. – Paschim Medinipur, Pin. – 721148
(Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

Participation Certificate
on
Add On Course : Constitution of India

This is to certify that **Piu Adhikari** has participated in certificate Course : **Constitution of India** which was held on & from 22.11.2021-24.12.2021 organized by Department of Political Science.

Barnali Adak
Course coordinator


Teacher-in-Charge

Teacher-in-charge.

CHAPTER-8

Internal Assessment

In alignment with university guidelines, the Internal Assessment forms a formal component of the student's final evaluation.

1. Components of IA:

Mid-Semester Exam: Conducted on campus based on units taught in the first half of the semester.

Written Assignment: A structured, topic-specific assignment for each course paper.

Class Participation: Marks allotted based on attendance and involvement in academic activities.

2. Mark Distribution:

Total IA Marks: **20% of the total paper**

○

Mid-Semester Test – 10 Marks

Assignment – 5 Marks

Attendance/Class Participation – 5 Marks

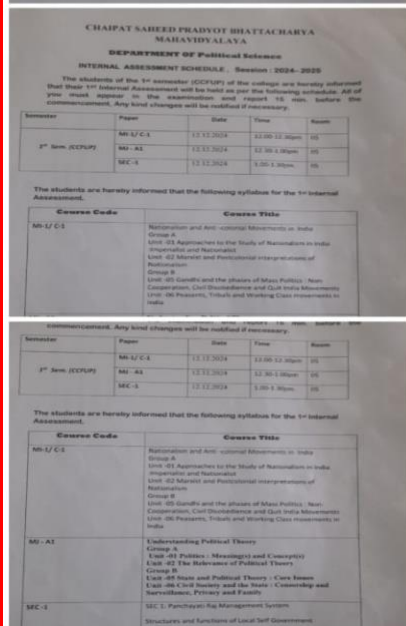
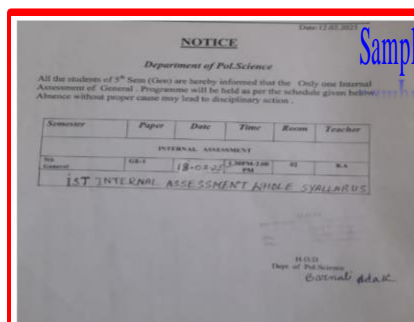
3. Submission & Review:

Marks are compiled and submitted to the university/college exam committee.

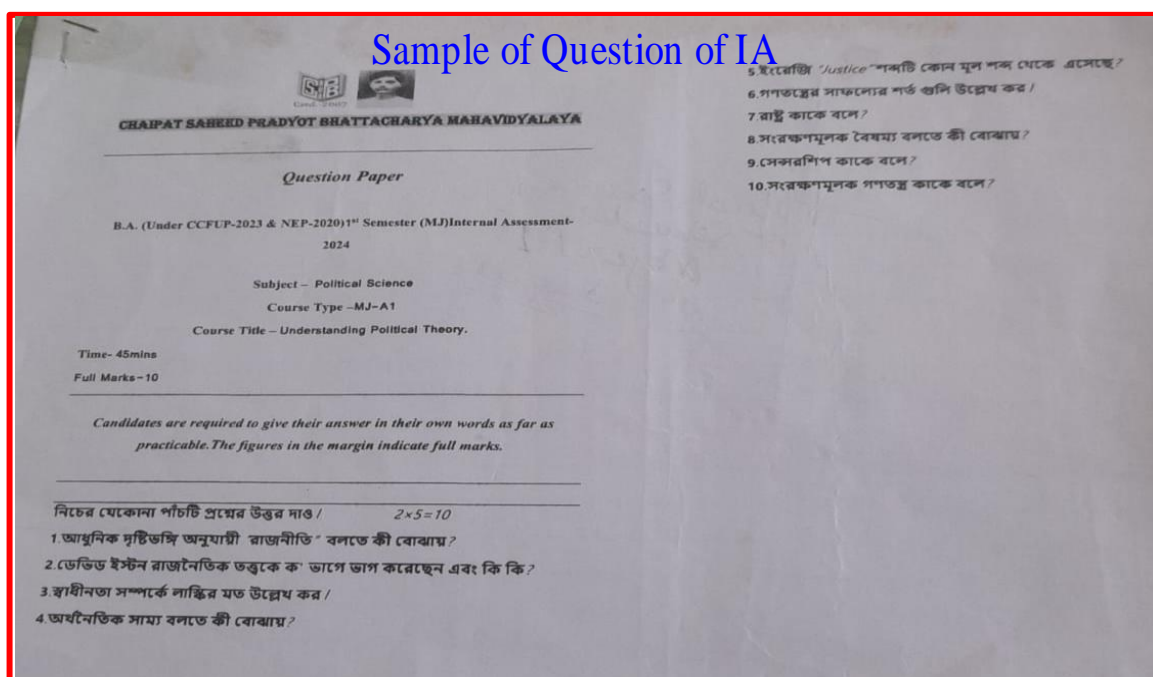
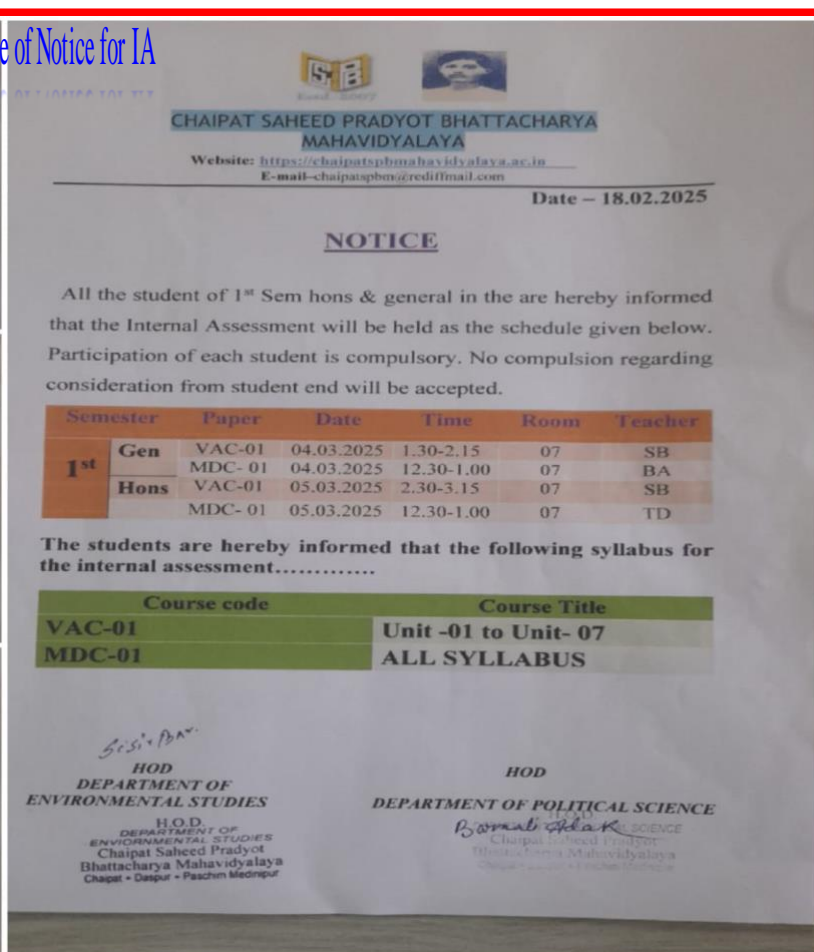
Records are preserved in the department for future reference and audit.

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)



Sample of Notice for IA



Internal Assessment Schedule

From 2018-2019 to 2022-2023

Subject: Political Science

Academic Year	SEM/ Year	Hons. Course/ General Course	Internal Assessment (1 st /2 nd)	Course Code/Title	Question Setter	Examiner	Date & Time
2018-19	2 nd year	General/ Hons	1st	2 nd Paper Modern Governments	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	30/03/19 12.30p.m
	2 nd year	General/ <u>Hons</u>	1st	3 rd paper Indian Government	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	29/03/19 12.30p.m
	3 rd year	General	1st	4th Paper Contemporary India: Political and Administrative Issues.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	30/01/19 11.30a.m
	1 st Sem	General	1st	DSC-1A Introduction to Political Theory	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/12/18 11.30a.m
	1 st Sem	Hons	1st	GE-1 Nationalism in India	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/12/18 12.30p.m
	2 nd Sem	General	1st	DSC-1B Indian Government and Politics	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	22/05/19 11.30a.m
	2 nd Sem	Hons	1st	GE-2 Contemporary political economy	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	22/05/19 1.30p.m
2019-20	3 rd year	General	1st	4th Paper Contemporary India: Political and	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	25/02/20 12.30p.m

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

				Administrative Issues.			
	3rd Sem	General	1st	DSC-1C Comparative Government and Politics	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	25/09/19 11.30a.m
	3rd Sem	Hons	1st	GE-3 Gandhi and the Contemporary World.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	26/09/19 12.30p.m
	1st Sem	General	1st	DSC-1A Introduction to Political Theory	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	27/09/19 12.30p.m
	1st Sem	Hons	1st	GE-1 Nationalism in India	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	27/09/19 1.30p.m
	4th Sem	General	1st	DSC-1D Introduction to International Relations.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	3/12/20 1.00p.m
	4th Sem	Hons	1st	GE-4 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	1/12/20 11.00a.m
	2nd Sem	General	1st	DSC-1B Indian Government and Politics.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	1/12/20 12.00p.m
	2nd Sem	Hons	1st	GE-2 Contemporary Political Economy.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	2/12/20 11.00a.m
2020-21	5th Sem	General	1st	DSE-1A Democracy and governance	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	16/03/21 12.30p.m
	5th	General	1st	SEC-3 Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	16/03/21 1.00p.m
	5th	General	1st	GE-1	Barnali	Barnali	17/03/21

Department of Political Science

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				Nationalism in India	Adak	Adak	12.30p.m
	3rd	General	1st	DSC-1C Comparative Government and Politics	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	03/03/21 12.30p.m
	3rd	Hons	1st	GE-3 Gandhi and the Contemporary World	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	04/03/21 1.30p.m
	1st	General	1st	DSC-1A Introduction to Political Theory.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	16/06/21 11.30a.m
	1st	Hons	1st	GE-1 Nationalism in India.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	16/06/21 1.30p.m
	6th	General	1st	DSE-1B Understanding Globalization	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	06/07/21 1.30p.m
	6th	General	1st	SEC-4 Conflict and Peace Building.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/07/21 2.00p.m
	6th	General	1st	GE-2 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	07/07/21 1.30p.m
	4th	General	1st	DSC-1D Introduction to International Relations.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	07/07/21 11.30a.m
	4th	Hons	1st	GE-4 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/07/21 12.30p.m
	2nd	General	1st	DSC-1B Indian Government and Politics.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	07/07/21 2.30p.m
	2nd	Hons	1st	GE-2 Contemporary Political	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/07/21 11.30a.m

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

				Economy.			
2021-22	5th Sem	General	1st	DSE-1A Democracy and Governance.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	21/12/21 12.30p.m
	5th Sem	General	1st	SEC-3 Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	21/12/21 1.00p.m
	5th Sem	General	1st	GE-1 Nationalism in India.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	22/12/21 1.30p.m
	3rd Sem	General	1st	DSC-1C Comparative Government and Politics.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	04/03/21 12.30p.m
	3rd Sem	Hons	1st	GE-3 Gandhi and the Contemporary World.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	04/03/21 1.30p.m
	1st Sem	General	1st	DSC-1A Introduction to Political Theory	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/01/22 11.30a.m
	1st Sem	Hons	1st	GE-1 Nationalism in India.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/01/22 12.30p.m
	6th Sem	General	1st	DSE-1B Understanding Globalization.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/06/22 11.30a.m
	6th Sem	General	1st	SEC-4 Conflict and Peace Building.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/06/22 12.00p.m
	6th Sem	General	1st	GE-2 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	08/06/22 1.30p.m
	4th Sem	General	1st	DSC-1D Introduction to International Relations.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	10/06/22 12.30p.m

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

	4 th Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-4 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	10/06/22 11.30a.m
	2 nd Sem	General	1 st	DSC-1B Indian Government and Politics.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	06/07/22 11.30a.m
	2 nd Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-2 Contemporary Political Economy.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	06/07/22 1.30p.m
2022-23	5 th Sem	General	1 st	DSE-1A Democracy and Governance.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	20/12/22 1.30p.m
	5 th Sem	General	1 st	SEC-3 Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	20/12/22 2.00p.m
	5 th Sem	General	1 st	GE-1 Nationalism in India.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	21/12/22 11.30a.m
	3 rd Sem	General	1 st	DSC-1C Comparative Government and Politics.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	10/01/23 12.30p.m
	3 rd Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-3 Gandhi and the Contemporary World.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	10/01/23 1.30p.m
	1 st Sem	General	1 st	DSC-1A Introduction to Political Theory.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	30/01/23 1.00p.m
	1 st Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-1 Nationalism in India.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	30/01/23 11.30a.m
	6 th Sem	General	1 st	DSE-1B Understanding Globalization.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/06/23 12.30p.m

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

	6 th Sem	General	1 st	SEC-4 Conflict and Peace Building.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/06/23 1.00p.m
	6 th Sem	General	1 st	GE-2 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	08/06/23 1.30p.m
	4 th Sem	General	1 st	DSC-1D Introduction to International Relations.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/07/23 12.30p.m
	4 th Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-4 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/07/23 11.30a.m
	2 nd Sem	General	1 st	DSC-1B Indian Government and Politics.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	28/07/23 1.30p.m
	2 nd Sem	Hons	1 st	GE-2 Contemporary Political Economy.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	28/07/23 11.30a.m

**Internal
Assessment
Schedule
From
2023-
2024 to
2025**

4-2025

Subject: Political Science

Academic Year	SEM/ Year	Hons. Course/ General Course	Internal Assessment (1 st /2 nd)	Subject	Course Code/Title	Question Setter	Examiner	Date & Time
2023-24	5 th Sem	General Course	1 st	Political Science	GE-1 Nationalism in India	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	03/01/24 11.30am
		General Course	1 st	Political Science	DSE-1A/2A Democracy and Governance	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	03/01/24 11.30am

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

		General Course	1 st	Political Science	SEC-3 Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	03/01/24 12pm
	3 rd Sem	Hons Course	1 st	Political Science	GE-3 Gandhi and the Contemporary World	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	17/01/24 12.30pm
	1 st Sem	General Course	1 st	Political Science	MJ-A1 Introduction to Political Theory	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	02/02/24 1.30pm
		General Course	1 st	Political Science	SEC-1 Panchayati Raj Management System	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	09/04/24 12.30pm
		Hons/General Course	1 st	Political Science	MI-C1/1 Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India.	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	01/02/24 11.30am
		General Course	1 st		MDC-1 Indian Constitution			31/01/24 12.30pm
		Hons Course	1 st		MDC-1 Indian Constitution			01/02/24 2.30pm
	6 th Sem	General Course	1 st	Political Science	DSE-1B/2B Understanding Globalization	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	12/06/24 11.30am
		General Course	1 st	Political Science	SEC-4 Conflict and Peace Building	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	12/06/24 12.00pm
		General Course	1 st	Political Science	GE-2 United Nations and Global Conflicts.	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	12/06/24 11.30am
	4 th Sem	Hons Course	1 st	Political Science	GE-4 United Nations and Global Conflicts	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	26/06/24 12.30pm
	2 nd Sem	General Course	1 st	Political Science	MJ-B1 Introduction to Political Theory- C1/2	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/10/24 11.30am
		General Course	1 st	Political Science	SEC-2 Media and Politics	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/10/24 12.00pm
		Hons/General Course	1 st	Political Science	Gender Studies	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	05/10/24 11.30am
2024-25	1 st Sem	Hons/General course	1 st	Political Science	MI-C1/1 Nationalism and Anti-Colonial	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	12/12/24

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					Movements in India			12.00pm
			2nd	Political Science	MI-C1/1 Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	06/03/25 11.30am
		General Course	1st	Common Course	MDC-1 Indian Constitution	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	04/03/25 12.30pm
		Hons Course	1st	Common Course	MDC-1 Indian Constitution	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	05/03/25 12.30pm
	3rd Sem	General Course	1st	Political Science	MI-C3/3 Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/03/25 1.30pm
		General Course	1st	Political Science	SEC-3: Legal Literacy and Awareness	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/03/25 2.30pm
		General Course	1st	Political Science	MJ-A2 Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/03/25 12.30pm
		General Course	1st	Political Science	MJ-A3 Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	19/03/25 1.00pm
		Hons/General course	1st	Common Course	MDC-C Governance and Public Policy	Tuki Das	Tuki Das	21/03/25 11.30am
	5th Sem	General Course	1st	Political Science	GE-1 Nationalism in India	Barnali Adak	Barnali Adak	18/02/25 1.30pm

CHAPTER-9

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (UNDER CBCS PATTERN)

Dimension	Course Code with Title	Credit	Description
<i>Professional Ethics</i>			
<i>Gender Sensitization</i>	<i>DSC-1A: Introduction to Political Theory</i>	6	In the history of human society male dominance and gender inequality were created or emerged artificially with the disappearance of matriarchal society. This led to the emergence of gender Politics. Economic disparity and discriminatory system in distribution of wealth in one of the manifestations of gender politics. A movement with serious consciousness against this deprivation of women has recently developed in the developed countries of the world. In context of this movement gender and politics have gained importance and was spread
	DSC-1B: Indian Government and Politics.	6	

	DSC-1D: Introduction to International Relations.	6	<p>out in a high range.</p> <p>Women are considered as the preserver of nature from the ancient time in this country. Because of her simple nature, a women is very enthusiastic about saving the environment. Therefore, all women play an important role in preserving the diversity of the world directly or indirectly. In India Women played an important role in Chipko and Silent Valley movement. We are assigning this context to the students as this movement is centered on women.</p> <p>J. Ann. Tickner is an Anglo-American Feminist International relations theorist. Tickner explores the ways in which the world economy has differentially rewarded men and women and re-examines the gender implications of modern mankind's domination over nature. Tickner's review of gender differences in political, military, economic and ecological relations offers a new view of the insecurities faced by women and men in world politics.</p>
	GE-1: Nationalism in India.	6	<p>This course highlights on the role of women in Indian Freedom Struggle. Generally, women's contribution is neglected or not properly acknowledged. As a result, social historians struggle to inscribe how pivotal their contribution was. These obliteration comes from the false assumption that freedom struggle does not affect the women directly. However, the course is designed to inform the students that as such struggles include the various spheres of the society and class, women should be considered 'unimportant' as they cannot keep themselves 'aloof'.</p>
	GE-2: Contemporary Political Economy.	6	<p>Indian women, in this period, did not keep themselves engaged in chores or under the veils. A significant number of women engaged directly</p>
	GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World.	6	

		<p>into the struggle and even took arms. They joined ‘swadeshi movement’ and encouraged their relatives and local people to avoid European goods and to grow taste in khadi, desi salt etc items which were the emblem of ‘desiness’. Students are acquainted with the involvement and sacrifice of women leaders like Kalpana Dutta, Kamala Das Gupta, Sarala Raichudhury, Vikaji Kama and other who showed courage to dismantle the gender stereotypes and participated in Indian Freedom struggle.</p> <p>This course highlights how Globalization effects the Gender Issues in all parts of the world. Women and men are unequally placed at many different levels of social organization. The impact of globalization on women and gender relations is neglected nationally and internationally. Globally, women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education, greater health and safety risks and less political representation. Therefore, no country has fully attained gender equality.</p> <p>The role of Mahatma Gandhi in Woman’s participation in Indian Politics is remarkable. The father of the Nation- Gandhi is the first man who inspired the women to participate in politics. The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights to men and women as voters and citizens and helped the women to be inspired to join the politics. Actually, Gandhiji wanted women to apply methods appropriate to Indian talent and the Indian</p>
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			Environment without dehumanizing the Western Culture.
<i>Human Values & Moral Values,</i>	SEC-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.	2	India that claims to be the largest democracy has place a number of laws to deal with terrorism that has been used to proscribe the enjoyment of human rights. India has had and continues to have a veritable spectrum of draconian laws that had supposedly aimed at stopping terrorism but are used effectively by state agents to abuse human rights. These laws include MISA, TADA, POTA, DAA, AFSPA, the Assam Preventive Detention Act, National Security Act, Essential Services Maintenance Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (1990). While these laws are implemented all over India, they have the most deplorable effects on the human rights of minorities, vulnerable communities in areas where people have opposed these laws.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

(UNER NEP)

Dimension	Course Code with Title	Credit	Description
<i>Professional Ethics</i>	<i>SEC-1: Panchayati Raj Management System.</i>	2	Panchayati Raj is India system local self governance in rural areas, a mean to empower local communities through elected representatives at the village, block and district levels, promoting grassroots democracy and decentralized governance. Panchayati Raj Institute village local government that places a significant role in the development of villages especially in areas like primary education, health agriculture, development women and child development and women participation in

	SEC-2:Media and Politics.	2	<p>local government etc.</p> <p>Democracy without independent media is ineffective as they are inseparable. Media serves as a crucial tool, educating entertaining and disseminating information. Media plays a vital role in making citizens aware of public representatives and government initiatives. Proper media implementation is essential for effective democracy during elections. Fake news when tactfully spread can hugely manipulate the opinions of the electors and alter electoral verdicts.</p>
Gender Sensitization	MJ-A1/B1: Introduction to Political Theory	4	<p>In the history of human society male dominance and gender inequality were created or emerged artificially with the disappearance of matriarchal society. This led to the emergence of gender Politics. Economic disparity and discriminatory system in distribution of wealth in one of the manifestations of gender politics. A movement with serious consciousness against this deprivation of women has recently developed in the developed countries of the world. In context of this movement gender and politics have gained importance and was spread out in a high range.</p>
	MI-1/C1 :Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India. & MJ-A2/B2: Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India.	4	
	MI-2/C2: Gender Studies.	4	<p>This course highlights on the role of women in Indian Freedom Struggle. Generally, women's contribution is neglected or not properly acknowledged. As a result, social historians struggle to inscribe how pivotal their contribution was. These obliteration comes from the false assumption that freedom struggle does not affect the women directly. However, the course is designed to inform the students that as such struggles include the various spheres of the society and class, women should be considered 'unimportant' as they cannot keep</p>

		4	<p>themselves ‘aloof’.</p> <p>Indian women, in this period, did not keep themselves engaged in chores or under the veils. A significant number of women engaged directly into the struggle and even took arms. They joined ‘swadeshi movement’ and encouraged their relatives and local people to avoid European goods and to grow taste in khadi, desi salt etc items which were the emblem of ‘desiness’.</p> <p>Students are acquainted with the involvement and sacrifice of women leaders like Kalpana Dutta, Kamala Das Gupta, Sarala Raichudhury, Vikaji Kama and other who showed courage to dismantle the gender stereotypes and participated in Indian Freedom struggle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This course offers a comprehensive idea of gender which informs the students about how society has become essentially patriarchal in its formation and function, which includes both human rights and the environment among many. It starts with the etymological root of the word ‘gender’ and maps its evolution in the sociocultural spheres of the countries across the world. It focuses on their economic independence/empowerment, which is crucial to free them from the shackle of gender biasness. It also includes the indelible contribution of female freedom fighters whom society often forgets to remember and respect. A major portion of the course highlights how in the post independent period Indian Constitution forges certain rules and amended many to ensure equal rights of the women in the political, economic, and social sectors.</p>
<i>Human Values &</i>	SEC-3: Legal Literacy and	3	India that claims to be the largest

Moral Values,	Awareness.		democracy has place a number of laws to deal with terrorism that has been used to proscribe the enjoyment of human rights. India has had and continues to have a veritable spectrum of draconian laws that had supposedly aimed at stopping terrorism but are used effectively by state agents to abuse human rights. These laws include MISA,TADA, POTA, DAA, AFSPA, the Assam Preventive Detention Act, National Security Act, Essential Services Maintenance Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (1990).While these laws are implemented all over India, they have the most deplorable effects on the human rights of minorities, vulnerable communities in areas where people have opposed these laws.
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Report on Cross-Cutting Issues in the Political Science Curriculum

Institution: Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattachariya Mahavidyalaya

Department: Political Science

Program: Undergraduate (BA) – Multidisciplinary Curriculum

Courses Considered: SEC, DSC, and GE Courses

1. Introduction

Cross-cutting issues are those themes that transcend traditional academic boundaries and directly intersect with real-world problems and societal challenges. In the context of higher education, addressing cross-cutting issues helps foster well-rounded, socially responsible citizens. The Political Science curriculum at Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattachariya Mahavidyalaya effectively integrates cross-cutting concerns like gender sensitization, environmental sustainability, professional ethics, legal awareness, and human rights through its structured course offerings.

2. Identified Cross-Cutting Issues and Their Integration

A. Gender Sensitization

Courses Involved:

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MI-2/C2: Gender Studies

MJ-A2/B2: Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Movements in India

GE-1 to GE-3 (Various Courses)

DSC-1A to DSC-1D

Highlights:

The curriculum critically examines patriarchy, gender inequality, and the evolution of gender politics.

Highlights include the role of women in India's freedom struggle, gendered economic disparities, and empowerment through economic independence.

Feminist perspectives such as those by J. Ann Tickner are incorporated to analyze international relations and global politics.

Impact:

Students develop a nuanced understanding of gender roles and historical contributions of women.

Encourages dismantling of gender stereotypes and promotes inclusivity.

B. Professional Ethics and Civic Responsibility

Courses Involved:

SEC-1: Panchayati Raj Management System

SEC-2: Media and Politics

Highlights:

Panchayati Raj promotes grassroots democracy, accountability, and local participation.

Media and Politics focuses on the ethical role of media in a democracy, dangers of fake news, and the responsibility of citizens and media professionals.

Impact:

Promotes values of transparency, public service, and democratic participation.

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Students are trained to critically analyze the role of institutions and media in governance.

C. Human Values and Legal Awareness

Courses Involved:

SEC-3: Legal Literacy and Awareness

SEC-3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Highlights:

Legal literacy courses educate students on India's legal frameworks, constitutional values, and human rights.

Explores the misuse of draconian laws and their impact on minorities and marginalized communities.

Impact:

Empowers students to understand and defend human rights.

Fosters critical thinking regarding law enforcement, state policies, and civil liberties.

D. Environmental Sustainability and Eco-Consciousness

Courses Involved:

GE and DSC Courses under Gender Sensitization

Discussion of movements like Chipko and Silent Valley

Highlights:

Recognizes the role of women in environmental movements and positions them as environmental stewards.

Links gender and environmental issues to broader sustainability goals.

Impact:

Students become aware of ecological issues and the importance of sustainable development.

Promotes active participation in environmental preservation.

3. Conclusion

The Political Science department of Chaipat Saheed Pradyot Bhattachariya Mahavidyalaya has successfully embedded vital cross-cutting themes within its curriculum. Through a diverse set of courses, students are equipped with the knowledge and ethical frameworks needed to become responsible citizens and change-makers. This integration not only enriches academic learning but also strengthens the social consciousness of the student body.

CHAPTER-10

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Department of Political Science

Objectives of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) is a vital component of the teaching-learning process in the Department of Political Science. Its primary aim is to ensure consistent engagement of students with the subject and to assess their academic development throughout the semester. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To Promote Regular and Active Learning

Encourage students to consistently engage with course materials, lectures, and assigned readings.

Foster the habit of timely academic preparation and reduce last-minute cramming.

2. To Evaluate Conceptual Understanding

Assess the students' grasp of political theories, ideologies, institutions, and current affairs through periodic assessments.

Promote critical thinking and analytical interpretation of political events and texts.

3. To Enhance Research and Writing Skills

Provide opportunities for students to undertake small research-based assignments, projects, and presentations.

Develop their skills in academic writing, referencing, and objective political analysis.

4. To Foster Participation and Dialogue

Encourage student participation in classroom discussions, debates, and interactive activities.

Instill democratic values, respect for diverse viewpoints, and the spirit of deliberation.

5. To Track Progress and Provide Feedback

Enable both students and faculty to monitor academic performance continuously.

Provide constructive feedback to guide improvement in areas like content clarity, argumentation, and communication.

6. To Prepare for Final Examinations

Help students become familiar with examination patterns and improve answer-writing techniques.

Identify gaps in understanding early and allow time for remedial support.

7. To Encourage Interdisciplinary and Practical Learning

Integrate knowledge from allied fields like history, economics, law, and sociology into assessments.

Use current political developments, simulations (e.g., mock parliaments), and case studies to contextualize learning.

Mechanism of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)

The Department of Political Science follows a systematic mechanism for Continuous Internal Assessment to monitor and enhance the academic progress of students throughout the semester.

1. Components of CIA:

- ❖ **Class Tests:** Regular short tests (MCQs, short and long answers) based on units covered.
- ❖ **Assignments:** Written assignments on key topics to enhance comprehension and analytical ability.
- ❖ **Quiz:** Asking questions on certain topics
- ❖ Open Book Evaluation

2. Frequency:

- ❖ At least **two internal tests per semester**.
- ❖ Regular interactive sessions to track involvement.

3. Record Keeping and Evaluation:

- ❖ A dedicated CIA record is maintained..
- ❖ Faculty evaluates and submits marks.
- ❖ Feedback is provided to help students improve performance continuously.

Datasheet for Continuous Internal Assessment

Department of Political Science

Academic Session	Sem	No.of Test	Type of Test	Full Marks	No.of Students	Name of Examiner	Date
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Department of Political Science

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2023-24	1 st MJ-A1	Test-1 Test-2	Home Assignment	10	2	Barnali Adak	04/10/23
			Class Test	10	2	Tuki Das	11/01/24
	1 st SEC-1	Test-1	Oral	10	2	Tuki Das	11/01/24
	1 st MI-C1/1	Test-1 Test-2	Home Assignment	10	45	Barnali Adak	03/10/23
			Quiz	10	45	Tuki Das	10/01/24
	3 rd General				Nil		
	3 rd GE-3(CBCS)	Test-1 Test-2	Home Assignment	10	6	Barnali Adak	29/11/23
			Class Test	10	6	Tuki Das	17/01/24
	5 th (Gen) DSE-1A/2A	Test-1 Test-2	Class Test	10	5	Barnali Adak	04/10/23
			Home Assignment	10	5	Tuki Das	15/12/23
	5 th (Gen) SEC-3	Test-1	Home Assignment	10	5	Barnali Adak	12/12/23
	5 th (Gen) GE-1	Test-1 Test-2	Home Assignment	10	8	Barnali Adak	29/11/23
			Quiz	10	8	Tuki Das	15/12/23
	2 nd MJ-B1	Test-1 Test-2	Class Test	10	8	Tuki Das	18/07/23
			Home Assignment	10	8	Barnali Adak	11/09/24
	2 nd SEC-2	Test-1	Oral	10	8	Barnali Adak	11/09/24
	2 nd MI-C2/2	Test-1 Test-2	Class Test	10	12	Tuki Das	18/07/24
			Home Assignment	10	12	Barnali Adak	11/09/24
	4 th (CBCS) DSC-1D/2D				Nil		
	4 th (CBCS) GE-4	Test-1 Test-2	Quiz	10	6	Tuki Das	21/06/24
			Home Assignment	10	6	Barnali Adak	15/05/24
	6 th (CBCS) DSE-	Test-1 Test-2	Class Test	10	8	Tuki Das	12/04/24
			Home				

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	1B/2B		Assignment	10	8	Barnali Adak	07/05/24
2024-25	1 st MJ-A1				Nil		
	1 st MI-C1/1	Test-1	Home Assignment	10	8	Barnali Adak	03/09/24
		Test-2	Class Test	10	8	Tuki Das	10/01/25
	3 rd MJ-A2	Test-1	Home Assignment	10	1	Tuki Das	23/04/25
		Test-2	Class Test	10	1	Barnali Adak	12/02/25
	3 rd MJ-A3	Test-1	Home Assignment	10	1	Tuki Das	23/04/25
		Test-2	Open Book Evaluation	10	1	Barnali Adak	12/02/25
	3 rd MI-C3,/3	Test-1	Home Assignment	10	9	Tuki Das	13/02/25
		Test-2	Open Book Evaluation	10	9	Barnali Adak	22/04/25
	3 rd SEC-3	Test-1	Oral	10	9		
	5 th (CBCS) GE-1	Test-1	Class Test	10	3	Barnali Adak	24/12/24
		Test-2	Home Assignment	10	3	Tuki Das	12/02/24
	6 th (CBCS) GE-2	Test-1	17/04/25	10	3	Tuki Das	17/04/25

Department of Political Science

Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

DEPARTMENT: Political SC.
 SEMESTER: 1st
 PROGRAMME: HONS / GENERAL ACADEMIC SESSION: 2021-22
 COURSE CODE & NAME: GE-1 Nationalism in India
 TOPIC / TEXT: Social Movement
 SUPERVISOR: Taki Das
 Type of Assessment: Seminar / Paper presentation / Quiz / Open book evaluation /
 Group discussion / Assignment etc (please mention): class test DATE: 17/11/21

Sl. No.	Name	CSP No. / Reg. No. With Session	Marks
1.	Rahul Mondal	VU211003672	09
2.	Debatrata Bara	VU211003593	09
3.	Sirisha Das	VU211003725	09
4.	Aparna Chakraborty	VU211003631	10
	Riya Mondal Baital	VU211003688	10

Teacher-in-charge: Chaitanya Sekhri
 Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya
 P.O. CHANDRA

ESTD 2007
 CHAIPAT SPB MAHAVIDYALAYA
 CHANDRA

Teacher's feedback: Satisfactory Baranali Adak
 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
 Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya
 P.O. CHANDRA

Website: www.chaipat.spbmahavidyalaya.ac.in

CHAIPAT SAKSHI PRADYOT MAHAVIDYALAYA

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

DEPARTMENT: Political SC.
 SEMESTER: 1st
 PROGRAMME: HONS / GENERAL ACADEMIC SESSION: 2021-22
 COURSE CODE & NAME: GE-1 Nationalism in India
 TOPIC / TEXT: Social Movement
 SUPERVISOR: Taki Das
 Type of Assessment: Seminar / Paper presentation / Quiz / Open book evaluation /
 Group discussion / Assignment etc (please mention): class test DATE: 17/11/21

Sl. No.	Name	CSP No. / Reg. No. With Session	Marks
1.	Tina Das	VU211003711	07
2.	Indira Das	VU211003635	07
3.	Sanjay Chatterjee	VU211003657	08

CHAIPAT SAKSHI PRADYOT MAHAVIDYALAYA

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

DEPARTMENT: Political SC.
 SEMESTER: 1st
 PROGRAMME: HONS / GENERAL ACADEMIC SESSION: 2021-22
 COURSE CODE & NAME: GE-1 Nationalism in India
 TOPIC / TEXT: Social Movement
 SUPERVISOR: Taki Das
 Type of Assessment: Seminar / Paper presentation / Quiz / Open book evaluation /
 Group discussion / Assignment etc (please mention): class test DATE: 17/11/21

Teacher's feedback: Satisfactory Baranali Adak
 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
 Chaipat SPB Mahavidyalaya
 P.O. CHANDRA

CHAIPAT SAKSHI PRADYOT MAHAVIDYALAYA

CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

DEPARTMENT: Political SC.
 SEMESTER: 1st
 PROGRAMME: HONS / GENERAL ACADEMIC SESSION: 2021-22
 COURSE CODE & NAME: GE-1 Nationalism in India
 TOPIC / TEXT: Social Movement
 SUPERVISOR: Taki Das
 Type of Assessment: Seminar / Paper presentation / Quiz / Open book evaluation /
 Group discussion / Assignment etc (please mention): class test DATE: 17/11/21

Teacher's feedback: Satisfactory Baranali Adak
 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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 P.O. CHANDRA

Snapshot of CIA Attendance & Question

CHAPTER-11

CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

3- Year B.A.(General) in Political Science under (CBCS)

Course Title	Unit/Section	Course Outline
DSC-1A: Introduction to Political Theory	1. Course Content	a. What is politics? b. What is political Theory and what is its relevance?
	2. Concepts	a. Democracy- i. Meaning nature and definition of democracy. ii. Characteristics of democracy. iii. Types of democracy. iv. Merits and demerits of democracy. b. Liberty- i. Definition and nature of Liberty. ii. different forms of Liberty. iii. Safeguards of Liberty. c. Equality- i. Definition and nature of Equality ii. Relation between liberty and Equality. iii. Different forms of Equality. d. Gender- i. Concept of gender. ii. Sex and Gender.

		<p>iii. Power and Culture.</p> <p>e. Citizenship–</p> <p>i. Definition of citizenship.</p> <p>ii. Rights and Duties of citizen.</p> <p>iii. Methods of acquiring Citizenship.</p> <p>f. Civil Society,–</p> <p>i. Definition.</p> <p>ii. Features.</p> <p>iii. Role and functions.</p> <p>iv. Different forms of Civil Society.</p> <p>v. Importance of Civil Society.</p> <p>vi. Relation between Citizen and Civil Society.</p>
	2. Debates in Political Theory.	<p>a. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?</p> <p>b. Does protecting discrimination violate principles of fairness?</p>
DSC–1B: Indian Government and Politics.	1. Approaches to the study of Indian Politics.	<p>a. Nature of the state in India.</p> <p>b. Liberal approach.</p> <p>c. Marxist approach</p> <p>d. Gandhian approach.</p>
	2. Indian Constitution.	<p>a. Basic features.</p> <p>b. Features of fundamental rights.</p> <p>c. Different fundamental rights of India.</p> <p>d. Meaning and features of Directive principles.</p> <p>e. Debates on fundamental rights and directive principles.</p>
	3. Institutional functioning.	<p>a. Prime Minister.</p> <p>b. Parliament.</p> <p>c. Judiciary.</p>

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	4.Power structure in India.	a. Caste. b. Class. c. Patriarchy.
	5.Religion and politics.	a. Meaning and definition of Secularism and Communalism. b. Nature of communalism in India. e. Debates some Secularism and Communalism.
	6.Parties and party systems in India.	a. Features and trends. b. Coalition government.
	7.Social movements.	a. Workers Movements. b. Peasants Movements. c. Environmental Movements. d. Women's Movements.
	8.Strategies of development in India since independence.	a. Planned Economy. b. Neo-Liberalism.
DSC-1C: Comparative Government and Politics.	1.Comparative Political analysis.	a. Nature and scope. b. Methods.
	2.Comparing Regimes.	a. Authoritarian. b. Democratic.
	3.Classification of Political systems.	a. Parliamentary and Presidential:U.K and USA. b. Federal and Unitary: Canada and China.
	4.Electoral systems.	a. First past the post. b. Proportional representation. c. Mixed systems.
	5.Party systems.	a. One Party.

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		<p>b. Two Party.</p> <p>c. Multi Party.</p>
	6. Contemporary debates on the nature of state.	<p>a. From the state centric security to human centric security.</p> <p>b. The changing nature of nation state in the context of globalisation.</p>
DSC-1D: Introduction to International Relations.	1. Approaches to International Relations.	<p>a. Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)</p> <p>b. Neo-Liberalism: Complex interdependence (Robert O. Kohane and Joseph Nye)</p> <p>c. Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)</p> <p>d. Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)</p>
	2. Cold War and Post-Cold War Era.	<p>a. Second World War and Origins of Cold War.</p> <p>b. Phases of Cold War:</p> <p>i. First Cold War</p> <p>ii. Rise and Fall of Detente</p> <p>iii. Second Cold War</p> <p>iv. End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>c. Post Cold War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)</p>
	3. India's Foreign Policy	<p>a. Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)</p> <p>b. India's Policy of Non-Alignment</p> <p>c. India: An Emerging Power.</p>
DSE-1A: Democracy and Governance	1. Structure and Process of Governance	<p>a. Indian Model of Democracy.</p> <p>b. Parliament</p> <p>c. Party Politics and Electoral behavior,</p> <p>d. Federalism</p>

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		<p>e. The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism</p> <p>f. Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy)</p> <p>g. Political Communication, –Nature, Forms and Importance.</p>
	2.Ideas, Interests and Institution in Public Policy	<p>A.Contextual Orientation of Policy Design.</p> <p>B.Institutions of Policy Making–</p> <p>a. Regulatory Institutions–</p> <p>SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission of India.</p> <p>b. Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.</p>
	3.Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India.	<p>a. Policy Debates over Models of Development in India.</p> <p>b. Recent trends of Liberalisation of Indian Economy in different sectors,</p> <p>c. E–Governance.</p>
DSE–1B: Understanding Globalization	1.Globalization	<p>a. What is it?</p> <p>b. Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions.</p>
	2.Contemporary World Actors	<p>a. United Nations</p> <p>b. World Trade Organisation (WTO)</p> <p>c. Group of 77 Countries (G-77)</p>
	3.Contemporary World Issues	<p>a. Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio–diversity, Resource Scarcities)</p> <p>b. Poverty and Inequality</p> <p>c. International Terrorism.</p>
SEC–3: Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	Unit–1: Legal System in India	<p>a.Outline of the legal system in India</p> <p>b. System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India–criminal and civil courts.</p> <p>c. Writ Jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.</p>

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		<p>d. Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.</p> <p>e. Alternative dispute mechanisms such as Lok Adalats, non-formal mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Unit-II : Understanding the laws Applicable in India</p>	<p>a. Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India.</p> <p>b. Constitution – fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.</p> <p>c. Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction– provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some understanding of the question of evidence and procedure in Cr.P.C. and related Laws, important offences under the Indian Penal Code, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>d. Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.</p> <p>e. Personal Laws in India: Pluralism and Democracy</p> <p>f. Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws.</p> <p>g. Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.</p> <p>h. Laws relating to consumer rights.</p> <p>i. Laws relating to cyber crimes</p> <p>j. Anti-terrorist Laws: implications for security and human rights.</p>
	<p>Unit-III: Access to courts and enforcement of rights.</p>	<p>a. Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System</p> <p>b. Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems.</p>
<p>SEC-4: Conflict and</p>	<p>Unit I: Concepts</p>	<p>a. Understanding Conflict</p> <p>b. Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict</p>

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Peace Building.		Transformation c. Peace Building
	Unit II: Dimensions of Conflict	a. Ideology b. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts c. Socio-Cultural Conflicts (Ethnic, Religious, Gender-based)
	Unit III: Sites of Conflict	a. Local b. Sub-National c. International
	Unit IV: Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques	a. Negotiations: Trust Building b. Mediation: Skill Building; Active Listening c. Track I, Track II, & Multi Track Diplomacy d. Gandhian Methods.
GE-1: Nationalism in India (Hons General) GE-1: Nationalism in India (General)	Unit-II. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India.	a. Nationalist b. Imperialist c. Marxist d. Subaltern Interpretations
	Unit-II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth	Major Social and Religious Movements in the 19 th Century.

	Century	
	Unit-III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base	<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 Socialist, Communists</p>
	Unit-IV. Social Movements	<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>
	Unit-V. Partition and Independence	<p>a. Communalism in Indian Politics</p> <p>b. The Two-Nation Theory, Negotiations over Partition.</p>
GE-2: Contemporary Political Economy (Hons General)	Unit-I: Approaches to Political Economy	<p>a. Classical Liberalism</p> <p>b. Marxism</p> <p>c. Welfarism</p> <p>d. Neo-liberalism</p> <p>e. Gandhian approach</p>
	Unit-II: Capitalist Transformation	<p>a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism</p> <p>b. Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (their role in development)</p>
	Unit-III. Issues in Development	<p>i. Culture :Media and Television</p> <p>ii. Big Dams and Environmental Concerns</p> <p>iii. Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade</p> <p>iv. Knowledge Systems</p>
	Unit-IV. Globalization	<p>i. IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty</p>

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	and Development Dilemmas	ii. Gender iii. Racial and Ethnic Problems iv. Migration
GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World (Hons General)	Unit-I. Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development	a. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan
	Unit-II. Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action	a. Theory of Satyagraha b. Satyagraha in Action i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the idea of Trusteeship ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste iii. Social Harmony: 1947 and Communal Unity
	Unit-III. Gandhi's Legacy	a. Tolerance: Anti-Racism Movements (Anti-Apartheid and Martin Luther King) b. The Pacifist Movements c. Women's Movements d. Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture
	Unit-IV. Gandhi and the Idea of Political	a. Swaraj b. Swadeshi
GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts (Hons General) GE-2: United	Unit-I. The United Nations	a. An Historical Overview of the United Nations b. Principles and Objectives c. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialized agencies ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and UN programmes and funds: UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR d. Peace keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect.

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Nations and Global Conflicts (General)		e. Millennium Development Goals
	Unit-II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War	a. Korean War b. Vietnam War c. Afghanistan Wars d. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
	Unit-III. Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms.	

CHAIPAT SAHEED PRADYOT BHATTACHARYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

3-year B.A General in Political Science

(CCFUP), 2023 & NEP, 2020

Course Title	Unit/Section	Course Outline
MJ A1/B1: Introduction to Political Theory	Group A Unit-1	a. Politics, b. Political Science, c. Political Theory
	Unit-II	a. Democracy, b. Liberty, c. Equality

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	Unit-III	Citizenship: Rights and Duties
	Unit-IV	Human Rights: Concept and Scope
	Group-B Unit-V	State and Political Theory: Core Issues
	Unit-VI	The State and Civil Society: Privacy and Surveillance
	Unit-VII	Development and Economic Growth: Major Themes
	Unit-VIII	Issues of Justice: Gender, Fairness and Protective Discrimination/Affirmative Action
MI-C1/01 & MJ-A2/B2: Nationalism and Anti-colonial Movements in India.	Group-A Unit-I	Approaches to the study of Nationalism in India: a. Imperialist b. Nationalist
	Unit-II	Marxist and Post colonial interpretation of Indian Nationalism
	Unit-III	Major social and religious Reform movements in colonial India.
	Unit-IV	Phases of Nationalist politics in India: a. Liberal b. Extremist c. Swadeshi d. Revolutionary
	Group-B Unit-V	Gandhi and the phases of mass politics: a. Non cooperation b. Civil Disobedience c. Quit India Movements
	Unit-VI	Peasants, Tribals and Working class movements in India.
	Unit-VII	a. The caste question and Anti-Brahminical politics b. Women and Nationalist Movements in India
	Unit-VIII	The Communal Question: Two-Nation Theory and the Partition of India
MI-C2/2: Gender	Group-A	The concept of Gender and the evolution of Gender studies

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Studies	Unit-I	
	Unit-II	Gender as a Political Construct: Sex and Gender; Power and Culture
	Unit-III	Women as Political Actors: Representation and Participation
	Unit-IV	Emergence of Feminist Political Theories: Different Types and Waves
	Group-B Unit-V	The Structures and Functions of Patriarchy
	Unit-VI	Women and Human Rights
	Unit-VII	Women and Economic Opportunities
	Unit-VIII	Women and Political Participation in India: With special reference to 73 rd and 74 th Constitutional Amendments
MJ-A3/B3 & MI-C3/3: Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective	Group-A Unit-I	Understanding Human Rights: Origin and Development, Four Generations of Rights
	Unit-II	International Human Rights Regime, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
	Unit-III	Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India
	Unit-IV	Torture: USA and India
	Group-B Unit-V	Surveillance and Censorship: China and India
	Unit-VI	Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India
	Unit-VII	Caste and Race: South Africa and India
	Unit-VIII	Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan

CHAPTER-12

Library Recourses

Number of Books Purchased in Previous Years: 218

Break-up of Purchase

Academic Session	Serial number in the entry list	Number of Books
2024-2025	216-218	03
2023-2024	155-215	61

Objectives of Library Interaction:

1. To acquaint the students of the variety of books available in the library
2. The institute has introduced library automation system for the ease of access
3. To enable the students to approach the texts from different perspectives
4. To keep the students updated on the syllabus modification and new stream of knowledge

SAMPLE OF STUDENTS' APPLICATION FOR BOOKS

TO

The Head of Department
Department of Political Science
Chaipat S.P.B. Mahavidyalaya

Sub: Request for purchasing of Books
for the Department of Polsc.

Requested Madam,

We the student of the department
of Polsc. would like to bring to your
kind attention the need for additional
academic resources in our library. After
consulting with our and faculty members
we have identified several key books are
crucial not only for deepening our
understanding of the subject matter
but also preparing for final exams
and completing internal assessment.
1. The way of the world by Gadrar
constitution.

We kindly request you to take
the initiatives to purchase these books
for the library. Thank you for
considering our request. We look
forward to a favorable response
and are available for any further
discussion assistance required in the
process.

H.O.D.
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
Chaipat S.P.B. Mahavidyalaya
date :- 27/07/19

Yours sincerely
1. [Signature]
2. [Signature]
[Stamp: CHAIPAT S.P.B. MAHAVIDYALAYA, ESTD 2007]

GLIMSES OF DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY BOOKS



Challenges

1. Keeping the curriculum updated to reflect contemporary political issues and trends.
2. Integrating insights from other disciplines to provide a comprehensive understanding of political phenomena.

3. Encouraging students to participate in civic activities and promoting democratic values.
4. Managing limited resources to support research, internships, and community outreach.
5. Catering to students with varying interests, career goals, and learning styles.

Future Plan

1. Update the curriculum to include emerging areas like global governance, environmental politics, and digital politics.
2. Encourage faculty and student research projects, publications, and presentations.
3. Organize public lectures, workshops, and events to engage with the local community.
4. Provide training and support for faculty to stay updated on latest research and teaching methods.