VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

JNANASAGARA CAMPUS, BALLARI-583105

Department of Studies in

Political Science

SYLLABUS

Master of Political Science

(III- Semester)

With effect from

2021-22

VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Department of Political Science

Jnana Sagara, Ballari - 583105

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programs

III – SEMESTER

Without Practical

Semester	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	SEE	Total	L	T	P		
THIRD	DSC11	21POL3C11L	Contemporary Political Ideologies	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	21POL3C12L	National and Regional Politics in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	21POL3C13L	Public Policy in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	21POL3E1AL	Federalism in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		21POL3E1BL	Public Administration in India								
		21POL3E1CL	Social Movements in India								
	DSE2	21POL3E2AL	Coalition Governments in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		21POL3E2BL	Rural Local Governance								
		21POL3E2CL	India and UNO								
	GEC1	21POL3G1AL	Gender Politics	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
		21POL3G1BL	*Civil Services in India*								
		21POL3G1CL	*Good Governance and Service Delivery*								
	DSC13T3	21POL3C13T	Public Policy in India	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSC11: Contemporary Political Ideologies

Course Title: Contemporary Political Ideologies	Course code: 21POL3C11L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. Understand the nature of contemporary political discourse as a separate academic discipline and its practical dimensions.
2. Understand some of fundamental aspects of contemporary political discourses, Particularly 'feminism', 'multiculturalism', 'post-modernism', pluralism, development, Victimhood, identity and difference.
3. Articulate their own positions in a clear, coherent and logical manner concerning the theories and concepts covered in this course.
4. It covers the dominant ideologies that shape the political discourse, today, as well as the policies of governments, worldwide.
5. Get deeper understanding of the subject and able to develop conceptual framework for better political theories instead of propagating outdated political ideologies.

At the end of the course students will be able to:
1. The central object of this course is to provide sound knowledge, skills and disposition amongst students on some of the contemporary discourses that dominate the contemporary political thinking.
2. The course has theoretical as well as applied dimensions. The content covered in the course is highly relevant from the point of view research in the subject.

DSC11: Contemporary Political Ideologies

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Meaning, Nature and Significance of Contemporary Political Theory. Distinction between Classical and Contemporary Political Theory. Political Theory: Decline and Revival.	11

2	**Political Ideologies** Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism Modernism and Post-Modernism Multiculturalism and Feminism. Marxism – Contemporary debate on Marxism; Post-Marxism.	12
3	**Contemporary Political Issues** Democracy and Deliberative Politics Theories of Political Development Identity, Difference and Victimhood	10
4	**State "Isms"** Liberalism: Meaning and Nature, Tenets, and Critique Neo-liberalism: Meaning and Nature, Tenets, and Critique Communitarianism: Meaning and Nature, Tenets, and Critique Nationalism– Changing Nature and Manifestations.	12
5	**Contemporary Discourses on Democracy** Samuel P Huntington's, Three Waves of Democracy Francis Fukuyama's End of History Debate of Environmentalism Theories of Globalization.	11

References:

1. Alan Finlayson (ed.), Contemporary Political Thought: A Reader and Guide, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2003.
2. Amartya Sen, Idea of Justice, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2011.
3. Amartya Sen, Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny, New Delhi: Penguin, 2006.
4. Colin Farrelly, An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2004.
5. J.C. Johari, Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd,

2012.

6. John Hoffman and Paul Graham, Introduction to Political Theory, Pearson, 2006.
7. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Noida: Mayur Paperback, 2015.
8. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, New Delhi: Vikas Publication, 1975.
9. Will Kymlicka, Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, 2nd Ed., New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Terry Eagleton, Ideology: An Introduction, ABS, 2007

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSC12: National and Regional Politics in India

Course Title: National and Regional Politics in India	Course code: 21POL3C12L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. The Courses aims to study about the India's democracy, electorally matured but is still far from implementing the constitutional vision of governance.
2. The course intends to study major contemporary problems and issues of Indian democracy such as the issues of electoral reforms & political reforms.
3. The course aims to analyse the democratic foundations of the Political Parties in the State and National Levels.
4. The course deals with concepts and dimensions of Indian Governmental process at the various stages in the Indian political a system.
5. This course aims at analysing fundamental topics of Post Independent India and the various issues related Party politics in the Indian political System.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. The ability to contextualize such a debate both historically in the development of the discipline, and ontologically the National and Regional Politics in India.
2. The ability to assess the strengths and weakness of a debate to identify needs and opportunities for fruitful and relevant research and indicate realistic limits for future debates in Indian scenario.

DSC12: National and Regional Politics in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction:** Meaning, Nature and significance of National and Regional Polity. Approaches To Study Of National And Regional Politics In India The Idea of India - Religious, cultural, caste, linguistic, ethnic and regional diversities.	11
2	**Parties and Politics:** Issues and Emerging trends in Party System in India- National and Regional	12

	Parties, their Organisation and Ideologies-Coalition politics.	
	National & Regional Pol. Parties – Origin and Development, Ideology and Support Base.	
3	**Indian Political Process:** Party Politics; National and Regional Politics National and regional parties: Social and ideological bases. One party dominant system to multiparty system Coalition governments and coalition politics at the national and State level.	10
4	**Communal Politics:** Communal Politics in Indian states with special reference to Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Regional Parties in Indian Politics, Akali Dal, T.D.P. D.M.K. and A.I.A.D.M.K, Trinamool Congress, Shivasena and other regional parties.	12
5	**The Election Commission and Electoral reforms** Issues and Trends in National and State Politics, Electoral Politics, Coalition Politics, Politics of Nationality, Politics of Economic Growth. Issues on EVMs, Code of conduct and Criminalization of Politics Party System and Emerging trends.	11

References:

1. Chhokar, ―Reforming the Electoral System‖, 2005
2. B.Venkatesh Kumar, ―Criminalisation of Politics & Election Commission‖, EPW, 2001, pp 2119-21

3. Georg T. Haotkip, ―Criminalization of Politics and Electoral Reform in India‖, The International Journal of Social of Social Research, Vol.1, April 2013.
4. Morris-Janoes, 'Dominance and Dissent: 'Their Inter-Relation in the Indian Party System', in Morris-Jones, Politics Mainly Indian, Orient Longman, Madras, 1978.
5. Kothari Rajni, Politics in India, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1970.
6. Kothari Rajni, 'The "Congress System in India", in Party System and Elections Studies, Occasional Papers of the Centre for Developing Societies, no.], Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1967.
7. Manor James, 'Parties and the Party System', in Atul Kol~li, India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations, Orient Longman, Del hi, 1988.
8. Pai Sudha, 'The Indian Party System Under transfonnation: Lok Sabha Elections 1998'. Asian Survey, vol.XXXVlILNo.9, Sept. 1998.

9. Aggarwal, J.C. , Elections in India, from 1952 to by elections 1991 : Analysis and Overview, Shipra Publications, Delhi, 1992.
10. Aggarwal, S.P. and Aggarwal, J.C, History of rise and fall of non-Congress government of India, Shipra Publications, Delhi, 1992.
11. Dutt, R.C. (ed.). Challenges to the Polity : Communalism, Casteism and Economic Challenges, Lancer Publications, Delhi, 1989

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSC13: Public Policy in India

Course Title: Public Policy in India	Course code: 21POL3C13L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. The aims to understand the scope and significance of public policy.
2. It intends to describe the different types of public policy.
3. The course examines the contributions of various stakeholders in policy making.
4. The course will List the political, financial and popular difficulties in the implementation of policy.
5. Finally the course will analyse the cycle of selected public policies.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. At the end of the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to
2. Study and analyze political and administrative contexts from critical and constructive Prospective.
3. Analyse the Evaluation and Constraints in Policy Making

DSC13: Public Policy in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Concepts of Public and Policy - Nature, Scope and Significance of Public Policy – Definition and Types of Public Policy: Regulatory, Welfare, Distributive and Re-distributive – Evolution of Public Policy Studies – Public Policy Cycle, Models of Public Policy: Systems Model, Harold Lasswell, Herbert Simon, and Charles Lindblom.	11
2	**Policy Formulation** Constitutional framework for Policy Making – Institutional Factors: Concept of Policy Formulation Role of different actors in Policy Formulation- legislature,	12

	Executive, judiciary, Bureaucrats Challenges in Policy Formulation	
3	**<u>Policy Implementation</u>** <u>Public Policy Delivery Agencies and Implementers: Aspects of Policy Design for Implementation, Modes of Policy Delivery and Implementers, Enforcement Modes.</u> <u>Problems in Public Policy Implementation: Conceptual, Political and Administrative Problems, Conditions for Successful Implementation</u>	10
4	**Policy Monitoring and Evaluation** Policy Monitoring: Approaches and Techniques, Constraints in Policy Monitoring, Measures for Effective Policy Monitoring - Policy Evaluation: Role, Process and Criteria, Types of Evaluation, Evaluating Agencies – Problems in Policy Evaluation. NITI Aayog and Other forces in Policy Monitoring and Evaluation.	12
5	**Ethics, Governance And Public Policy** Ethical Foundations of Governance Morale, Ethics and Professions standard in public services E- Governance, Evolution, Issues and Challenges. Corruptions- Causes and Measures to combat corruption, Protection of Whistle blowers, Ombudsmen.	11

References:

1) Ayyar, R.V.V. (2009), Public Policy Making in India, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
2) De, Prabir Kumar. (2012), Public Policy and Systems, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
3) Sapru, R.K. (2010), Public Policy – Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
4) Anderson, James (2003), Public Policy Making: An Introduction, Houghton Mifflin.
5) Dunn, William, N. (1994), Public Policy Analysis – An Introduction, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
6) Dye, Thomas. (1995), Understanding Public Policy, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
7) Hill, Michael and Peter Hupe. (2002), Implementing Public Policy, Sage.
8) Dye, Thomas, Understanding Public Policy
9) Koenig, Louis, An Introduction to Public Policy

10) DayalIshwar (et. al), Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Government of India

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE1: Federalism in India

Course Title: Federalism in India	Course code: 21POL3E1AL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. This paper is preface to develop a sound understanding of the development of federal institutions and practices in the country possessing vast diversities.
2. Moreover, it is meant to develop analytical conceptions about the operational realities of the federal institutions in the country.
3. The academic purpose of this paper is to create a sound understanding of the concept, context and relevance of federal governance in diverse societies for the purpose of seeking political stability and strengthening of the political community.
4. The object of this course is to provide students the background and conceptual tools they need to understand contemporary Federal Structure in the Indian Context.
5. The aim of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as practical understanding of Federalism in the new era.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Develop critical and independent thought on the contemporary trends of emerging Federalism.
2. Understand a wide range of issues involved in the study of Federalism including the causes of over federalism.

DSE1: Federalism in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Historical Background of Indian Federalism** The Government of India Act 1858; and the Government of India Act, 1919 The Nehru Committee and Simon Commission Reports The Government of India Act, 1935, Developments in Indian Federalism since 1947.	11
2	**The Federal System in India:** Federalism - Cultural-Linguistic, Economic and Political Bases-Pattern of Centre-State Relations in India Federalism and the Changing Pattern of State-Politics in India-Issues and Problems	12

	Greater Autonomy and the Future of Federalism in India.	
3	**Federalism in India** Nature of federation and Federal features of the Indian Constitution - Union-State : Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations and Judicial Relations - Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List - Residual Powers - Control of All India Services over State Services - Inter-State Council.	12
4	**Indian Federalism in Practice: Different Phases** (i) Centralized Federalism (1952-1967) (ii) Competitive Dominance (1967-1971) (iii) Constitutional Firmness and Autocracy (1971-1977) (iv) Period of euphoria generated by Janta Revolution (1977-1980) (v) The Return of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (1980-1984) (vi) The new dawn of Politics of Accommodation (With reference to Punjab, Assam, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir and other states) (1984-1989)	12
5	**Demands for greater Autonomy for states:** Nature and bases of the Autonomy; Exposition of the demand in the proposals approved in different Committees and Conferences. Inter-State Boundary and water disputes.	10

References:

1. Daniel J Elazar, Exploring Federalism (Ithaca: University Alabama Press, 1987).
2. George Anderson, Federalism: An Introduction (Canada: Oxford University Press, 2008).
3. John Kincaid, ed., Federalism (Sage Publications Limited, 2011).
4. Michael Burgess, Comparative Federalism Theory and Practice (Routledge, 2005).
5. Nirmal Mukarji and Balveer Arora, eds., Federalism in India: Origins and Development (NewDelhi: Vikas, 1992).
6. Rasheeduddin Khan, Federal India: A Design for Change (New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd., 1992).
7. J.R. Siwach : Politics of President's Rule In India; office of The Governor : A Critical Study 1950-1973
8. Romila Thapar, A History of India 82 (Penguin: Harmondsworth, 1966)

9. K.C. Wheare, Federal Government, 11(London: Oxford University Press, 4th ed. 1963).

10. A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution, 140(London: Macmillan, 7th ed. 1908).

11. Sethi, R. R. & Mahajan, V. D., Constitutional History of India, 136 (S. Chand & Co., Delhi 1956).

12. Mohit Bhattacharya, "The mind of the founding fathers," in Federalism in India: Origins and Development, ed. N. Mukarji & B. Arora (Vikas Publishing House, 1992), 87–104.

13. Mahendra Prasad Singh, Indian Federalism: An Introduction (National Book Trust, 2011)

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE1: Public Administration in India

Course Title: Public Administration In India	Course code: 21POL3E1BL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. This course provides an understanding of the origins of Public Administration as a discipline.
2. Describes how the District and Local Bodies work.
3. It also presents a brief overview of Organisation Structure Executive:
4. The issues and problems Administration and Planning Process
5. This course will help the students to understand the idea of finance and Budget.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Familiarization with the concepts of Public Administration as a discipline.
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of Public Administration as a discipline.
3. Analyze Organisation Structure, Administration and Planning and Budgetary System.

DSE1: Public Administration In India

Unit	Description	Hrs
1	**Introduction** Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope, and Evolution of Public Administration, New Public Administration; New Public Management. Comparative Public Administration (CPA), Causes of its Development, Comparative Administration and Comparative Politics, Importance of CPA, Comparative Administration Group.	11
2	**Organisation Structure** The Chief Executive: Parliamentary and Presidential types; Functions and role	12

	Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies: Definition and Distinction Field Agencies: Headquarter – Field Relationship; Centralisation and Decentralisaton Advantages and Disadvantages	
3	**Line Agencies** Departments: Fundamental Unit of Administration; Integrated Vs. Disintegrated Organization; Public Corporations: Features and Importance, Forms of public sector undertakings; Problem of Autonomy, Accountability, and Control. Independent Regulatory Commissions: Meaning, Features, and Functions.	10
4	**Administration and Planning** Planning: Meaning, significance, types, Process of planning; Steps in Strategic Planning; Implementation of Plans and programmes: Process Charting. District Administration: Evolution, Features and Functions District Collector : Evolution, Appointment, Functions and Position Changing Role of the of the District Collector	12
5	**Budgeting and Budgetary System** Budget: Meaning, Principles and Implications Budget and Kinds: Performance Budget, PPBS, Zero Based Budget Budget Cycle: Formulation, Enactment and Execution Financial Administration of Public Enterprises: Meaning, Features and Importance. Financial Autonomy and Accountability: Concept, Status of Financial Autonomy and Accountability. Public Expenditure: Meaning, Growth and Classification. Committee on Public undertaking.	11

References:

1. M.J.K. Thavaraj, Financial Administration

2. S.L. Goel, Financial Administration and Management
3. Hoshiar Sing & Mohinder Singh, Public Administration in India
4. P.K. Arora, Indian Public Administration (Institution and Issues)
5. K.N. Baisya, Financial Administration in India
6. Sudha Bhatnagar, Union-State and Finance Commissions
7. G.S. Lal, Financial Administration in India
8. S.S. Mokharjee, Indian Public Finance and Financial Administration
9. Alternative Economic Survey (1991-98,1998-2000)
10. Sinha, Chandana, Public sector reforms in India: New Role of District Collector, New Delhi: Sage, 2007.

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE1: Social Movements in India

Course Title: Social Movements in India	Course code: 21POL3E1CL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. Develop a working knowledge on how the people of India have organised Social Movements find solutions to economic, social and political problems.
2. Learn about the history and contemporary forms of several key social movements in India, including the women's movement, minorities' movement, child rights movement, environmental movement, and tribal (adivasi) movement and others movements.
3. Examine the tools for social change such as alternative education, grassroots media, alternative law practices and conflict resolution groups.
4. After completion of this course students are expected to streamline their thinking that most of the human rights emanate from the social demands which persistently takes the shape of social movements.
5. They will be able to do internship with some of the ongoing social movements in India making themselves the voice and torchbearers of human rights cause.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. The object of this course is to provide students the relation between civil society, contemporary social movement and development agendas.
2. Social Movements have played a pivotal role in reforming the Indian society and also enlightening the human beings about their fundamental rights.
3. The paper entitled, "Social Movements and Human Rights in India" provides a good means to understand the concept, history, organization and objectives of social, religious, political as well as environmental movements.
4. The paper also highlights the role of Judiciary in the protection of Environment.

DSE1: Social Movements in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction:** Scope and Significance and Approaches of Social Movements	11

	Genesis of Social Movements Ideology and Social Movements Types of Social Movements Changing Nature of Social Movements.	
2	**Role Of Social Movement** Role of Social reform movements in India Tribal movement in India. Backward Class Movements in Karnataka Movements of the displaced & Project affected- Civil Liberties & Dalit Movement in Karnataka (DSS) and Maharashtra (Dalit Panthars) Human Rights movement	12
3	**Women Movements** Pre-independent, Post-independent and Current women's movements. Indian Constitution and provisions relating to women. Debate on Reservation of seats for women in legislative bodies. Women and Political Participation in Grass root and electoral politics in India. Women Leaders, nature of leadership within political parties. Women leaders in Action.	10
4	**Issue Based Movements** Peasant Movements in India and Karnataka- Characteristics and Trends. Religious and Communal Movements- Characteristics and Trends. Contemporary Social Movements and their Politics. Issue-based Movements.	12
5	**New Social Movements** New Social Movements: Meaning and nature Ecological & Environmental, Youth movement, Ethnic Movement. New Social Movements.	11

Future of Social Movements Issues and Challenges.

References:

1. Ghanshyam Shah (ed.), Social Movement and the State (Sage, 2002).
2. Gail Omvedt, Reinventing Revolution (Sharpe, 1993).
3. T.K. Oommen, (ed.), Social Movements (Vol I and II) (Oxford, 2010).
4. A. Beteille, Society and Politics in India (Oxford, 1992).
5. Sudipta Kaviraj, Politics in India (Oxford, 1997).
6. S. Tarrow, Power in Movement: Social Movements and Contentious Politics (Cambridge, 1998).
7. T. Weiss and C. Gordenker (ed.), Nongovernmental Organizations, the United Nations and Global Governance (Lynne Rienner, 1996).
8. U. Baxi, Political Justice, Legislative Reservation for Scheduled Castes, and Social Change, (Madras, 1996.
9. June Nash, ed. Social Movements—An Anthropoligical Reader (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2005)
10. Donatella Della Porta and Mario Diani, Social Movements – An Introduction, 2nd edition (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006)
11. Paitha Mukherjee, Social Movement and Social Change Towards Conceptual Classification and Theoretical Framework, Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 26, March, 1977.
12. M.S.A. Rao, A Study of Backward Class Movements In India, Macmillan and Co., 1979.

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE2: Coalition Governments in India

Course Title: Coalition Governments in India	Course code: 21POL3E2AL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. This course will help the students to understand the evolution of the concept of Coalition Governments in India.
2. The students will be exposed to the problems and issues of Coalition Governments in India.
3. The students will be oriented in the approaches and models of Coalition Governments in India
4. To examine the concepts of development of Coalition Governments in India.
5. It also aims to evaluate the role of Coalition Governments in India and the states.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Familiarization with the concepts of Coalition Politics and Governments in India.
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of Coalition Governments and its process India.

DSE2: Coalition Governments in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Meaning, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Coalition Governments in India. Coalition Politics: Coalition experiment in India: State level and National level. Defection in Indian politics , Anti Defection Law.	11
2	**Party System in India.** Single Party to Dominant and Multi Party System. National and Regional Parties. Coalition Politics; Party Alliances and Government Formation.	12

	Federalism, Regionalism and Political Parties.	
3	**Coalition Politics** Alliances, Ideologies and Manifestos. Identity Based Parties: BSP,TDP, DMK and TRS Alliance Formations and Dynamics of Coalition Governments; Pressure Groups and Lobbying. Politics of coalition government; problems of defection, Recent issues and challenges.	10
4	**Experience of Coalition Governments since 1989 to onwards-** (a) Government Led by V.P. Singh's United Front (1989 Nov.1990) and Chandra Shekhar's Samajwadi Janta Party (Nov. 1990-June 1991) (b) Government Led By P.V. Narshimha Rao (1991-1996) (c) Hung-Governments (1996-26 April, 1999): Led by A.B. Vajpayee (13 Days), H.D. Devagouda (10 Months), I.K. Gujral (10 Months), A.B.Vajpayee (13 Months) (d) NDA-Government (1999-6 Feb, 2004) (e) UPA-Government (May 2004-2014) (f) NDA-Government (May, 2014 onwards).	12
5	**Coalition Governments Reforms and Challenges** Coalition Government – Issues and Challenges, Electoral Process, Political Parties and Ideology, Political Identity of Regionalism. Coalition Politics at Centre and in the States: Problems and Prospects. Political Parties - Political Coalitions - Political Defections - Electoral politics in India.	11

References:

1. Johari J C 1974. Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi: Vishal Publications.
2. Karunakaran, K.P 1964. Continuity and Change in Indian Politics. New Delhi: People`s
3. Pub. House.
4. Kochanek. A. 1968. The Congress Party of India: the Dynamics of a One-Party Democracy. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
5. Morris Jones, 1967. The Government and Politics of India. London: Hutchinson University Library. 10. Myron Weiner, 1957. Party Politics in India. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
6. Myron Weiner, 1967. Party Building in New Nation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
7. Palmer, N D 1971. The Indian Political System. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

8. M.Y. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 1984.
9. Coalition Government and Politics in India, S.C. Kashyap (ed), Published by Uppal, 1997,Seller: Vedams eBooks (P) Ltd, New Delhi, India
10. Coalition Government in India-Problems and Prospects,R.S. Chauhan, S. Vasudeva, Published by Deep & Deep, New Delhi, 2011
11. Federal System and Coalition Government in India ; Conflict and Consensus in Centre State Relations, D Sundar Ram, Published by Kanishka, New Delhi, 2007
12. Dynamics of Party System and Coalition Governments in India, Edited by Ranpal Singh and Tejvir Singh, Published by Alfa Publications, 2012.

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE2: Rural Local Governance

Course Title: Rural Local Governance	Course code: 21POL3E2BL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. To Explain the perspectives of Rural Local Governance.
2. Will Understand the structure of various Rural Local Governance.
3. To understand the conception of local government, its significance and relevance in a democratic system.
4. The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of decentralized and democratic governance in India, both theoretically and at the level of institutional functioning at the local level.
5. The emphasis of the course is on the process of democratic governance in both at the grassroots.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Familiarization with the concepts of democratic governance at the grassroots.
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of decentralized and democratic governance in India.

DSE2: Rural Local Governance

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance – Constituent Assembly Debate - Thoughts on Local Government: Kautlya, Uttiramerur inscriptions – Views by MK Gandhi, JL Nehru, BR Ambedkar, RM Lohia, Vinoba Bhave, Jaya Prakash Narain - Community Development Programmes – Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), LM Singhvi (1986) - 64th Constitutional	11

	Amendment Bill (1989) - 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)	
2	**Rural Local Government** 73rd Amendment Act (1992) - Major Features - 11th Schedule of the Constitution – Significance of Grama Sabha – Resources for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) - Difficulties and Issues in functioning – Suggestions for improving the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions	10
3	**Local Government in India** Zilla Panchayat: Composition, Powers and Functions Taluka Panchayat: Composition, Powers and Functions Village Panchayat: Composition, Powers and Functions Grama Sabha : Composition, Powers and Functions State Finance and Election Commission	11
4	**Rural Development and Management** Structure, Functions and Role in Rural Development - National level Institutions: Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, NIRD, CAPART and NABARD - State Level Institutions: State Planning Board, State Institute of Rural Development and Kerala Institute of Local Administration - District & Other Level Institutions: District Planning Committee; Panchayati Raj Institutions - Community Based Institutions – Scientific inputs and support from the Institutions like ICAR, ISRO, CSIR Institutes, etc	12
5	**Major Development and Welfare Programmes** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGS) - Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) - National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) - Total Sanitation Programme (TSP) - Swajaldhara - Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) – Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) – Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) - Provisions of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) – PPP/CSR Initiatives in Rural Development.	12

References:

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6. Singh, Katar. (2009). Rural Development – Principles, Policies and management, New Delhi: Sage.
7. Srivastava, Madhuri and Alok Kumar Singh (Eds.) (2008), Rural development in India: Approaches, strategies, and programmes, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
8. Sundaram, Satya. (2002), Rural Development Mumbai: Himalaya.
9. Government of India. (2012), Greening Rural Development in India, New Delhi: Ministry of Rural Development and UNDP.
10. Singh, Katar and RS Pundir. (2000), Co-operatives and Rural Development in India, IRMA.
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Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSE2: India and UNO

Course Title: India and UNO	Course code: 21POL3E2CL
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):
1. This course will help the students to understand the evolution of the relationship between India and UNO.
2. The students will be exposed to the Origins of relations between India and UNO.
3. To Know the background, nature Relationship with the UNO.
4. To contrast the India's Contribution of Peace Keeping force.
5. To analyse the India's engagement with the UN on multilateralism

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Becoming comfortable with the concepts of Multilateralism
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of Development Administration

DSE2: India and UNO

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction:** India As The Founding Member Of The UNO, Origins Of Membership Non Permanent Member Of The UN Security Council. Contributions To Implementing The Goals Of The Charter India's Active Role In The Suez Crisis.	11
2	**India And UNO:** Decolonization, Anti-Apartheid, Peacekeeping And UN Reforms, UN and International Yoga Day. UN for Women and Child Development.	12

	The International Effort Against Terrorism- Key Priority For India In The UN. UN on the Kashmir Issue.	
3	**India's Contribution Of Peace Keeping Force** – Peacekeeping Missions- Contributing Troops To United Nations Peacekeeping And Efforts Of Peacekeeping Missions In Africa and Middle East. Partnership Towards Global Peace and MDG's.	10
4	**India's Engagement With The UN On Multilateralism Dialogues.** Achieving Shared Goals And Addressing Common Challenges Of UN Such As Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication, Environment, Climate Change, Peace Building And Peacekeeping, Terrorism, Disarmament, Human Rights, Migration And Health And Pandemics.	12
5	**Seeking Of Permanent Seat In UNSC**-Member Of G4 Issues And Challenges. Representing The International Court Of Justice. India Elected To Several UN Bodies. Human Right Council (HRC), Economic And Social Council (ECOSOC), International Court Of Justice (ICJ)	11

References:

1. Rana, Swadesh (1970). The Changing Indian Diplomacy at the United Nations. Cambridge University Press. pp. 55–7.
2. C. Dasgupta (2002). War and Diplomacy in Kashmir,1947-48. Sage Publications. p. 111.
3. B. Chellaney (1999). Securing India's Future in the New Millennium. New Delhi: Orient Longman. p. 545.
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Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

GEC1: *Gender Politics*

Course Title: *Gender Politics*	Course code: 21POL3G1AL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Understand the meaning of Gender
2. The main objective of the course is to understand the Significance of the Gender voting.
3. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding of Gender Polity and Participation
4. To deepen the theoretical and experiential understanding of strategies of voting behaviour and Gender issues in India.

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Will recognize the role of Party system and Gender Participation In India..
2. The course will utilize Election campaign skills for and evaluation of Voting behaviour among the women.

GEC1: *Gender Politics*

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Sex and Gender - Types of Gender - Gender Roles, Private vs Public Dichotomy - Patriarchy and Gender Relations. Gender and the Human Rights debate, Gender and Human Development, Health, Population policy and Gender.	10
2	**Gender and Polity** Political Participation of Women in India - 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments - Politics of Reservation Bill for Women Indian Constitution and provisions relating to women. Debate on Reservation of seats for women in legislative bodies.	09
3	**Gender and Voting Behaviour:**	09

Voting and Electoral Representation in India-Gender Issues

Voting Behaviour and Gender: Recent Trends, Assessment and Evaluation.
Women Leaders, nature of leadership within political parties.

References

1. How India Votes-Election Laws, Practice And Procedure By V S Rama Devi And S K Mendiratta, Lexis Nexis,2017
2. Ray,Raka.1999. Fields of Protests: Women's Movements in India, New Delhi, Kali for Women.
3. Chaudhuri, Maitrayee. 1992. Indian Women's Movement: Reform and Revival. New Delhi,StrosiusInc / Advent Books Division,
4. Gandhi, Nandita and Nandita Shah. 1992. The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India.New Delhi,South Asia Books. 14 | P a g e
5. Rege, Sharmila.2003. Sociology of Gender, New Delhi, Sage.
6. Panda,S.M. 2008. Engendering Governance Institutions, New Delhi, Sage.
7. Banerjee,Paula. 2008. Women in Peace Politics, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Vandana Shiva, Staying Alive: Women Ecology and Development in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1998
9. Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) Gender and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
10. Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for Women, Delhi.

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

GEC1: *Civil Services in India*

Course Title: *Civil Services in India*	Course code: 21POL3G1BL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):
1. Understand the significance of civil services.
2. The course is designed to give a broad outline of the important field of personnel administration.
3. Besides dealing with the core concepts, a comparative study of personnel systems in USA, UK, France and India is also made in this course.
4. The main objective of the course is to understand the Significance of Civil Services and Recruitment Process in India.

At the end of the course, students will be able to
1. Will recognize the role of UPSC and State services In India.
2. The course will utilize the Existing Structure and Administration of UPSC.

GEC 1: *Civil Services in India*

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Evolution of Civil Services in India – Civil Services Structure and Recruitment: All-India Services, Central Services, State Services and Local Services - Public Service Commission's: Union and State - Training of Civil Services - Types of Training.	10
2	**Public Services in India-** All India, Central, State Public Service Commission Training of Civil Servants, Political Executive - Civil Servants Relationship. Integrity in Administration: Ombudsman in Sweden, Lok Ayukta in States in India.	09
3	**Administrative Services In India** All India Services and Central Services – Union Public Service Commission - Staff Selection Board – Reform of Civil Service – Administrative Changes and Reforms – Organisation and Methods	09
References		

1. Paul Pigers and Chalres A., Personnel Administration : Point of View and a Method
2. Dwarakadas R., Role of Higher Civil Services in India
3. Ghosh P., Personnel Administration India
4. Administrative Reforms Commission, Report on Personnel Administration
5. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration

6. M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice
7. Arora, RK, Public administration in India: Continuity and change, Rajat Publications, 2008.
8. Chattopadhyay, H.P. Indian administration, New Delhi: Global Vision, 2009.
9. Goel , S.L. Public Administration: Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2003.
10. Maheshwari, S.R. Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
11. Sharma, M.P and B. L. Sadana, Public Administration in Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 2010.

Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

GEC1: *Good Governance and Service Delivery*

Course Title: *Good Governance and Service Delivery*	Course code: 21POL3G1CL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):
1. It intends to provide meaning, nature and importance of good governance. Karnataka has become a pioneer state in the service delivery mechanism.
2. The student will know the strength and weakness of Karnataka Administrative service and also it helps to learn the different modes of service delivery. It studies in detail the governing structure- both Constitutional and Administrative process at different phases.
3. Governing structure- both Constitutional and Administrative process at different phases.

At the end of the course, students will be able to
1. To recognize the problems and Challenges of Grass root Administration.
2. The course enhance the students to contrast the Service Delivery Systems.

GEC 1: *Good governance and Service Delivery*

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance and evolution of good governance, Re-inventing Government for good governance, agenda for good governance.	10
2	**Issues of Good Governance** Elements and Requirements of good governance – Key elements in good governance, Requirements – Political and administrative requirements, Reforms for good governance.	09
3	**Challenges** Challenges and Problems to the service delivery mechanisms in Karnataka, Issues and polices to be reformed in various issues. Reforming service delivery in Karnataka by Bhoomi and Sakala- Technological Impacts. ICTs & Good Governance	09

References

1. Monga, A, E-government in India: Opportunities and challenges, JOAAG, Vol. 3. No. 2, 2008.
2. KanakKantiBagchi, Good Governance and Development, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
3. C.P. Bharthwal Ed, Good Governance in India, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2003.

4. World Bank, Governance and Development, 1992, Washington, D.C.
5. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Ed, Democratic Governance In India, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
6. Kanak Kanti Bagchi, Good Governance and Development, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
7. C.P. Bharthwal Ed, Good Governance In India, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2003.
8. Dhameja Alka Ed, Contemporary Debates In Public Administration, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2003.
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Dept Name: Political Science

Semester-III

DSC13T : Public Policy in India

Course Title: Public Policy in India	Course code: 21POL3C13T
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 Hour
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):
1. The paper also provides idea about the policy-making process, relations and interaction among the various organs of the government in the context of India.
2. It also discusses separately about the role of political executive, bureaucracy & judiciary in the policies of India.
3. To encourage students to understand the Policy Analysis and Approaches to Policy Sciences

   At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Understand the meaning, nature of Policy Formulation; Policy Implementation.
2. Discuss various issues of Public Policy and Role of Political Executive.

DSC13T: Public Policy in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Policy Formulation; Policy Implementation; Policy Education; Policy Evaluation and Constraints in Policy Making Challenges of Public Policy formulation In india	10
2	**Policy-Making** Relations; Importance; Policy Making Structure and Processes; Interactions between Different Levels (Vertical and Horizontal) Policy Making and Interaction amongst Various Organizations: Political and Permanent Executive; Parliament and Permanent Executive; Parliament and Political Executive; Parliament and Judiciary and Executive and Judiciary	09
3	**Public Policy** Public Policy and Role of Political Executive in Policy Making- Identifying Policy Issues, Agendas and Policy Proposals.	09

Public Policy and Role of Bureaucracy: Meaning of Bureaucracy, Changing Nature of Bureaucracy, Role of Bureaucracy in Policy Making; Delegated Legislation	
Public Policy and Role of Judiciary: Nature of Judicial System of India; Functions of Judiciary; Impact of Judiciary in Policy Making; Importance of Judiciary in Policy Making-Judicial review	

References

1. Dye, Thomas , Understanding Public Policy

2. Koenig, Louis, An Introduction to Public Policy
3. Dayal Ishwar (et. al), Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Government of India
4. Saigal Krishan, Policy Making in India : An Approach to Optimization
5. Rourke, Francis, Bureaucracy, Politics and Public Policy
6. Lindblom Charles, The Policy Making Process

7. Sondhi Krishan, Communication Growth and Public Policy
8. Hasan Zoya (et. al), The State Political Process and Identity
9. Sahin Pardeep, Public Policy, Conceptual Dimensions
10. Sapru, R.K., Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation