

NORTH BENGAL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

LESSON PLAN 2024-2025

FYUGP SYSTEM

Name of the Assistant Professor : Ankita Chhetri

Semester : 3rd

Lesson Type : Theory

Course: MAJOR 3- Western Political Thought.

UNIT - I				
Lesson Title	Course Objectives	Method of Teaching	Expected Course Outcome	Lesson Duration
Plato i)Concept of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Plato as a philosopher and provide context for his concept of justice. - To explain the fundamental principles of justice according to Plato. - To explain Plato's vision of the ideal state and its connection to justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on Plato's background, his works, and his philosophical contributions. - Lecture and discussion on the ideal state, the role of rulers, auxiliaries, and producers. - Analysis of how justice is achieved through the proper functioning of each class in society. 	- Students will understand how Plato's concept of justice is manifested in the structure of the ideal society.	2 hours
ii)Theory of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explain the key features of Plato's ideal state. - To introduce the structure of Plato's state as described in <i>The Republic</i>. 	Class lecture using chalk and board. Group discussion	- Students will understand the organization of Plato's ideal state and the purpose of each class	3 hours
Aristotle i)State's and it's classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Aristotle as a philosopher and political thinker. - To introduce Aristotle's classification of government based on the number of rulers and their interests. - To differentiate between correct and deviant forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on Aristotle's three correct forms of government (monarchy, aristocracy, polity) and their deviant counterparts (tyranny, oligarchy, democracy). - Discussion and examples of each form of government. 	- Students will understand Aristotle's typology of government and be able to identify the characteristics of each form.	3 hours

	of government.			
ii) Theory of Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Aristotle as a political thinker. - To provide a brief overview of Aristotle's works, focusing on <i>Politics</i> and his thoughts on revolution. - To explain Aristotle's view of revolution as a natural and cyclical process in political systems. - To distinguish between political stability and revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on Aristotle's definition of revolution and its causes. - Assignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will be able to identify and analyze the different types of revolutions described by Aristotle. 	2 hours

Name of the Assistant Professor : Ankita Chhetri

Semester : 3rd

Lesson Type : Theory

Course : MAJOR 3- Western Political Thought.

UNIT - II				
Lesson Title	Course Objectives	Method of Teaching	Expected Course Outcome	Lesson Duration
Machiavelli i)On Politics and Statecraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To introduce Niccolò Machiavelli, his life, and the historical context of his political writings.- To explore Machiavelli's views on the nature of power, its acquisition, and the role of the state.- To understand how Machiavelli views the state as a tool for power and control.- To examine Machiavelli's view of the ideal ruler (the Prince) and the skills necessary for maintaining power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture on Machiavelli's views on power, emphasizing pragmatism and the state's role in maintaining stability.- Lecture on <i>The Prince</i>, focusing on key concepts such as virtù (virtue), fortuna (luck), and the use of power.- Group analysis of the traits that make a successful ruler according to Machiavelli.- Assignments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students will understand Machiavelli's concept of power and its relationship with the state, focusing on stability and control.- Students will understand the role of the Prince in statecraft and the importance of adaptability, strength, and pragmatism in leadership.	3 hours
ii)Views on Ends and Means	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To explain Machiavelli's notion of the ends justifying the means.- To clarify how Machiavelli separates ethics from politics in his philosophy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture on the central idea that political rulers may use immoral means if necessary to achieve politically desirable ends.- Analysis of selected quotes from <i>The Prince</i> to illustrate this concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students will grasp Machiavelli's perspective that the effectiveness of a ruler is more important than adherence to traditional moral norms.	2 hours
Bodin i)Views on State	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To introduce Jean Bodin, his life, and the historical context of his political thought.- To explain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture on Bodin's definition of sovereignty, focusing on its key characteristics: indivisibility,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students will understand the centrality of sovereignty in Bodin's political thought and its implications for	3 hours

	<p>Bodin's conception of sovereignty as the supreme power in the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To analyze how sovereignty is indivisible and absolute according to Bodin. 	<p>absoluteness, and permanence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lecture on the functions and responsibilities of the sovereign, including the power to legislate, tax, and control the military. 	governance.	
ii)Views on Sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explain the absolutism of sovereignty in Bodin's theory. - To discuss the implications of absolute sovereignty in governance and law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on the absolute nature of sovereignty, focusing on Bodin's belief that the sovereign should not be subject to any laws or limitations. 	Students will understand the concept of absolute sovereignty and how it differs from limited sovereignty models.	2 hours

Name of the Assistant Professor : Ankita Chhetri

Semester : 3rd

Lesson Type : Theory

Course : MAJOR 3- Western Political Thought.

UNIT - III				
Lesson Title	Course Objectives	Method of Teaching	Expected Course Outcome	Lesson Duration
Hobbes: Theory of Sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To introduce Thomas Hobbes, his background, and the historical context of his work.- To explore Hobbes' concept of the "state of nature" as a pre-political condition.- To explain the concept of the social contract in Hobbes' philosophy.- To understand how individuals in the state of nature come together to form a sovereign state.- To explain Hobbes' conception of the sovereign as an absolute, undivided power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture on Hobbes' pessimistic view of human nature and his portrayal of the state of nature in <i>Leviathan</i>.- Lecture on the social contract theory and how it leads to the establishment of a sovereign authority.- Lecture on Hobbes' idea of absolute sovereignty, where the sovereign has the ultimate authority in all matters, including law, military, and taxation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students will understand Hobbes' argument for absolute sovereignty and how it functions in his political system.	3 hours
Locke: Theory of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To introduce John Locke, his background, and historical context.- To explain Locke's social contract theory and how it leads to the creation of government.- To understand the conditions under which individuals consent to be governed.- To explain Locke's theory of limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture on Locke's social contract theory, where individuals give up certain freedoms in exchange for protection of their natural rights.- Lecture on Locke's view that property is a natural right and that government exists to protect these rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students will understand Locke's belief in a limited government designed to protect natural rights and prevent tyranny.	3 hours

	government and the separation of powers.			
Rousseau: General Will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Jean-Jacques Rousseau, his background, and the historical context of his work. - To explain how Rousseau's concept of the general will underpins his idea of popular sovereignty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on the connection between the general will and the principle of popular sovereignty, where the people collectively determine the laws and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will understand how Rousseau connects the general will to the idea of legitimate political authority and the right to govern. 	3 hours

Name of the Assistant Professor : Ankita Chhetri
Semester : 3rd
Lesson Type : Theory
Course : MAJOR 3- Western Political Thought.

UNIT : IV				
Lesson Title	Course Objectives	Method of Teaching	Expected Course Outcome	Lesson Duration
Bentham: Theory of Utilitarianism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Jeremy Bentham and the historical context of utilitarianism. - To provide an overview of Bentham's role in the development of utilitarian philosophy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on the principle of utility, emphasizing how moral actions are judged based on their outcomes. - Lecture on the concept of "greatest happiness" and its application in political theory, ethics, and law. - Group discussion on balancing individual happiness with the greater good in a society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will understand Bentham's background and his contributions to moral philosophy, especially utilitarianism. 	3 hours
J.S Mill: Views on Liberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce John Stuart Mill and the historical context of his views on liberty. - To explore Mill's views on the role of the state in regulating individual freedom. - To understand Mill's argument for limiting state interference in personal matters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on the balance Mill strikes between individual liberty and state power, focusing on his arguments for limited government. - Group discussion on where Mill believes the state should intervene and where it should refrain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will understand the delicate balance Mill advocates for between personal liberty and the role of government in protecting society. 	3 hours
Hegel: State and Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and his philosophical context. - To analyze how Hegel sees the relationship between the state and civil society. - To explore Hegel's view of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on Hegel's view of the state as the culmination of individual freedom, where civil society is reconciled. - Group discussion on Hegel's idea of the state as a rational, ethical entity that transcends the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will understand Hegel's argument that the state represents the realization of freedom and ethical life, overcoming the fragmentation of civil society. 	3 hours

	the state as the realization of ethical life.	conflicts inherent in civil society.		
Marx: Historical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce Karl Marx and his background. - To explain Marx's concept of historical materialism and how it provides a framework for understanding history. - To explore the materialist conception of history, emphasizing the role of economic structures in shaping societies. - To define the concepts of class and class struggle according to Marx. - To explain how class struggles have shaped historical development and are central to Marx's analysis of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecture on the concept of historical materialism, with emphasis on how economic forces and modes of production drive historical change. - Use examples from history (e.g., feudalism, capitalism) to illustrate historical materialism. - Lecture on the concept of class, with a focus on the proletariat (working class) and bourgeoisie (capitalist class) in capitalist society. - Use examples from Marx's works to demonstrate class struggles (e.g., workers vs. capitalists). - Assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students will understand the core idea of historical materialism and how it views history as a result of material conditions and economic forces. - Students will understand Marx's theory of class, the division between bourgeoisie and proletariat, and how class struggles are central to social change. 	5 hours

Plan for Slow Learners :

Interactive discussions in the class.

Lucid reading suggestion

Explanation giving relevant examples, interactions and discussions.

Encourage collaboration among students, pairing slow learners with more advanced classmates for peer tutoring and support.

Remedial classes.

Plan for Active Learners :

References and engaging classroom discussions.

Book references and readings.

Assignments.

Group discussions.

NORTH BENGAL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

LESSON PLAN: 2023-2024

3rd SEMESTER

PAPER – Major 4

PAPER TITLE – INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FYUGP SYSTEM

Name of the Teacher: Rajyavishek Pradhan

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Lecture/Chalk and board/Group discussion

Topic	Objective	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to International Relations, (CC8) Unit I: International Relations: Meaning, Evolution, Nature and Scope.	Introduce students to the area of International Relations and its significance, scope and prospects with detailed evolution.	Students will have an understanding of the meaning, scope, evolution and significance of IR.

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 6hrs

Mode of Teaching: Lecture/Chalk and board/Group discussions.

Topic	Objective	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to International Relations, (CC8) Unit I: Basic Concepts: National Power, National Interest, Balance of Power, Bi-Polarity, Multipolarity, Diplomacy, Propaganda	Discuss the basic concepts related to the study of IR, understand their meaning along with their significance and role.	Students will have a better understanding of the concept and features of National Power, National Interest, Balance of Power, Bi-Polarity, Multipolarity, Diplomacy, Propaganda.

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 6hrs

Mode of Teaching: Lecture/Chalk and board/Group discussion

Topic	Objective	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to International Relations, (CC8) Unit II: Major Theories of IR: Realist and Neo-Realist Theory, Liberal Theory, Marxist Theory, Feminist Theory.	To study the important theories of IR, discuss their core principles and significance. To apply the theoretical framework in the study of IR.	Students will be familiar with the major four theories of IR, its variants and its criticisms, with case studies and relevant examples.

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 2hrs

Mode of Teaching: Lecture/Chalk and board/Group discussion

Topic	Objective	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to International Relations, (CC8) Unit III: Cold War: Phases of Cold War; Post-Cold War World Order – Features	Introduce students to the Cold War, its meaning, nature and significance in IR and the post-Cold War world order features.	Students will have knowledge of the importance of the Cold War in international relations, the stages of the Cold War, the Cold War features and its impact on the world politics.

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 5hrs

Mode of Teaching: Lecture/PPT Presentation/Chalk and board/Group discussion

Topic	Objective	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to International Relations (CC8) Unit IV: Contemporary issues: A Brief Overview- Disarmament and Arms Control; Globalization; Climate Change; Terrorism	To introduce students to the concept of Disarmament and Arms Control, its significance and various initiatives taken by the world community for disarmament. Discuss the contemporary issues in IR and their significance and implications.	Students will have an understanding of the concept of disarmament, Arms Control, its obstacles and the various aspects of it. Important treaties and regimes will be articulated by the students. Likewise, Students will be familiar with the contemporary issues such as Globalization, Climate Change, International Terrorism and their role and impact on world affairs.

Plan for Slow Learners:

1. Interactive discussions in the class.
2. Lucid reading suggestions.
3. Explanation giving relevant examples, interactions and discussions.
4. Encourage collaboration among students, pairing slow learners with more advanced classmates for peer tutoring and support.
5. Remedial classes.

Plan for Active Learners:

1. References and engaging classroom discussions.
2. Flip Classroom
3. Newspaper Reading
4. Magazine Referencing
5. Book references and readings.
6. Assignments.
7. Group discussions.

NORTH BENGAL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN:2024-25

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

3rd SEM MAJOR 5

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Lecture, Assignment.

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to Public Administration (CC2) Unit 1: Public Administration as a discipline- Meaning, Dimensions and Significance	Introduce students to the discipline of public administration focusing on its nature, scope and significance.	Students will be having some knowledge about Public Administration, its dimensions and significance.

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Explanations using PPT, Group Discussion.

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to Public Administration. Unit 1: Evolution of Public Administration	Understand the historical development of public administration as an academic discipline. Identify key theories and scholars that have contributed to the evolution of public administration. Evaluate how changes in political, economic, and social contexts have influenced the evolution of public administration.	Demonstrate a clear understanding of the key stages in the evolution of public administration. Appreciate how public administration has adapted to changing governmental and societal structures over time. Apply theoretical concepts to understand modern public administration practices.

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Lecture, Assignment

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction Public Administration. Unit 1: New Public Management, New Public Administration	<p>Define and understand the core principles of New Public Management (NPM) and New Public Administration (NPA).</p> <p>Compare and contrast NPM and NPA in terms of philosophy, goals, strategies, and practical implementation.</p> <p>Apply the concepts of NPM and NPA to real-world examples of public sector reforms and practices.</p>	<p>Understand the historical development and key features of both NPM and NPA.</p> <p>Evaluate how NPM and NPA influence public administration practice today.</p> <p>Discuss how both models impact service delivery, efficiency, social equity, and governance in the public sector.</p> <p>Critically analyze the advantages and limitations of each approach based on contemporary public administration cases.</p>

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Lecture, Group Discussion.

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to Public Administration. Unit 2: Scientific Management Theory, Administrative Management Theory, Ideal Type Bureaucracy	Understand the key principles of Scientific Management, Administrative Management, and Ideal-Type Bureaucracy. Analyze the contributions of key theorists like Frederick Taylor, Henri Fayol, and Max Weber to management theory. Compare and contrast the three management theories in terms of their approaches to organization and efficiency. Apply the concepts to real-world examples of organizations or public institutions.	Understand how Scientific Management, Administrative Management, and Bureaucratic Theory shaped modern public administration and organizational theory. Discuss the practical application and limitations of these theories in both the private and public sectors. Critically evaluate how these theories have evolved in contemporary management practices.

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Lecture Method, Discussion.

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to Public Administration. Unit 3: Human Relations Theory, Rational Decision Making	Define and explain the core principles of Human Relations Theory and Rational Decision-Making Theory. Analyze how both theories contribute to public administration and organizational behavior. Evaluate the practical applications and limitations of both theories in modern organizations and public administration.	Understand the origins and development of Human Relations Theory and Rational Decision-Making Theory. Identify key thinkers associated with each theory, such as Elton Mayo for Human Relations Theory and Herbert Simon for Rational Decision-Making. Critically evaluate the relevance of these theories in contemporary public administration practices. Apply the principles of Human Relations and Rational Decision-Making to real-life organizational and administrative situations.nce.

Name of the Teacher: Ambika Chettri

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1hr

Mode of Teaching: Explanations using PPT, Assignment.

Topic	Objectives	Expected Course Outcome
Paper Name: Introduction to Public Administration. Unit 4: New Public Service Approach, Good Governance, E- Governance, Feminist Perspectives	<p>Define and explain the principles of the New Public Service Approach, Good Governance, E-Governance, and Feminist Perspectives in Public Administration.</p> <p>Analyze how each of these frameworks contributes to the development and transformation of public administration.</p> <p>Evaluate the practical applications and challenges of these concepts in modern public sector organizations.</p> <p>Critically assess how these approaches can be integrated to improve service delivery and policy outcomes.</p>	<p>Understand the significance and evolution of the New Public Service Approach in contrast to traditional bureaucratic models.</p> <p>Explain the principles of Good Governance and assess how they are applied in both developed and developing countries.</p> <p>Discuss the role and development of E-Governance in facilitating efficient, transparent, and accessible public administration.</p> <p>Identify and analyze the contributions of Feminist Perspectives to understanding the role of gender in public administration and policymaking.</p>

Plan for slow learners

- Lucid reading materials and references
- Remedial classes
- Doubt clearing sessions
- Discussions explanations using relevant examples.

Plan for active learners

- Students' Presentation
- Group discussions
- Flip classroom
- Peer learning.

NORTH BENGAL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN:2024-25

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Semester: 3rd

Paper: SEC

Paper Title: Functioning of Local Bodies in India

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 1:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PRI	Introduce students to Panchayati Raj Institutions	Students will be aware about working of local self- governments in rural areas.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 1:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION OF PRIs	To let the students understand about the constitutional framing of PRIs	Students will learn about the constitutional embodiments of local self-government in India.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 2:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
GRAM PANCHAYAT	To let the students understand the formation and working of gram panchayat .	Students will be able to learn about the role and working of gram panchayat at rural areas.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 3:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
PANCHAYAT SAMITI	To let the students know about the constitutional embodiment of Panchayat Samiti.	Students will be able to understand the working of panchayat samiti at block level.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 3:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
ZILA PARISHAD	To let the students understand the constitutional provisions for creation of Zila Parishad,	Students will be able to understand the working of the Zila Parishad at District level.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session

Unit 4:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
73 rd and 74 th amendments	To let the students understand the constitutional embodiments of 73 rd and 74 th constitutional amendments.	Students will be able to know the working of local self government both at the rural areas and urban areas.

Name of the Teacher: Saikat Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor

Lesson Type: Theory

Duration: 1 Hour

Method of Teaching: Lecture & discussion, and Interactive session.

Unit 5:

Topic	Objective	Expected Course outcome
Democratic Decentralisation in India	To let the students understand the process of democratic decentralization in India.	Students will be able to know the democratization process and ground realities.

Plan for Slow Learners:

- Interactive discussions in the class.
- Lucid reading suggestions.
- Explanation giving relevant examples, interactions and discussions.
- Encourage collaboration among students, pairing slow learners with more advanced classmates for peer tutoring and support.
- Remedial classes.

Plan for Active Learners:

- References and engaging classroom discussions.
- Book references and readings.
- Assignments.
- Group discussions.

