



**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
ACADEMIC (S&T) SECTION**

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ (ಎಸ್&ಟಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ**



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ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024-25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಕುರಿತು.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1. ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 2 ರಿಂದ 9, ದಿ: 08.11.2024.
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 11.11.2024.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನುಸಾರ 2024-25ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಗಳಾದ M.A./M.Sc/M.Com/MBA/M.Ed 1 ರಿಂದ 4ನೇ ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು 1 & 2ನೇ ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು / ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳು / ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ www.kud.ac.in ದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು.

Arts Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Kannada	8	MVA in Applied Art
2	English	9	French
3	Folklore	10	Urdu
4	Linguistics	11	Persian
5	Hindi	12	Sanskrit
6	Marathi	13	MPA Music
7	MVA in Painting		

Faculty of Science & Technology

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Geography	10	M.Sc (CS)
2	Chemistry	11	MCA
3	Statistics	12	Marine Biology
4	Applied Geology	13	Criminology & Forensic Science
5	Biochemistry	14	Mathematics
6	Biotechnology	15	Psychology
7	Microbiology	16	Applied Genetics
8	Zoology	17	Physics
9	Botany	18	Anthropology

Faculty of Social Science

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Political Science	8	Journalism m & Mass Commn.
2	Public Administration	9	M.Lib. Information Science
3	History & Archaeology	10	Philosophy
4	A.I.History & Epigraphy	11	Yoga Studies
5	Economics	12	MTTM
6	Sociology	13	Women's Studies
7	MSW		

Management Faculty

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	MBA	2	MBA (Evening)

Faculty of Commerce

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Com	2	M.Com (CS)

Faculty of Education

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	M.Ed	2	M.P.Ed

OEC subject for PG

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	Russian	5	Veman Peetha
2	Kanaka Studies	6	Ambedkar Studies
3	Jainology	7	Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies
4	Babu Jagajivan Ram	8	Vivekanand Studies

PG Diploma

Sl.No	Programmes	Sl.No	Programmes
1	PG Diploma in Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Studies	2	P.G. Diploma in Women's Studies
3	P.G. Diploma in Entrepreneurial Finance		

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ


ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು.

ಗೆ,

1. ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಸಂಯೋಜಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ / ಅಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ / ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ
2. ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿಖಾಯದ ಡೀನರು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

1. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
4. ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ / ಗೌಪ್ಯ / ಜಿ.ಎ.ಡಿ. / ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಡಳ (ಪಿ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ) ವಿಭಾಗ/ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ಟ್ / ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪದವಿಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ / ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ.
6. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಐ.ಟಿ. ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ. ಅಂತರಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು.



Faculty of Social Science
Two Years PG Programme
M.A. Political Science

Programme Guidelines and Syllabus

As per NEP-2020

With Effect from 2024-25

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Preamble:

The Karnatak University has successfully adopted NEP-2020 from the academic year: 2021-22 for all its Under Graduate Programmes. The first batch under this scheme after completing 03 Years with 3rd year exit provision entering into Post Graduate programme from the academic Year: 2024-25. In view of this and the present global demand, it is necessary to revise the curriculum framework for all its Post Graduate Programmes and syllabus accordingly.

As per the provisions in NEP-2020 scheme the Two- year Post Graduate Programme, the curriculum has a provision to study the open electives courses in 2nd and 3rd semesters, Discipline specific Electives for a deeper knowledge in focused area in 3rd and 4th semesters and Internship / dissertation / project work for field experience or hands on training to inculcate the skill and develop cognitive thinking / higher order thinking to analyze the information obtained from project work / internship in the 4th semester.

It is therefore, this is a revised CBCS as per NEP - 2020 having minimum 90 and maximum 100 credits in two years programme with provision of choice as above and hence, shall be called as NEP syllabus. In this context, the prevailing regulations (CBCS scheme adopted from 2009) needs some modifications and adopted herewith as Guidelines to execute all the PG Programmes unless otherwise stated.

However, the eligibility for admission to the concerned PG Programmes shall be decided by the respective Board of Studies.

I. CREDIT, WORKLOAD AND SYLLABUS EQUIVALENCE

1. One credit is equal to 1 hour theory teaching per week.
2. One credit is equal to 2 hour practical teaching per week.
3. One credit is equal to 15 hours theory syllabus per semester (1 Unit is equal to 15 Hours)
4. One credit is equal to 30 hours practical syllabus per semester (1 credit practical is equal to 2 hours/ week)

A. Workload for theory subjects

1. There shall be 16 hrs/week workload for Assistant Professor

2. There shall be 14 hrs/week workload for Associate Professor/ Professor/Senior Professor.
3. There shall be 2hrs/week workload relaxation for Guiding Ph.D. students

B. Workload for practical subjects

1. There shall be 20 hrs/week workload for Assistant Professor
2. There shall be 18 hrs/week workload for Associate Professor/ Professor/Senior Professor.
3. There shall be 2hrs/week workload relaxation for Guiding Ph.D. students

C. Workload for practical batches

1. A batch of 10-12 students shall have 1 teacher

D. Workload for Project

1. Students for projects / internship shall be preferably guided by permanent faculty for atleast 10 students by sharing equally among the permanent faculty. If remained excess shall be allotted to other teacher's on roll on temporary basis.
2. If there are no permanent faculty, the students shall be distributed among the temporary teachers on roll.
3. There shall be maximum of 4 hrs/week workload for guiding the students for project work irrespective of number of students.

II. ALLOTMENT OF SPECIALIZATION: While allotting specialization in 3rd and 4th semester, minimum of 10 students shall have to select the specialization.

III. ATTENDANCE: 75% attendance is mandatory for every course (paper). No marks are reserved for attendance. If the candidates fail to fulfill 75% attendance in any one of the course (paper) in the given semester, such candidate is not eligible to appear for examination in all the papers and candidate has to get the readmission for such semester. However, up to 20% attendance may be condoned with the supportive documents for a student who represents University /State / National level sports, cultural and other events. Monthly attendance shall be displayed on notice board.

IV. CREDIT AND MARKS EQUIVALENCE

1. Generally, 25% weightage for Formative assessment and 75% weightage for Summative assessment.
2. Up to 2 credits equal to 50 marks (12 marks Formative assessment and 38 marks summative assessment).
3. 3-4 credits equal to 100 marks (25 marks Formative assessment and 75 marks summative assessment).
4. 5-6 credits equal to 150 marks (37 marks Formative assessment and 113 marks

summative assessment).

5. Example for 100 marks out of which 25 marks for Formative assessment i.e., Formative Assessment shall be 05 marks for assignment / seminar and two internal assessments i.e.: 10 marks I.A. for 8th week and 10 marks for 14th week of every semester.

V. **Conduct of Examination**

1. Formative assessment examination shall be conducted for 1hr. There shall not be any reexamination for improvement or the student remaining absent. However, a special Formative assessment examination shall be conducted for a student who represents University /State / National level sports, cultural and other events if a schedule is overlapping.
2. 75 marks summative theory examination shall be conducted for 3 hrs and 38 marks for 1.5 hrs.
3. 75/ 38 marks Formative / Summative Practical examination shall be conducted for 4 hrs.
4. There shall be a single examiner for both even and odd semesters' Formative Practical examination.
5. There shall be a single examiner for odd semester Summative Practical examination and two examiners for even semester Summative Practical examination; one from internal and other shall be external examiner.

VI. **Assessment**

1. **Theory papers:** There shall be a single valuation for odd semester theory papers preferably internal examiner and double valuation for even semesters; one from internal and other shall be external examiner.
2. **Project/Internship assessment**

A) **For 100 marks Project/Internship assessment (Wherever applicable)**

- i. **Formative Assessment:** Project/Internship assessment carrying 25 marks out of 100 marks Candidate has to submit three Progress Reports; 8+8+9 Marks.
- ii. **Summative Assessment:** Project/Internship assessment carrying 75 marks out of 100 marks
 - a. Project Report : 35
 - b. Presentation : 20
 - c. Viva-voce : 20

B) **For 150 marks Project/Internship assessment (Wherever applicable)**

- i. **Formative Assessment:** Project/Internship assessment carrying 37 marks out of 150 marks Candidate has to submit three Progress Reports : 12+12+13 marks.
- ii. **Summative Assessment:** Project/Internship assessment carrying 113 marks out of 150 marks
 - a. Project Report : 60
 - b. Presentation : 30
 - c. Viva-voce : 23

VII. Passing criteria:

1. There shall be no minimum passing marks for Formative assessment.
2. Candidate has to score minimum 40% in summative examination and fulfill 40% of the maximum marks including Formative assessment marks. For example: for 75 marks summative examination, candidate has to score minimum of 30 marks (40%) and should score cumulatively 40 marks including formative assessment in every course.

VIII. DECLARATION OF RESULT

1. Candidate has to score 40% as above in all the courses to pass the semester end examination to declare pass.
2. **Percentage and Grading:** Result shall be declared in terms of SGPA and at the end of four semesters as CGPA. The calculation of CGPA is as under
3. If P is the percentage of marks secured (IA + semester end score) by the candidate in a course which is rounded off to the nearest integer, the grade point (GP) earned by the candidate in that course will be given as below.

Percentage (%)	Grade(GP)	Percentage (%)	Grade(GP)
40	4.0	71-75	7.5
41-45	4.5	76-80	8.0
46-50	5.0	81-85	8.5
51-55	5.5	86-90	9.0
56-60	6.0	91-95	9.5
61-65	6.5	96-100	10.0
66-70	7.0		

Grade point of less than 4 shall be considered as fail in the course, hence, GP=0 and for the absent candidate also GP=0

4. A student's level of competence shall be categorized by grade point (GP), Semester

Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the programme.

5. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** The SGPA is a ratio of sum of the number of Credit Grade Points scored from all the courses (subject) of given semester to the total credits of such semester in which the candidate studied. (Credit Grade Points of each course = Credits x GP).

6. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is calculated as below for 4 semester programme.

$$\text{CGPA} = (\text{Credit}_1 \times \text{SGPA}_1) + (\text{Credit}_2 \times \text{SGPA}_2) + (\text{Credit}_3 \times \text{SGPA}_3) + (\text{Credit}_4 \times \text{SGPA}_4) / \text{Total credits of programme (sum of credits of 4 semesters)}$$

7. After studying and passing, all the credits prescribed for the programme the degree shall be awarded with CGPA score after rounding off to second decimal and class distinguishing as second class, first class, and distinction along with grade letter as under:

CGPA of the programme(Degree)	Class obtained	Grade Letter
9.5 to 10.00	Outstanding	A ⁺⁺
7.00 to 9.49	Distinction	A ⁺
6.00 to 6.99	First Class	A
5.50 to 5.99	Second class	B ⁺
5.00 to 5.49		B
4.00 to 4.99	Pass	C
Less than 4.0	Fail/ Reappear	D

8. Each semester Grade Card shall have marks and SGPA and final Grade Card shall have semester wise marks obtained in all semesters, CGPA and % of cumulative marks obtained from all semesters.

9. There shall be Revaluation / Challenge valuations provisions as per the prevailing rules and regulations.

10. Marks obtained from the OEC shall not be considered for award of CASH PRIZE / RANK / GOLD MEDAL.

IX. MAXIMUM DURATION FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAMME

A candidate admitted to any P.G. Programme shall complete it within a period, which is double the duration of the programme from the date of admission.

X. ANY OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Apart from the above, the prevailing rules(CBCS) and regulation are valid for any other matters which are not addressed in this regard.



KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

Faculty of Social Science
Two Years PG Programme
M. A, in Political Science

Programme Structure and Syllabus

As per NEP-2020

With Effect from 2024-25

Karnatak University, Dharwad

Karnatak University Dharwad

M.A. in Political Science

Effective from 2024-25

Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total	Credits
I	DSC-1	Theory	B1POL001T	Early Indian Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-2	Theory	B1POL002T	Classical Western Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-3	Theory	B1POL003T	Contemporary Public Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-4	Theory	B1POL004T	Theoretical Perspective of International Relations	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-5	Theory	B1POL005T	Foreign Policy of India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-6	Theory	B1POL006T	Comparative Government and Politics	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
								150	450	600	24
Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total	Credits
II	DSC-7	Theory	B2POL001T	Medieval Indian Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-8	Theory	B2POL002T	Medieval Western Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-9	Theory	B2POL003T	Indian Government and Administration	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	OEC-1	Theory	B2POL204T	For Others-Human Rights :Theory and Practice	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-10	Theory	B2POL005T	Contemporary Issues in International Relations	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-11	Theory	B2POL006T	Diplomacy: Theory and Practice	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
								150	450	600	24
Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total	Credits
III	DSC-12	Theory	B3POL001T	Contemporary Indian Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-13	Theory	B3POL002T	Contemporary Western Political Thought	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSE-A	Theory 1-A	B3POL103AT	Contemporary Political Theories	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSE-B	Theory 2- B	B3POL103BT	Studies in Federalism							
	DSE-C	Theory 3-C	B3POL103CT	Karnataka Government and Politics							
	OEC-2	Theory	B3POL204T	Introduction to Political Science	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-14	Theory	B3POL005T	Modern Political Analysis	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-15	Theory	B3POL006T	International Law and International Organization	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4

								150	450	600	24
Sem	Type of Course	Theory/ Practical	Course Code	Course Title	Instruction hour/ Week	Total Hours/Sem	Duration of Exam	Formative	Summative	Total	Credits
IV	DSC-16	Theory	B4POL001T	Parliamentary Procedure in India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-17	Theory	B4POL002T	Elections and Electoral Process in India	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSC-18	Theory	B4POL003T	Political Sociology	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSE-A	Theory 1-A	B4POL104AT	India and Regional Organizations	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	DSE-B	Theory 2- B	B4POL104BT	Local Government and Politics in India							
	DSE-C	Theory 3-C	B4POL104CT	Social Movements in India							
	DSC-19	Theory	B4POL005T	Research Methods in Political Science	4	60hrs	03hrs	25	75	100	4
	Project	Field	B4POL006T					25	75	100	4
								150	450	600	24
						Total		480	1920	2400	96

* Each DSE theory shall have minimum two and maximum three papers and students shall select any one DSE each in 3rd and 4th semester.

FIRST SEMESTER - DSC -1
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B1POL001T
EARLY INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: India is known for its ancient wisdom and has given to the world many important concepts that are fundamental to the socio-political and economic growth of any society. This in turn has helped to enrich the quality of governance and guided those at the helm in the state. This science of polity, known by several names like *Rajadharma*, *Rajyasashtra*, *Dandaniti*, *Nitisastra*, and *Arthashastra* are systematic and scientific. It is important that this knowledge be passed on to the posterity and hence this paper to acquaint the younger generation of students the wisdom of our predecessors.

Objectives: The paper aims at passing on the knowledge and the understanding of ancient Indian thinkers and their writings to the current generation to make comparisons and to understand how different political institutions, actors and processes shaped the ancient Indian polity and the political processes that lead to the growth of such valuable concepts like Raja Dharma, Panchatantra or the Mandala. Through this paper it is expected develop among the students the needed scholarship to undertake further research in to the ancient texts and a taste for the dying languages like Sanskrit, Pali etc., to bring to light the hidden knowledge of ancient India for the benefit of the humanity.

Unit-I: Introduction to Ancient Indian Polity

1. Nature, significance and relevance of the study of Ancient Indian Polity
2. Sources and Approaches to the study of Ancient Indian Polity (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional)

Unit-II: Nature of Indian State, Vedas and Upanishads

1. State in Ancient India: Nature and Functions, Concept of Dharma
2. Significance of Vedas and Upanishads – Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata

Unit-III: Ancient Texts and their Significance

1. Ramayana, Mahabharata –Significance, Relevance, Rajadharma and Shantiparva. Philosophy of Bhagavadgeeta.
2. Buddhist literature - Jataka Tales and Panchatantra

Unit-IV: Theories of State Craft

1. Manu's Socio-Political Ideas: Social Order and Duties of King and Ministers.
2. Kautilya's Arthashastra – Importance, Duties of the King, Saptanga Theory of State, Mandal Theory, Espionage System.

REFERENCES

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3. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
4. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numasmatics*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
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FIRST SEMESTER DSC-2
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1POL002T
CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: The intention of the paper is to provide an understanding of universality and contextuality of key political concepts contributed by political thinkers of the west especially of those who believed in the traditional mode of knowledge building. This course deals with the classical thinkers and themes of western political philosophy. The paper proposes to teach the concepts such as justice, citizenship and civic virtues, contract, consent and trust and the basis of political obligation. This paper attempts to understand thinkers and texts both from philosophical and historical perspective.

Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to train students in the foundational texts and thinkers of political science and their political ideas in the light of socio- economic and political conditions of their times. The objective is to make the students understand how the great masters and philosophers explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions. The students through this paper are expected to learn analytical skills and philosophical mode of thinking.

Unit – I: Political Thought and Political Theory

1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Thought as a Tradition
2. Nature, Significance, Decline and Revival of Political Theory
3. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought

1. Plato- (The Laws) : The Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State, Government.
2. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.
3. The Epicureans and Stoics: The Epicureans (The Nature of Things): Origin of the State. Stoics: Natural Law and State

Unit - III: Roman Political Thought

1. Polybius – (History of Rome)
 - a. Cyclic Theory of Government
 - b. Mixed Form of Government
2. Cicero (De Republica) :
 - a. Natural Law
 - b. Forms of Government

Unit – IV: The Roman Legal System

1. Its Development : Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile
2. Roman Contribution to Law

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FIRST SEMESTER DSC -3
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1POL003T
CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This paper deals with many faces and phases of administration covering many issues as the political, social and economic situations of the country changes. Governments world over are now moving away from administration centric measurements to a citizen-centered solutions to resolve many problems of the society that ideally answers to the populace. This realization is the result of their consciousness that the public programs are funded by taxpayers. Because administration of public programs requires attention to the ethics and culture of society, it must change as the government policies change. The paper in this sense is an eye opener to the current developments and theories that govern the administration of the 21st century. The idea of introducing this paper is to convey to our students this paradigm shift.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is clearly to prepare the students to take on the challenges of a changing administrative set up and strategy in a changing world. Since many students aspire for competitive examinations choosing this as an optional paper responding to their demand for more updated content is reflected here. The paper proposes to drive home among students that service are a part of the governance and that it tends to be more responsible toward its policies and has limitations and “playing by rules” is the best option. Thus this paper has the objective to serve the students to develop the skill of being good administrators.

Unit-I: Essentials of Public Administration

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
2. Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Historical, Legal, Behavioural and Case Study.

Unit-II: Major Concepts and theories of Public Administration

1. New Public Administration, Good Governance, Decentralization, Bureaucracy, Stake holder and Citizen’s charter
2. Public Management, Decision Making and Rational Choice Theory

Unit-III: Contemporary Developments in Public Administration

1. Result Orientation, Performance Appraisal, Transparency and Accountability
2. Performance Management Systems, Development Objectives,

Unit-IV: New Public Management

1. Honey Report and Minnow brook Conference (I, II and III)
2. Washington Conference: Economic Growth and Inequality

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FIRST SEMESTER DSC - 4
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1POL004T
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rationale: This paper deals with the changing dynamics of International Relations. This is a lecture-based class designed around student engagement and discussion. This course serves as an introduction to the study of important issues in international relations. The goal of the course is to teach students basic concepts and theories that are useful for making sense of contemporary debates and challenges in international politics. The paper concentrates on current events and the recent history that has shaped the states and other actors in the international arena to interact with each other across national borders. Major topics include international cooperation, security and conflict, trade, and international law and human rights.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to give an opportunity to students to survey major topics in international relations to encourage them to undertake further examination in more advanced ways. By the end of the class, students will be able to critique common academic and policy arguments about global affairs and will have acquired the tools to begin their own analyses.

Unit –I: Introduction

1. Meaning , Nature and Importance of the study of International Relations
2. Evolution and Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations

1. Traditional and Scientific Approaches to the study of International Relations
2. Functions and Utility of International Relations, Significance of the International Theories.

Unit-III: Theories of International Relations

1. Theories of Realism, Neo-realism and Constructivism and Social Constructivism
2. Samuel P. Huntington's Theory of Clash of Civilizations, Green Politics.

Unit-IV: Globalization and World Order

1. Nature and Characteristics of Systems Theory: Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory, Decision Making Theory.
2. Globalization and Post Cold War - World Order

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FIRST SEMESTER DSC -5
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1POL005T
FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Rationale: This paper introduces the key and determining principles of India's foreign policy to students who are interested in the specialization International Relations. This paper highlights the major debates in India's foreign policy making and its institutional interface. The paper exposes students to the realities, challenges and issues including the latest developments pertaining to India's foreign policy, its making and the influencing factors that affect its making and the bilateral, multilateral, regional and global levels of foreign policy in action. The course imparts an understanding of India's important bilateral relationships and the country's role vis-à-vis global economic and political regimes. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

Objectives: The paper brings in a new energy among the students of this paper to evaluate alternative theoretical approaches to the examination of foreign policy, its making and its operation. It exposes them to the respective strengths and limits depending on their functional capability be it bilateral or multilateral operation. The paper is expected to instill in the students the ability to analyze the historical influences on India's foreign policy making and the contemporary challenges it faces.

Unit I- Roots of India's Foreign policy

1. Meaning, objectives and philosophical foundations of Foreign policy of India
2. Basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, strategic, Economic, Political and Cultural,

Unit II- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

1. National Security and Economic development, Political Unity and integrity
2. International Peace, containment of terrorism and India's view of World Order.

Unit III- Formulation of India's Foreign Policy

1. Formal Institutions - Ministry of External Affairs, Cabinet, Parliament, Civil and military, Bureaucracy.
2. Informal Institutions Political Parties, Public Opinion, Media, Elites, and International System.

Unit IV- India's Relations with other Countries

1. India and the United States, Russia, China and the Middle East
2. India – Neighbour policy, India's foreign policy an evaluation

REFERENCES

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FIRST SEMESTER DSC -6
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B1POL006T
COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Rationale: Students are expected to study this paper in order to understand the functioning of various forms of Government and the Politics in different countries viz., UK, USA, and Switzerland as they have distinctive characters. The courses will emphasize the constitutional frame work, competencies and their functioning in the global scenario. The idea behind the framing of this paper is to expose the students to the working of different governments and to make their choice in matters of better governance comparing it with institutional structures and frameworks of other countries.

Objectives: This paper is expected to familiarize the students the skill to make comparisons between different forms of governments and the variations built into them in respect of theory and practice. The paper intends to drive home the point that there are different forms of democracy working with different institutional framework.

This should expose them to compare and contrast different institutional structures and their delivery systems. The skill of developing a critical eye to details is in the essence of this paper.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature , Scope, Importance and Growth of Comparative Politics
2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics : Traditional and Modern

Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism

1. Constitution – Meaning, Types, limitations and Historical Perspective of Constitution.
2. Constitutionalism- Meaning and concept of Constitutionalism, Problems and Prospects of Constitutionalism

Unit-III: Modern Legislatures (with reference to UK, USA and Switzerland)

1. Growth, Importance, Organization, Functions.
2. Unicameralism and Bicameralism, Law making

procedure, Decline of Legislature.

Unit-IV: Modern Executive and Judiciary

1. Nature, Functions and Types of Executive.
2. Judiciary, Judicial Review, Rule of Law: Organization and Functions

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**SECOND SEMESTER DSC -7
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B2POL001T
MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: Medieval India presents to the students a unique and baffling spectacle of people's power and the influences of the extraneous forces that invaded India. It is an age characterized by decay and breakaway from the older traditions to give birth to newer ones. This paper exhibits the strength of the old edifice its additions and amalgamation of the new forces and upsurge of ideas and institution of a very complex character which can not fit in to one genre. With the establishment of Muslim rule in India in the 13th century, a new set of political ideas and institutions was put in place, though the old one was still strong and held sway in many parts of the country. This is a period of synthesis of Hindu and Muslim traditions as the new and the old (12th century) aligned with each other and also gave rise to the growth of new religious schools of thought that gave Indian polity a new inclusive dimension.

Objectives: The Course is designed to introduce the students to the epistemological foundations of medieval philosophy with a view to generating interest in the classical texts in medieval political thought. The students are expected to have background knowledge in the classical texts by making them familiar with different interpretations. The aim is to inspire them to have an interest in reading the original works, the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

Unit-I – Introduction to Medieval Political Thought

1. Introduction: History of Medieval India – Early and Late Medieval History (from 6th century to 16th Century)
2. Sources and features: Historical Writings, Travelogues and literary writings (Early Shashanas, Historical Writings, Tariqiq Hind Al-Beruni, Tuhfat-un- Nuzzar fi Gharibi-il-Amsar by Ibn Batuta, Shahnama (10th century) by Firdausi) (13th to 16th Century)

Unit-II- Kingdoms and their Contribution

1. Middle Kingdoms of India: Rashtrakoota, Pallava, Chola, Chalukya, Gupta rule and their contribution
2. Late and early Modern Period: Delhi Sultanate, Rajputs, Mughals, Marathas and the

Sikh

Unit-III–Theistic and Social Reform Movements

1. Administration: Importance of Theology, Military and Revenue Administration.
2. Vedanta School of Thought – Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya.

Unit-IV– Socio- Religious Movements

1. Bhakti Movement - Vachanas and Dasa Sahitya – Sarvagna, Basavanna, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa.
2. Sufi Movement in India – Features and Contribution – Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Shishunal Shareef

REFERENCES

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**SECOND SEMESTER DSC-8
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B2POL002T
MEDIEVAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: This paper throws light on the medieval philosophy that was produced in Western Europe during the middle ages. Although there is no consensus, even among medievalists, as to its period in exactness there are also many competing ideas that have grown during this period. This period needs attention especially in the discipline of political science because of this. However, 354–430 is taken as its beginning and that the influence of medieval philosophy is said to have continued past even 1596– 1650. The *political* philosophy during this period is more in the form of philosophy that is concerned with political matters. Philosophical writing about politics during the middle ages was often seen as influencing the public events even in the modern period hence the significance of the paper for the students.

Objectives: This paper involves apart from philosophy and political ideas references to developments in medieval culture, such as the renaissances of the ninth and twelfth centuries. The paper expects the students to learn their influences on the growth of state and the ideologies during this period. They are expected to know the development of institutions such as the legal system and the universities during this period. They should be in a position to critically evaluate the strong relationship during this period between philosophy and religion and the focus on the theologians and philosophers of this Age as against the dominance of the secular state.

Unit-I: The Early Church and its Political Theory

1. The Establishment of the Church, Comparison between the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church
2. Christianity and Political Thought

Unit-II: Political Theory of Fathers of the Church

1. St. Augustine: (De Civitate Dei) Features of two cities Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance
2. St. Thomas Aquinas: (De Regimine Principum and Commentary on Aristotle's Politics) Classification of Laws, Temporal and Spiritual Power

Unit–III: Church –State Controversy

1. Marsiglio of Padua (Defensor Pacis) State and Sovereignty
2. Dante Alighieri (De Monarchia): Universal Monarchy; Conciliar Movement: Meaning, aims, objectives and significance

Unit–IV: Transitory Period & Political Theory of Reformation.

1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality & Religion
2. Martin Luther (of Secular Authority, How far is Obedience Due): Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist. **John Calvin** (Institutes of the Christian Religion): Passive Obedience, Origin and Functions of Civil Government.

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SECOND SEMESTER DSC -9
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2POL003T
INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This paper is a part of the learning in the broad areas of political science and public administration. The paper aims at giving the students a clear and critical understanding about India's Constitution, its framing and the processes involved in realizing its goals and objectives. Within this broader horizon, the paper specifically focuses on how the Constitutional government offers a theoretical and institutional base for the country's political processes and how the administration functions as the backbone of this system. This is an important component of the discipline of political science as it helps the students to understand the necessity of a government and the difference between a government and administrative machinery.

Objectives: The objective of the paper is encourages the student to make a meticulous reading of the Constitution, its socio-political and ideological basis and its relationship with the society. The paper also proposes to familiarize the students about the structures of power, the nature of state power and the manner in which it is distributed between the Centre-State and Urban and Rural Local bodies. The students will also be exposed to the judicial process particularly the way in which it seeks to protect the Constitution from legislative and executive encroachments and the resultant tension between these institutions. The objective thus is clearly to make the student a responsible citizen.

Unit-I: Indian Government and Administration

1. Significance of the Indian Model of Political System and its constitutional philosophy
2. Federalism, centre-state relations and interstate relations

Unit-II: Dichotomy in government and Administration

1. Policy making – Cabinet, Legislature, Executive Vs. Bureaucracy
2. Policy implementation and evaluation Process –NDC, Niti Ayog,

Unit-III: Governability Crisis and Citizen Role

1. Crisis of Governability, Ethical Values in Administration
2. Coalition and Instability, Transparency in Administration, Citizen's Charter

Unit-IV: E- Governance

1. Information Technology and Administrative accountability
2. Impact of Globalization on administration, E-Governance: Problems and Prospects

REFERENCES

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SECOND SEMESTER
OEC -1. (OPEN ELECTIVE)
Course Code: B2POL204T
HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Human Rights: Theory and Practice* is to critically examine the foundational concepts and real-world application of human rights. While human rights are often regarded as universal principles, their interpretation and implementation can vary significantly across cultures, legal systems, and political contexts. This paper seeks to bridge the gap between theoretical understandings of human rights—rooted in philosophical, legal, and moral frameworks—and their practical application in addressing global human rights challenges.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to explore the philosophical underpinnings of human rights, tracing their evolution from natural law to contemporary human rights discourse; and second, to analyze the complexities and challenges involved in enforcing these rights, considering the roles of international law, state sovereignty, and global institutions. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide a nuanced understanding of human rights, not only as abstract principles but as dynamic tools for social justice, emphasizing both their promise and their limitations in a diverse and unequal world.

Unit–I: Understanding Human Rights

1. Human Rights: Meaning, Features and Nature
2. Difference between Rights and Obligations

Unit–II: Evolution of Human Rights and its Dimensions

1. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights and Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. Human Rights Dimensions – Rights of Women, Children, Minorities,

the subalterns

Unit–III: Human Rights Mechanisms and Responsibility

1. Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms - United Nations System, Judiciary, International Court of Justice
2. Human Rights and Social Responsibility – Role of Education, NGOs, Media, Civil Society

Unit–IV: Human Rights and the Constitution

1. Human Rights in the Indian Constitution
2. National and State Human Rights Commissions in India: Composition, Powers and Function, Evaluation.

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SECOND SEMESTER DSC -10.
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2POL005T
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Contemporary Issues in International Relations* is to examine the evolving landscape of global politics and the pressing challenges that shape contemporary international relations. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the dynamics of power, conflict, cooperation, and governance are constantly shifting, driven by new actors, technologies, and ideological movements. This paper aims to analyze key issues such as global security, climate change, migration, economic inequality, and the role of international organizations, while considering how traditional theories of international relations can be applied—or need to be adapted—to understand current global developments.

Objectives: The objectives are to provide a comprehensive overview of the most urgent and complex issues facing states and non-state actors today, and to critically assess the effectiveness of diplomatic strategies, international institutions, and multilateral frameworks in addressing these challenges. Ultimately, the paper seeks to offer insights into the future direction of international relations, emphasizing the need for innovative approaches to global cooperation, conflict resolution, and governance in an increasingly multipolar and interdependent world.

Unit- I: Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives

1. Globalization: Meaning, State System in a Globalized world and the role of Non-state Actors.
2. Challenges before Global Democracy and Global Civil Society: Recent developments

Unit-II: International Relations and Information Revolution

1. Impact of Information Revolution on International Relations and Challenges before Policy making
2. International Security: Concepts, threats and effects on international political Economy

Unit-III: Environmental Concerns in International Relations

1. Environmental Agenda, issues and challenges: from the Stockholm to Johannesburg
2. Women and Environment: Gender Issues, Transnational Women's Movement, Perspectives of the Developing Nations

Unit-IV: Terrorism and Human Rights

1. Causes and consequences of Terrorism: New developments
2. The New Economic Order and the Human Rights

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SECOND SEMESTER DSC - 11
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B2POL006T
DIPLOMACY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice* is to explore the complex and evolving role of diplomacy in the conduct of international relations. Diplomacy, as both an art and a science, serves as a primary tool for states to manage their foreign affairs, navigate conflicts, and promote cooperation on global challenges. In the contemporary world, where globalization, multilateralism, and non-state actors are increasingly shaping international dynamics, the practice of diplomacy is rapidly changing. This paper seeks to bridge the gap between traditional diplomatic theory—rooted in classical realism, liberalism, and constructivism—and the practical realities of modern diplomacy, which includes the influence of digital communication, public diplomacy, and track-two diplomacy.

Objectives: The objectives of the paper are twofold: first, to analyze the theoretical frameworks that guide diplomatic practice, examining concepts such as power, negotiation, and statecraft; and second, to critically assess how these theories are applied in real-world diplomatic contexts, addressing challenges such as conflict resolution, international treaties, and the role of international organizations. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of diplomacy as a dynamic and essential practice in the contemporary international system, highlighting both its potential and its limitations in achieving global peace and cooperation.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning , Nature, Evolution and Objectives of Diplomacy
2. Classification of Diplomats and Consuls, Functions of Diplomacy

Unit-II: Techniques of Diplomacy

1. Recruitment of Diplomats and Consuls, Establishment of Consular Relations and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
2. Techniques and Instruments of Diplomacy, Formation of Treaties, its Interpretation and Termination , Diplomacy and UN

Unit-III: Types of Diplomacy

1. Diplomacy Types – Conference, Summit, Consultative or Collective and Personal Diplomacy
2. Traditional or Bilateral Diplomacy, Modern or Multilateral Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy

Unit-IV: Diplomacy and International law

1. Role of Diplomacy and International law, Globalization and Changing Nature of Diplomacy
2. Diplomacy, Security and Mediation, Diplomacy in the Age of Terrorism

REFERENCES

1. Sahay, Paramjit. (2019). *Indian Cultural Diplomacy: Celebrating Pluralism in a Globalised World*. India: VIJ Books.
2. Saran, Shyam. (2018). *How India Sees the World: Kautilya to the 21st Century*. New Dehli: juggernaut.
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4. Alison, Holmes. (2016). *Global Diplomacy*. Bengaluru: Taylor & Francis Inc.
5. Berridge, G. R. (2015). *Diplomacy Theory and Practice*. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
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8. Hamilton, Keith., & Langhorne, Richard. (2010). *The Practice of Diplomacy: Its Evolution, Theory and Administration*. UK: Routledge.
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**THIRD SEMESTER DSC -12
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B3POL001T
CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Contemporary Indian Political Thought* is to critically examine the development and relevance of political ideas in India from the post-independence era to the present. India's political thought has evolved in response to its unique historical, cultural, and social context, grappling with issues of nation-building, democracy, secularism, social justice, and economic development. This paper seeks to explore how contemporary Indian political thinkers have responded to the challenges of modernity, globalization, and the diversity of Indian society, while engaging with both traditional Indian concepts and Western political ideologies

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to trace the intellectual contributions of key political thinkers in India, such as B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.N. Roy, and others, analyzing their visions for India's political future; and second, to critically assess the impact of contemporary political movements and ideologies, such as Hindutva, liberalism, socialism, and Dalit politics, on India's current political landscape. Ultimately, the paper aims to offer a deeper understanding of how Indian political thought continues to shape the nation's political discourse, policies, and democratic practices in a rapidly changing global environment.

Unit-I: Revolutionary Thinkers

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
2. Subhash Chandra Bose: Revolutionary Nationalism
3. V.D. Savarkar : National Integrity and Patriotism

Unit-II: Liberal Traditionalists

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Constitutionalism
2. Mahatma Gandhi: Theory of State and Satyagraha
3. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohamad Iqbal: Their Political Ideas

Unit-III: Secular Spiritual Thinkers

1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democratic Socialism
3. Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism

Unit-IV: Socialist Thinkers

1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution
2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism, Four Pillar State.
3. Dr.Ambedkar and Dr.Jagajivan Ram: Theory of Social Justice

REFERENCES :

1. Gupta, Ram Chandar. (1999). *Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal.
2. Sharma, U. (1997). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal.
3. Sharma, U. (1997). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal.
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5. Verinder, Grover. (1990). *Modern Indian Thinkers*. (30 Vols), New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
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9. Varma, V.P. (1978). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agrawal.
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THIRD SEMESTER DSC -13
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B3POL002T
CONTEMPORARY WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: Political thought is the study of questions concerning power, justice, rights, law, and other issues pertaining to governance. Political thought is an account of the Political Philosophy of a host of political philosophers pertaining the modern period. It is the sum-total of thoughts on matters relating to politics, state and government as expressed through the thinkers, whereas political science assumes that these concepts are what they are, political thought asks how they have come about and to what effect. Western political thought has served as a philosophical and ideological foundation for governments around the world. This paper is aimed at giving an insight in to these nuances including its historical, social and cultural context to relate to contemporary political society.

Objectives: This course is designed not only to enlighten the students with many theories propounded by our Modern Western Political Thinkers but to help them to use it to understand and to reorganize and reexamine our modern day experiences and thinking. A synthesis of these theories and approaches adapted from cognitive, social, and humanistic learning will thus result what is called as critical learning among the students as it tries to induce them to think critically about the events around the world.

Through this, the students will be in a position to offer rational explanations to the political changes that they are witnessing wherever they are.

Unit-I: Contractualists

1. Thomas Hobbes - (The Leviathan): Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke- (Two Treatises on Government): Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau- (Social Contract): Social Contract and Theory of General will

Unit-II: Theory of Separation of Powers, Conservatism & Utilitarianism

1. Charles De Montesquieu(The Spirit of Laws) : Liberty and Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Edmund Burke (Reflections on the French Revolution and Speeches on the American Revolution) : Theory of State, Conservatism
3. Jeremy Bentham: (Fragment on Government) –Utilitarianism;
J.S. Mill: (On Liberty, Representative Government) –Liberty, Representative Government.

Unit-III: Idealists

1. Immanuel Kant (Metaphysical First Principles of the Theory of Law, For Perpetual Peace) : Moral Freedom, State
2. G.W.F. Hegel (Outline of the Philosophy of Right) : Dialectic Interpretation of History and State
3. T.H. Green (Principles of Political Obligation): Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation.

Unit-IV: Socialists

1. Karl Marx (The Communist Manifesto) : Materialistic Interpretation of History, Communism
2. V.I. Lenin (State and Revolution) : Theory of Revolution, Democratic Centralism
3. Harold J. Laski -(State in Theory and in Practice): Pluralist theory of Sovereignty, State and Rights

REFERENCES

1. Nelson, Brian R. (2004). *Western Political Thought From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*. Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Mukherjee, Subrata., & Ramaswamy, Sushila. (1999). *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
3. Wolff, Jonathan. (1996). *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. New Delhi: OUP.
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6. Coker, Francis W. (1962). *Recent Political Thought*. Calcutta: World publication.
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10. Spahr, Margaret. (Ed.). (1948). *Readings in Recent Political philosophy*. New York: Macmillan.

THIRD SEMESTER DSE -A
(1-A)
Course Code: B3POL103AT
CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORIES

Rationale: This will focus on the theories that have emerged during the later part of the 19th and 20th century and in the beginning of 21st century. The idea is to provide the students with an insight in to the developing theoretical knowledge in their discipline, while making them understand the significance of a theory in explaining phenomenon. Since theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumption the theoretical framework acts as a structure to hold or support a theory of a research study. This paper will devote to the close reading of texts by thinkers associated with political theorists and thus help students to develop a critical skill to analyse an occurrence with its complete understanding.

Objectives : This course is designed not only to familiarize the students with many theories but, to use this knowledge to serve them to reorganize and reexamine our prior experiences and thinking about a phenomena experienced, witnessed or learnt by students. A synthesis of theories and approaches adapted from cognitive, social, and humanistic learning will thus result what is called as cognitive learning. Through this, the students will be in a position to offer rationale explanations to the political changes and develop professionalism.

Unit-I Political Theory:

1. Defining Political Theory, its emergence, Inter disciplinary character of political Theory, Process of theorization
2. Positivism, Post Modernism, Cultural Studies

Unit-II Recent Theories in Political Science

1. Civil Society: Hegel and Gramsci, Multi Cultural Societies
2. Post Colonialism: Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak,

Unit-III Perspectives on Democracy

1. Public Sphere: Jurgen Habermas, Justice as fairness: John Rawls
2. Theories of Alienation, Terrorism

Unit-IV Global Theory; Emerging Issues

1. Globalization and Global Political Theory – David Held
2. End of History: Francis Fukuyama; Human Rights – Emerging Trends

REFERENCES

1. Joseph, Sarah. (2006). *Political Theory and Power*. New Delhi: Foundation Books.
2. Beteille, Andre. (2006). *Ideology and Social Science*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
3. Brass, Paul R. & Vanaik, Achin. (eds.). (2002). *Competing Nationalism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Orient Longmans.
4. Seidman, Steven., & Alexander, Jeffery C. (2001). *The New Social theory reader*. New York.
5. Bhargava, Rajeev. (1998). *Secularism: A Critic*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Barry, Norman P. (1998). *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*. London: Mc Millan.
7. Bronner, Stephen Eric. (1997). *Twentieth Century Political Theory A Reader*. New York and London: Routledge.
8. Chaterjee, Partha. (1997). *Nationalism and its Fragments*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Said, Edward W. (1995). *Orientalism*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
10. Chohen, J.L., & Arato, A. (1992). *Civil Society and Political Theory*. Cambridge: M.I.T. Pres.

THIRD SEMESTER DSE -B
Studies in Federalism

(With Special reference to U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Switzerland)
(2-B)

Course Code: B3POL103BT

Rationale : The rationale of this paper is to explore the concept of federalism by examining its application in four distinct federal systems: the United States, Canada, Australia, and Switzerland. These countries provide unique perspectives on federal governance, influenced by their historical, cultural, and political contexts. The study aims to understand how federalism functions in diverse settings and to highlight the similarities and differences in the way power is distributed between central and regional governments. Through this comparative analysis, the paper will also investigate the advantages and challenges associated with federal systems, such as regional autonomy, national unity, and policy coordination.

Objectives : The objectives of the paper are to critically analyze the principles of federalism, explore the historical evolution of federal systems in these countries, and assess how federalism impacts governance, democracy, and nation-building. Additionally, the paper seeks to offer insights into the ongoing relevance of federalism in addressing contemporary political and social issues, such as ethnic diversity, regional disparities, and the balance of power between national and subnational entities.

Unit – I : Federalism

1. Meaning and Nature
2. Prerequisites and Features
3. Genesis of Confederation and Federation

Unit – II : Theories of Federalism

1. Classical
2. Origin
3. Functional

Unit – III : Organization and Structure of Federal Government – A Comparative perspective

1. Constitution
2. Legislature
3. Executive & Judiciary

Unit – IV : Party System and Federal Process

1. Impact of Political Parties on the Working of Federal System
2. Federal – State Relations
3. Tendencies and Prospects of Federalism

References

1. K.C.Wheare, *Federal Government*, London: Eliss and Oxford University Press, 1971
2. Arthur W.MacMahon, *Federalism: Mature and Emergent*, New York : Russel and Russel, 1962
3. William H.Riker, *Federalism: Origin, Operation, Significance*, Boston : Little Brown, 1964
4. William S.Livingston, *Federalism and Constitutional Change*, Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1956
5. R.R.Bowie and C.J.Friedrich (Eds.), *Studies in Federalism*, Boston : Little Brown & Co., 1954
6. Sawyer Geoffrey, *Modern Federalism*, London : C.A.Watts & Co., 1969
7. M.Venkataramaiya, *Some Theories of Federalism*, Poona : University of Poona, 1971
8. B.M.Sharma, *Federalism in Theory and Practice*, Vols.2, G.R.Bhargava & Sons, 1953
9. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Federalism*, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 1987
10. P.King, *Federalism and Federation*, London : Croom Helm, 1982
11. Herman Bakuis & Grace Skogstad, (Ed.), *Canadian Federalism: Performance, Effectiveness and Legitimacy*, New Delhi : OUP, 2001
12. Thomas Franck (Ed.), *Why Federation Fail – An Enquiry into the Requisites for Successful Federalism*, New York: Praeger, 1968
13. U.K.Hicks, *Federalism: Failure and Success: A Comparative Study*, New York : OUP, 1978
14. K.C.Wheare, *Modern Constitutions*, London: OUP, 1964
15. Aaron Wildawsky, (Ed.), *American Federalism in Perspective*, Boston : Little Brown, 1967
16. T. Jacob, *Federalism and Government*, New Delhi: B.R.World of Books, 2007

THIRD SEMESTER DSE –C
(3-C)
Course Code: B3POL103CT

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Rationale : The rationale of this paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the political dynamics and governance structures in Karnataka, a state known for its significant political, economic, and social influence in India. With its rich historical context, diverse cultural fabric, and evolving political landscape, Karnataka offers a unique case for examining the interplay between regional identity, political parties, and state governance. The paper aims to explore the political evolution of Karnataka, focusing on its political parties, electoral trends, policy frameworks, and the role of key political leaders in shaping the state's development trajectory.

Objectives : The objectives of this study are to analyze the state's political history, assess the impact of regional parties and leadership on state politics, and investigate key issues such as governance, corruption, and the state's socio-economic challenges. Additionally, the paper seeks to understand the relationship between the Karnataka government and central authority, as well as the role of federalism in shaping the state's political decisions. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide a nuanced understanding of Karnataka's political system, its governance challenges, and its position within the broader Indian political context.

Unit I- Introductory

1. History of Karnataka
2. Unification Movement
3. Determinants

Unit II- Structure of Government

1. Legislature: Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
2. Executive: Governor, Council of Ministers
3. Judiciary: High Court and Subordinate Courts

Unit III- Issues in Karnataka Politics

1. Karnataka's Relations with the Union
2. Inter-State Disputes: Water and Border
3. Regional Imbalance: Case Studies

Unit IV- Political Parties and Pressure Groups

1. National and Regional Political Parties
2. Pressure Groups: Peasants, Linguistic, Corporate (Incs), Caste and Religious Groups
3. Governance in Karnataka : An Assessment

Unit V- Electoral Politics

1. Politics of Mobilization
2. Review of Election Results
3. Backward Class Movements

REFERENCES

1. Harish Ramaswamy, S.S.Patagundi, S.H.Patil, *Karnataka Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company, 2007
2. Arun. P. Bali, (Ed.), *Refashioning the New Economic order, Karnataka in transition*, Jaipur: Rawat Publishers, 2001
3. Karnataka Patrika Academy (In Kannada), *Karnataka Parampare*, Bangalore: Karnataka Press Academy, 2001
4. Raghavendra Rao. K., *Imagining Unimaginable Communities*, Hampi: Kannada University, 2000
5. Jeevan Kumar and Susheela Subramanya, *Vision Karnataka 2025: Strategies and Action Plans for Sustainable Development*, Bangalore: Southern Economics, 2000
6. H.M.Rajashekhara, (Kannada), *Indian Government and Politics*, Mysore: Kiran Prakashan, 1999
7. H.S.Gopal Rao, (Kannada), *The History of Karnataka Unification*, Bangalore: Navakarnataka Publications, 1996
8. Shivananda Gubbannavar, *Navalagund, Naragund, Raita Horata*, (In Kannada), Dharwad: Akshaya Prakashan, 1995
9. R.R.Diwakar, (Kannada), *The Story of Karnataka Unification*, Bangalore : Lokashikshana Trust, 1992
10. Shivananda Gubbannavar, *Karnataka Rajyadalita Krama* (In Kannada) Bangalore: IBH Prakashan, 1985
11. James Manor, *Political Change in an Indian State*, New Delhi: Manohar Book Service, 1977
12. Iqbal Narain, *State Politics in India*, New Delhi, Meenakshi Prakashan,1976

THIRD SEMESTER OEC-2 (For other Department Students)
Course Code: B3POL204T
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Rationale: The rationale of this paper is to introduce the fundamental concepts, theories, and frameworks that underpin the study of political science, a discipline crucial for understanding the structures, processes, and dynamics of political systems at both national and global levels. Political science provides essential insights into the distribution of power, governance, political behavior, and institutional arrangements, which shape the functioning of societies and states. This paper aims to provide a foundational understanding of political science, exploring its key subfields, including comparative politics, international relations, political theory, and public policy.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of foundational concepts and theories in political science. It aims to familiarize students with the nature, scope, and relevance of political science in both historical and contemporary contexts. By exploring the intricacies of the state, government structures, and key political concepts such as sovereignty, power, law, and justice, students will develop critical analytical skills. Additionally, the syllabus emphasizes the interrelationships between political science and other social sciences, fostering a multidisciplinary perspective. Ultimately, the course seeks to prepare students for advanced academic inquiry and informed engagement with pressing political issues in today's world.

Unit- I.

1. Meaning , Nature and Scope of Political Science
2. Relation with other social sciences - History, Economics, Sociology, Public Administration and Geography.
3. Significance of Political Science in the Contemporary World

Unit-II

1. State – Meaning , Features and Elements
2. Origin and Development of State: Theories of State- Idealist Theory, Liberal, Neo-Liberal Theory, Marxist and Gandhian Theory of State
3. Distinction between State and Society, State and Associations, State and Government, State and Nation, Nationalism and Citizenship.

Unit-III

1. Government Organs : Legislature, Executive and Judiciary : Meaning & its Importance
2. Forms of Government - Unitary and Federal –Meaning and its Features
3. Parliamentary and Presidential Government - Meaning and its Features

Unit-IV

1. Sovereignty ,Power, Liberty – Meaning, Features and Kinds
2. Equality, Rights and Duties – Meaning, Kinds and Features

3. Law and Justice: Meaning, Features and Kinds

Books Recommended:

1. C.E.M. Joad, Modern Political Theory, Oxford University Press, London, 1946.
2. J.W. Garner, Political Science and Government, World Press, Calcutta, 1952.
3. Harold J. Laski, A Grammar of Politics, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1951.
4. E. Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Oxford University Press, London, 1951.
5. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2003.
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THIRD SEMESTER DSC-14 COMPULSORY Course Code: B3POL005T MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Rationale: Political analysis is one way to develop a strategic approach to understand the external players who influence the political activities of a country and the system within it. Political analysis is thus a process of disaggregating the key players in a community or a policy environment, identifying how they influence progress toward ones' goals and developing strategies to interact to advance those goals. Basically, the study of comparative politics involves mindful comparisons in studying; political experiences, institutions, behaviour and processes of major systems of government. This approach mainly deals with the formal aspects of government and politics - emphasizing the study of the political institutions and structures. Thus, the institutional approach is concerned with the study of the formal structures like legislature, executive, judiciary, political parties, interest groups etc., is the framework of this paper.

Objectives: This course is designed teach the students the need for understanding the study of comparative political institutions with an emphasis on empirical approach. This paper should help students to compare and emphasize key patterns of similarity and difference between institutions across countries that is more methodological in content. In other words, it teaches the students the comparative method to study political phenomena.

Unit-I: Introduction to Political Analysis

1. Traditional and Modern views about the meaning of Politics
2. Major Approaches to Political Analysis ,Significance of Political Analysis

Unit-II: Characteristics and Classifications of Political Systems

1. Characteristics of a Political System ,David Easton's Input and Output Analysis
2. Gabriel Almond's classification of Political Systems, Theory of Structural-Functionalism

Unit-III: Political Participation

1. Political Participation and its Significance, Factors Influencing Political participation,

2. Modes of Participation, Political Apathy

Unit-IV: Political Culture and Socialization

1. Political Culture and Types, Political Socialization and Agents of Political Socialization
2. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome, David Apter's Paradigm of the Developing Countries, Inter-Connection between Political Decay and Political Development

REFERENCES

1. Jayapalan. (2002). *Comprehensive Modern Political Analysis*. New Delhi: Atlantic.
2. Ray, S.N. (1999). *Modern Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
3. Jangam, R.T., & others. (1997). *Modern Political Analysis*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.
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5. Dahl, R.A., & others. (1997). *Readings in Modern Political Analysis*. New Jersey: Printice Hall.
6. Gandhi, M.G. (1981). *Modern Political Analysis*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH.
7. Kohl, E. J. (1978). *A Framework of Political Analysis*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
8. Young, O.R. (1968). *System of Political Science*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
9. Charlesworth, J.C. (Ed.). (1967). *Contemporary Political Analysis*. New York : Free Press.
10. Young, R. (1958). *Approaches to the study of Politics*. Evanston: North Western University Press.

**THIRD SEMESTER DSC-15
COMPULSORY**

Course Code: B3POL006T

INTERNATIONAL LAW & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *International Law & International Organizations* is to explore the interplay between legal frameworks and the institutions that shape global governance. In an increasingly interconnected world, international law plays a crucial role in regulating relations between states, protecting human rights, ensuring peace and security, and addressing transnational challenges like climate change, trade, and conflict. At the same time, international organizations, from the United Nations to the World Trade Organization, are pivotal in the implementation and enforcement of these laws, facilitating cooperation among states and offering platforms for diplomatic engagement. This paper aims to investigate both the theoretical foundations of international law and the practical workings of key international organizations, analyzing how they collectively contribute to the maintenance of global order and the resolution of international disputes.

Objectives: The objectives are to examine the principles of international law, such as state sovereignty, treaty law, and human rights, and to assess the roles and effectiveness of international organizations in managing global issues. By doing so, the paper seeks to offer a comprehensive understanding of how international law and organizations function in tandem to address contemporary global challenges, while also critically evaluating their successes and limitations in a complex and often polarized world.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Sources and Significance of International law, Difference between International Law and Domestic law, International Humanitarian Law
2. Operationalising International law - Institutions and actors.
(Focus on Agreements, Treaties, U.N. Conventions, Summits)

Unit-II: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

1. International law and Conflicts: Conflict Resolution, International Settlement of Disputes.
2. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Neutrality, Sanctions, Peace keeping.

Unit-III: International Organizations

1. Genesis of League of Nations and United Nations –Structure and Functioning.
2. Challenges before U.N. - Economy, Autonomy, Need for Reform, Role of U.N. in World Politics.

Unit-IV: U.N. and World Order

1. Role of U.N. in Development and Environmental
2. Challenges, Democratizing U.N. and the New World Order
3. Effectiveness of U.N. - Achieving Millennium Goals 2030, Prospects of U.N.

REFERENCES

1. Clark, Ian. (1999). *Globalization and International Relations Theory*. London: Oxford university Press.
2. Bajpai, Kanti., & Shukul, Harish C. (1995). *Interpreting World Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
3. Jacson, Joagui. (1992). *The Dynamics of International Law in Conflict Resolutions*. Netherlands: Martinus Nijhor.
4. Kapoor, S.K. (1990). *International Law*. Allahabad: Central Law Agency.
5. Shreesh, Jayal., & Ramesh, Babu.B.(Eds.). (1990). *The United Nations and World Peace in a changing world*. New Delhi: Sterling.
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FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-16 COMPULSORY Course Code: B4POL001T

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN INDIA

Rationale : The rationale for examining *Parliamentary Procedure in India* arises from the critical role that parliamentary systems play in the functioning of democratic governance. In India, the Parliament is the supreme legislative body, and its procedures are essential to ensuring transparency, accountability, and the proper functioning of the democratic process. Given the country's complexity—marked by diverse political parties, regional interests, and a multifaceted socio-economic landscape—the study of parliamentary procedure becomes crucial for understanding how laws are made, how debates are structured, and how power dynamics are negotiated within the legislative framework. Furthermore, parliamentary procedures reflect the balance of power between the executive,

legislature, and judiciary, influencing the overall health of democracy in India.

Objective : The objectives of the paper are threefold: first, to examine the structure and functioning of the Indian Parliament, focusing on the roles of both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, as well as the key parliamentary figures and committees; second, to analyze the parliamentary procedures and conventions that guide legislative business, such as the introduction of bills, motions, debates, and voting processes; and third, to evaluate the challenges and limitations in the application of these procedures, including issues of political partisanship, disruptions, and the influence of non-parliamentary actors. Through this examination, the paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that govern legislative practices in India and assess their effectiveness in promoting democratic principles, transparency, and accountability within the Indian political system.

Unit I- Union Parliament

1. Position of the two Houses of Parliament
2. Utility of Rajya Sabha as a second chamber
3. Parliamentary Privileges-Need for Codification, Role of the Speaker

Unit II-Legislative Business

1. Types of Bills
2. Legislative Procedure
3. Private Member's Bill Procedure, Constitution Amendment Bill Procedure

Unit III- Financial Business

1. Preparation and Presentation of the Budget
2. Role of Departmental Standing Committees in the Budgetary Process
3. Demands for Grants and Cut Motions, Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill, Parliamentary control over Finance

Unit IV-Parliamentary Committee System

1. Committees of Lok Sabha, Committees of Rajya Sabha
2. Joint Committees
3. Importance of Departmental Standing Committees

Unit V Parliamentary Questions and Adjournment Motions

1. Types and Importance of Questions
2. Question Hour in Parliament
3. Half an Hour Discussions, Adjournment Motions and Debates

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**FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-17
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4POL002T
ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL REFORMS IN INDIA**

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Elections and Electoral Reforms in India* is to critically analyze the electoral system of India, which is central to its democratic functioning, and to assess the need for reforms in light of emerging challenges. India, the world's largest democracy, faces numerous issues related to its electoral processes, such as voter turnout, electoral integrity, the influence of money and muscle power, and the increasing role of identity politics. This paper seeks to examine both the strengths and weaknesses of India's electoral system, tracing its evolution since independence and assessing its ability to reflect the true will of the people in a diverse and complex society.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to provide a comprehensive overview of the functioning of elections in India, including the role of the Election Commission, the legal framework governing elections, and the impact of political parties and campaigns; and second, to explore the ongoing debates surrounding electoral reforms, such as the introduction of proportional representation, reforms in the financing of elections, the disqualification of candidates with criminal

backgrounds, and the use of technology in voting. Ultimately, the paper aims to offer a balanced evaluation of how electoral reforms could enhance the democratic process in India, ensuring greater transparency, fairness, and inclusivity in the country's electoral system.

Unit-I: Election and Electoral Methods

1. Meaning , Significance of Elections and types of Election in India
2. Provisions of the Constitution of the India, Representation of the People's Act 1950 and 1951.

Unit-II: Electoral Machinery

1. Election Commission of India, Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts
2. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties, Election Campaign and Election Expenses, model code of conduct

Unit-III: Procedures of Election

1. Election Procedure, Impact of Multi Party System on Election
2. Election Disputes and Election Tribunals

Unit-IV: Electoral Reforms

1. Voting Behavior, Opinion Polls and Election Result Predictions
2. Electoral Reforms: Problems, Need and Issues

REFERENCES

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FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-18
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4POL003T
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

RATIONALE : The rationale for exploring the topic of *Political Sociology: Theory and Practice* stems from the growing need to understand the relationship between political structures and social processes in contemporary societies. Political sociology examines how power, authority, and governance are deeply intertwined with societal norms, values, and class structures, shaping not only political systems but also individuals' everyday lives. In the context of an increasingly globalized world, understanding the intersection of politics and society is essential for analyzing issues such as inequality, social movements, state legitimacy, and political ideologies. The paper seeks to bridge the gap between political theory and the practical realities of political life, providing a critical perspective on how theories of politics are enacted in actual social and political contexts.

Objective : The objectives of the paper are threefold: first, to provide an overview of key theories in political sociology, from classical thinkers like Max Weber and Karl Marx to contemporary theorists, highlighting their relevance in understanding modern political dynamics; second, to critically assess how these theories manifest in practice through the study of political institutions, social movements, and state-society relations; and third, to examine the challenges faced in applying political sociology in real-world scenarios, including issues of power, resistance, and the shifting nature of political authority. Ultimately, the paper aims to offer a nuanced understanding of how political sociology can help make sense of both the abstract theories of power and the lived experiences of people within various political systems.

Unit I- Introductory

1. Emergence of Political Sociology as a sub-discipline
2. Nature and Scope of Political Sociology
3. Significance of the Study of Political Sociology

Unit II- Social Change and Political Process

1. Theories of Social Change
2. Agencies of Social Change
3. Linkages between Social Change and Political Process

Unit III- Theories of Elites

1. Vilfred Pareto
2. Thorstein Veblen
3. C.W.Mills and Harold Lasswell

Unit IV-Political Socialization and Political Participation

1. Concepts of Political Socialization
2. Agencies of Political Socialization
3. Types of Political Participation,. Political Mobilization

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1. Lewis Coser (Ed) *Political Sociology: Selected Essays*, New York: Harper & Row 1996
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FOURTH SEMESTER DSE-A

1-A

Course Code: B4POL104AT

A- INDIA AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rationale: The legacy of international relations extends to the study of regional organizations. This gains importance in the light of the national commitments to political and economic interdependence in a globalised modern economic development model. All nations aim at ending inequality, oppression and domination in all forms through their representative democracies ensuring civil liberties, internationalism and with an independent foreign policy. However, they find themselves incomplete in a connected world despite all the new models of development and thus look forward to find common history, common culture and common ground to form regional organizations. This paper intends to bring to light these needs of a nation to the students.

Objectives: This paper encourages the students to undertake further examination in more advanced ways the need for regional organizations. By the end of the class, students will be able to critique common academic and policy arguments about global affairs and will have acquired the tools to begin their own analyses.

Unit-I-Introduction

1. Concept, Approaches and Theories of Regional Cooperation - Cultural uniformity and Economic necessity as factors in Regional cooperation.
2. India and her Neighbour, South Asian Society and Culture, Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries.

Unit-II: Need for Regional Organization

1. Need for Regional Organizations, India's Agenda for Regional Cooperation,
2. Government and Politics of South Asia, Problems of South Asian Countries

Unit-III: Areas of Conflict and Cooperation

1. Areas of Conflict and Cooperation in Regional Organizations – SAARC, BRICS, Commonwealth and ASEAN
2. South Asian Regional Identity: Composition, aspiration and Constraints, Economic Development of South Asia,

Unit-IV: Universalism vs. Globalisation

1. National Power, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Universalism vs. Globalisation
2. Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Supplementaries and Conflicts.

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Course Code: B4POL104BT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Local Government and Politics in India* is to explore the vital role of local governance in the democratic framework of India, focusing on the political, administrative, and social dynamics at the grassroots level. In a vast and diverse country like India, local government structures—such as Panchayats and Municipalities—are key to ensuring democratic participation, decentralization of power, and the delivery of public services. However, despite their constitutional recognition and importance, local governments in India often face challenges such as inadequate resources, political interference, and limited autonomy. This paper seeks to examine the functioning of local governments in India, highlighting both their potential and the obstacles that prevent them from achieving their full role in development and governance.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to analyze the historical development and constitutional framework of local government in India, focusing on the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and their impact on political decentralization; and second, to critically assess the challenges and opportunities in the functioning of local governance, such as political corruption, gender representation, and the role of political parties at the local level. Ultimately, the paper aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how local government in India operates within the broader context of national politics and governance, while evaluating reforms that could strengthen local political institutions and improve their effectiveness in addressing the needs of India's diverse population.

Unit-I: Local Government and Decentralization

1. Meaning, Concept and Significance of Local Government in India (Urban and Rural), Constitutional Frame work relating to Local governments in India.
2. Theories of Decentralization, Concept of Delegation, De-Concentration and Devolution: its Benefits. Significance of Development of Rural and Urban Institutions in India

Unit-II: Evolution of Local Governments

1. Local Governments (Urban and Rural): Evolution, Meaning, Features, Significance and Leadership.
2. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Functions, Sources of Income and Significance

Unit-III: Urban Local Governments

1. Urban Local Bodies: Varieties (Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat) Meaning, Features, Role and Significance.
2. District Administration: Evolution, Features and Functions. District Collector:

Colonial legacy, Revenue Administration, Functions and Position.

Unit-IV: Globalization and Local Government

1. State Finance Commission, State Election Commission. Urban-Rural Relationship and Problems.
2. Globalization and Concept of Citizen Centric Administration: Features and Significance Citizen's Charter, Concept of Stake holders and Service Providing.

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FOURTH SEMESTER DSE-C 1-C Course Code: B4POL104CT Social Movements in India

Rationale : The rationale behind exploring social movements in India lies in understanding the intricate socio-political dynamics and transformative forces that have shaped the country's development. India, with its vast diversity in terms of culture, religion, class, and ethnicity, has been a fertile ground for various social movements aimed at addressing systemic inequalities, political marginalization, and socio-economic disparities. By examining these movements, the paper seeks to uncover how they have influenced policy changes, redefined social norms, and contributed to the empowerment of marginalized groups.

Objectives : The objectives of the paper are threefold: first, to analyze the historical context and evolution of social movements in India, from pre-colonial struggles to contemporary

mobilizations; second, to explore the strategies and tactics employed by these movements, particularly focusing on their interaction with the state, media, and public opinion; and third, to assess the impact of these movements on India's political landscape and social fabric. Through this examination, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of social movements in fostering democratic participation, challenging entrenched power structures, and promoting social justice in Indian society.

Unit-I Social Movements: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature, Significance and Scope of Social Movements and Social Structure
2. Components of Social Movements, Difference between Social and political Movements
3. Social Movement and Social Change

Unit-I-II Approaches to the study of social Movements

1. Approaches Traditional, Modern, Marxist, non-Marxist and Relative deprivation
2. Role of society and state in understanding the social movements,
3. Social Movement and Collective Action

Unit-III Typologies

1. Quality Issues; Revolt, Rebellion, Reform and Revolution **Contextual Issues;**
Nationalist, Civil Rights, Untouchability, Environmental, linguistic
2. Peasant, Tribal, Dalit, Backward Caste/class,
3. Women movements

Unit-IV Social Movements today

1. Classical and New Social Movements, Concept of Social Power and Moral Motivation, Coalitions and Conflicts among social Movements
2. Social development and Social Movement, Role of state and Market in Social Movements, Ideology V/s Technology in Social Movements
3. Challenges before Indian State in dealing with Social Movements

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**FOURTH SEMESTER DSC-19
COMPULSORY
Course Code: B4POL005T
RESEARCH METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Rationale: The rationale behind the paper *Research Methods in Political Science* is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the various methodologies and techniques used in the study of political phenomena. Political science as a discipline requires rigorous, systematic approaches to analyze and interpret the complexities of political behavior, institutions, policies, and systems. This paper aims to explore both qualitative and quantitative research methods, highlighting their relevance and application in political analysis. It also seeks to address the evolving landscape of political research, with an emphasis on new techniques such as big data analysis, surveys, case studies, and comparative politics.

Objectives: The objectives are twofold: first, to introduce students to the fundamental research methods commonly used in political science, including statistical analysis, content analysis, fieldwork, and experimental design; and second, to develop critical skills in evaluating and conducting political research, ensuring students can effectively apply these methods to real-world political issues. Ultimately, the paper aims to equip students with the tools needed to conduct rigorous, empirical political research and contribute to the broader understanding of political systems, power structures, and policy-making processes.

Unit – I: Research Methods

1. Meaning and Need for Research, Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied
2. Political Science Research: Its History and Utility
3. Traditional and Scientific Methods of Research

Unit – II: Research Design

1. Meaning and Types of Research Design, Formulation of Research Problem
2. Literature Review: Sources and Use of Information Technology
3. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types

Unit – III: Techniques of Data Collection

1. Types of Data and Choice of Data Collection Method
2. Survey Research, Observation.
3. Document Analysis

Unit – IV: Data Analysis, Interpretation and Research Reporting

1. Processing of Data, Generalization and Theory- Building
2. Computer Application in Data Analysis
3. Research Report Writing ; Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual

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**FOURTH SEMESTER
(COMPULSORY)
Course Code: B4POL006T
PROJECT WORK**

(A topic to be chosen from the area nearer to the syllabus in any paper prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science)

Rationale: Project work is designed to disseminate the method of inquiry, methodological nuances and expression in writing formally to find solutions and alternatives to a short, medium or long term problems that are affecting the society. As a student of political science the students are expected to understand the pulse of people who are the targets of government decision making. They are supposed to be sensitive to day-to-day decisions made by the government and assess their impact empirically and through a feedback mechanism must feed the government the loopholes in them. In order to enhance these skills this project work is designed.

Objective: Through this project work the students are expected to learn the skills of writing, research design and methodology. This set of skills integrates three basic skills, research, information technology and critical thinking. The overall objective is to develop among the students the ability to put their thoughts in the form of writing and to build connections between concepts, variables and facts.