COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN / COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

YEAR – 2025-26 SEMESTER - II DEPARTMENT - POLITICAL SCIENCE

PLSM SEC 2- Understanding the Legal System

Sharmila Mitra Deb

Topic/Unit Module I	**Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome (Knowledge, Skill, Value, Attitude)**	**Assessment**	**Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process**	**Hours Allotted**	**Evaluated Outcome/ Post-Teaching Reflections**
1. Historical background, Procedures of Supreme Court and High Court in India (special focus on writ jurisdictions), Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint.	Students will understand the historical background and procedures of the Supreme Court and High Court in India, with special focus on writ jurisdictions. They will be able to distinguish between Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint and relate these concepts to the functioning of the higher judiciary.	Quiz, Class assignments	Lectures, PPTs, case-based discussion and analysis of selected judicial decisions. Evaluation through quizzes, classroom interaction and class assignments.	6 hrs	Students demonstrated improved understanding of the historical background and procedures of the Supreme Court and High Court in India, particularly writ jurisdictions. Classroom discussion indicated clearer differentiation between Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint. Some students required further clarification through judicial examples.
2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Meaning, Major features and Scope, Principles, Major Guidelines for admitting PIL.	Students will understand the meaning, major features and scope of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), its principles and the major guidelines for admitting PIL. They will develop the ability to identify the significance of PIL in providing access to justice.	Written test, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs, case studies and classroom discussion on PIL. Evaluation through written tests and class discussion.	5 hrs	Students were able to explain the meaning, major features and scope of PIL and identify the principles and major guidelines for admitting PIL. Written responses showed improved understanding of PIL as an instrument of access to justice. Further reinforcement of the guidelines may be undertaken through additional case-based discussion.
3. Administrative Tribunals: Concepts and Major Features, Tribunals for other matters.	Students will understand the concepts and major features of Administrative Tribunals and identify tribunals for other matters. They will develop an understanding of the role of tribunals in the administration of justice.	Quiz, Class assignments	Lectures, PPTs, case studies and classroom discussion. Evaluation through quizzes and class assignments.	4 hrs	Students were able to identify the concepts and major features of Administrative Tribunals and distinguish them from tribunals dealing with other matters. Classroom interaction indicated satisfactory conceptual understanding. Additional examples may be used to strengthen students' ability to relate tribunals to the administration of justice.

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN/COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

YEAR – 2025-26 SEMESTER - II DEPARTMENT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

PLSM SEC 2 – Understanding the Legal System

Dr. Sumedha Verma

Topic/Unit **Module II**	**Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome (Knowledge, Skill Value, Attitude)**	**Assessment**	**Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process**	**Hours Allotted**	**Evaluated Outcome/ Post-Teaching Reflections**
Subordinate Courts: Constitutional provisions, structure and jurisdiction; NALSA; Lok Adalats; Family Courts; Gram Nyayalayas	Understanding the structure of subordinate judiciary and access-to-justice institutions. Application of legal literacy to real-life situations; articulation of legal reasoning. Commitment to justice, equity, and social responsibility.	Quiz, written assignment	Lectures supported by audio-visual presentations; discussion of institutional roles; use of case illustrations and problem-based learning.	08	Students understood the structure of subordinate courts and major access-to-justice institutions. Some difficulty remain in distinguishing institutional functions. Comparative charts and practical example can strengthen learning. **CO/PSO/PO:** Le awareness, institutional analysis, social responsibility and communication.
Election Laws: Representation of the People Act, 1950; Representation of the People Act, 1951; Delimitation Act, 2002	Understanding the legal framework governing elections in India. Analytical reading of statutes; evaluation of electoral processes. Democratic consciousness and respect for electoral integrity.	Home assignment and class test	Lectures combined with guided statutory readings; structured classroom discussions on electoral reforms. .	08	Students developed an understanding of th principal legal framework governing elections. Some difficulty was observed in distinguishing the two RPA Acts and aspe of delimitation. Comparative statutory tab can improve clarity. **CO/PSO/PO:** Electo understanding, analytical reading and civi awareness.
Other Constitutional Dimensions: Anti-defection law (91st Amendment Act, 2003); Cooperative Societies (97th Amendment Act); Mahila Courts	Awareness of recent constitutional developments. Critical evaluation of constitutional amendments. Sensitivity towards democratic stability and gender justice.	Quiz and short notes	Peer teaching sessions; facilitated discussions; audio-visual support to encourage participatory learning.	12	Students developed awareness of these constitutional and institutional developme and their significance. The breadth of the topics posed some difficulty. Focused case examples can strengthen application. **CO/PSO/PO:** Constitutional understandir critical analysis and social sensitivity.

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN/COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

YEAR – 2025-26 SEMESTER - II DEPARTMENT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

PLSM DSCC 2 – Constitutional Government in India

Dr. Sumedha Verma

Topic/Unit **Module I**	**Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome**	**Assessment**	**Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process**	**Hours Allotted**	**Evaluated Outcome / Post-Teaching Reflection**
Evolution of the Indian Constitution; Role of Constituent Assembly debates (overview); Preamble	Understand constitutional evolution and Constituent Assembly; analyse the Preamble and constitutional debates; appreciate justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.	Long answers-home assignments	Lecture-cum-discussion on constitutional evolution from colonial reforms to the Constitution of 1950. Selected excerpts from Constituent Assembly debates and the Preamble used for textual analysis.	6	Students developed a clear understanding of constitutional evolution and the Preamble. Some difficulty was observed in interpreting Constituent Assembly debates. A visual timeline and shorter extracts can improve comprehension. CO/PSO/PO: Constitutional understanding, institutional analysis, critical thinking and communication.
Citizenship; Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive Principles	Understand citizenship and constitutional rights, duties and DPSPs; distinguish justiciable and non-justiciable provisions; develop constitutional awareness and civic responsibility.	Quiz; class test	Lecture and powerpoint supported by direct reference to relevant constitutional Articles.	7	Students demonstrated improved understandi of constitutional provisions and landmark cases. Some tendency towards factual memorisation was observed. More problem-based case questions can strengthen analytica application. CO/PSO/PO: Constitutional application, rights awareness, analytical reasoning and communication.
Nature of Indian Federalism: Union–State Relations	Understand the federal structure and distribution of powers; analyse Union–State relations; appreciate cooperative federalism and national integration.	Quiz and tutorial	Lecture-cum-discussion focusing on legislative, administrative and financial dimensions of Union–State relations. Constitutional provisions and comparative examples used to explain the distribution of powers and functioning of Indian federalism.	5	Students understood the major dimensions of Union–State relations and the federal structur Financial relations required greater clarification. Comparative tables and application-based exercises can strengthen understanding. CO/PSO/PO: Federal analysis institutional understanding, critical thinking and application.
Union Executive: President, Vice-President – Election, Position, Functions; Emergency Powers; Prime Minister; Council of Ministers; Relationship of Prime Minister and President	Understand the constitutional position and functions of the Union Executive; interpret executive powers; appreciate democratic accountability and constitutional balance.		Lecture, audio visual aids select case studies and examples	6	Students developed understanding of the constitutional position and functioning of the Union Executive. The President–Prime Minister relationship required further clarification. CO/PSO/PO: Institutional analysis, constitutional reasoning, problem-solving and communication.

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN/COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

Dr. Sreeparna Dasgupta

YEAR - 2026

SEMESTER – II

DEPARTMENT -Political Science

Minor 1 - Constitutional Government in India: Module 1

Topic/Unit	Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome (Knowledge, Skill Value, Attitude)	Assessment	Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process	Hours Allotted	Evaluated Outcome/ Post-Teaching Reflections
1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). Preamble.	Knowledge: Understand the historical background of the Constitution and the functioning of the Constituent Assembly. Skill: Ability to analyze constitutional debates and interpret the Preamble. Value/Attitude: Appreciation of democratic ideals such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.	Peer Teaching; concept mapping.	Lecture-cum-discussion on constitutional evolution from colonial reforms to 1950 Constitution. Use excerpts from Constituent Assembly debates and Preamble analysis. Students interpret keywords of the Preamble in groups.	6 hrs	The lessons focussed on how India's Constitution evolved from the Government of India Acts (1919, 1935) to the adoption of the Constitution in 1950. Consider the influence of historical struggles for independence and the aspirations of a diverse nation. Further, the lessons explored how The Preamble, as the soul of the Constitution, encapsulates these ideals—so understanding its evolution helps appreciate India's democratic journey; the significance of the Preamble as a reflection of

					India’s core values—Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, and Republic - how these principles have shaped the legal and political landscape of India and how the Constitution’s evolution mirrors the nation’s aspirations for justice, liberty, and equality.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.	Knowledge: Understand provisions of citizenship, fundamental rights, duties, and DPSPs. Skill: Ability to distinguish justiciable and non-justiciable provisions and analyze constitutional cases. Value/Attitude: Development of constitutional awareness and civic responsibility.	Quiz; case study discussion;	Lecture with constitutional articles reference. Discussion on landmark cases relating to rights. Classroom debate on the relevance of Fundamental Duties and DPSPs in contemporary governance.	7 hrs	The classes explored the balance between Fundamental Rights and Duties — how rights empower citizens and duties foster social responsibility. The students can reflect on how the Directive Principles aim to promote social justice and economic welfare, even though they are non-justiciable. The interplay among these elements reflects India’s attempt to build a just society. The students can grasp the importance of Fundamental Duties as a reminder of citizens’ responsibilities towards the nation, complementing

					Fundamental Rights. Consider how the Directive Principles guide policymaking for social and economic development, aligning with the constitutional goal of a welfare state.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations.	Knowledge: Understanding of the federal structure and constitutional distribution of powers. Skill: Ability to analyze legislative, administrative, and financial relations between Union and States. Value/Attitude: Appreciation of cooperative federalism and national integration.	Short assignment	Lecture & discussion on the Union-State relation on the aspects of legislative, executive & financial relations. Students will analyse the features Indian Federalism	5 hrs	The students now understand the distribution of powers between the Union and States—how the Constitution seeks to maintain a balance through Union list, State list, and Concurrent list and reflect on the challenges and importance of cooperative federalism in ensuring unity and regional autonomy. They can analyze the significance of the centralization and decentralization of authority—how emergencies, financial grants, and interstate relations influence Union-State dynamics. Consider how evolving political and social needs shape these relations over time.

4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: Election, Position, Functions (focus on Emergency Powers), Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Relationship of Prime Minister and President	Knowledge: Understanding constitutional position and functions of the Union Executive. Skill: Ability to interpret constitutional provisions regarding executive authority and emergencies. Value/Attitude: Awareness of democratic accountability and constitutional balance of power.	Written test	Lecture explaining power, position and role of the Prime Minister, Cabinet and President. Discussion of emergency provisions and historical instances. Classroom discussion on the working relationship between the President and Prime Minister in parliamentary democracy.	6 hrs	The students have acquired grasp over the provisions related to citizenship—how they define national identity, inclusion, and rights and the impact of the Citizenship Act and the constitutional basis for acquiring, losing, renouncing citizenship in shaping India's demographic and social fabric. The importance of citizenship rights in fostering national unity and integration, reflecting upon how changes in citizenship laws reflect India's response to internal and external challenges, balancing inclusivity with security concerns.

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN / COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

YEAR – 2025-26 SEMESTER - 2 DEPARTMENT - Political Science

MPLS MN 2- Constitutional Government in India

Sharmila Mitra Deb

Topic/Unit Module 2	**Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome (Knowledge, Skill, Value, Attitude)**	**Assessment**	**Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process**	**Hours Allotted**	**Evaluated Outcome/ Post-Teaching Reflections**
5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee System. Speaker.	Students will understand the organisation and functions of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; explain lawmaking procedure, parliamentary procedure, privileges, committee system and the role of the Speaker.	Quiz, Class assignments	Lectures, PPTs, classroom discussion and analysis of parliamentary procedures. Evaluation through quizzes, classroom interaction and class assignments.	6 hrs	Students demonstrated improved understanding of the Union Legislature. Discussion indicated clearer comprehension of lawmaking, parliamentary procedure, privileges, committee system and the role of the Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – State Legislature: Composition and Functions.	Students will understand the position and functions of the Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; explain the composition and functions of the State Legislature and relate these institutions to state-level governance.	Written test, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs, comparative discussion and classroom analysis of state institutions. Evaluation through written tests and class discussion.	5 hrs	Students were able to identify the position and functions of the Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. Written responses showed satisfactory understanding of the State Legislature.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism.	Students will understand the composition and functions of the Supreme Court and the High Courts; explain the significance of Judicial activism and relate judicial institutions to constitutional governance.	Quiz, Class assignments	Lectures, PPTs, case-based discussion and analysis of selected judicial decisions. Evaluation through quizzes, classroom interaction and class assignments.	4 hrs	Students demonstrated satisfactory understanding of the composition and functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts. Classroom interaction indicated clearer comprehension of Judicial activism.
8. Constitutional Amendment.	Students will understand the concept and process of Constitutional Amendment; explain its significance within constitutional governance and democracy.	Written test, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs and classroom discussion on the process and significance of Constitutional Amendment. Evaluation through written responses and classroom interaction.	3 hrs	Students were able to explain the concept and significance of Constitutional Amendment. Written responses indicated satisfactory understanding of the amendment process.

COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING DESIGN / COMPETENCY BASED POST-TEACHING REFLECTION

YEAR - 2026 SEMESTER - II DEPARTMENT - Political Science

PLSD- Understanding Governance

Sharmila Mitra Deb

Topic/Unit	Competency-Based Expected Learning Outcome (Knowledge, Skill, Value, Attitude)	Assessment	Brief Description of Strategies, Aids (if any), Evaluation process	Hours Allotted	Evaluated Outcome/ Post-Teaching Reflections
Module II 4. Major issues in Governance I: People's Participation. Public Service Delivery.	Students will understand the significance of People's Participation and Public Service Delivery as major issues in governance. They will develop the ability to relate participation and effective public service delivery to the practice of governance.	Quiz, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs, classroom discussion and India-based case studies. Evaluation through quizzes, classroom interaction and short written responses.	8 hrs	Students demonstrated an understanding of People's Participation and Public Servic Delivery and were able to rela them to the practice of governa in India. Further discussion of contemporary examples may b undertaken.
5. Major issues in Governance II: Citizens Charter; Right to Information.	Students will understand the significance of Citizens Charter and Right to Information in promoting transparency and accountability. They will develop the ability to relate these mechanisms to citizen-oriented governance.	Written test, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs, case studies and classroom discussion with India-based examples. Evaluation through written tests and classroom interaction.	8 hrs	Students demonstrated improv understanding of Citizens Cha and Right to Information and t relevance to transparent and accountable governance. Furth reinforcement may be undertal through case-based discussion
6. E- Governance. Green Governance. [Major features, Case Studies and challenges]	Students will understand the major features of E-Governance and Green Governance and develop the ability to examine relevant case studies and challenges, with India as the prime case of discussion.	Quiz, Class assignment, Class discussion	Lectures, PPTs, case studies, contemporary examples and classroom discussion. Evaluation through quizzes, class assignments and classroom interaction.	9 hrs	Students demonstrated an understanding of the major fea of E-Governance and Green Governance and were able to identify relevant case studies a challenges. Further examples m be used to strengthen applicati concepts.