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DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY

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DOS in Political Science

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No.:DU:Pol_Sci/BoS/195/2023-24

Date:03.09.2024

To,

The Registrar

Davangere University,

Shivagangotri,

Davangere-577 007.

Respected Sir

Sub: Submission of Proceedings of the BOS Meeting –Reg.

Ref: ದಾವಿವಿ/ಅ.ಮ./466/2024-25/1781 ದಿನಾಂಕ:16.08.2024

With reference to above, I am herewith submitting the Proceedings of the PG-BOS Meeting in Political Science held on 03.09.2024. This is for your kind information and further necessary action.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully



**CHAIRMAN
B.O.S.**

**Department of Political Science
Davangere University
Shivagangotri, Davangere-577 007**

DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies in Political Science

Shivangotri, Davangere

PROCEEDING

The meeting of the PG-B.O.S.in Political Science is held on 03.09.2024 in the Department of studies in Political Science, Davangere University, Davangere. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and initiated the proceedings.

Agenda-1: Approval of Revised PG Political Science Syllabus from the Academic year 2024-25 onwards of 1st Semester to 4th Semester.

Resolution-1: The members of the Board expressed their satisfaction about the Revised PG Political Science Syllabus from the Academic year 2024-25 onwards of 1st Semester to 4th Semester.

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

Member Present:

1. **Dr. Ashokkumar V Paled**
Associate Professor & Chairman
DoS in Political Science
Davangere University, Davangere.

Chairman:

2. **Dr. Nagaraju N**
Assistant Professor
DoS in Political Science
Davangere University, Davangere.

Internal Member:

3. **Dr. Shreedhar Barki**
Assistant Professor
DoS in Political Science
Davangere University, Davangere.

Internal Member:

4. **Dr. K C Suresha**
Associate Professor
DoS in Political Science
Tumkur University, Tumkur.

External Member:

Member Absent:

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

External Member:



DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies in Political Science

Shivangotri Campus, Davangere-577007



SYLLABUS

MA in Political Science (CBCS)

(From the Academic Year 2024-25 Onwards)

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.

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MA in Political Science (CBCS) Course Structure (2024-25 onwards)

Semester	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs/Week	Marks			Credits	Examination Duration
				Examination	Internal Assessment	Total Marks		
FIRST SEMESTER	PS 1.1	Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.2	Early Indian Socio-Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.3	Administrative Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.4	Theories of International Relations	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.5	Social Movements in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 1.6.1	Constitutionalism in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.6.2	Local Government in India						
	PS 1.6.3	Human Rights: An International Dimensions						
	Mandatory Credits: Communication Skill			2	-	-	-	2
SECOND SEMESTER	PS 2.1	Ambedkar and Gandhi: Reading Comprehension	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.2	Social Science: Challenges and Avenues	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.3	Karnataka Government and Politics	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.4	Comparative Political Analysis	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.5	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 2.6.1	Reading Political Biographies	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration						
	PS 2.6.3	Media and Politics						
	Mandatory Credits: Computer Skill			2	-	-	-	2
THIRD SEMESTER	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
	PS 3.3	Research Methodology	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.4	India's Foreign Policy	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.5	Caste Politics in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 3.6.1	Development Administration	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.6.2	International Organizations						
	PS 3.6.3	Gandhian Political Philosophy						
	PS 3.7	Human Rights: An Overview (OE)	2	40	10	50	2	2
FOURTH SEMESTER	PS 4.1	Contemporary Debates in Political Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.2	Major Political Discourses in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.3	Contemporary International Politics	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.4	Political Concepts and Ideologies	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.5	Project Work	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 4.6.1	Politics of Globalization	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India						
	PS 4.6.3	Public Policy: An Understanding						
	Mandatory Credits: Personality Development			2	-	-	-	2
Total Credit for the course			104	1720	730	2450	104	-

Registrar
Davangere University
Shivangotri, Davangere

DEAN
Faculty of Arts
Davangere University
Shivangotri, Davangere-07

CHAIRMAN
B.O.S.
Department of Political Science
Davangere University
Shivangotri, Davangere-07


DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies in Political Science
Shivagangotri Campus, Davangere

Scheme of Papers for the Degree of M.A. in Political Science (Revised Syllabus-2024)

I SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
1.1	Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
1.2	Early Indian Socio-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	Social Movements in India	30	70	100	4	4
Optional Papers (one to be chosen)						
1.6.1	Constitutionalism in India	30	70	100	4	4
1.6.2	Local Government in India					
1.6.3	Human Rights: An International Dimensions					
Total for First Semester		180	420	600	24	24


CHAIRMAN
B.O.S.

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Shivagangotri, Davangere

Paper-1.1 (Compulsory): Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

1. To explore the ancient and medieval western political philosophy.
2. To understand the development and transformation of western political doctrines.
3. To trace out the antiquated and medieval debates on political concepts and ideologies and assess their context.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

- CO1:** Understand the nature and importance of ancient and medieval western political thought.
CO2: Describe the political philosophy of Greek and Roman political philosophers.
CO3: Assess the impact of ancient and medieval western political thought on modern times.
CO4: Explain the factors which shaped the ancient and medieval western political thought.

Unit – I: Understanding Political Philosophy

1. Philosophy: Meaning, Nature and Importance
2. Western Political Philosophy: Nature, Development and Importance
3. Political Philosophy: Sophists and Socrates.

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought

1. Plato: Ideal State (Republic & The Laws), Government and Democracy
2. Aristotle: Best State, Property, Slavery, State-Government distinction
3. Post-Aristotelian Thought: Epicureans, Stoics

Unit - III: Roman Political Thought

1. Political Ideas: Polybius and Cicero
2. Legal System: Context and Development
3. Decline of Rome: Causes and Issues and Rise of Christianity

Unit – IV: Medieval Thought: Church vs. State Controversy

1. Arguments: Papacy (Aquinas, John of Salisbury) and State (Padua, Dante)
2. Conciliar Movement: Origin, Objectives and Significance
3. Transition & Reformation Period: Machiavelli and Martin Luther King

References

1. Bhandari, D. R. (1986). *"History of European Political Philosophy"*. Bangalore Printing and Publications.
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3. Ebenstein, William. (1951). *"Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present"*. Rinehart Publication.
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6. Keyt, David & Fred. D. Miller. ed. (2007). *"Freedom, reason, and the polis: Essays in Ancient Greek Political"*
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13. Sharma, S. K.& Sharma, Urmila. (2003). *"Western Political Thought: From Plato to Burke"*. Atlantic.
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Paper- 1.2 (Compulsory): Early Indian Socio-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 impact of Muslim rule on native structures.

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 experience.
- 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. Relevance of the study
2. Sources and Limitations: Textual & Non textual
3. Approaches to the Study: Orientalists; Nationalists and Gandhian

Unit-II: Traditions and Politics

1. Veda- concept of Varna; Sabha and Samiti; Gopati to Bhupati
2. Purana- Ramayana: Modern vs. Adyatmic Perspective; Role of Stories.
3. Mahabharata (Shantiparva)- Concept of Dharma and Rajadharma

Unit-III: Shastra Traditions and Politics

1. Dharmashastra- Manu- Social Order- Concept of Laws and Justice
2. Arthashastra- Kautilya- The Statecraft and Sovereignty
3. Nitishastra- Shukra - Kingship and Rajadharma

Unit-IV: Polity in Medieval India

1. Emergence of Muslim Rule in India
2. Islam religion and Ideal Polity; Concept of Good Sultan
3. Local Administration: Land and Property; Revenue system

References

1. Altekar, S. A. (1958). *State and Government in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
2. Bhambri, C. P. (1969). *Primer of Indian Polity*. Loyala Book Depot.
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11. Nagarajan, V. (1992). *Evolution of Social Polity of Ancient India: From Manu to Kautilya*. Dattsons.
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16. Sharma, R. S. (2015). *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass.
17. Sinha, Har Narain. (1938). *Sovereignty in ancient Indian polity: A study in the evolution of early Indian state*. Luzac.
18. 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. Administrative Theory: Meaning, Nature, Scope
2. Evolution and Significance of Administrative Theory
3. Comparative Public Administration

Unit-II: Theories and Thinkers

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

Unit-III: Modern Approaches

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

Unit-IV: Organization and Management

1. Principles of Organisation
2. New Public Management: Aspects and Issues
3. Leadership and Motivation

References

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.
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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:** Understand the different aspects of global politics.

Unit-I: Introduction

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

Unit-II: Approaches to the Study of International Relations

1. Traditional Approach vs. Scientific Approach
2. Idealist, Realist and Constructivist
3. Liberalist, Marxist and Feminist

Unit-III: Theories of International Relations

1. Systems Theory
2. Decision Making Theory
3. Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

Unit-IV: Contemporary Theories

1. Theory of Functionalism
2. Theory of Regionalism
3. Theory of Four 'C's : Conflict, Coexistence, Competition and Cooperation.

References

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.
3. 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.
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6. Huntington, Samuel. P. (1997). *"The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order"*. Penguin Books.
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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): 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. Social Movements: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance.
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 and Modern Approaches
2. Idea of State and Social Movements.
3. Globalization and Social Movements.

Unit-III: Issues in Social Movements

1. Agrarian Issues: Peasant Movement and its Current Issues
2. Environmental Issues: Conservation of Environment; Madava Gadgil and Kasturirangan Report on Western Ghats.
3. Current Issues: Anti-Corruption Movement, Feminist Movement and Reservation Movement.

Unit-IV: Social Movements: Problems and Prospects

1. Impact of Ideologies on Social Movements.
2. Success of Social Movements: An Assessment.
3. Social Movements: Challenges and Problems.

References

1. Shah, Ghanashyam, *Social movements in India: A review of literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990.
2. Steven Buchler, *Social movements in advanced capitalism*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. Rao, MSA *Social Movements in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications. 1974.
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5. Oommen, T K, *Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements*. New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
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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 and Imperializing Heritage.
2. Constituent Assembly: Composition and 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. High Court and Supreme Court: Structure and Jurisdiction
2. Judicial Review and Judicial Activism
3. Public Interest Litigation and Anti-Defection Law

Unit-IV: Federalism in India

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

References

1. Austin, Granville. (2000). *Working of a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*. Oxford University Press.
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4. Bhambri, C. P. (1994). *Indian Politics since Independence*. Shipra.
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17. <http://parliamentlibraryindia.nic.in>.

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 and Devolution

Unit-II: Recommendations of Various Committees

1. Central Committees : Major Recommendations
2. State Committees : Core Recommendations
3. Implementation of Recommendations: An Assessment

Unit-III: Constitutional Amendments and its Effects

1. The Constitution (73rd and 74th Amendment) Act-1992
2. Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act-1993
3. Electoral Politics: Role of Caste and Political Parties

Unit-IV: Decentralization and Development

1. Politicization of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Development
2. Bureaucratic dominance Vs Elected Leadership
3. Reservation in Local Governments

References

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Paper-1.6.3 (Optional): 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. World War and Violations of Human Rights
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Covenants and Conventions on Human Rights

Unit-III: Human Rights: Perspectives

1. Important Theories: Liberal, Idealist and 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

References

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II SEMESTER

Paper No.	TITLE OF PAPER	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
2.1	Ambedkar and Gandhi: Reading Comprehension	30	70	100	4	4
2.2	Social Science: Challenges and Avenues	30	70	100	4	4
2.3	Karnataka Government and Politics	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 Papers (one to be chosen)						
2.6.1	Reading Political Biographies	30	70	100	4	4
2.6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration					
2.6.3	Media and Politics					
Total for Second Semester		180	420	600	24	24


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Paper-2.1 (Compulsory): Ambedkar and Gandhi: Reading Comprehension

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

Course Objectives:

1. To gain the proper skills of reading texts and ability to interpret the text.
2. To develop the ability to critical thinking of the arguments and positions taken by Ambedkar and Gandhi
3. To reflect on how their legacies continue to influence contemporary discourse on socio-political issues in India and beyond.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

- CO1: Gain insight into the historical background of both Ambedkar and Gandhi's lives and the Socio-political environment in which they have operated.
- CO2: Understanding of the complex relationship between Ambedkar and Gandhi, their differing approaches to socio-political reform.
- CO3: Interpret the texts to understand their underlying message and intentions.
- CO4: Examine the use of language, tone and style in their speeches, writings and statements.

Unit-I: Introduction to Ambedkar's Text

1. Background: Context, Contents and Issues Raised
2. Culcutta Resolution-1917: Debate on Social Reform
3. Bardoli Programme-1922: Question of Untouchability

Unit-II: Ambedkar on Congress and Gandhi

1. Political Reforms: Separate Electoral System, Poona Pact
2. Removal of Untouchability: Temple Entry Issue
3. Swaraj and National Movement; Emancipation of Dalits

Unit-III: Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*

1. Background: Context, Contents and Issues addressed
2. Idea of Swaraj: Others vs. Gandhi
3. British Parliament and Court System- 'Pararajya'

Unit-IV: Civilization and Swarajya

1. Civilization: Brute Force; 'Asabhyate'- Paradheenate
2. Satyagraha: Premabala; 'Sabhyate'- Swarajya
3. Hind Swaraj: Relevance and Limitations.

Close Reading Texts:

1. Ambekar, B.R. (1946). "What Congress and Gandhi have Done to Untouchables". SamyakPrakashan.
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Paper- 2.2 (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- Evolution of Explanatory Learning Model
3. Science on Society; Role of University

Unit-II: Society and Politics in India

1. Colonial Politics and Modern Education- Lord Macaulay
2. Image of India: William Jones, Max Muller & James Mill
3. Socio-Political Issues and Contemporary Theories

Unit-III Process of Decolonization

1. Process of Decolonization: Efforts and Evaluation
2. Creative Literature and Society
3. Stereotypes and Social Reality

Unit-IV Social Science- Major Challenges

1. Political Ideologies and Social Research
2. Secularization of Christian Ideas as Political Principles
3. Social Science: Idea of Cultural Difference

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Paper-2.3 (Compulsory): Karnataka Government and Politics

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 socio economic bases of Karnataka Politics.
CO3: Evaluate the Development Administration in Karnataka
CO4: Analyze the issues related to regionalism, water, language, border etc in a systematic way.

Unit-I: Introduction

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

Unit-II: Political, Socio-Economic Bases of State

1. Caste, Language and Regional Politics
2. Dynamics: Dominant Caste; Backward Class and AHINDA Movements
3. Welfare Schemes and Politics

Unit-III: Governance and Administrative Reforms

1. Harnahalli Ramaswamy and Veerappa Moily Committee Reports
2. Good Governance in State Administration
3. E-Governance: Sakala Scheme

Unit-IV: Emerging Issues in Karnataka

1. Regionalism; Demand for Separate State
2. Inter-State Disputes: Water and Border
3. Internal Reservation

References

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Paper- 2.4 (Compulsory): Comparative Political Analysis

Course Objectives:

1. Understanding the significance of comparative politics and various approaches in contemporary study of comparing different political system.
2. Knowing democratic functionalities 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: Introduction and Approaches

1. Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Significance
2. Behavioral and System Approach
3. Structural-Functional and Marxist Approach

Unit-II: Political Regimes

1. Democratic Regimes: Classical and Modern
2. Forms of Democracy: Liberal, Parliamentary and Presidential
3. Non-Democratic: Bureaucratic Authoritarianism, Military Dictatorship and Totalitarianism

Unit-III: Constitutionalism and Political Communication

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

Unit-IV: An Overview of Law

1. Sources of Law: Natural Law and Constitution Law
2. Jurisprudence Perspectives: Historical, Sociological and Analytical
3. Sphere of Law: Law and Morality, Law and Liberty and Rule of Law

References

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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 Sociological nature of 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 interaction between Society and politics.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Political Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline
3. Significance of Political Sociology in Contemporary World

Unit-II: Social Framework of Politics

1. Power, Authority and Legitimacy: Meaning and Sources
2. Elite Theory and Bureaucracy
3. Theories of State Formation, State and Civil Society

Unit-III: Political Culture and Political Socialization

1. Political Culture: Meaning and Types
2. Political Socialization: Meaning, Types and Agents
3. Political Participation: Modes and Influential Factors, Political Apathy

Unit-IV: Interaction between Society and Politics

1. Political Communication and Recruitment
2. Social Stratification: Special Reference to Caste and Class
3. Pressure Groups: Influence on Politics

Reference

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19. Young, O.R. (1968). "*System of Political Science*". Prentice Hall.

Paper-2.6.1 (Optional): Reading Political Biographies

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the lives of significant political figures through their biographies.
2. To know the importance of political biographies for understanding political history.
3. To analyze the impact of personal experiences on political leadership and decision-making.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: To understand the historical and social contexts of major political figures.

CO2: To engage critically with biographical narratives and their interpretations.

CO3: To evaluate the influence of biographical subjects on political history.

CO4: To examine the relevance and limitations of political biographies.

Unit-I: Reformers

1. Political Biography: Significance and Influence on Political History
2. M.K.Gandhi: "The Life and Legacy" by Rajmohan Gandhi.
3. Nelson Mandela: "Long Walk to Freedom"

Unit-II: Leaders in Times of Crisis

1. Winston Churchill: "Churchill: A Life" by Martin Gilbert
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt: "A Political Life" by Robert Dallek
3. Karl Marx: "A Nineteenth-Century Life" by Jonathan Sperber.

Unit-III: Dictators, Autocrats and Revolutionaries

1. Adolf Hitler: "The Rise and fall of Adolf Hitler" by William L Shirer
2. Joseph Stalin: "A Biography" by Robert Service
3. Fidel Castro: "My Life" by Fidel Castro.

Unit-IV: Modern Political Leaders

1. J.Nehru: "Discovery of India" by Jawahar Lal Nehru.
2. Barack Obama: "The Story" by David Maraniss
3. Angela Merkel: "Europe's Most Powerful Woman" by Stefan Kornelius

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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. Indian Administration: Meaning and Significance
2. Evolution of Indian Administration
3. British Administration: Major Transformation

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. Digital India

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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. Politics: Meaning and Nature
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 Agendas
2. Election Campaigns, Media Favouritism; Pre-Poll and Exit-Poll
3. Media and Political Ideologies

Unit-IV: Political Journalism

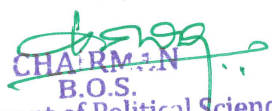
1. Media and Image Building
2. Objective Role of Media
3. Social Media and Public Sphere

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III SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
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 Papers (one to be chosen)						
3.6.1	Development Administration	30	70	100	4	4
3.6.2	International Organizations					
3.6.3	Gandhian Political Philosophy					
Open Elective (One to be chosen)						
3.7	Human Rights: An Overview	10	40	50	2	2
Total for Third Semester		190	460	650	26	26


 CHAIRMAN
 B.O.S.
 Department of Political Science
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Paper - 3.1 (Compulsory): Modern Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the changing nature of Western Political thinking from 16th 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 its practical implementation.

Unit – I: Era of Transformation

1. Reformation-Counter Reformation; Thirty years of War
2. Renaissance: Meaning and Importance
3. Modern Philosophy: Rationalism and Empiricism

Unit-II: Contractualists

1. Thomas Hobbes : Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke: Limited Government, Idea of Natural Rights & Laws
3. J. J. Rousseau: Social Contract and Theory of General will

Unit-III: Classical and Idealist

1. Edmund Burke: Conservatism and Concept of Reformation
2. Jeremy Bentham & J. S. Mill: Utilitarianism; Individual Liberty
3. G.W.F. Hegel & T.H. Green- State and Political Obligation

Unit-IV: Marxist and Maoist

1. Karl Marx: Materialistic Interpretation of History, Limits of Capitalism and Idea of Communism
2. V.I. Lenin : Theory of Revolution and Party System
3. Mao : New Socialism and Cultural Revolution

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1. William Ebenstein *Modern Political Thought: Great Issues*, New York: Holt publication, 1960
2. Francis W. Coker, *Recent Political Thought*, Calcutta: World publication, 1962
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4. Margaret Spahr, (Ed), *Readings in Recent Political philosophy*, New York: Macmillan, 1948
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7. Ram Prakash Sharma, *Modern Western Political Thought*, Delhi: Sterling publication, 1966
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9. G.H.Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, London: George G.Harrap, 1951
10. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1999
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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,
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

1. Dadabai Navroji: Drain Theory
2. M. G Ranade: Liberal Individualism
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Political Ideas

Unit-II: Revolutionary Thought

1. Aurobindo Ghosh : Idea of Human Unity
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
3. V.D.Savarkar: Nationalism and Patriotism

Unit-III: Secular -Spiritual Thought

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

Unit-IV: Socialist Thought

1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution and Sarvodaya
2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism
3. B R Ambedkar: Idea of Democracy

References

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
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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
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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: Understanding Research and Scientific Method

1. Research: Meaning, Types and Importance
2. Scientific Research: Natural and Social Science
3. Philosophy of Social Science: Objectivity Vs Subjectivity

Unit-II: Stages of Research: Content Aspects

1. Research Problem: Identification & Formulation. Literature Review: Process
2. Hypothesis: Formulation, Types, Testing and Theory Building
3. Research Design: Characteristics, Types & Preparation

Unit-III: Stages of Research: Technical Aspects

1. Data Collection: Types & Importance. Sampling: Types
2. Tools and Techniques: Surveys, Questionnaires, Interviews, Observations
3. Data Analysis: Editing; Coding; Tabulation; Decoding; Interpretation & SPSS

Unit-IV: Report Writing and Research Ethics

1. Research Proposal and Synopsis: Preparation
2. Ethics in Research: Consent, Confidentiality, Plagiarism.
3. Style: Layout, Font, Structure, Citation, Foot Notes, Bibliography.

References

1. Bernard Russell H. *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi, Sage. 2012.
2. Blalock H.M. *An introduction to Social Research*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall. 1970.
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15. Kothari C.R. *Research Methods*. Delhi: VishwaPrakashana, 1997.
16. 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 evaluate the evolution of India's foreign policy
3. To realize the impact of colonialism and its influence on formulating of India's foreign policy
4. To evaluate India's relations with neighbors as well as with global powers

Course outcomes:

Students are able to:

- 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. Foreign Policy: Pre-Independence Period
2. Basic Determinants of India's Foreign Policy
3. India's Foreign Policy: Principles, Aims and Objectives

Unit-II: Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy

1. First Phase: Jawaharlal Nehru to Indira Gandhi (1947-1977)
2. Second Phase: Morarji Desai to Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977-2004)
3. Third Phase: Manmohan Singh to Narendra Modi (2004 to till)

Unit-III: India: Her Neighbors and Major Powers

1. 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's Relationship with USA, Russia (USSR) and China

Unit-IV: India's Engagement with Multi-Polar world

1. India's Role in UNO, SAARC and ASEAN
2. India's Role in EU and BRICS
3. Challenges: Migrants, Refugees, Terrorism and Cyber Security

References

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, 1994.
3. V.P. Datta, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi: Vikas, 1999.
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12. N.K. Jha (Ed.), India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2000.
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15. M.J. Vinod, United States Foreign Policy towards India: Diagnosis on American Approach, New Delhi: Lancer, 1991.
16. 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 System: L.Dumont, 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: An Assessment

Unit-III: Communal and Secular Politics

1. Rightist and Leftist Agenda: A Review
2. Secular Outlook of Indian Politics: Debates
3. Communalism and Minority Politics

Unit-IV: Reservation and Politics

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

References

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
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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
12. 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 Under Development.

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. Development Administration: Nature, Characteristics, Aims and Objectives
2. Dimensions and Approaches to the Study of Development
3. Contemporary Debates on Development and Under Development.

Unit-II: Types and Models

1. Typology: Western and African Models of Development
2. Theories of Development Administration: F.W.Riggs and Edward Weidner
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 and PPP
2. Role of Women in Development
3. Governance and Development

References

1. George F.Gant, Development Administration, Concepts Goals Methods, Madison, Wisconsin University Press, 1979
2. Sharma S.K. (Ed) Dynamics of Development Administration, Vol I & II Delhi, Concept, 1978
3. Irving Sverdlow (Ed) Development Administration, Concepts and Problems, Syracuse, University Press, 1963
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6. Dubhashi P.R. Essays in Development Administration, New Delhi, Archives pub. 1987
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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. International Organization: Ideological Roots
2. International Organization: Origin and Development
3. League of Nations: Origin and Failures

Unit-II: United Nations

1. United Nations: Origin, Growth and Structure
2. Settlement of International Disputes: Role of United Nations
3. Specialized Agencies: ILO, IMF, UN Peace Keeping Force

Unit- III: Regional Organizations

1. Regional Organizations: Role and Importance
2. EU and ASEAN: Achievements and Challenges
3. SAPTA and SAFTA

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

References

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
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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 Philosophy

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. Gandhi: Early Life and Works
2. Influences on Gandhi: Eastern & Western
3. Role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle

Unit-II: Basic Philosophy of Gandhi

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

Unit-III: Social Philosophy

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

Unit-IV: Political Philosophy

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

References

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)
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6. Singh Ramjee, *Relevance of Gandhian thought* (New Delhi: Classical pub Co 1983)
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)
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11. Gandhi M.K. *Autobiography* (Ahmedabad: Navjeevan Pub. 1958.
12. Gandhi M.K. *Selected Works of Gandhi* (Delhi: Pub Divan, 1958.
13. Bikhuparekh. *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*. Sage. 1989.

Elective Paper- 3.7: Human Rights: An Overview

(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 understand the 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: Understanding Human Rights

1. Human Rights: Meaning, Characteristics and Evolution
2. Human Rights: Types and Significance
3. Human Rights: Violation and Protection

Unit-II: Human Rights in India


1. Constitutional Framework: Fundamental Rights and DPSPs
2. Caste, Gender and Minorities Rights: Violation and Protection
3. Monitoring Mechanism: NHRC and SHRC

References

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 Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
4.1	Contemporary Debates in 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 Concepts and 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 Papers (one to be chosen)						
4.6.1	Politics of Globalization	30	70	100	4	4
4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India					
4.6.3	Public Policy: An Understanding					
Total for Fourth Semester		180	420	600	24	24


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Paper-4.1 (Compulsory): Contemporary Debates in 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: Overview of Political Theory & its Debates

1. Political Theory: Nature, Classification and Significance
2. Debates: Decline of Political Theory and End of Ideology
3. Trends: Hermeneutics and Epistemology

Unit-II: Liberalism and Feminism

1. Liberalism: Origin, Nature and Limitations in Indian context.
2. Feminism: Waves and Types (M. Wollstonecraft, S. Firestone & Bell Hooks)
3. Feminism in India: Truths & Myths; #MeToo

Unit-III: Post-Modernism and Post-Colonialism

1. Post-Modernism: Foucault & Postmodern Critics
2. Colonial Discourse, Orientalism (E.Said)
3. Post-Colonialism: Indology (R.Inden) & Limitations

Unit-IV: Communitarianism and Multiculturalism

1. Communitarianism: Critique of Liberalism, Major arguments (C.Taylor)
2. Multiculturalism: Evolution, Types and Major arguments (W.Kymlicka)
3. Communitarianism and Multiculturalism in Indian Context

References

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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
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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 people in 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, Dayananda Saraswati and Vivekananda

Unit-II: Nationalist Discourse

1. Nationalist Thought: Tagore, Gandhi and Savarkar
2. Debates Around Partition: Two Nation Theory
3. Idea of Fundamentalism, Communalism and Hindu Rashtra

Unit-III: Secularism in India

1. Secularism: Meaning and Development in India, Pseudo Secularism and Soft Hindutva
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, WAQF Board Amendment Bill

Unit-IV: Secularist Discourse

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

References

1. Nehru, Jawaharlal. 1946. *The Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Oxford University
2. Ronojoy Sen, *Articles of Faith: Religion, Secularism, and the Indian Supreme Court*, Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Bhargava, Rajeev. ed. 1998. *Secularism and Its Critics*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Balagangadhar, S. N. 1994. "The Heathen in His Blindness: Asia, the West & the Dynamic of Religion". New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
5. Balagangadhar, 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.
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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: World order since II world war

1. Cold war- Genesis; Phases and End of Cold war
2. Disintegration of USSR; American Hegemony
3. Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Relevance

Unit-II: Geopolitical Issues

1. Theories of Geopolitics-Alfred Mahan, Harry Mackinder and N. Spykman
2. Geo Politics- Major Conflicts- Middle East; Europe and Africa
3. North-South Conflict; South-South Cooperation

Unit-III: Remaking World Order-Debates

1. End of History-Fukuyama; The Clash of Civilizations-Huntington
2. Rise of Asia- Implications and challenges
3. Nuclear Disarmament-NPT and CTBT

Unit-IV: Contemporary Challenges

1. International Terrorism: Root Causes and Challenges
2. Environmental Politics- Global Warming
3. Globalization- Non-State Actors; Borderless State and Cultural Concerns

References

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3. Jeffrey Haynes, 2014, *An Introduction to International Relations and Religion*, New York, Routledge.
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9. Keohane, Robert and Helen Milner eds. *Internalization and Domestic Politics*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996.
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14. 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 understand the 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 C. B. Macpherson
2. Political Legitimacy – David Beetham
3. Legitimacy and Democracy: Major issues

Unit-IV: Political Ideologies

1. Liberalism– Social Liberalism and Nehruvian Socialism
2. Nationalism– Changing Nature and Manifestations
3. Social Justice– B R Ambedkar

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.
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7. Geoffrey, Thomas. *Introduction to Political Philosophy*, London, Redwood Books, 2000.
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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): Politics of Globalization

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 I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Globalization: Discourses

1. Dimensions of Globalization
2. Washington Consensus
3. Globalization and International Capital

Unit III: Resistance to Globalization

1. Critique of Globalization; Alternatives to Globalization.
2. Globalization and Changing Trends of Development: MDG-2030
3. Challenges: Developing and Under Developed Countries

Unit IV: Globalization and India

1. Impact on Economy and Polity
2. Impact on Society and Culture
3. Future of India in Globalized Era

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.
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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. Election: Concept and Types
2. Representation of the Peoples Act-1951
3. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties

Unit-II: Voting Behavior & Electoral Machineries

1. Voting Behavior- its Determinants
2. Significance of Psephological Studies
3. Election Commission of India

Unit-III: Elections: Impact and disputes

1. Electoral Procedure in India
2. Impact of Multi-Party System on Election
3. Election: Model Code of Conduct

Unit-IV: Electoral Reforms :

1. Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) - Debates
2. Electoral Reforms: Voter Helpline and C-Vigil
3. Debates on One Nation One Election

References

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. 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)
7. Government of India. *Representation of the Peoples Act* (Amended Up to Date)
8. Website: Election Commission of India: Url. Address: <https://eci.gov.in/>

Paper-4.6.3 (Optional): Public Policy: An Understanding

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: Introduction

1. Public Policy: Concept and Rationale
2. Public Policy: Nature, Scope and Significance
3. Types: Substantive, Regulatory, Distributive and Redistributive

Unit –II: Theories

1. Rational Choice and Incremental Theory
2. Public Choice and Elite Theory
3. Mixed and Group Theory

Unit –III: Policy Making Process

1. Policy Making: Stages and Influence Factors
2. Making Policy: Considerations and Challenges
3. Role in Policy Making: State and Non-State Actors

Unit –IV: Aspects of Public Policy

1. Policy Implementation: Process and Problems
2. Policy Analysis: Features and Models
3. Policy Evaluation: Monitoring Agencies and Problems

References

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11. Henry, N. (2012). *Public Administration and Public Affairs* (12th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice
12. Hall, Hersey, P., & Blanchard, K. H. (2007). *Management of Organisational Behaviour* (5th ed.). New Delhi.
13. Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, C. (1989). *Modern Public Administration* (7th ed.). New York: Lloyd Harper and Row.

Department of Studies Political Science

Question Paper Pattern

Paper Name: Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought

Paper code: PS 1.1

Time: 3Hours

Max. Marks:70

PART-A

1. Answer any FIVE of the following

(2X5=10)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)

PART-B

Answer any FOUR of the following

(5X4=20)

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.


PART-C


Answer any FOUR of the following

(10X4=40)

- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.


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Model Question Paper

First Semester M. A. Degree Examination, February 2025
(CBCS)

Political Science

Paper: (OE) _____

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

SECTION-A

1. Answer any FIVE of following. Each question carries TWO marks. (2 X 5 =10)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.

SECTION-B

Answer any FOUR of the following. Each question carries FIVE marks (5 X 4 = 20)

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

SECTION-C

Answer any ONE of the following. Each question carries TEN marks. (10 X 1 = 10)

- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

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