

# **Department of Studies in Political Science**

Shivagangotri, Davangere-577007

### **SYLLABUS**

MA in Political Science (CBCS)
(From the Academic Year 2020-21 Onwards)

# DAVANGERE **Q** UNIVERSITY

## Department of Studies and Research in Political Science Shivagangotri, Davangere - 577 007

Ref. No:DUD:Pol.Sci/ 127- /2019-20

Date: 25:02:2020

To, The Registrar, Davangere University, Shivagangotri, Davangere-577 007.

Sir.

Sub:

Submission of Proceedings of the BOS Meeting -Reg.

Ref:

DU Letter No: DUD/AC/BOS/329/2019-20/9176 dated:10.12.2019

With reference to above, I am herewith submitting the Proceedings of the BOS Meeting (PG) in Political Science held on 25.02.2020 for further necessary action.

Thanking you,

### Encles:

- 1) Proceedings of BOS (PG)
- 2) Copy of Revised syllabus and Structure
- 3) List of Examiners (External and Internal)
- 4) List of applications for Research Supervisor/Guide
- 5) Question Paper Model
- 6) TA. DA Bills ( pg)

Sincerely,

[Prof. Harish Ramaswamy] Chairman, BOS (PG) in Political Science,

Davangere University and
Professor, P.G. Department of Political Science,

KUD, Dharwad.

# PROCEEDING OF THE MEETING OF BOARD OF STUDIES (B.O.S.) (PG) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The meeting of the B.O.S. (PG) in Political Science is held on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2020 in the Department of Political Science, Davangere University, Davangere. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and initiated the proceedings.

Agenda-1: Preparation of Course structure of MA in Political Science:

Resolved to approve the Course structure prepared as per the broader guidelines given by the University.

Agenda-2: Revision of Syllabus for MA in Political Science:

Resolved to approve the revised Syllabus to be effected from 2020-21.

Agenda-3: The panel of examiners for PG Political Science (both external and internal):

Resolved to approve the panel of examiners for the Master Degree Examination for the year 2020-21 (List Enclosed).

Agenda-4: Preparation of Question Paper Model for New Scheme (70:30):

Resolved to approve the model question paper prepared for the New Scheme to be effected from 2020-21 (Enclosed).

Agenda-5: Verification and approval/Recommendation of Research Supervisor/Guide for the eligible faculties:

After the verification of the applications it was resolved approve and recommend Research Supervisor/Guide to the following\* as per the Draft Common Regulation Guiding the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Karnataka State Universities Guideline clause 10 (10.2) procedures for recognition of research supervisor/Guide.

\* Dr. Basavaraj Benakanahalli, Dr. Praveena T. L., Dr. Ashokkumar V. Paled, Dr. Nagaraju N. and Dr. Shreedhar Barki

The meeting concluded with the Chairman thanking all the members for their cooperation.

### Members:

Prof. K. J. Suresh
 Professor, Dept. of Political Science
 Karnataka Open University, Mysore

 Prof. A. Shanmukha Professor, Dept. of Political Science Kuvempu University, Shivmogga.

 Dr. Kamalaxi G. Tadasad Professor, Dept. of Political Science Ranichannamma University, Belagavi.

Dr. Basavaraj Benakanahalli
 Asst. Prof. Dept. of Political Science
 Davangere University, Davangere.

Dr. Praveena T. L.
 Asst. Prof. Dept. of Political Science Davangere University, Davangere.

Prof. Harish Ramaswamy
 Professor, Dept. of Political Science
 Karnataka University, Dharwad.

Member: ABSENT

Member:

Member:

Mamber

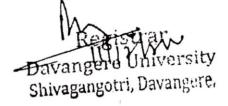
Member:

Chairman: ..



# MA in Political Science(CBCS) Course Structure (2020-21 onwards)

		ical science (CDCs) Course s		Marks				
Semester	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs/Week	Examina tion	Internal Assessm		Credits	Examinati on
	PS 1.1	Ancient Western Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.2	Ancient Indian Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
F	PS 1.3	Administrative Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
I	PS 1.4	Theories of International Relations	4	70	30	100	4	3
R	PS 1.5	Human Rights: International	4	70	30	100	4	3
S		Dimensions	·	, 0	20	100	·	
T		ne of the following						
	PS 1.6.1	Constitutionalism in India	,		•	100		
	PS 1.6.2	Local Self Government in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.6.3	Globalization and Politics						
		edits: Communication Skill	2	-	-	-	2	-
	PS 2.1	Medieval Western Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
S	PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension:	4	70	30	100	4	3
E C	DC 2 2	Ambedkar&Gandhi						
o	PS 2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and	4	70	30	100	4	3
N	PS 2.4	Avenues  Comparative Political Analysis	4	70	30	100	4	3
D	PS 2.4 PS 2.5		4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.3	Political Sociology: Theory and	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Practice							
	PS 2.6.1	Government and Politics in Karnataka						
	PS 2.6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.6.3	Media and Politics	7	/0	30	100	4	3
		edits: Computer Skill	2	_	_	_	2	_
	PS 3.1	Modern Western Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.2	Modern Indian Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
T	PS 3.3	Research Methodology	4	70	30	100	4	3
H	PS 3.4	India's Foreign Policy	4	70	30	100	4	3
I	PS 3.5	Caste Politics in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
R		ne of the following		70	30	100	Т	3
D	PS 3.6.1	Development Administration						
	PS 3.6.2	International Organizations	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.6.3	Gandhian Political Thought	•	, 0	30		-	
	PS 3.7	Human Rights: Theory and	_					_
	12011	Practice(OE)	2	40	10	50	2	2
	PS 4.1	Contemporary Political Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.2	Major Political Discourses in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
F	PS 4.3	Contemporary International Politics	4	70	30	100	4	3
O	PS 4.4	Political Concepts and Ideologies	4	70	30	100	4	3
U	PS 4.5	Project Work	4	70	30	100	4	3
R		ne of the following					•	
T	PS 4.6.1	Social Movements in India						
H	PS 4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in	4	70	20	100	4	2
		India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.6.3	Governance and Public Policy in India						
L	Mandatory Cr	edits: Personality Development	2	-	_		2	-
	Total Credit	for the course	104	1720	730	2450	104	



# Master of Arts (MA)-2020-21

# **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE(CBCS)**

# Courses having focus on Employability/ Entrepreneurship/ Skill development

Course	Title of the Paper	Activities with direct bearing on Employability/				
Code		Entrepreneurship/ Skill development				
PS 1.3	Administrative Theories	Employability in teaching Public Administration;				
		Organization skills;				
PS 1.4	Theories of International	Employability in teaching profession; Geo political				
	Relations	Analyst.				
PS 1.5	Human Rights:	Employability and Entrepreneurship- student can start a				
	International Dimensions	NGO related to Human Rights protections.				
PS	Local Self Government	Leadership skills in Local Politics; skills related to local				
1.6.2	in India	governance.				
PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar & Gandhi	In the social science domain, writing and reading skills are so important. It will help the students to become good writers and academicians in their respective domains.				
PS 2.6.3	Media and Politics	Employment opportunities in public and private sectors such as Political Commentator; Political Scientist; Corporate Public Affairs Advisor; Media Advisor to the party/Chief Minister.				
PS 3.3	Research Methodology	-Research skills will help the students to become research assistants, research associates, data collectors and public policy evaluators etc. These skills are so crucial for the enhancement of knowledge about society and politics.  - Research skills will help the students to continue their journey as a research scholar.				
PS 4.5	Project Work (MA)	Students will get experiential learning through this master's project. They are able to execute the research skills in this course.				
PS	Elections and Electoral	Employability in pre-elections survey and post-election				
4.6.2	Process in India	survey; Political Analyst;				
PS	Governance and Public	It enhances employment opportunities for the students				
4.6.3	Policy in India	both in public and private sectors such as Legislative Coordinator; Public Opinion Analyst; Budget Analyst etc.				

Political science is a branch of social sciences that studies the state, politics, and government. It deals extensively with the analysis of political systems, the theoretical and practical applications to politics, and the examination of political behavior. Political science is not a standalone field and it intersects many other branches like sociology, economics, history, anthropology, public policy among others.

### **Program Objectives:**

- **1. Engagement in Politics**. It is our goal that students are prepared for active citizenship and demonstrate an ongoing interest in national and global politics.
- **2. Critical Thinking and Writing Skills**: Program graduates the students with the ability to think critically about political concepts and systems. It is our goal that Political Science students will demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge of politics by using the major analytic and theoretical frameworks in several subfields of political science.
- **3. Substantive Knowledge**: Political Science students will demonstrate substantive knowledge of institutions, processes and values that shape politics within and among states, and the major theories, concepts, foundations, and methodologies used in the study of politics.
- **4. Employability:** Program wants to accommodate more Political Science graduates in different sectors like politics, media and education etc.

### **Program Outcomes:**

**PO1: Political Efficacy and Active Citizenship:** Students will demonstrate a sense of political agency and be able to identify the specific ways in which an individual can participate meaningfully in politics.

**PO2: Academic Excellence:** Academic excellence through effective delivery of course contents. Enhancing the horizon of knowledge to enable the learners to carry out qualitative research and pursue academic or professional careers.

**PO3:** Knowledge Enhancement: Students will be able to identify the structures and operations of the Political System in India and Global Scenario. They are able to define and apply concepts and theories in political science. Acquire specialized knowledge and understanding of politics, government and/or public policy through a coherent program of study.

**PO4: Employment Avenues:** It enhances employment opportunities for the students both in public and private sectors such as State Legislator; Political Commentator; Political Scientist; Legislative Coordinator; Corporate Public Affairs Advisor; Legislative Analyst; Public Opinion Analyst; Budget Analyst, Personal secretary to the Ministers.

### PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

**PSO1**: Understanding the nature and developments in national and international politics.

**PSO2**: Understand the processes and dynamics of Indian government and politics. It also familiarize with the vital contemporary emerging issues of centre-state relation, political parties, emergence of new leadership at different levels, demand for autonomy movement, ethnic conflicts etc.

**PSO3**: Understand the contribution of the main traditions of western and Indian Political thinkers to the existing political thought.



# Department of Studies in Political Science Shivagangotri, Davangere

# Scheme of Papers for the Degree of M.A. in Political Science

(Revised Syllabus-2020)

# I SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessme nt Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
	Сотр	oulsory Pap	ers			
1.1	Ancient Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
1.2	Ancient Indian Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
1.3	Administrative Theories	30	70	100	4	4
1.4	Theories of International Relations	30	70	100	4	4
1.5	Human Rights: International	30	70	100	4	4
	Dimensions					
	Optional Pap	ers (one to	be chosen)			
1.6.1	Constitutionalism in India					
1.6.2	LocalGovernment in India	30	70	100	4	4
1.6.3	Globalization and Politics					
Total j	for First Semester	180	420	600	24	24

### Paper-1.1 (Compulsory): Ancient Western Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the ancient political philosophy.
- 2. To know and assess the transformation in the nature of political thinking.
- 3. To assess how the philosophers reflect on the concepts like State, Law, Kingship (Philosopher), Slavery, Power and Justice etc...

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Reflect on the nature and features of Ancient Western Political Thought.
- CO2: Understand the political ideas of ancient Greek political philosophers mainly Plato and
- **CO3**: Know the origin and growth of political thinking in Ancient Rome.
- **CO4**: Analyze the contributions of Romans to the legal system.

#### Unit – I: Introduction

- 1. Political Thought: Meaning and its Tradition
- 2. Characteristics of Western Political Thought
- 3. Pre-Platonic Thought: Sophists; Socrates

#### Unit - II: **Greek Political Thought**

- 1. Plato: Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State.
- 2. Aristotle: State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.
- 3. Post-Aristotelian Thought: Epicureans, Stoics

#### Unit - III: **Roman Political Thought**

- 1. Important Characteristics
- 2. Polybius a. Cyclic Theory of Government
  - b. Mixed Form of Government
- 3. Cicero a. Natural Law
  - b. Forms of Government

### **Unit – IV:** The Roman Legal System

- 1. Its Development: Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile
- 2. Roman Law vs Modern Law: An Assessment

- 1. Bhandari, D. R. (1986). "History of European Political Philosophy". Bangalore Printing and Publications.
- 2. Brain, R. Nelson. (2004). "Western Political Thought from Socrates to the Age of Ideology", Pearson Education.
- 3. Ebenstein, William. (1951). "Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present". Rinehart Publication.
- J.P.Suda, (1973). History of Political Thought, Volumes I & II Meerut: K.Nath& Co,
   Jones, W.T. (1969). "Masters of Political Thought". George G. Harrap.
- 6. Keyt, David & Fred. D. Miller. ed. (2007). "Freedom, reason, and the polis: Essays in Ancient Greek Political
- 7. Michael Rosen & Jonathan Wolff. ed. (1996). "Political Thought". O.U.P.
- 8. Mukherjee, Subrata& R. Sushila. ed. (1999). "A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx". Prentice Hall.
- 9. Murray, Forsyth & Maurice, Keens Soper. ed. (1992). "The Political Classics: A Guide to the Essential Texts and from Plato to Rousseau". Oxford University Press.
- 10. Reeve, C. D. C. and Miller, Patrick Lee. General Introduction by Lloyd P. Gerson. ed. (2015). "Introductory Readings in Ancient Greek and Roman Philosophy, (Second Edition)". Hackett Publishing Company.
- 11. Rowe, Christopher & Malcolm, Schofield. ed. (2000). "The Cambridge history of Greek and Roman political Thought". Cambridge University Press.
- 12. Sabine, G.H. (1951). "A History of Political Theory". George G. Harrap.
- 13. Sharma, S. K.&Sharma, Urmila. (2003). "Western Political Thought: From Plato to Burke".
- 14. Wayper, C. L. (1965). "Political Thought". English Universities Press.

### Paper- 1.2 (Compulsory): Ancient Indian Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand Social and political philosophy of ancient India.
- 2. To assess the modern notion about social and political arrangements of India.
- **3.** To understand and analyze the process of decolonization of social sciences.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- CO1: Reflect on the native concepts like Dharma, Rajadharma, Nyaya, Viveka etc.
- CO2: Understand the role of texts and stories in Indian context by reflecting our own
- CO3: Revisit our own socio-political structures by revisiting Manu, Kautilya and Shukra.
- CO4: Identify how Indian society and polity was misrepresented by the European and most of the modern Indian Scholars.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Need for the study of Ancient Indian Polity
- 2. Sources and Limitations for the Study: Text& Non text
- 3. Approaches for the Study:Orientalists; Nationalists; Marxian and Gandhian

#### **Unit-II: Vedic Tradition**

- 1. Socio-political Ideas: concept of Varna; Gopati to Bhupati
- 2. Political Institutions: Sabha, Samiti, Vidhatha
- 3. Concept of Ganasangas

#### **Unit-III:** Purana and Itihasa Tradition

- 1. Ramayana: Feminist, Subaltern & Racial Notion
- 2. Mahabharata: Dharma andRajadharma (Special reference toBhagavadgeeta&Shantiparva)
- 3. Role of Stories in Indian Tradition.

#### **Unit-IV:** Dharmashastra-Arthashastra Tradition

- 1. Idea of Dharma
- 2. Manu- Social Order, Varna Dharma and Ashrama Dharma
- 3. Kautilya- Saptanga, Mandala & Shadgunya Siddhanta

- 1. Altekar, S. A. (1958). "State and Government in Ancient India". MotilalBanarasidas.

- Bhambri, C. P. (1969). "Primer of Indian Polity". Loyala Book Depot.
   Bhandarkar, D. R. (1984), "Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity". Eastern Book House.
   Bhandarkar, D. R. (1984). "Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatic". Eastern Book House.
- 5. Ghoshal, U. N. (1966). "History of Indian Political Ideas: Ancient Period and the Period of Transition to the Middle Ages". Oxford University Press.
- 6. Jois, Rama. (2004). "Ancient Indian Law". Universal.
- 7. Law, Narendra Nath. (2017). "Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity (Vol.1)". Forgotten Books.
- 8. Nagarajan, V. (1992). "Evolution of Social Polity of Ancient India: From Manu to Kautilya". Dattsons.
- 9. Nayak, G. C. (1994). "Indian Political Tradition". Kalyani Publishers.
- 10. Pandey, Uma Kant. (1979). "Political Concepts and Institutions in the SuklaYajurved". Janaki Prakashana.
- 11. Pant, Suresh Chandra. (1973). "Ancient Indian Thought: State and Government in Ancient India". Prakashan Kendra.
- 12. Saletore, B. A. (1963). "Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions". Asia Publication.
- 13. Sharma, R. S. (2006). "India's Ancient Past". Oxford University Press.
- 14. Sharma, R. S. (2010). "Rethinking India's Past". Oxford University Press.
- 15. Sharma, Ram Sharan. (2015). "Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India". MotilalBanarsidass.
- 16. Sinha, HarNarain. (1938). "Sovereignty in ancient Indian polity;: A study in the evolution of early Indian state".Luzac.
- 17. Varma, V. P. (1993). "Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought". Laxmi Agarwal.

### Paper- 1.3 (Compulsory): Administrative Theories

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the theory, structure, functioning, rules and processes of administration in general.
- 2. To know the basic principles and concepts of administration and organization.
- **3.** To get more theoretical knowledge about administration, organization.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the nature and importance of public administration.
- **CO2**: Know the important thinkers and theories of administration.
- **CO3**: Assess the institutional and administrative structures.
- **CO4**: Know the organizational principles and qualities of a leader.

### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Meaning, Nature, Scope
- 2. Evolution and Significance of Administrative Theory
- 3. Comparative Public Administration

### **Unit-II:** Theories and Thinkers of Administration

- 1. Scientific Management : Frederick Taylor,
- 2. Classical: Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urvick.
- 3. Human Relations: Elton Mayo and Others

### **Unit-III:** Modern Approaches

- 1. System Approach
- 2. Decision Making
- 3. Ecological Approach

### **Unit-IV:** Organization and Management

- 1. Principles of Organization: Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control
- 2. New Public Management: Aspects and Issues
- 3. Theories of Leadership and Motivation

- 1. Basu, Rumki. (2000). "Public Administration: Concepts and Theories". Sterling Publication.
- 2. Bhattacharya, Mohit. (1999). "Public Administration". Calcutta World Press.
- 3. Drucker, P.F. (1954). "The Practice of Management". NY: Harper.
- 4. Fadia and Fadia.(2000). "Public Administration". Agra Sahitya Bhavan.
- 5. Fayol, H. (1949). "General and Industrial Management". Translated by Constance Storrs. Pitman.
- 6. Gortner, H.F., Mahler, J., & Nicholson, J.B. (1987). "Organization Theory". Dorsey Press.
- 7. Gulick, L., &Urwick, L. (eds).(1937). "Papers on the Science of Administration".NY: Institute of Public Administration.
- 8. Hicks, G.H., & Gullet, C.R. (1975). "Organizations: Theory and Behaviour". NY: McGraw-Hill.
- 9. Huse, E.F., & Bowditch, J.L. (1973). "Behaviour in Organizations". Addison-Wesley.
- 10. Katz, D., & Kahn, R. (1978). "The Social Psychology of Organizations". NY: John Wiley.
- 11. Maheshwarai, S.R. (1998). "An Introduction to the Theory of public administration". Sterling Publications.
- 12. Naidu, S.P. (1997). "Public Administration: Concepts and Theories". New Age International.
- 13. Prasad, D.R. and others. (1988). "Administrative Thinkers". Sterling Publishers.
- 14. Self, Peter. (1981). "Administrative Theories and Politics". S Chand Publication.
- 15. Sharma, P.D. (2000). "Management thought and Thinkers". Research Publications.
- 16. Singh, Hoshiyar and Others. (1999). "Administrative Theory". Allahabad Kitab Mahal.

### Paper -1.4 (Compulsory): Theories of International Relations

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the operation of international politics.
- 2. To evaluate the international policies adopted by different countries.
- **3.** To give the theoretical framework for analyzing the world politics of today.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- CO1: Explain the transformation from the emergence of Nation-states to Neo-colonial condition.
- CO2: Understand different perspectives on world politics by elaborating various approaches like Idealism, Realism, Marxism and Feminism.
- CO3: Reflect various concepts and theories of international politics.
- **CO4**: Identify how a nation will become powerful.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope
- 2. Westphalia Treaty and Emergence of Nation-states
- 3. Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline

#### **Unit-II: Approaches**

- 1. Traditional Approach vs. Scientific Approach
- 2. Idealist, Realist, Neo-realist; Structuralist& Post-Structuralist
- 3. Marxist, Neo-Marxist and Feminist

#### **Unit-III: Theories**

- 1. Systems Theory
- 2. Decision Making Theory
- 3. Game Theory

#### **Unit-IV: Major Issues**

- 1. National Power and National Interest: Changing Trends
- 2. Balance of Power: Meaning, Techniques and Relevance
- 3. Neo-Colonialism: Meaning and Mechanisms

- 1. Bajpai, Kanti&Mallavarapu, Siddharth. ed. (2004). "International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home". Orient Longman.
- 2. Bajpai, Kanti&Mallavarapu, Siddharth. ed. (2004). "International Relations in India: Theorizing the Region and Nation". Orient Longman.
  Balachandran, M. K. & Varghese, Rose. ed. (1999). "Introduction to International Humanitarian
- Law". International Committee of the Red Cross Regional Delegation.
- 4. Calvocoressi, Peter. (2004). "World Politics 1945-2000". Pearson Education.
- 5. Dougherty, James. E. &Pfaltzgraff, Robert. L. (1996). "Contending Theories of International Relations". Harper and Row Publishers.
- 6. Huntington, Samuel. P. (1997). "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order". Penguin Books.
- 7. Jakson, Robert & Sorensen, George. (2008). "Introduction to International Relations: Theories and approaches". Oxford University Press.
- 8. Kumar, Mahendra. (2000). "Theoretical Aspects of International Politics". Shivalal Agrawal &
- 9. Malhotra, V. K and Sergounin, Alexander. A. (1998). "Theories and Approaches to International *Relations*". Anmol Publications.
- 10. McGlinchey, Stephen. (2016). "International Relations". E- International Relations. 11. Rosenau, James. N. (1990). "Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Charge and Continuity". Princeton University Press.
- 12. Roskin, Michael. G. & Berry, Nicholas. O. (2002). "The New World of International Relations". Prentice-Hall of India.
- 13. Russett, Bruce. M. (1965). "Trends in World Politics". Macmillan.
- 14. Vandana, A. (1996). "Theory of International Politics". Vikas Publishers.
- 15. Waltz, Kenneth. N. (2001). "Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis". Columbia University Press

### Paper-1.5 (Compulsory): Human Rights: An International Dimensions

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To get more understanding of the concept of Human Rights.
- 2. To know about present status of Human Rights in Global context.
- **3.** To reflect on the challenges in the process of Human Rights protection in India.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Explain the meaning and evolution of Human Rights.
- CO2: Understand the international concern towards human life and human values.
- CO3: know the dimensions and challenges of Human Rights in the Global context as well India.
- CO4: Know the measures taken by Indian Govt. and State Govt. to protect human rights.

### **Unit-I:** Concept of Human rights

- 1. Human Rights: Meaning, Characteristics and Importance
- 2. Evolution and conceptualisation of Human Rights
- 3. Classifications; Generations of Human Rights

### **Unit-II:** Human Rights: International Concerns

- 1. Violations of Human Rights
- 2. UN and Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 3. Covenants and Conventions of Human Rights

### **Unit-III:** Human Rights: Perspectives

- 1. Important Theories: Liberal; Idealist; Social Welfare
- 2. Major debate: Social Gender Justice and Human rights
- 3. Universality of Human Rights: Cultural Difference

### **Unit-IV:** Human Rights in India

- 1. Indian Constitution and Human Rights
- 2. Safeguards of Human Rights in India: NHRC & SHRC
- 3. National integration and Rights of Refugees

- 1. Baxi, Upendra ed. (1987). "The Right to be Human". Lancer.
- 2. Coicaud, J. M. & Doyle, M. W. et al. (2004). "The Globalization of Human Rights". Tokyo.
- 3. Darren, Byrne. (2003). "Human Rights". Pearson.
- 4. David, Beetham. ed. (1995). "Politics and Human Rights". BasilBlackwell.
- 5. Desai, A. R. ed. (1986). "Violations of Democratic Rights in India". Popular Prakashan.
- 6. Evans, Tony. (2001). "The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective". Pluto Press.
- 7. Iyer, Krishna. V. R. (1999). "The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India". Eastern Law House.
- 8. Kothari, Smitu&Sethi, Harsh. ed. (1991). "Rethinking Human Right". Lokayan.
- 9. Narang, A. S. ed. (2009). "Human Rights in India". Indira Gandhi National Open University.
- 10. Philip, Alston. (1995). "The United Nations and Human Rights-A Critical Appraisal". Clarendon.
- 11. Saksena, K. P. ed. (1999). "Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence". Gyan.
- 12. Subramanian, S. (1997). "Human Rights: International Challenges". Manas.
- 13. Tom, Campbell & David, Goldberg. et al. (1986). "Human Rights" Basil Blackwell.
- 14. Upendra, Baxi. (2002). "The Future of Human Rights". Oxford University Press.

### Paper- 1.6.1 (Optional): Constitutionalism in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To provide more clarity about the making of Constitution in India.
- **2.** To know about the central government and state governments and the different functionaries functioning at central and state levels.
- 3. To know more about debates and developments in the Federal structure of India.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Know the historical background of constitution formation in India.
- **CO2**: Analyze the major issues and debates around Indian constitution.
- **CO3**: Know the structural and functional aspects of judicial system.
- **CO4**: Examine the challenges of decentralization and recent developments.

### **Unit-I:** Making of the Constitution

- 1. Colonial Heritage
- 2. Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological debates
- 3. Philosophy of the Constitution

### **Unit-II:** Major Issues in the constitution

- 1. Debates on the Basic Structure
- 2. Major Constitutional amendments
- 3. Parliament vs. Judiciary

### **Unit-III:** Constitution and Judiciary

- 1. Structure and Jurisdiction of the High Court and Supreme Court
- 2. Judicial Review and Judicial Activism
- 3. Public Interest Litigation: Schedule IX

### **Unit-IV:** Federalism in India

- 1. Distinct Federalism: Strong Centre
- 2. Challenges: Demand for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements
- 3. Abrogation of article 370 and GST

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- 4. Bhambri, C. P. (1994). "Indian Politics since Independence". Shipra.
- 5. Brass, Paul. R. (1999). "The Politics of India since Independence". Foundation Book.
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- 7. Hardgrave, Robert. (1979). "India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation". Freedom Book Company.
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- 9. Kohli, Atul. (2001). "The Success of India's Democracy". Cambridge University Press.
- 10. Krishnaswamy, Sudhir. (2010). "Democracy and Constitutionalism in India: A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine (Law in India)". Bloomsbury.
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- 12. Padia, B. L. (1988). "Contemporary Indian Politics". SahityaBhavan.
- 13. Pylee, M. V. (2002). "Our Constitution, Government and Politics". Universal.
- 14. S.K.Chaube, Constituent Assembly of India, (New Delhi: Manohar, 2000)
- 15. Siwach, J. R. (1985). "Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics". Sterling.
- 16. Thiruvengadam, Arun. K. (2017). "The Constitution of India: A Contextual Analysis (Constitutional Systems of the World)". Bloomsbury.
- 17. <a href="http://parliamentlibraryindia.nic.in">http://parliamentlibraryindia.nic.in</a>.

### Paper-1.6.2 (Optional): Local Government in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To give fundamental clarity about the role of decentralization in rural and urban development in India.
- **2.** To provide conceptual understanding about skills in planning, formulation, monitoring and evaluation in rural developments programs.
- **3.** To provide constitutional provisions for local governance.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the evolution of Local Governments in India.
- **CO2**: Explain the process of implementation of Local Panchayats in India.
- **CO3**: Know the constitutional provisions for Local Governance.
- **CO4**: Examine the nature of rural politics and the reservation system.

#### **Unit-I:** Evolution of Local Governments

- 1. Evolution in India: Ancient to Modern
- 2. Gandhi's Gram Swaraj: Ideas and Actions
- 3. Theories of Decentralization: Delegation; Devolution and De-concentration

### **Unit-II:** Recommendations of Various Committees

- 1. Central Committees: Recommendations
- 2. State Committees: Recommendations
- 3. Success and Failures of Implementation of Recommendations: An Assessment

### **Unit-III:** Constitutional Amendments and its Effects

- 1. The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup>Amendment) Act, 1992
- 2. Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act of 1993
- 3. Electoral Politics at the Rural Level: Role of Caste; Political Parties

### **Unit-IV:** Decentralization and Development

- 1. Politicization of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Development
- 2. Debate over bureaucratic dominance vs Elected Leadership
- 3. Reservation in Rural Politics (Gender and Weaker Sections)

- 1. Bhattacharya, Mohit& Dutta, Prabhat. (1991). "Governing Rural India". Uppal.
- 2. Buddhadeb, Ghosh & Kumar, Girish. (2006). "State Politics and Panchayats in India". Manohar.
- 3. Government of India, 1957. Report of the Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Services, 3 vols. New Delhi, Planning Commission.
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- 13. Myneni, S. R. (2016). "Local Self Government". Allahabad Law Agency.
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- 15. Reddy, G. Rama. ed. (1977). "Patterns of Panchayati Raj in India". Macmillan.
- 16.Srinivasan, Rajamanickam. (2016). "Local Government in India: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives". Pondicherry University
- 17. The Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992, The Gazette of India, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, New Delhi, 1993.
- 18. Thomas, Issac. T. M & Franke, Richard. (2000). "Local democracy and development—Peoples Campaign for decentralized planning in Kerala". Leftword Books.

### Paper-1.6.3 (Optional): Globalization and Politics

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To get conceptual clarity as well practical implications of Globalization.
- 2. To understand the overview of contemporary challenges and issues in the process of Globalization
- 3. To know the transformation in the political economy of the countries like India.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Know the basic intellectual tools for understanding the notion and process of Globalization.
- **CO2**: Provide the comprehensive overview of the concept Globalization.
- **CO3**: Analyze the response from the third world countries to the process of Globalization.
- **CO4**: Examine the impact on science, culture, politics and other domains of different countries. And they are able to aware of the emerging issues in the course of Globalization.

#### **Unit 1: Introduction**

- 1. Globalization: Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance
- 2. Dimensions of Globalization
- 3. Globalization and Nation State

### **Unit 2:** Globalization: Discourses

- 1. History of Globalization
- 2. Washington consensus and Governance Issues
- 3. Globalization and International Capital

### **Unit 3:** Resistance to Globalization

- 1. Critique of Globalization; Alternatives to Globalization.
- 2. Globalization and Changing Trends of Development :MDG-2030
- 3. Globalization and Third World Countries

### **Unit 4:** Globalization and India

- 1. Impact on Economy, Science and Technology,
- 2. Impact on Culture and Social movements
- 3. Status of Social Sciences in the era of globalization

### Reference:

- 1. Amin, Samir. (1977). "Capitalism in the age of Globalization: The Management of Contemporary Society". Zed Books.
- 2. Baylis, John & Smith, Steve. (2000). "The Globalization of World Politics". Oxford University Press.
- 3. Featherstone, Mike (Ed). (1990). "Global Culture, Nationalism, Globalization and Modernity". Sage.
- 4. Held, David. (1999). "Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture". Polity Press.
- 5. Hurrel. (2000). "Inequality Global World Politics". Oxford University Press.
- 6. James, Paul& Szeman, Imre. (2010). "Globalization and Culture, Vol. 3: Global-Local Consumption". Sage Publications.
- 7. James, Paul& Gills, Barry. (2007). "Globalization and Economy, Vol. 1: Global Markets and Capitalism". Sage Publications.
- 8. James, Paul&Soguk, Nevzat. (2014). "Globalization and Politics, Vol. 1: Global Political and Legal Governance". Sage Publications.
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- 11. Steger, Manfred. (2009). "Globalization: A Very Short Introduction". Oxford University Press.
- 12. Stiglitz, Joseph. (2002). "Globalization and its Discontents". W W Norton & Company.
- 13. Wallenstein, Immanuel. (1974). "The Modern World System". Basic Books.
- 14. Zinkina, J., Christian, D., Grinin, L., Ilyin, I., Andreev, A., Aleshkovski, I., Shulgin, S., Korotayev, A. (2019). "A Big History of Globalization- The Emergence of a Global World System". Springer.

# II SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessme nt Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credi ts
	Compul	sory Pape	ers			
2.1	Medieval Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
2.2	Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar and Gandhi	30	70	100	4	4
2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and Avenues	30	70	100	4	4
2.4	Comparative Political Analysis	30	70	100	4	4
2.5	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice	30	70	100	4	4
	Optional Paper	s (one to b	e chosen)			
2.6.1	Government and Politics in Karnataka					
2.6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration	30	70	100	4	4
2.6.3	Media and Politics					
Total for Second Semester		180	420	600	24	24

### Paper-2.1 (Compulsory): Medieval Western Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the nature of western political philosophy of Dark Age.
- 2. To reflect on the impact of medieval political ideas on contemporary world.
- **3.** To engage with western political philosophies in terms of what it means to us and how it includes our way of life.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the growth of religion and its influence on politics during Roman Empire.
- **CO2**: Investigate the socio-political structures and values of European society and culture.
- **CO3**: Analyze the relationship between Church and State in the dark ages.
- **CO4**: Assess the transformation in the nature of political thinking.

### **Unit-I:** Western Culture and Religion

- 1. Origin and Growth of Christianity as a Religion
- 2. Concept of Semetic Religion and Dharma
- 3. Decline of Roman Empire: causes and Issues

### **Unit – II:** Theological Influences on Politics

- 1. Church Dominance- St. Augustine (De Civitate Dei)
- 2. Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance
- 3. 'Dark Age' of Europe: Christian Hegemony

### **Unit – III:** Church vs State Controversy

- 1. Arguments in favor of Papacy: St. Thomas Aquinas, John of Salisbury
- 2. Arguments in favor of State: Marsiglio of Padua, Dante Alighieri
- 3. 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: Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist.
- 3. Reformation and Emergence of Nation State

- 1. Ebenstein, William. (1951). "Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present". Rinehart Publication.
- 2. Sabine, G.H. (1969). "A History of Political Theory". George G. Harrap.
- 3. Dunning, W. A. (1976). "A History of Political Philosophies- Volumes I and II". Central Book Depot.
- 4. Bhandari, D. R. (1986). "History of European Political Philosophy". Bangalore Printing and Publications.
- 5. Brain, R. Nelson. (2004). "Western Political Thought from Socrates to the Age of Ideology", Pearson Education.
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- 7. J.P.Suda, History of Political Thought, Volumes I & II Meerut: K.Nath& Co, 1973
- 8. Jones, W.T. (1969). "Masters of Political Thought". George G. Harrap.
- 9. Keyt, David & Fred. D. Miller. ed. (2007). "Freedom, reason, and the polis: Essays in Ancient Greek Political
- 10. Michael Rosen & Jonathan Wolff. ed. (1996). "Political Thought". O.U.P.
- 11. Mukherjee, Subrata& R. Sushila. ed. (1999). "A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx". Prentice Hall.
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- 13. Reeve, C. D. C. and Miller, Patrick Lee. General Introduction by Lloyd P. Gerson. ed. (2015). "Introductory Readings in Ancient Greek and Roman Philosophy, (Second Edition)". Hackett Publishing Company.
- 14. Rowe, Christopher & Malcolm, Schofield. ed. (2000). "The Cambridge history of Greek and Roman political Thought". Cambridge University Press.
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- 17. Canning, Joseph. (1996). "A History of Medieval Political Thought (300-1450)". Routledge.
- 18. Klosko, George. ed. (2012). "Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy". Routledge.
- 19. Korab-Karpowicz, W. Julian. (2015). "On the History of Political Philosophy: Great Political Thinkers from Thucydides to Locke". Routledge.
- 20. Ryan, Alan. (2012). "On Politics, a new history of political philosophy (2 vols), Herodotus to the present".
- 21. Skinner, Quentin. (1978). "The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 vols).
- 22. Strauss, Leo & Cropsey, Joseph. ed. "History of political philosophy". University of Chicago Press.

### Paper-2.2 (Compulsory): Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar and Gandhi

(With Special Reference to Ambedkar's "What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables?" and Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*)

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To train the students to get the skills and techniques of reading and writing.
- 2. To reflect on the ideas of Ambedkar on 'Congress and Gandhi'.
- 3. Understanding Gandhi's Hind Swaraj to know more about Indian Society and Western

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Get the skills to read the text objectively and understand the text systematically.
- CO2: Understand the discourse between Gandhi and Ambedkar during Independence.
- **CO3**: Analyze the context and content of Gandhi's famous work "Hind Swaraj".
- **CO4**: Examine the dark shade of modernity.

#### **Introduction to Ambedkar's Text Unit-I:**

- 1. Content and Historical Background
- 2. Ambedkar on Culcutta Resolution-1917
- 3. Ambedkar on Bardoli Programme-1922

#### **Unit-II:** Ambedkar on 'Swaraj' of Congress and 'Gandhism'

- 1. Critique of National Movement
- 2. Poona Pact
- 3. Critique of 'Gandhism'

#### **Unit-III** Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*

- 1. Content and Historical Background
- 2. Congress role in 'Swaraj'
- 3. Gandhi's critique on English Parliament

#### **Unit-IV** Gandhi on Modernity and 'Swaraj'

- 1. Gandhi's critique on Modern Civilization
- 2. Idea of 'Swaraj' and 'Satyagraha'
- 3. Relevance of *Hind Swaraj*

### **Close Reading Texts:**

- 1. Ambdekar, B.R. (1946). "What Congress and Gandhi have Done to Untouchables". SamyakPrakashan.
- 2. https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume 09.pdf.
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- 4. <a href="https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind-swaraj.pdf">https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind-swaraj.pdf</a>.
- 5. Gandhi, M. K. (1938). "Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule". Navajivan Publishing House.
- 6. <a href="https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind-swaraj.pdf">https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind-swaraj.pdf</a>.

- 1. Andrews, C. F. (2008) [1930]. "VII The Teaching of Ahimsa". Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas Including Selections from His Writings". Pierides Press.
- B.R.Ambedkar. (1980). "Annihilation of Caste". Govt. of Maharashratra.
   Gandhi, M. K. (1954). "The Removal of Untouchability". Nava Hind Publishing House.
   Gandhi, M. K. (1978), "My Experiment with Truth". Navjeevan.
- 5. Gandhi, M. K.; Fischer, Louis. (2002). Louis Fischer (ed.). "The Essential Gandhi: An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work and Ideas". Vintage Books.
- 6. Guha, Ramachandra. (2013). "Gandhi Before India". Penguin Books Limited.
  7. Jaffrelot, Christophe (2005). "Dr Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste". C. Hurst & Co. Publishers.
- 8. Naik, C. C. (2003). "Thoughts and Philosophy of Doctor B. R. Ambedkar". Sarup& Sons.
- 9. Pandey, Aditya. (2005). "Politics of South Asia". Isha Books.
  10. Rao, Anupama. (2009). "The Caste Question: Dalits and The Politics of Modern India". University of California Press.
- 11. Roy, Ramashray. (20060). "Gandhi And Ambedkar: A Study In Contrast". Shipra Publications
- 12. Singh, Nagendra Kr. (2000). "Ambedkar on Religion". Anmol Publications.
- 13. Singh, Ramjee. (1983). "Relevance of Gandhian Thought". Classical pub Co.
- 14. Varma, V. P. (1972). "Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvodaya". L.N. Agarwal.

### Paper- 2.3 (Compulsory): Social Science: Challenges and Avenues

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To get more knowledge on science, religion, culture and politics.
- 2. To reflect on the issues such as political interventions in higher education and research.
- 3. To engage in a new kind of theoretical exercises that lead to critical thinking, logical reasoning.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the transformation of human thinking during Renaissance and Enlightenment.
- **CO2**: Compare the nature of natural science and social science.
- **CO3**: Reflect on the possibilities of decolonizing social sciences and humanities.
- **CO4**: Address the problems and challenges of Indian social science.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Meaning and Growth: Enlightenment Vision and Idea of Human Happiness
- 2. Hermeneutics- An Art of Interpretation
- 3. Concept of University: Its changing nature

### **Unit-II:** Science on Society

- 1. Social Science vs. Natural Science
- 2. Social Problems and Social Theory
- 3. Nature of Social Sciences in India

### **Unit-III** Process of Decolonization

- 1. Process of Decolonization: Efforts and Evaluation
- 2. Creative Literature and Social Representation
- 3. Stereotypes and Scientific Knowledge

### **Unit-IV** Challenges and Avenues

- 1. Secularization of Christian Ideas as Political Ideas
- 2. Social Theories and Political Ideologies
- 3. Social Science: Cultural Specificity/Cultural Difference

- 1. Andre, Beteille. 2006. Ideology and Social Science, New Delhi, Penguin Books,
- 2. Balagangadhara, S. N. 2012. *Reconceptualizing India Studies*, Oxford University Press
- 3. Edward Said. 1978. Orientalism.Pantheon Books. New York.
- 4. Kuper, A., and Kuper, J. (1985). *The Social Science Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- 5. Vessuri, H. (2002). "Ethical Challenges for the Social Sciences on the Threshold of the 21st Century". *Current Sociology*. **50**: 135–50
- 6. Rosaldo, Renato. Culture and Truth: The remaking of social analysis. Beacon Press. 1993;
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- 8. Perry, John and Erna Perry. *Contemporary Society: An Introduction to Social Science* (12th Edition, 2008), college textbook
- 9. Potter, D. (1988). Society and the social sciences: An introduction. London: Routledge
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- 13. <u>Aronowitz, Stanley</u> (2000). *The Knowledge Factory: Dismantling the Corporate University and Creating True Higher Learning*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- 14. Pedersen, Olaf (1997). *The First Universities: StudiumGenerale and the Origins of University Education in Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
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- 16. Segre, Michael (2015). *Higher Education and the Growth of Knowledge: A Historical Outline of Aims and Tensions*. New York: Routledge.
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- 18. Popper, Karl (1972). Conjectures and Refutations, 4th ed. London: Routledge Kegan Paul. pp. 123–125.
- 19. SukhadeoThorat, Samar verma (ed). 2017. *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. Delhi: Oxford Publishing House.

### Paper- 2.4 (Compulsory): Comparative Politics

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. Understanding the significance of comparative politics and various approaches in contemporarystudy of comparing different political system.
- **2.** Knowing democratic functionaries better and understanding the importance of constitutionalism and political communication.
- 3. To know more about party system and political parties in India

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the importance of comparative politics.
- **CO2**: Examine the diverse political regimes.
- **CO3**: Reflect on the nature and forms of constitutionalism.
- **CO4**: Know more about political parties, pressure groups and electoral system.

### **Unit-I:** Approaches of Comparative Politics

- 1. Meaning, Nature and Significance of Comparative Politics
- 2. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Behavioral, System, Structural-Functional, Marxist Approach

### **Unit-II:** Political Regimes

- 1. Democratic: Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory
- 2. Non-Democratic: Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic Authoritarianism, Military Dictatorship, Totalitarianism and Fascist.

### **Unit-III:** Constitutionalism and Political Communication

- 1. Nature and Forms of Constitutionalism
- 2. Crisis of Constitutionalism
- 3. Political Communication: Structural Perspectives; Dynamics; Impact

### **Unit-IV:** Political Processes

- 1. Political Parties: Classification and Functions
- 2. Elections and Importance of Elections and Electoral Behavior
- 3. Interest Groups and Pressure Groups: Nature, Types, Functions

- 1. Almond& Powell. (1988). "Comparative politics today: a worldview". Foresman.
- 2. Charlesworth, J. C. (1967).ed. "Contemporary Political Analysis". Free Press.
- 3. Chilcote, Ronald. H. (1994). Theories of Comparative Politics: The search for aParadigm Reconsidered". OUP.
- 4. Das, H. H. (2003). "Comparative Politics". National Publishing House.
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- 9. Landman, Todd. (2000). "Issues and methods in comparative politics: an introduction". Routledge,
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- 13. Roth, D & Frank, Wilson. L. (1980). "The Comparative Study of Politics". Prentice Hall.

### Paper- 2.5 (Compulsory): Political Sociology: Theory and Practice

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. Understanding the relationship between Politics and Society.
- 2. To know the significance of political socialization in framing political culture in India and elsewhere.
- 3. Understanding the fundamental concepts like Power, Legitimacy, Authority and Obligation etc for better knowledge of the discipline.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the importance of comparative politics.
- CO2: Understand how society shapes politics and politics bring changes in the society.
- **CO3**: Reflect on the concepts like political socialization, political culture and etc.
- **CO4**: Know more about political participation and political development.

#### **Unit-I: Political Sociology**

- 1. Meaning and Scope
- 2. Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline
- 3. Significance of Political Sociology in contemporary world

#### **Unit-II:** Power, Legitimacy and Authority

- 1. Meaning and Sources of Power and Legitimacy
- 2. Elite Theory: Pareto, Mosca, Mitchells and C.W Mills
- 3. Political Obligation: Sources and Issues

#### **Unit-III: Political Culture and Political Socialization**

- 1. Political Socialization : Meaning, Types and Agents
- 2. Political Culture : Meaning and Types
- 3. Changing context of Political Culture and Political Process

#### **Unit-IV: Political Participation and Political Development**

- 1. Political Participation: Influential factors; Modes of Participation and Apathy.
- 2. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome
- 3. Political Development and Political Decay

- 1. Ali, Ashraf and others. (1983). "Political Sociology: New Grammar of Politics". University
- 2. Almond, G.A. and Powell, G. B. (1966). "Comparative Politics; A Developmental Approach". Amerind Publishing.
- 3. Anthony, Otum. M. (1978). "Introduction to Political Sociology". Prentice Hall.
- 4. Bhaskar, R. (1982). "Sociology of Politics". Oxford & IBH.
- 5. Bottonore, T.S. (1996). "Political Sociology". Harper & Row.
- 6. Coser, Lewis.(1996)." Political Sociology: Selected Essays". Harper & Row.
- 7. Domhoff, G. William. (1967). "Who Rules America?". Prentice-Hall.
- Easton, David. (1965). "A Systems Analysis of Political Life". JohnWiley.
   Easton, David. (1966). "Varieties of Political Theory". Prentice Hall.
- 10. Greenstein, F.I. and Polsby, N.W. (1975). "Handbook of Political Science -8 Volumes". Addison Wesley.
- 11. Hageman, Herbert. (1972)."Political socialization: A Study in the Psychology of Political Behaviour". Amerind Publishing.
- 12. Jangam, R.T. and others. (1997). "Modern Political Analysis". Oxford & IBH.
- 13. Mills, C. Wright. (2000) [1958]. "The Power Elite. With a new afterword by Alan Wolfe (New ed.)".Oxford University Press.
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- 18. Skocpol, Theda, (1979). "States and Social Revolutions: a comparative analysis of France, Russia, and China". Cambridge University Press.
- 19. Young, O.R. (1968). "System of Political Science". Prentice Hall.

### Paper-2.6.1 (Optional): Government and Politics in Karnataka

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. Understanding the political transformation from princely State of Mysore to present Karnataka State.
- 2. Aims to know the social bases and the major issues of state politics in India.
- 3. To reflect on the success and failure of social movements such as Peasant movement, Dalit Movement, Environmental Movement etc.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the social and political conditions of Mysore under colonialism.
- CO2: Know the social bases of Karnataka Politics.
- CO3: Analyze the issues related to regionalism, water, language, border etc in a systematic way.
- CO4: Evaluate the important social movements of post independence India.

### **Unit-I:** Making of Karnataka

- 1. Politics during Princely state of Mysore
- 2. Formation of Karnataka- Reorganization of State
- 3. Integration Phase: Unification Movement

### **Unit-II:** Socio-Economic Bases of State Politics

- 1. Caste, Religion, Language and Region
- 2. Dynamics of Karnataka Politics: Dominant Caste; Backward Class and AHINDA
- 3. Coalition Politics in Karnataka

### **Unit-III:** Emerging Issues in Karnataka

- 1. Regionalism, Sub-regionalism; Demand for separate State
- 2. Inter State Disputes: Water and Border
- 3. Language and Politics

### **Unit-IV:** People's Movement in Karnataka

- 1. Peasant movement
- 2. Dalit Movement
- 3. Environmental Movement

- 1. Bali, Arun. P. (2001). "Refashioning the New Economic order, Karnataka in transition". RawatPublishers.
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- 3. Gopal Rao, H.S. (1996). "The History of Karnataka Unification". Navakarnataka Publications.
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- 13. Ramaswamy, Harish. Patagundi, S.S. & Patil, S.H. (2007). "Karnataka Government and Politics". Concept Publishing Company.
- 14. Rao, Raghavendra. K. (2000). "Imaging Unimaginable Communities". Kannada University.
- 15. Shastri, Sandeep. (2009). "Electoral Politics in India: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond". OUP.

### Paper-2.6.2 (Optional): Dynamics of Indian Administration

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the evaluation of Indian administration with changing role of bureaucracy.
- 2. To reflect on the crisis of governability and the role of Lokpal and Lokayukta in making administration transparent.
- 3. Understanding the civil society, public accountability and responsibility and other societal agents.

### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Explain the historical evolution of Indian Administration.
- **CO2**: Analyze the challenges before Indian Administration.
- **CO3**: Know the role of civil society in governance.
- **CO4**: Understand the importance of ICT for better governance.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Evolution of Indian Administration
- 2. Continuity and change in Indian Administration
- 3. Role of Bureaucracy

### **Unit-II:** Challenges before Administration

- 1. Crisis of Governability; Coalition and Issues of Stability
- 2. Corruption vs. Ethical Values
- 3. Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta

### **Unit-III:** Governance and Civil Society

- 1. Public Accountability and Responsibility
- 2. Openness and Transparency
- 3. Non-Government Organizations (NGO's)

### **Unit-IV:** E- Governance

- 1. Information Technology and Administration
- 2. Impact of Globalization on administration
- 3. E-Governance: Bhoomi; Sakala;

- 1. Arora, Ramesh. K. (2012). "Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues". New Age.
- 2. Bhatanagar, P.S. (2003). "Indian Administration: Issues and Options". Mngal Deep.
- 3. Chakrabarty. Bidyut&Chand,Prakash.(2016). "Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice". Sage.
- 4. Chandoke, Neera. (1995). "State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory". Sage.
- 5. Jayal, Nirajand Pai, Sudha. (2001). "Democratic Governance in India". Sage.
- 6. Jule, Fisher. (1998). "Non Governments: NGO"s and Political Development of the Third World". Kumarian.
- 7. Karthikeyan, M. (2019). "Governance in India: Basic and Beyond". Pearson Education.
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- 9. Laxmikath, M. (2011). "Public Administration". McGraw Hill Education.
- 10. Laxmikath, M. (2014). "Governance in India". McGraw Hill Education.
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- 12. Subhas Bhatnagar, E-Governance: From vision to Implementation, Sage, 2004.

### Paper-2.6.3 (Optional): Media and Politics

### **Course objectives:**

- 1. To provide more skills and methods to evaluate the political processes.
- 2. To understand how media shapes the political culture of the country.
- **3.** To give overall picture about the media and polity in India.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- CO1: Explain the political transformation taken place in India.
- **CO2**: Get the idea of diverse communication modes in a democratic setup.
- **CO3**: Know the role of media in formulating public opinion.
- **CO4**: Analyze the contemporary politics objectively.

### **Unit-I:** Understanding Politics

- 1. Meaning and Nature of Politics
- 2. Understanding Political Process: Theory and Practice
- 3. Political Transformation in India: Role of Media

### **Unit-II:** Media, Politics and Democracy

- 1. Nature of Media- Folk Media, Print Media, Broadcast Media and New Media
- 2. Media as fourth Pillar of Democracy
- 3. Media and Political Socialization

### **Unit-III: Media and Public Opinion**

- 1. Role of Media in Formation of Public Opinion and Setting Political Agenda
- 2. Election Campaigns, Media Favouritism; Pre poll and Exit Poll
- 3. Media and Political Ideologies

### **Unit-IV:** Political Journalism

- 1. Media and Image Building
- 2. Media Objectivity
- 3. Social Media and Public Sphere

- 1. Andrew, Chadwick. (2013). "The Hybrid Media System: Politics and Power". Oxford University Press.
- 1. Brian, McNair. (2007). "An Introduction to Political Communication". Rutledge.
- 2. Chopra, Shaili. (2014). "The Big Connect: Politics in the Age of Social Media". Random House India.
- 3. Iyengar, Shantoand Reeves, Richard. (Ed.). (1997). "Do the media govern? Politicians, Voters and Reporters in America" Sage.
- 4. Lal, Ankit. (2017). "India Social: How Social Media is Leading the Charge and Changing the Country". Hachette.
- 5. Lance, Bennett. W. and Entman, Robert. M (Ed.). (2001). "Mediated Politics: Communication in the Future of Democracy". Cambridge University Press. Padhiyar, Raj. (2019). "Social Media and Politics in India". Educreation Publishing.
- 6. Padhiyar, Raj. (2019). "Social Media and Politics in India". Educreation Publishing.
- 7. Timothy, Cook. (2005). "Governing with the News: The News Media as a PoliticalInstitution". University of Chicago Press.
- 8. Raymond, Kuhn. (2007). "Politics and the Media in Britain". Palgrave Macmillan.
- 9. Sarah, Oates. (2008). "Introduction to Media and Politics". Sage.
- 10. Reese, S. D., Gandy O. H., and Grant, A.E. (2001). "Framing Public Life-Perspectives on media and our understanding of the social world", Mahwah, LEA.

# **III SEMESTER**

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessme nt Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
	Сотр	oulsory Pape	rs			
3.1	Modern Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
3.2	Modern Indian Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
3.3	Research Methodology	30	70	100	4	4
3.4	India's Foreign Policy	30	70	100	4	4
3.5	Caste Politics in India	30	70	100	4	4
	Optional Pap	ers (one to b	e chosen)			
3.6.1	Development Administration					
3.6.2	International Organizations	30	70	100	4	4
3.6.3	Gandhian Political Thought					
	Open Electi	ve (One to be	chosen)			
3.7	Human Rights: Theory and Practice	10	40	50	2	2
Total f	Total for Third Semester         190         460         650         26         26					

### Paper - 3.1 (Compulsory): Modern Western Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To introduce the changing nature of Western Political thinking from 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2. To evaluate the origin of state and its nature by understanding different school of thought.
- 3. To enrich the learning process of the students to get better understanding of political principles such as Rights, Liberty, Individualism etc.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the political ideas of early modern political thinkers.
- **CO2**: Examine conservative and utilitarian justification for statecraft.
- **CO3**: Know the idealist understanding and explanation of Politics.
- **CO4**: Analyze the origin of Marxism and the conditions of post-marxism.

### **Unit-I:** Contractualists and Their Critiques

- 1. Thomas Hobbes: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
- 2. John Locke: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
- 3. Jean Jacques Rousseau: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Theory of General will.

### **Unit-II:** Classical Theorists

- Edmund Burke: Conservatism
   Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism
- 3. J.S.Mill: Liberalism

#### **Unit-III:** Idealists

- 1. Immanuel Kant: Moral Freedom and State
- G.W.F. Hegel: Dialectic Interpretation of History and State
   T.H.Green: Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation

### **Unit-IV:** Marxists and Post-Marxists

- 1. Karl Marx: Materialistic interpretation of History, Imperialism and Communism
- 2. V.I. Lenin: Theory of Revolution, Imperialism and Democratic Centralism
- 3. Herbert Marcuse: Neo-Marxism

- 1. William Ebenstein Modern Political Thought: Great Issues, New York: Holt publication, 1960
- 2. Francis W. Coker, Recent Political Thought, Calcutta: World publication, 1962
- 3. J.H.Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, New York: Holt publication, 1959
- 4. Margaret Spahr, (Ed), Readings in Recent Political philosophy, New York: Macmillan, 1948
- 5. V.D.Mahajan, Recent Political Thought, Delhi: Premier publication, 1963
- 6. J.P.Suda, Modern Political Thoughts, Meerut: K.Nath& Co., 1973
- 7. Ram Prakash Sharma, Modern Western Political Thought, Delhi: Sterling publication, 1966
- 8. W.A.Dunning, A History of Political Philosophies, III Volume, Allhabad: Central Book Depot, 1976
- 9. G.H.Sabine, A History of Political Theory, London: George G.Harrap, 1951
- 10. Subrata Mukherjee and SushilaRamaswamy, *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1999
- 11. Scruton Roger, Dictionary of Political Thought, London: Macmillan 1982
- 12. Michael Rosen & Jonathan Wolff (Ed.), Political Thought, New Delhi: OUP, 1999
- 13. Jonathan Wolff, An Introduction to Political Philosophy, New Delhi: OUP, 1996
- 14. Prof. Murray Forsyth & Maurice Keens Soper, *The Political Classics; A Guide to Essential Texts from Plato to Rousseau*, New Delhi: OUP, 1992
- 15. Brian R. Nelson, *Western Political Thought From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*, Delhi: Pearson Education, 2004
- 16. G.Sridathan, Western Political Thought & Theories, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2006

### Paper -3.2 (Compulsory): Modern Indian Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- **1.** To understand the liberal and nationalist ideology of various modern Indian Political thinkers.
- **2.** To know the contribution of various social reformers of India and analyze their political ideology.
- **3.** To analyze the left and socialist ideology of Indian Political thinkers.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the liberal political ideas of Indian thinkers.
- CO2: Analyze the nationalist response of Indian thinkers to the British Ruling.
- CO3: Know the secular and spiritual thinking of Modern India.
- **CO4**: Examine the socialist ideas and activities which happened in Indian context.

### **Unit-I:** Liberal Traditional Thought

Dadabai Navroji : Drain Theory
 M. G Ranade: Liberal Individualism
 Moulana Azad: Their Political Ideas

### **Unit-II:** Revolutionary Thought

- 1. Aurobindo Ghosh: Idea of Human Unity
- Bal Ganghadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
   V.D.Savarkar: National Integrity and Patriotism

### **Unit-III:** Secular -Spiritual Thought

- 1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism
- 2. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democratic Socialism3. Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism

### **Unit-IV:** Socialist Thought

- 1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution
- 2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism
- 3. Jyoti Ba Phule: Theory of Slavery

- 1. V.P.Varma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: LaxmiNarain Agrawal, 1978
- 2. G.C.Nayak, Indian Political Tradition, New Delhi: Kalyani publishers, 1994
- 3. Grover Verinder, Modern Indian Thinkers, (30 Vols), New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1990
- 4. Jawaharlal Nehru, Autobiography, Bombay: Allied, 1962
- 5. G.B.Nandana, Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, Dharwad: Devi Prakashan, 2002
- 6. M.N.Roy, Radical Humanism, New Delhi: Eastern Economist Pamphlets, 1952
- 7. Dr.V.S.Patil, Subhash Chandra Bose, His Contribution to Indian Nationalism, Delhi: Sterling, 1988
- 8. T.V.Parvate, BalGangadharTilak, Ahmedabad; Navjeevan, 1958
- 9. U.Sharma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: LaxmiNarain Agarwal, 1997
- 10. Dev Raj Bali, *Modern Indian Thought (From Rammohan Roy to Jayaprakash Narayan), Bangalore*: Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988
- 11. Dr.RamChandar Gupta, Indian Political Thought, Agra: LaxmiNarain Agarwal, 1999
- 12. Dr.V.T.Patil, Explorations in Nehruvin Thought, New Delhi:
- 13. Dr.A.V.Rathna Reddy, *Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda*, Bangalore: Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984
- 14. J.Bandopadhaya, Social and Political Thoughts of Gandhi, New Delhi: Allied Publications, 1969
- 15. Jayaprakash Narayan, Sicialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy: selected works, Bombay: Asia Publication, 1964
- 16. Dr. NauNihal Singh, Jagjivan Ram, Symbol of Social Change, Delhi: Sandeep Publication, 1977
- 17. B.Bakshi, Jagjivan Ram, The Harijan Leader, New Delhi: Anmol Publication, 1992
- 18. Pantham, Thomas, (1986). Political Thought in Modern India. Sage Publications.
- 19. Appadorai, A (2000). The Substance of Politics.Oxford Publications.

### Paper 3.3 (Compulsory): Research Methodology

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. Understand the critical condition of social science and importance of its rejuvenation.
- 2. Get basic idea of philosophy of science and to know the techniques of logic, reasoning and theorization.
- **3.** To know more about the procedures of scientific enquiry such as hypothesis formulation, data collection and analysis, Theorization etc.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Know the need and importance of Social Research.
- CO2: Understand different stages of research process.
- **CO3**: Get the skills, methods of Data collection and its interpretation.
- CO4: Know how to involve in a good research to contribute to the existing knowledge system.

### **Unit-I:** Social Research

- 1. Research: Meaning and Types
- 2. Growth of Scientific research in Social Science; Objectivity and Bias
- 3. Philosophy of Social Science: Value Fact Dichotomy

### **Unit-II:** Stages of Research

- 1. Formulation of Research Problem; Literature Review
- 2. Hypothesis: Formulation, Types, Testing and Theory Building
- 3. Research Design: Preparation and Importance

### **Unit-III: Techniques of Data Collection**

- 1. Sampling: Meaning, Types and Techniques
- 2. Tools: Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview and Observation Methods
- 3. Content Analysis and Case study Methods

### **Unit-IV:** Data Analysis and Research Report

- 1. Data Analysis: Editing; Coding; Tabulation; Decoding; Interpretation
- 2. Computer Application in Data Analysis (SPSS)
- 3. Research Report Writing

- 1. Bernard Russell H. Social Research Methods, New Delhi, Sage. 2012.
- 2. Blablock H.M. An introduction to Social Research, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall. 1970.
- 3. Bryman A. Quantity and Quality in Social Research, London, Unwin Hyman. 1988.
- 4. Johnson J.B., and Josln R.A. *Political Science Research Methods*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 1989
- 5. Terrence J.E. Conducting Political Research. New York: Harper and Row, 1971.
- 6. Greenstein F.I., and PolsbyN.W.eds. *Strategies of Inquiry*. Vol.7: Handbook of Political Science.
- 7. Vols. California: Addison Wesley 1975.
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- 10. Mc Burney D.H. Research Methods. Pacific Grove: Brooks/Cole, 1998.
- 11. Simon J. Basic Research Methods in Social Science: New York: Random House, 1969
- 12. Bose P.K. Computer Programming for Social Science. New Delhi: Vistar, 1986
- 13. Varma S.L. Research Methods in Political Science. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1989
- 14. Young P.V. Scientific Social Survey and Research. New Delhi: Prentice -Hall, 1984.
- 15. Ghosh.B.N. Scientific Methods and Social Research. New Delhi: Sterling, 1999 VishwaPrakashan, 1997
- 16. Kothari C.R. Research Methods. Delhi: VishwaPrakashana, 1997.
- 17. Bose. P.K. Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR, 1995.

### Paper 3.4 (Compulsory): India's Foreign Policy

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the determinants and influencing factors of India's foreign policy
- 2. To evaluates the evolution of India's foreign policy
- 3. To realize the impact of colonialism and its influence on formulating of India' foreign policy
- 4. To evaluates India's relations with neighbors as well as with global powers

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

1994.

- **CO1**: Know the roots of India's foreign policy.
- CO2: Understand the policies which India has adopted in course of time to deal with other countries.
- **CO3**: Analyze India's relations with neighboring States and world major powers.
- **CO4**: Understand India's role in international polity by understanding various regional and international organizations.

### **Unit-I:** Roots of India's Foreign policy

- 1. Idea of Foreign policy in pre-Independence.
- 2. Basic determinants
- 3. Aims and Objectives

### **Unit-II:** Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy

- 1. First phase Nehru to Indira Gandhi (1947-1977)
- 2. Second phase Morarji Desai to Vajpayee (1977-2004)
- 3. Third phase Manmohan Singh to Modi (2004 to till)

### **Unit-III:** India: Her Neighbors and Major Powers

- India Pakistan: Tashkent and Shimla Agreements; Lahore Declaration; Kargil Conflict and Agra Summit
- 2. India- Bangladesh: Treaty of Friendship and Peace; Treaty of Sharing Ganga waters.
- 3. India: USA, USSR and China

### Unit-IV: India's Engagement with multipolar world

- 1. India's role in SAARC & ASEAN
- 2. India's role in EU and BRICS
- 3. Contemporary Challenges (Migrants and Refugees; Terrorism; Cyber Security)

- 1. A .Appadorai, National Interest and India"s Foreign Policy, Delhi: Kalinfa, 1992.
- 2. Ramesh Thakur, The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- 3. V.P.Datta, India"s Foreign Policy in a Charging World, New Delhi: Vikas, 1999.
- 4. V.N.Khanna, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi :Vikas, 2001.
- 5. LalitMansingh and others (Eds.), Indian Foreign Policy agenda for 21st Century, Vol.1, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1998.
- 6. C.V. Narasimhan, The United Nations: An Inside View, New Delhi: Vikas, 2001
- 7. Annapurna Nautiyal (Ed.) India and The New World Order ,New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996.
- 8. George Perkovich, India"s Nuclear Bombs : Impact of Global Proliferation , New Delhi: Oxford University Press 1999.
- 9. S.S. Patagundi, India"s Foreign Policy: An Elitist Perception, New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House, 1995.
- 10. T. T. Poulose, The CTBT and Rise of Nuclear Nationalism in India, New Delhi, Lancer Books, 1996.
- 11. N.K.Jha (Ed.), India"s Foreign Policy in a Changing World , New Delhi :South Asian Publishers,2000.
- 12. J. BAndyopadhyay, The Making of India"s Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Allied, 1980.
- 13. K.D.Mathur and P.M.Kamath, Conduct of India"s Foreign Policy, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996.
- 14. M.J.Vinod, United States Foreign Policy towards India: Diagnosis on American Approach, New Delhi: Lancer, 1991.
- 15. V.P.Datta ,India"s Foreign Policy Since Independence, New Delhi: National Book Trust ,2007.

### Paper -3.5 (Compulsory): Caste Politics in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the nature of Indian Society.
- 2. To evaluate the role of caste and community in the politics of India.
- 3. To examine the strengths and weaknesses of Identity politics in India.

#### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Analyze the existing notions or theories of Indian social structure.
- CO2: Understand the nature of identity politics and role of caste in the political process.
- **CO3**: Know the different political agendas and able to assess the concepts like fundamentalism, communalism and secularism.
- CO4: Understand reservation politics of the past and present India.

### **Unit-I:** Social Stratification

- 1. Hindu Society: Varna to Caste
- 2. Caste: Meaning, Characteristics
- 3. Theories of Caste: Louis Dumount, Nicholas Dirks, M. N. Srinivas and S. N Balaganghadhara

### **Unit-II:** Caste and Politics

- 1. Caste and Party Politics
- 2. Identity Politics and State
- 3. Caste organization: Mechanism of caste identity

### **Unit-III: Communal and Secular Politics**

- 1. Rightist and Leftist Agenda: a review
- 2. Secular Outlook of Indian Politics: Debates
- 3. Communalism, Fundamentalism and Minority Politics

### **Unit-IV:** Reservation and Politics

- 1. Reservation: Historical Context; Reservation in Private Sector
- 2. Movements for Social Justice; Affirmative Action
- 3. Democratic Challenge: Creamy Layer and Communal Representation

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1. P.C. Aggarwal and M.S.Ashraf, Equality through Privilege: A study of Special Privileges for Scheduled Castes in

Harayana, New Delhi: Sri Ram Center for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, 1976

- 2. R.Goldmann and A.J.Wilson (Ed). From Independence to Statehood. London: Frances printer, 1984.
- 3. Berman (Ed). Caste and Other inequalities, New Delhi: Meerut Folklore Institute, 1979
- 4. V.N.Dhebar. *Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission Report*. (2 Volumes), New Delhi: Government of India, Manger of publications, 1961
- 5. Kaka Kalelkar. *Backward Classes Commission Report* (First) (3 Volumes), New Delhi: Government of India of Publications, 1955
- 6. B.P. Mandal. Backward Classes Commission Report (Second) (7 Volumes), New
- 7. Delhi: Government of India Publications, 1980
- 8. K. Rajamallu. *Third Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Government of India Publications, 1982
- 9. Paramanda Singh. *Equality, Reservations and Discriminations in India*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1982
- 10. Myron Weiner and Mary Katzenstein, *Indian preferential policies; Migrants, Middle class & Ethnic Equality*. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1981
- 11. Verba Sydney, Bashiruddin Ahmed and Anil Bhat. *Caste, Race and Politics*, Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1971
- 11. Zoya Hasan. *Politics of Inclusion: Castes, Minorities and Affirmative Action*. Oxford Publications.2011.

### Paper 3.6.1 (Optional): Development Administration

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To know about types and models of Development.
- 2. To understand bureaucratic role in development administration
- 3. To know the people participation in Public affairs and to find out the reasons for political apathy.

### **Course outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the nature and scope of development administration.
- **CO2**: Know the diverse models of Development Administration.
- **CO3**: Analyze the process of sustainable development.
- **CO4**: Discuss people's participation in the administrative processes and their involvement in the execution of developmental programmes.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Nature Scope and Approaches to the Study
- 2. Aims and Objectives
- 3. Contemporary Debates on Development;

### **Unit-II:** Types and Models

- 1. Typology: Western; African
- 2. Theories of Development Administration- F.W.Rigg's Prismatic Model,

Edward Weidner's Typology of Development Administration

3. Bureaucracy and Development Administration

### **Unit-III:** Process of Development

- 1. Modernization and Development
- 2. Paradoxes of Development: Environmentalism, Poverty, Disaster management
- 3. Sustainable and Human Development

### **Unit-IV:** Citizen Participation and Development

- 1. Methods of Participation, Participatory Development; PPP
- 2. Role of women in Development
- 3. Nature of Citizen Participation; Governance and Development

### <u>References</u>

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- 2. Sharma S.K. (Ed) Dynamics of Development Administration, Vol I & II Delhi, Concept, 1978
- 3. Irving Swerdlow (Ed) Development Administration, Concepts Nd Problems, Syracerse, University Press, 1963
- 4. Edward Weidner (Ed) Development Administration in Asca Durham N.C. Duke University Press, 1970
- 5. Fred W.Riggs (Ed) Frontiers of Development Administration Durham, Duke University Press, 1970
- 6. Dubhashi P.R. Essays in Development Administration, New Delhi, Archives pub.1987
- 7. Umapathy M. Development Administration today, Mysore, Manu Publishers, 1994
- 8. V.A.Paipanadikar and S.K.Kshirasagan Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi Center for Policy Research, 1978
- 9. Mohit Bhattacharya Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi, Uppal, 1979
- 10. Sapru R.K. Development Administration, New Delhi, Deepu Deep, 1986
- 11. Hope K.R. The Dynamics of Development and Development Administration, Westport, Green Wood, 1984

### Paper-3.6.2 (Optional): International Organizations

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the structure and functions of international institutions.
- 2. To be able to appraise the political and legal dimensions of international organizations
- 3. To know the active roles of international and regional organization in the world politics.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- CO1: Introduce key concepts and theories of international institutions and their dynamics.
- **CO2**: Know the structural and functional aspects of UNO.
- **CO3**: Analyze the importance of Regional Organizations.
- **CO4**: Assess the nature and transformation of non-state organizations in world politics.

### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Ideological Roots of International Organization
- 2. Origin and development of international Organization
- 3. League of Nations: Its origin and Failure

#### **Unit-II:** United Nation

- 1. Origin and Growth of UN
- 2. Structure and Role of UN in the settlement of International Disputes
- 3. Specialized Agencies of the UN: ILO, IMF, World Bank, UNESCO, UN Peace Keeping Force.

### **Unit- III: Regional Organization**

- 1. Concept and Approaches to the Study of Regional Organization
- 2. EU, ASEAN and SAARC: Origin, Philosophy and Problems
- 3. SAPTA; SAFTA and RCEP

### **Unit-IV:** Regional Organizations and World Politics

- 1. Challenges Before Regional Organizations
- 2. Integration of Economy and Impact of World Politics
- 3. MNC's and Political Economy

- 1. Eric Gonsalves, Jetly Nancy (Eds.), Dynamics of South Asian: Regional Cooperation and SAARC, New Delhi: Sage Pub., 1999
- 2. Rama S.Melkote, Regional Organisations: A Third World Perspectives, New Delhi: sterling, 1990
- 3. S.N.Raghavan, Regional, Economic Cooperation among SAARC Countries, New Delhi: Allied Pub. 1995
- 4. K P.Saksena, Cooperation in Development: Problems and Prospects for India and ASEAN, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 1986
- 5. Binal Prasad, (Ed.), Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Problems and Prospects, New Delhi: Vikas, 1989
- 6. Louise Fawcett & Andraw Hurrell, (Ed), Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organizations and International Order, New Delhi: OUP, 1996
- 7. B.C.Upreti, (Ed), SAARC: Dynamics of Regional Cooperation in South Asia, Vol. 1, Delhi: Kalinga Publication, 2000
- 8. Stephen George & Ian Bache, Politics in the European Union, New Delhi: OUP, 2001
- 9. John Peterson & Michael Shackleton (Ed.), The Institutions of European Union, New Delhi: OUP, 2002
- 10. Hellen Wallace & William Wallace, (Eds.), Policy-Making in the European Union, New Delhi: OUP, 2000

### Paper 3.6.3 (Optional): Gandhian Political Thought

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the insights that Gandhi has in his socio-political ideas/perspectives.
- 2. To evaluate the impact of Gandhian philosophy on India's freedom movement
- 3. To examine Gandhian perspective as an alternative for the existing socio-political condition.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Provide different worldview to the social, cultural and political phenomenon in the light of Gandhian perspective.
- **CO2**: Explain Gandhian Philosophy on Hindu Dharma and idea of conversion.
- CO3: Analyze Gandhian notion of caste and village community.
- **CO4**: Look at the contemporary issues from non-western perspective. And to do some research on native administration, conflict resolution and peoples participation the public affairs.

#### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Early life and works
- 2. Influences on Gandhi: Eastern & Western
- 2. Role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle

### **Unit-II:** Basic Philosophy of Gandhi

- 1. Metaphysical Foundation of Gandhi
- 2. Concept of Hindu Dharma and Conversion
- 3. Concept on God, Truth and Non -Violence

### **Unit-III:** Social Philosophy

- 1. Concept of Village, Self-Reliance
- 2. Views on Communal Issues
- 3. Views on Caste, Varna and Untouchability

### **Unit-IV:** Political Philosophy

- 1. Concept of Swadeshi and Sarvodaya
- 2. Idea of Ramarajya and Swaraj
- 3. Views on End and Means

- 1. Dhavan, G., *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi* (Ahmedabad:Navajivan Publication 1957).
- 2. Bandyopadhyaya J., Social and Political Thought of Gandhi (Bombay: Allied Pub:1969)
- 3. Gupta S.S. *Economic Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi* (Delhi:Ashok Pub)
- 4. Varma V.P. *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvodaya*, Edn. 3, Rev.& Enl(Agra:
  - L.N. Agarwal, 1972)
- 5. Pradhan B. *The Social Thought of Mahatama Gandhi*, Vol-I-II(Delhi: G.D.K., 1980)
- 6. Singh Ramjee, Relevance of Gandhian thought (New Delhi:Classical pub Co1983)
- 7. Jose, P.K. Foundations of Mahatma Gandhi Thought (Calcutta: G.P.F.T, 1985)
- 8. Ram Manohar Lohia. Marx, Gandhi and Socialism (Hyderabad: S.V.N 1978)
- 9. Louis Fischer. Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World (New York 1954)
- 10.Bhattacharya, B, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi (Calcutta:B.K. House, 1969)
- 11. Gandhi M.K. *Autobiography*(Ahmedbad: Navjeevan Pub. 1958.
- 12. Gandhi M.K. Selected Works of Gandhi (Delhi: Pub Divan, 1958.
- 13. BikhuParekh. <u>Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse</u>. Sage. 1989.

### **Elective Paper- 3.7: Human Rights: Theory and Practice**

(INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE PAPER FOR STUDENTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS)

#### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the origin and importance of human rights
- 2. To evaluate the concern and positive attempts of UN regarding human rights implementation.
- 3. To understandthe provisions under the constitution of India to protect human rights in India.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Explain the meaning and importance of the concept Human rights.
- **CO2**: Understand international efforts in protecting human life and values.
- **CO3**: Know the dimensions and challenges of Human Rights in the Global and Indian context.
- **CO4**: Analyze the difficulties in universal applicability of human rights.

### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Meaning and Nature of Human Rights
- 2. Characteristics and Importance of Human Rights
- 3. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights

### **Unit-II:** Human Rights: UN concern

- 1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants thereon
- 2. Human Rights of Women, Children and the Minorities
- 3. Human Rights Monitoring Mechanism of the United Nations System.

### **Unit-III:** Human Rights: An Overview

- 1. Major debate: Social Justice and Human rights;
- 2. Human Rights: Rights and Obligation
- 3. Violation of Human Rights

### **Unit-IV:** Human Rights in India

- 1. Human Rights and the Constitution of India
- 2. Status of Human Rights in India.
- 3. National and State Human Rights Commissions in India

- 1. Jeremy Waldron "Theories of Rights" (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984)
- 2. Leah Levin "Human Rights" (New Delhi: National Book Trust and UNESCO, 1998)
- 3. Darren J O"Byrne "Human Rights: an introduction" (Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003)
- 4. Umesh Chandra "Human Rights" (Allahabad : Allahabad Law Agency Publications, 2000)
- 5. Arjun Dev and others, Eds. "Human Rights": A Source Book" (New Delhi: NCERT, 1966)
- 6. Borgonain B "Human Rights": Social Justice and Political Challenges (New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers 1999)
- 7. JawaharKaul "Human Rights: Issues and Perspectives" New Delhi: Regevey Publications, 1995)
- 8. Ansari M.R. "Protecting Human Rights (New Delhi :Maxford Books, 2006)
- 9. Sinha P.C. India "sHuman Rights Regime (Two Parts) (New Delhi :Kanishka Publishers, 2003)
- 10. Saksena K.P., Ed., "*Human Rights and the Constitution*: Vision and the Reality" (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2003)
- 11. Arun Ray "National Human Rights Commission of India" (Delhi :Khama Publishers, 2005)
- 12. Chakravarti R. "Human Rights and the United Nations" Calcutta Progressive, 1958
- 13. RajwathMamta, Ed., Burning Issue of Human Rights" (Delhi :Kalpaz, 2001)
- 14. Sharma Vinod "Human Rights Violations: A Global Phenomenon" (New Delhi: A.P.H., 2002)
- 15. Cranston Maurice "Human Rights Today" (Bombay: Manaktalas, 1966)
- 16. Agarwal R.S. "Human Rights in the Modern World" (New Delhi :Chetana, 1979)

# **IV SEMESTER**

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessme nt Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
	Сотри	lsory Pap	ers			
4.1	Contemporary Political Theories	30	70	100	4	4
4.2	Major Political Discourses in India	30	70	100	4	4
4.3	Contemporary International Politics	30	70	100	4	4
4.4	Political Conceptsand Ideologies	30	70	100	4	4
4.5	Project Work* (*One topic to be chosen from the syllabus in any one of the paper prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science. Study Tour/Field Visit is incorporated as a compulsory component in the project work)	30	70	100	4	4
	Optional Paper	s (one to	be chosen)			
4.6.1	Social Movements in India					
4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India	30	70	100	4	4
4.6.3	Governance and Public Policy in India		, ,			
Total f	or Fourth Semester	180	420	600	24	24

### Paper-4.1 (Compulsory): Contemporary Political Theories

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To introduce the main theorists and issues in contemporary political theory today.
- 2. To enable students to comprehend the different arguments about contemporary political theories.
- 3. To develop analytical skills, the ability to think critically, to construct logical arguments and to formulate reasoned conclusions about contemporary issues of world.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the nature and debates with related to theories of politics.
- **CO2**: Grasp the major discourses in contemporary political theories.
- **CO3**: Know the post-colonial thinking and its limitations.
- **CO4**: Reflect on the present issues in the light of these theories.

### **Unit-I:** Introduction

- 1. Political Theory: Meaning and Importance
- 2. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory
- 3. Interdisciplinary nature of Political theory

### **Unit-II:** Feminism and Neo Liberalism

- 1. Meaning and Types of Feminism: Liberal, Marxist, Radicaland Black Feminism
- 2. Feminism in India: Truths and Myths; #MeToo,
- 3. Origin and Nature of Liberalism; Neo Liberal Thought- Milton Friedman & Robert Nozick

### **Unit-III: Post-Colonialism**

- 1. Colonial Discourse: White Man's Burden Theory; Civilizing Mission
- 2. Post-colonial Thinking: Edward Said and Ronald Inden
- 3. Characteristics and Limitations of Post-colonialism

### Unit-IV Post- Modernism and Multiculturalism

- 1. Postmodernism: Enlightenment vision; Modernism and Postmodern critics
- 2. Multiculturalism : Justifications and Dimensions (Bikhu Parekh, Kymlicka, Taylor)
- 3. Multiculturalism in Asian Context

- 1. Adams Ian, 1993, *Political Ideologies Today*, Manchester, Manchester University Press
- 2. Avineris and D. E. Shali A., *Communitarianism and Individualism*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1992.
- 3. Goodin Robert and Philip Petit (eds.), 1993, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, London, Blackwell
- 4. Graham Gordon, 1986, Politics in its Place- A Study of Six Ideologies, Oxford University Press.
- 5. Heywood Andrew, 1992,  $Political\ Ideologies,$  London, Macmillan
- 6. Macridis Roy C, 1985, Contemporary Political Ideologies, Boston, Little Brown and Co.
- 7. Vincent Andrew, 1992, Modern Political Ideologies, London, Blackwell
- 8. Blakely Georgina & Valerie Bryson (eds.), 2002, *Contemporary Political Concepts*, London, Pluto Press
- 9. Goodwin Barbara, Using Political Ideas, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons. 2004.
- 10. Hampton Jean, Political Philosophy, New Delhi, OUP.1998.
- 11. Edward Said. Orientalism. Pantheon Books. New York. 1978.
- 12. Leela Gandhi. Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction. Allen and Unwin. 1998.
- 13. David Held (Ed.), *Political Theory Today*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991.

### Paper -4.2 (Compulsory): Major Political Discourses in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To analyze the nature of major political discourses in India.
- 2. To enable students to understand various ideologies and the limitations of those ideologies.
- 3. To grasp complexities and contradictions in the political life of the peoplein India.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Address the major debates from colonialism to contemporary secularism.
- **CO2**: Examine the nature of colonial hegemony and the response from the nationalist thinkers.
- CO3: Know the origin of the concept secularism and its implementation in India.
- **CO4**: Reflect on the problems and challenges of Indian secularism.

#### **Unit-I:** Colonial Discourse

- 1. Colonialism and Imperialism: meaning and nature
- 2. Colonial Interpretation and Response : Orientalists and Nationalists
- 3. Colonial Hegemony -Early Responses: Rajaram Mohan Roy; DayanandSaraswati and Vivekananda

### **Unit-II:** Nationalist Discourse

- 1. Nationalist Thought: Tagore; Gandhi and Savarkar
- 2. Debates around Partition:Two Nation Theory
- 3. Idea of Fundamentalism and Communalism

#### **Unit-III:** Secularism in India

- 1. Secularism: Meaning and Development in India; pseudo Secularism and Soft Hindutya
- 2. Secularism: Western and Eastern Notion; Constituent Assembly Debates
- 3. Major Trends: Shahbanu Case; Ayodhya Dispute; Uniform Civil Code, Debates on Conversion; CAA and NRC

#### **Unit-III:** Secularist Discourse

- 1. Major debates: T. N. Madan; Rajeev Bhargav; Partha Chatterjee
- 2. Liberal Toleration and Secularism: Ashish Nandy; S. N Balagangadhara
- 3. Indian Secularism: Problems and Challenges

- 1. Nehru, Jawaharlal. 1946. *The Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Oxford University Press, 1988.
- 2. ShabnumThejani, Indian Secularism: A Social and Intellectual History, 1890-1950, Published by Permanent Black.
- 4. Ronojoy Sen, *Articles of Faith: Religion, Secularism, and the Indian Supreme Court*, Oxford University Press, 2010.
- 5. Bhargava, Rajeev. ed. 1998. Secularism and Its Critics, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 6. Balagangadhara, S. N. 1994. "The Heathen in His Blindness: Asia, the West & the Dynamic of Religion". New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
- 7. Balagangadhara, S.N., and Jakob De Roover. 2007. "The Secular State and "Religious Conflict: Liberal neutrality and the Indian Case of Pluralism". *The Journal of Political Philosophy* 15, no. 1: 67-92.
- 8. Chandra, Bipan. 1994. *Ideology and Politics in Modern India*. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.
- 9. Chatterjee, Partha. 1998. "Secularism and Tolerance." In: *Secularism and Its Critics*, ed. Rajeev Bhargava. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Pp. 345-379.
- 10. Gandhi, Mohandas K. 1942. *To the Hindus and Muslims*, ed. Anand T. Hingorani. Karachi: Hingorani.
- 11.Gelders, Raf; S. N. Balagangadhara (2011). <u>"Rethinking Orientalism: Colonialism and the Study of Indian Traditions"</u> *History of Religions.* **51** (2): 101–128.
- 12. M.M. Sankhdher. ed.. 1992. *Secularism in India: Dilemmas and Challenges*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
- 13. Edward Said. Orientalism.Pantheon Books. New York. 1978
- 14. T. N. Madan, "Secularism in Its Place," The Journal of Asian Studies, 46, no. 4(1987), 747-59.
- 15. Veena Das, Dipankar Gupta and Patricia. eds. 1999. *Tradition, Pluralism and Identity*, New Delhi: Uberoi.
- 16. Vasudha Dalmia and Heinrich Von Stietencron, 1995. *Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Traditions and National Identity*. New Delhi; Robert E. Frykenberg.
- 17. Lata Mani. 1998. *Contentious Traditions: The Debate on Sati in Colonial India*. Berkeley and Los Angeles.

### Paper -4.3 (Compulsory): Contemporary International Politics

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To analyze contemporary geopolitical issues.
- 2. To encourage students to engage in the debates on contemporary global politics.
- 3. To get the overview of contemporary challenges and issues in international relations.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Identify and assess the current situation in the world politics.
- **CO2**: Examine the major crisis of contemporary Geo-politics.
- **CO3**: Reflect on the issues related to military engagements of the world order.
- **CO4**: Analyze the current problems like terrorism, issue of immigrants and refugees.

### **Unit-I:** Global Order since World War II

- 1. Rise of super powers; cold war, Détente and New cold war
- 2. Non-aligned movement: its role during cold war and relevance
- 3. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Rise of American hegemony

### **Unit-II:** Geopolitical Issues

- 1. Theories of Geopolitics-Alfred Mahan, Harry Mackinder and Robert Cohen
- 2. Contemporary Geopolitics: Major Crisis- Global Warming and Middle East Crisis
- 3. North-South conflict; Dependency Theory; Self-Reliance

### **Unit-III:** Arms Control and Disarmament

- 1. Meaning, Concept and Major Arms Control Agreements
- 2. Disarmament and Peace Keeping; Problems of Disarmament
- 3. Crisis and Role of Non-State Actors and Ethnic Conflict

### **Unit-IV:** Contemporary concerns

- 1. Borderless State and Cultural Concerns and discrimination
- 2. Terrorism: International Peace and Security
- 3. Problem of Immigrants and Refugees

#### **References**

- 1. AneekChaterjee, 2012, *International Relations: Today: Concepts and Application*, New Delhi, Pearson.
- 2. Brown Chris and AinleyHirstein, 2009, *Understanding International Relations*, New York, Palgrave.
- 3. Burchill, Scott et al, 2009, Theories of International Relations, New York, Palgrave.
- 4. Chan Stephen and CerwynMoore(ed.), 2006, *Theories of International Relation Vol 1 to 5*, London, Sage.
- 5. Jeffrey Haynes, 2014, An Introduction to International Relations and Religin, New York, Routledge.
- 6. Ray K Ashwini, 2004, Western Realism and International Relation-A Non-Western view, Delhi, Fondation.
- 7. Calvocoressi, Peter., World Politics Since 1945, revised edition, London, Longman, 2001.
- 8. Doyle, Michael W and Kenberry, G. John., (eds.), New Thinking in International RelationsTheoryBoulder, West

View, 1997.

- 9. Halle L.J. The Cold War as History. New York, Harper and Row, 1967.
- 10. Harris Nigel. The End of the Third World. London, Penguin, 1985.
- 11. Keohane, Robert and Helen Milner eds. *Internalization and Domestic Politics*. Oxford, Oxford University Press,

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- 12. Miller J.D.B., *Politics of the Third World*, London, Oxford University Press, 1966.
- 13. Cox Michael and Ken Booth, *The Eighty Years Crisis: International Relations 1919-1999*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
- 14. Maria L., and Jan Stefan Fritz. Value Pluralism, Normative Theory and International Relations. Houndsmill,

Macmillan, 2000.

- 15. Mayall James. World Politics: Progress and Its Limits. Cambridge Polity Press, 2000.
- 16. Nicholas H. The UN as a Political Institution. Oxford. Oxford University Press, 1975.

### Paper -4.4 (Compulsory): Political Concepts and Ideologies

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To introduce the fundamental concepts of the discipline.
- 2. To identify complex and abstract nature of those concepts by looking at the theories.
- 3. To develop a conceptual framework to understandthe role of political ideologies.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Reflect on the major concepts and ideologies of the discipline such as justice, equality, liberty, state, civil society, hegemony etc.
- **CO2**: Observe the theories which explain the relationship of State and society.
- **CO3**: Know the crisis of democracy in the contemporary world.
- **CO4**: Get deeper understanding of the subject and able to develop conceptual framework for better political theories instead of propagating outdated political ideologies.

### **Unit-I:** Basic Concepts

- 1. Justice John Rawls and Robert Nozick.
- 2. Equality Friedrich Hayek and Amartya Sen.
- 3. Liberty J.S.Mill and Isaiah Berlin.

### **Unit-II:** State and Society

- 1. State– Neo-Pluralist, Neo-Liberal and Neo-Marxist perspectives.
- 2. Civil Society G.W.F. Hegel
- 3. Hegemony Antonio Gramsci

### **Unit-III:** Democracy and Legitimacy

- 1. Democracy Robert Dahl and Samuel Huntington
- 2. Political Legitimacy David Beetham
- 3. Legitimacy and Democracy: Major issues

### **Unit-IV:** Political Ideologies

- 1. Liberalism– Social Liberalism; Neo-liberalism.
- 2. Nationalism- Changing Nature and Manifestations.
- 3. Marxism Contemporary debate on Marxism; Post-Marxism.

#### References

- 1. Andre, Beteille. *Ideology and Social Science*, New Delhi, Penguin Books, 2006.
- 2. Sarah, Joseph, Political Theory and Power, New Delhi, Foundation Books, 2006.
- 3. Ian, Adams and R.W.Dyson. Fifty Great Political Thinkers, London, Routledge, 2004.
- 4. John, Rawls. Justice as Fairness: A Restatement, Delhi, Universal Law Publishers, 2004.
- 5. Fareed Zakaria The Future of Freedom: Illiberal Democracy at Home and the Third World, New York,
- W.W.Norton& Company, 2003.
- 6. Laurence, Whitehead. Democratisation: Theory and Experience, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002.
- 7. Geoffrey, Thomas. Introduction to Political Philosophy, London, Redwood Books, 2000.
- 8. Andrew, Heywood. 2000. Political Theory, London, Macmillan Press.
- 9.HenriGoverde, . Power in Contemporary Politics: Theories, Practices, Globalisations, London, Sage Publ. 2000.
- 10. Kate Nash. Contemporary Political Sociology, Oxford, Blackwill Publishers, 2000.
- 11. Noel Sullivan. Political Theory in Transition, London, Routledge, 2000.
- 12. Richard Bellamy Liberalism and Pluralism: Towards a Politics of Compromise, London, Routledge, 1999.
- 13. David, Marsh and Gerry Stoker. Theory and Methods in Political Science, London, Macmillan Press, 1995.
- 14. Samuel Huntington. The Third Wave, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.
- 15. Immanuel Wallenstein, Unthinking Social Science: Limits of the 19th Century Paradigms Cambridge, Polity

press, 1991.

16. Roy Macridis and Steven L. Burg. Introduction to Comparative Politics: Regimes and Changes, New York, Harper Collins, 1991.

# Paper – 4.5 (Compulsory): Project Work

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To provide basic idea about social research.
- 2. To enable the students get involved in scientific enquiry by offering skills and techniques for reading, writing.
- 3. To give practical experience to the students to prepare a research report on the topics of their own choice.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Explore the relationship between theory and practice by doing a kind of research experiments.
- **CO2**: Analyze the contemporary social and political issues by adopting research methods.
- **CO3**: Get practical experience of scientific enquiry which will help them to choose research as their future.
- CO4: Contribute to the existing discourses on the basis of primary and secondary data.
  - a. One topic for Project Work to be chosen from the syllabus in any one of the papers prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science.
  - b. Study Tour/Field Visit is incorporated as a compulsory component in the project work

### Paper -4.6.1 (Optional): Social Movements in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the concept and various approaches of social movements.
- **2.** To discuss the various issues of social movements in India such as agrarian, environmental and other contemporary issues.
- **3.** To identify the ideologies which are influenced the social movements.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the meaning and significance of social movement.
- **CO2**: Analyze the status of social movements in the globalization era.
- **CO3**: Reflects on the major social movements of India and analyze how these movements shaped here.
- **CO4**: Assess how western perspective of human life influences the idea of social change in India.

### **Unit–I:** Introduction

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

### **Unit-II:** Approaches to the study

- 1. Traditional Approach; Modern Approach
- 2. Idea of State and social movements.
- 3. Globalization and Social Movements

### **Unit-III:** Issues in Social Movements

- 1. Agrarian Issues: Naxalite Movement and Peasant Movement
- 2. Environmental Issues: Chipko, Narmada Andolan
- 3. Contemporary Issues: Student movement, Anti-Corruption Movement

### **Unit-IV:** Social Movements: Problems and Prospects

- 1. Social Movements: Success and Failure
- 2. Political Ideology and Social Movements
- 3. Contemporary Social Issues in India

- 1. Shah, Ghanashyam, *Social movements in India: A review of literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990.
- 2. Steven Buechler, *Social movements in advanced capitalism*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- 3. Rao, MSA Social Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.1974.
- 4. Baulis JA. The Sociology of Social movements, London: Macmillan Publications, 1972.
- 5. Oommen, T K, Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements. New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
- 6. Buchler Steven M, *Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- 7. Omvedt Gail, "Struggle against dam or struggle for water? Environment and the State" in RajendraVhora and SuhasPalshikar (ed.)*India: Democracy, meaning and practices,* New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
- 8. Scott Alan. *Ideology and New Social Movements*. London: Routledge Publications 1990.
- 9. Crossly Nick. Making Sense of Social Movements. London: Open University Press, 2002.

### Paper -4.6.2 (Optional): Elections and Electoral Process in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To analyze the elections and electoral reforms in India.
- 2. To reflect on the disputes related to elections in India.
- 3. To analyze people's voting behavior and political process in India.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- **CO1**: Understand the meaning and methods of election.
- **CO2**: Know the different aspects of electoral process and its implications.
- **CO3**: Reflects on the major disputes related to elections in the contemporary context.
- **CO4**: Understand the nature of voting behavior and explain why the electoral reforms are crucial.

#### **Unit-I:** Elections and Constitutional Provisions

- 1. Concept and Methods of Election
- 2. History of Franchise in India
- 3. Representation of the Peoples Act

### **Unit-II:** Electoral Machineries

- 1. Election Commission of India
- 2. Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts
- 3. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties

### **Unit-III:** Elections: Impact and disputes

- 1. Electoral Procedure: First Past Post System
- 2. Impact of Multi-Party System on Election
- 3. Election: Campaign, Expenses, Disputes and Tribunals; model code of conduct

### **Unit-IV:** Voting Behavior and Electoral Reforms

- 1. Voting Behavior
- 2. Significance of Psephological Studies
- 3. Electoral Reforms: Need, Issues and Problems

- 1. Justice Deshpande and Kiran Jain (Ed) *Chawla's Election Law and Practice* (New Delhi) Bahri Brothers, 1991
- 2. J.C.Agarwal and N.K.Choudary *Elections in India* (Delhi: Shipra, 1992)
- 3.HeinzEulau and Others (Ed) *Political Behavior: A Reader in Theory and Research* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1956)
- 4. Government of India. Manual of Election Law (New Delhi Ministry of Law and Justice, 1977)
- 5. Kenneth Laugton. Political Socialization (New York: Oxford University Press, 1969)
- 6. Ramakrishna Hegade. *Electoral Reforms: Lack of Political Will* (Bangalore: Karnataka State Janata Party, 1983)
- 10. Government of India. *Representation of the Peoples Act* (Amended Up to Date)
- 11. Website: Election Commission of India: Url. Address: <a href="https://eci.gov.in/">https://eci.gov.in/</a>

### Paper-4.6.3 (Optional): Governance and Public Policy in India

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1. To understand the basic concepts like Good Governance, Public Policy, and Decentralization etc.
- 2. To analyze the administrative reforms and institutional mechanism which are boosted the good governance.
- 3. To understand the significance of good governance.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

- CO1: Understand the major administrative reforms in India.
- **CO2**: Analyze decentralized and sustainable planning.
- CO3: Get some knowledge about the process of formulating public policy and its implementation.
- **CO4**: Examine the process of budget preparation and its execution.

### **Unit –I:** Good Governance

- 1. Concept, Application and Rationale
- 2. Administrative Reforms: Concept and Philosophy
- 3. Institutional Mechanisms: RTI; Consumer Protection Act;Lokpal and Lokayukta

### **Unit –II: Planning and Development**

- 1. Decentralized Planning
- 2. Sustainable and Participatory Development
- 3. NITI Aayog

### Unit -III: Public Policy and Accountability

- 1. Policies on Housing; Health; Water; Food and Education
- 2. Monitoring and Evaluation of Public policy
- 3. Accountability in Public Policy

### **Unit- IV:** Financial Administration

- 1. Meaning; Methods and Principles
- 2. Budget: Formulation and Execution
- 3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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