VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY
JNANASAGARA CAMPUS, BALLARI-583105

Department of Studies in
Political Science

SYLLABUS

Master of Political Science
(IV- Semester)

With effect from
2021-22

VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY
Department of Journalism and Mass Communication
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
Without Practical

IV-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FOURTH	DSC14	21POL4C14L	Identity Politics in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	21POL4C15L	Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	21POL4E3AL	Issues in Central State Relations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		21POL4E3BL	Administrative Reforms in India								
		21POL4E3CL	Secularism in India								
	DSE4	21POL4E4AL	Coalition Governments in Karnataka	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		21POL4E4BL	Urban Governance in India								
		21POL4E4CL	Foreign Policy of India								
	GEC2	21POL4G2AL	E-Governance	10	40	50	2	-	-	2	1
		21POL4G2BL	Election survey and Media								
		21POL4G2CL	Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka								
	SEC-3	21POL4S3LT	Political Leadership Training	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	Project	21POL4RP	Research Project	40	60	100	-	-	4	4	-
			Total Marks for IV Semester	**600**						**24**	

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSC14: Identity Politics in India

Course Title: Identity Politics in India	Course code: 21POL4C14L
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. Conceptualize a critical understanding of the Identity and Caste Politics in India.
2. Analyse the causes and remedies of Caste and Identity.
3. Examine the juridical significance of affirmative action for SCs, STs and Minorities.
4. Understand and identify the positive and negative impact of Communalism.
5. Examine the theories related to strategic studies and National Security.

At the end of the course students will be able to:
1. Understand and develop a general understanding of the contemporary issues in Indian Politics and Identity.
2. To train students to understand the issues and challenges pertaining to the National Security of India, various kinds of threats and how they are managed by the Security apparatus of India.

DSC14: Identity Politics in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Identity Politics –** Meaning Nature and Importance, The Politics of identities in India Caste And Politics: Interface Caste, tribe, class and gender: Domination, recognition, mobilisation and social justice.	11
2	**Basis And Articulation** Marginalisation, Inequality and deprivation –Perception and real, Individual vs. Group; Ascriptive vs. Hereditary, Single vs. Multiple identities, Ethnicity and Modernisation and Globalisation, Inclusion vs. exclusion, Negative (Victimisation) and positive (interest/right based) bases identity.	
3	**Issues of Internal Security** Approaches to India's National Security Terrorism: Causes And Counterterrorism Strategies Naxalism: Causes, Response Of Indian State And Remedies Regionalism: Nature, Demands For Smaller States And State Autonomy Language, region, and ethnicity: Demand for separate states.	12
4	**Political process** Politics of Dalits- Backward Class, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, The question of reservation. Hindutva and Rise of Hindu Nationalism with reference to RSS-VHP-Bajarang Dal, Shiv Sena Courses, Consequences and implications for Indian society and politics.	10
5	**National Identity:** Ethno-Nationalism and State Responses Linguistic and Ethnic Movements; Hindu Nationalism; Democracy and Violence: Extraordinary Laws and Civil Liberties. Identity and Politics of exclusion, Identity and violence,	12

References:
1. D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexisnexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur,2011
2. Asghar Ali Engineer (ed). Communal Riots in Post-Independence India, Orient Black-Swan, 1991
3. AshutoshVarshney, Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India, Yale University Press,2002.
4. Paul R. Brass, The Production of Hindu-Muslim Violence in Contemporary India, University of Washington Press, 2003.
5. Rajni Kothari, Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longman, Hyderabad,(Reprint 2004)
6. Pradyot Lal & Tara Nair, Caste Vs Coste: Turbulence in Indian Politics, Ajanta Books, New Delhi, 1998.
7. Kancha Ilaiah, Why I am not a Hindu? Samya Publications, Calcutta, 1996.
8. Ghanshyam Shah (ed), Caste and Democratic Politics in India, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2002.
9. Dr. Shrikant Paranjpe(ed), India's Internal Security: Issues and Perspectives, Kalinga Publications, Delhi, 2009.
10. Amartya Sen, ―Social Exclusion: Concept Application and Scrutiny‖, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2004.
11. Sukhdeo Thorat and Paul Attewell, ― The Legacy of Social Exclusion: A Corresponding Study of Job Discrimination in India‖, EPW,13 October,2007.
12. Chandra Bhushan, Terrorism and Separatism in North-East India, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2004

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSC15: Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science

Course Title: Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science	Course code: 21POL4C15L
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. Learn meaning, nature, importance and problems of research in social sciences.
2. Learn how to make a scientific approach to questions about political phenomena and also how to make empirical questions about the political world.
3. Learn how to formulate research problem, prepare research design and formulate research questions and hypothesis.
4. The course deals with concepts and dimensions of Techniques in Social Science Research.
5. This course aims at analysing fundamental Computers and its Usages.

At the end of the course students will be able to:
3. Develop a general understanding of the Social Science Research and Its Techniques.
4. Understand the issues and challenges of the empirical knowledge and methodology in Social Science Research.

DSC15: Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Social Science Research. Nature and Importance of Social Science Research Research Methods in Social Sciences and Characteristics of Scientific Research. Social Science Research Problems and Perspectives Impact of Technology on Social Sciences.	11
2	**Research Design** Preparation of Research Design Selection of Research Problems and Review of Literature Hypothesis- Meaning and Importance, Formulation Methods of Testing Methods, Methodology, Traditional and Scientific Methods of Research in Political Science. Research Methods and Computer Applications	12
3	**Methods of Data Collections** Methods of Data Collection – Case Study Methods, Questionnaire, and Interview Methods, Observations. Techniques of Research Design, Hypothesis, Survey of Literature, Sources, Methods of Data Collection Basic Concepts : Variables, Graphs, Frequency Distribution, Cross Tabulation, and Sampling . Use of S.P.S.S. Package	10

4	**Data Analysis and Reports Writings** Methods of Data Analysis - Use of Relevant Computer Programme and Quantitative Tools. Report Writings, Type of Research Reports, Format of Research Reports. Accessories of Report Writings- Footnotes, References, Bibliography, Indexes.	12
5	**Problems and Challenges** Problems and Challenges of Social Science Research. Quality Issues in Political Science Research. Data Building: Survey Research and Prospectus Importance of Computer Applications in Social Science Research. Computer Utilization and data Base in Political Science.	11

References:
1. Abdul Qayoom, Samaji Tahqeeq Ke tarike, (Nisan Publishers, 2010)
2. Janet Buttolph Johnson, H.T. Reynolds, and Jason D. Mycoff, Political Science Research Methods (CQ Press, 2008.
3. Peter Burnham, Karin Gilland Lutz, Wyn Grant and Zig Layton-Henry, Research Methods in Politics, 2nd Edition (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).
4. Dimiter Toshkov, Research Design in Political Science (Palgrave Macmillan, 2016).
5. Jason Seawright, Multi-Method Social Science: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Tools (Cambridge, 2016).
6. Johnson and Joyslyn, Political Science Research Methods, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1987.
7. B.N. Gosh, Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
8. ParthaNath Mukherjee, Methodology in Social Research, Sage New Delhi, 1999.
9. Jarol B. Manheim and Richard C. Rich, Empirical Political Analysis – Research Methods in Political Science, Orient Longman, New York, 1986.
10. T.S. Wilson and P.L. Bhandarkar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSE3: Issues in Central State Relations

Course Title: Issues in Central State Relations	Course code: 21POL4E3AL
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. It examines and locates changing patterns of the Central State relations.
2. The object of this course is to provide students the background and conceptual provision they need to understand from the Constitutional provisions.
3. The aim of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as practical understanding of Union-State Relations in India.
4. This paper deals with sensible aspects of Financial Administration in India.
5. It provides insights into significant issues that are largely based on the varieties of regionalism in India.

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

1. Develop critical and independent thought on the contemporary trends of emerging Regional Politics.
2. Understand a wide range of issues involved in the study of State Relations in India, including the causes of international conflict and violence, and economic relations among the states.

DSE3: Issues in Central State Relations

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Meaning, Nature, Significance and Evolution. Constitutional provisions. Federal structure and autonomy Demand for statehood, more finance, and secessionism. Centre – State Relations: Legislative and Administrative; Anomalies in Centre-State Relationship, conferences for consultation with states,	11
2	**State Autonomy** Governor's conference, Chief Ministers Conference, Chief Secretaries Conference, Proposals for Inter-State Council Relationship between Political and Permanent Executive. Recent Trends; Causes of Conflicts and their Remedies.	12
3	**Centre-state Relations:** Legislative and Administrative Relations Financial Relations Union-State Relations in the Field of Planning and Development Problems of Centre-State Relations	10
4	**Issues of Indian Federalism** Demand for Greater State Autonomy- Rajamannar Committee Recommendations, Anandapur Sahib Resolution and Sarkaria Commission. India as a parliamentary federation: Major features of Indian federalism: Tension areas and issues in Centre-State relations Transformation from centralised federation to multilevel federalism.	12
5	**Demands for Separatism** Issues and Challenges **of** Language, religion, tribe, sons of the soil, Culture, domination and Regional disparities. Greater autonomy for the States, Autonomy for sub regions within a State; Separate statehood and Secession.	11

	Inter-state disputes: Territory and river waters States with special status, Regional/Territorial councils.	

References:

1. Kumar, Ashutosh, "Introduction: Rethinking State Politics in India: Regions within Regions," in Ashutosh Kumar (ed.), (New Delhi: Routledge, 2011), pp.1-28.
2. Manor, James, "Centre-State Relations", in Atul Kohli (ed), The Success of India's Democracy (New Delhi: Foundation, 2001), pp. 78-102.
3. ARC Report on Centre - State Relationships, 1969
4. India Commission on Centre - State Relations. 1988:
5. Government on Centre-State ,Relations. Nasik : Government of India Press;
6. Administrative .Reforms Commission : Report on Centre - State· Relationships, Delhi : Manager of Publications, 1969.
7. Rajamanhar Report on Centre-State Relations. Madras: Inquiry Committee, Government of TamilNadu, 1971.
8. Sarkaria Commission of Inquiry First Report. Madras: (194) ·' Director of Stationary and Prrint, 1977.
   Jagadish Bhagwati, India in Transition, Oxford, 1993.
9. S.P. Bhattacharya, Grants-in-Aid in India: A Study of their overall Impact on Inter -governmental Balance of Power within the Indian Federal System Paul. R. Brass, Politics of India Since Independence, (196)
   Foundation Books, New Delhi, 1994.
10. Ashok Chanda, Federalism in India: A Study of Union - State Relations, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1965.

Course Title: Administrative Reforms in India	Course code: 21POL4E3BL
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 course is designed to give a broad outline of the Administrative related issues, Origins and development.
2. Students taking up this course are asked to make a comparative study of the functioning, problems and issues in Public Administration.
3. The course has been designed for the students of Public Administration to provide a broad outline of the historical developments of Administrative reforms in India.
4. To give a broad outline of the determinants involved in various committees and commission and its outcome.
5. To study the Major Outcome of the Administrative reforms in various Socio-Political and Economic Areas.

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

1. This paper aims at equipping the students with the required skills to be able to look at Administrative Reforms and its Outcome.
2. Understand the role of the various Administrative Reforms Commission after Independence.

DSE3: Administrative Reforms in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Administrative Reforms Meaning, Evolution, Growth, Development and Significance Paul Appleby Report, Gorwala Report, First and Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports and its Impact on Indian Administration, Recent Trends in Administrative Reforms.	11
2	**Administrative Reforms Commissions** First Administrative Reforms Commission after Independence Recommendations, Implementations and Developments. Second Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Veerappa Moily Recommendations, Implementations and Developments. State Administrative Reforms Commissions: 1. Rajamannar Committee. 2. Harnahalli Ramaswamy Committee. 3. Sarkaria Commission. Major Outcome of the Administrative reforms in various Socio-Political and Economic Areas.	12

3	**Issues in Indian Administration** Administration and Politics Integrity in Administration and Civil Service Ethics Political Executive - Civil Servants Relationship Corruption and Agencies of Control : Role of Lok Pal, Lokayukta and Ombudsman.	10
4	**Administrative Control -** Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Popular Control. Bureaucracy: Factors for the rise of Bureaucracy; Types, Maladies and Merits Role of Bureaucracy in Administration Generalist vs. Specialist Controversy, Causes of conflict, Merits and Demerits	12
5	**Civil Society Participation in Administration:** Modes of Participation; Advisory and Consultative Committees, Public Opinion, Pressure Groups. Emerging Challenges to Indian Administration: Administrative Inefficiency and Demotivating; Judicial Activism. Issues and Challenges of Administrative Reforms	11

References:
1. Punit Arora, Administrative Reforms in India: Need for systems Approach to problem-solving, International Public Management Review (www.i.pur.net), 2006.
2. Maheswari, SR, Administrative Reforms in India, Chennai: Macmillan, 2011.
3. Second Administrative Reforms Commission (n.d), Issues for civil services reforms: what needs to be achieved, Accessed on 11 December, 2013.
4. Farmer D. The Language of Public Administration : Bureaucracy, Modernity and Post Modernity, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1995
5. Arora Ramesh and others (Ed) Ethics and Accountability in Government and Business, Jaipur: Aalekha, 2003
6. Administrative Reforms Commission, Report on Personnel Administration
7. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration
8. M.P. Sharma, Public Administration in Theory and Practice
9. S.R. Maheshwari, Indian Administration
10. Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal, Indian Public Administration; Institutions and Issues
11. Vidya Bhushan and Vishnoo Bhagwan, Indian Administration.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSE3: Secularism in India

Course Title: Secularism in India	Course code: 21POL4E3CL
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 Secularism in India.
2. The students will be exposed to the problems and issues of Secularism.
3. The students will be oriented in the approaches and models of Secular policy of the Indian State since independence.
4. To introduce the sub-discipline of Political Science and examine the concepts of Liberalism and Religious Orientation In India.
5. It also aims to evaluate the different dimensions of Uniform Civil Code and Debates on Conversion.
6. Know the origin of the concept secularism and its implementation in India.
7. Reflect on the problems and challenges of Indian secularism.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Familiarization with the concepts of Secularism and its Debates.
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of Secularism in India and its Political Impact

DSE3: Secularism in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction:** Philosophy of Indian Secularism. Origin, Meaning and Historical development Pre and Post Independence. Secular policy of the Indian State since independence.	10
2	**Constituent Assembly Debates** Gandhiji's secularism of brotherhood of religion. J. L. Nehru's secularism on scientific humanism. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar perspective Indian secularism.	12
3	**Secularism – Post Independence India** Incorporation of the basic principles of secularism, Preamble and Fundamental Rights. 42nd Constitution Amendment, Article 14, 16 (1), 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 51A. Judicial Pronouncements and Debates on Secularism in India. Shahbanu Case, Ayodhya Dispute, Uniform Civil Code and Debates on Conversion	11
4	**Major Debates on Secularism** TN Madan, Rajeev Bhargava, Ashis Nandy, Partha Chatterjee, S.N. Balagangadhgara. Challenges in Implementing Uniform Civil Code. Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism.	12
5	**Liberal Toleration and Secularism:** Religion and Politics, Threats to Secularism, Communal politics and Riots. Secularism in Modern India, Steps Taken By Government of India To Promote	11

Secularism, Suggestions To Improve Secular Credentials. Secularism and Soft Hindutva Debates on Conversion; CAA and NRC. Indian Secularism: Problems and Challenges	

References:
1. Bhargava, Rajeev. ed. 1998. Secularism and Its Critics, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Chandra, Bipan. 1994. Ideology and Politics in Modern India. New Delhi: HarAnand Publications.
3. Chatterjee, Partha. 1998. "Secularism and Tolerance." In: Secularism and Its Critics, ed. Rajeev Bhargava. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Pp. 345-379.
4. Gandhi, Mohandas K. 1942. To the Hindus and Muslims, ed. Anand T. Hingorani. Karachi: Hingorani.
5. M.M. Sankhdher. ed.. 1992. Secularism in India: Dilemmas and Challenges, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
6. Ronojoy Sen, Articles of Faith: Religion, Secularism, and the Indian Supreme Court, Oxford University Press, 2010.
7. Shabnum Thejani, Indian Secularism: A Social and Intellectual History, 1890- 1950, Published by Permanent Black.
8. T. N. Madan, "Secularism in Its Place," The Journal of Asian Studies, 46, no. 4(1987), 747-59. 33
9. Vasudha Dalmia and Heinrich Von Stietencron, 1995. Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Traditions and National Identity. New Delhi; Robert E. Frykenberg.
10.   Veena Das, Dipankar Gupta and Patricia. eds. 1999. Tradition, Pluralism and Identity, New Delhi: Uberoi. 17.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSE4: Coalition Governments in Karnataka

Course Title: Karnataka Government and Politics	Course code: 21POL4E4AL
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 Politics in the State of Karnataka.
2. Aims to know the social bases and the major issues of state politics in India.
3. Effectively deal with issues concerning state and to offer solutions with insights
4. Understand the overall political situation in the state and the assess the policies of the government in proper perspective
5. The objective of this course is to introduce students to the varied patterns of politics in the state of Karnataka with a focus on key common issues on Coalition.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Understand the social and political conditions of Coalition Politics in Karnataka.
2. Know the Socio-Economic bases of Karnataka Coalition Politics.
3. Analyze the issues related to regionalism, water, language, border etc in a systematic way.

DSE4: Coalition Governments in Karnataka

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** **Government and Politics in the Princely State of Mysore:** 1881 to 1947 and 1947 to 1956. Role of Congress and Non-Congress Governments in Karnataka; Party Politics in Karnataka; Coalition Politics in Karnataka;	11
2	**Dynamics of Party Politics** - Since from 1956 to Emergency, Post - Emergency to the present Political Dynamism. Dynamics of Party Politics; 1956 to Present	12
3	**Coalition Government In Karnataka-** 2004-2006 Congress and JDS Government Under the Leadership of N.Dharma Singh 2006-2007 JDS and BJP Government Under the Leadership of H.D.Kumar Swamy and B.S.Yediyurappa Government Formation, Party Coordination, Policy and Programmes.	10
4	**Coalition Governments In Karnataka-2018-2019 Congress and JDS** H.D.Kumar Swamy – Government Formation, Party Coordination and Leadership. Agenda, Policy and Programmes and Political Administration.	12
5	**Issues and Challenges of Coalition Governments** Politics of Coalition Government; problems of defection and Anti Defection Law. Operation Kamala and Resort Politics, Hijack of Politicians, Horse-trading and Political Opportunism. Challenges of Coalition Governments and Political Instability.	11

References:

1. Arun P. Bali. 2001. Refashioning the New Economic Order- Karnataka in Transition. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

2. Halappa, G. S. 1963. Studies in State Administration. Dharwad: Karnataka University.

3. Harish Ramaswamy and S. S. Patagundi(Ed.) 2007. Karnataka- Government and Politics. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

4. Ramaiya, P. R. 1961. Mysore's Political Evolution. Jayagowri Publications.

5. Sandeep Shastri. 1995. Towards explaining the voters' Mandate: An analysis of the Karnataka Assembly Elections-1994. Michigan University press.

6. Hasan,Zoya. (2004). "Parties and Party Politics in India: Themes in Politics". Oxford University Press.

7. Rajashekhara, H.M. (1999). "Indian Government and Politics". Kiran Prakashan.

8. Shastri, Sandeep. (2009). "Electoral Politics in India: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond". OUP.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSE4: Urban Governance in India

Course Title: Urban Governance in India	Course code: 21POL4E4BL
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 concept and theories of urbanization and to know the evolution of urban local bodies in India.
2. Discover the Urban Management Institutions, its structures and functions.
3. Analyse Urban Planning and Management in Five Year Plans
4. Know about the Urban Personnel System and Management.
5. Assimilate various Urban Issues, Urban Public Services and Urban Development Policies and Programmes.

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. To help understand students to analyze different measures adopted by the governments with the objective of securing planned and balanced development of urban Governance in India.

2. It aims at providing theoretical understanding of the concept of urban development to students with the help of specific illustrations of urban development strategies and administrative interventions.

DSE4: Urban Governance in India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction** Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Urban Governance in India, Phases of Urban Governance in India. Types of Urban Local Bodies – Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area, Town Area Committee, Cantonment Board, Improvement Trusts – Powers and Functions.	11
2	**Structure of Urban Governance** Structure of Urban Governance in India – Constitutional Provisions, 74th Amendment Act, Twelfth Schedule – Salient Features Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Town Panchayat, Ministry of Urban Development– Town and Country Planning Organisation. State Urban Development Department. Urban Development Authorities-National Institute of Urban Affairs, All India Institute of Local Self Government.	11
3	**Urban Development Policies and Programmes** Policies: National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy - Centrally sponsored and State Sponsored programmes – Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)/ AMRUT, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) - North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) - National Urban Information System (NUIS)	12

	- Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojaya (SJSRY) - Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) - PPP/CSR Initiatives in Urban Development	
4	**Urban Development and Challenges** Anti-urbanization thrust: Deconcentration, regional development, Services- slum improvement, urban management and investment. Programs Land and Housing, Employment and Poverty Alleviation. Water, Sanitation and Waste Management, Smart City Project Debates, Urban Environment Sustainability and Reforms	10
5	**Problems of Urban Local Government** Financial Problems and recommendations of State Finance Commissions, Urbanisation, Erosion of Municipal Functional Domain, Weak Executive System, Mobilisation of Resources, relationship between elected representatives and Bureaucrats. Issues and challenges of Urban Governance - Indias Response to Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance - Management of Urban Services	12

References:
 1. Simon, Parker. (2015) Urban Theory and the Urban Experience: Encountering the City, Routledge Bheenaveni,
 2. Ramaiah. (2011), Urban Management in India, Lulu Publications, United States.
 3. Goel, S,L.(2010), Urban Governance, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
 4. Rao, P,S,N. (2005), Urban Governance and Management, New Delhi: Kanishka.
 5. Sachdeva, Pradeep (2011), Local Government in India, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
 6. Nair, Padmanabhan (2010), Urban Public Services, Hyderabad: ICFAI University Press.
 7. Murthy, Narayana. (2009),A Better India: A Better World, New Delhi: Penguin Books.
 8. Singh,U.B. (2002), Revitalised Urban Administration in India: Strategies and Experiences,
    New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
 9. John Hesselberg Ed, Issues in Urbanisation, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2002.
 10. M.K. Dubey, Rural and Urban Development in India, Commonwealth, New Delhi, 2000.
 11. V.P. Dubey, Urban Development Administration, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1990.
 12. A.S. Ansari, Urban Renewal and Development, Rawat, New Delhi, 2000.
 13. S.Y. Patil, Dynamics of Urban Development in India, Jaipur, 1993.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
DSE4: Foreign Policy of India

Course Title: Foreign Policy of India	Course code: 21POL4E4CL
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. Identify and critically assess the processes involved in foreign policy decision making in general.
2. Apply theories of international relations to explain and understand the Indian foreign policy making process and its outcomes.
3. Develop practical knowledge of several pressing Indian foreign policy challenges and be able to assess strategies for managing these issue areas.
4. The syllabus on foreign policy of India introduces evolution of external policy of India.
5. It will make aware the students with historical landscape & genesis of foreign policy. It also, covers its basic principles, determining factors and basic foundations etc.

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

1. Understand a general introduction to the history, traditions, and theories of Indian foreign policy and give students the tools to analyse, interpret and understand the dynamics of India's foreign policy in the overall context of international affairs.
2. Enable the role of India in UN and how it addressed various world issues through its foreign policy/diplomacy.

DSE4: Foreign Policy of India

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Origin and Development of India's Foreign Policy** Foreign Policy of India: Meaning and Evolution, Basic determinants of India's,: Historical, Geographical, Strategic, Economic, Political, Cultural, Philosophical, Ideological and Personality Factors. Changing aspects of India's Foreign Policy during the Congress and Non Congress Regimes	11
2	**India and World Politics** India's Policy towards Arab World. Indo – US, China and Russia Relations India's Foreign Policy towards EU and ASEAN India's Policy towards Neighbouring Countries..	12
3	**Formulation of India's Foreign Policy** Formal: Parliament, Cabinet, Civil, Military and Bureaucracy. Informal: Political Party, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media and Personality Factors**.** Changing Dynamics of India's Foreign Policy under the UPA and NDA Governments.	10
4	**India and Its Neighbours** India's Neighbour First Policy. India's Foreign Policy Towards the SAARC and ASEAN	12

	India and Contemporary Issues: Terrorism, Environmental Issues, Globalization. Extended Neighbourhood and Look East and Act East Policies.	
5	**India's Nuclear Policy Options** Nuclear Establishments, Pokharan -I and II. India's attitude towards Arms race and Disarmament. India's Nuclear Policy: Nuclear Ethics, CTBT and NPT. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy- Issues and Challenges of India's Foreign Policy	11

References:
1. J. Bandyopadhyaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy (Allied Publishers, 1970).
2. C. Raja Mohan, Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy (Penguin Books, 2005).
3. J.N. Dixit, Indian Foreign Policy and its Neighbours (Gyan Publishing, 2001).
4. A. Appadorai, Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy (Oxford, 1981).
5. Dube, India's Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World (Orient Blackswan, 2017)
6. Sumit Ganguly, Indian Foreign Policy (Oxford, 2015)
7. A. Appadorai, Domestic Roots of India Foreign Policy 1947-1972
8. Yuri Nasenko, Jawaharlal Nehru and India's Foreign Policy
9. Bimal Prasad , Origins of Indian Foreign Policy
10. Bisheswar Prasad, Foundations of India's Foreign Policy
11. A. Appadorai and M.S. Rajan, India's Foreign Policy and Relations

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
GEC2: E-Governance

Course Title: E - Governance	Course code: 21POL4G2AL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. E- Governance is one of the frontier areas of public administration cutting across the all operations of the government.
2. It is an amalgamation of neo-liberal ideology with the tenets of New Public Management (NPM) and governance.
3. Demand for transparency, accountability, responsiveness in administration has resulted in the advocacy of ICTs as a tool of governance.
4. E- Governance redefines the role of government and its relationship with the citizenry, in so far as the government adopts technology and move towards an online government or paperless government. (also known as digital government).
5. Discuss the concept and significance of ICTs for governance and development.

At the end of the course, students will be able to
1. The course aims the students would be in a position to understand the models of e-governance, the National e-governance Plan and examine the application of IT in diverse spheres of administration.
2. Further, the issues of ethics and digital divide; and resistance to technology management and ethics will be discussed.
3. The course will be treated in a case study method and comparative perspective drawing upon Indian experience in the light of recent development and controversies in governance.

GEC2: E - Governance

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Theories and Concepts of E- governance** E-Governance: Meaning, Concept, Nature and Evolution. E-Governance: Scope, Objectives Significance, and types. E-Governance: Technology and ICT Implications. Recent Trends and Impact of E-Governance in India.	10
2	**Governance Framework: Indian Context** Institutional Structure: Department of Electronics, NIC, From Union Ministry of IT to Ministry of Communications and IT - IT Act 2000 - IT (Amendment) Act, 2008 - National e-Governance Plan: Implementation Strategy, Approach & Methodology of NeGP, Institutional Structure, Common Infrastructure, Computerisation of Land Records, Project Bhoomi, Gyandoot, Lokvani, FRIENDS, eMitra, MeeSeva, Project Saukharyam G2G Initiatives – Khajane	09
3	**Issues and Challenges of E-Governance** Identification of ICT Projects and Prioritization, Business Process Reengineering (BPR), Capacity building and Creating Awareness, Developing Technological Solutions, Change Management,	09

| Administrative Culture, Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Single window Operations. | |

References
1. Bhatnagar, Subhash and Robert Schware, (2000). Information and Communication Technology in Development: Cases from India, New Delhi:
2. Bhatnagar, Subhash. (2009). Unlocking E-Government Potential – Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Bhatnagar, Subhash 2009, Unlocking e-government potential: concepts, cases and practical insights, Sage, New Delhi.
4. Sharma, Pankaj 2010, E-governance, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi. Chapter-4 (Pp 75-264).
5. Heeks, Richard 2006, Implementing and managing e-government: an international text, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.
6. Bhatt, Nityesh and Aggarwal, Akshai (eds), 2001, E-governance policies and practices, Excel India Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Bhattacharya, Jaijit 2011, e-Gov 2.0: policies, processes and technologies, 1st edn, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
8. Agarwal, Ashok (ed) 2008, E-governance: case studies, Universities Press, Hyderabad. Chapter- 4 on BHOOMI (Pp 76-99).
9. Sinha, R.P 2006, E-governance: initiatives and issues, Concept Publishers, New Delhi. Chapter 9 (Pp 115-135).
10. Satyanarayana, J 2013, E-Government: the science of the possible, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
GEC2: Election Survey and Media

Course Title: Election Survey and Media	Course code: 21POL4G2BL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Understand the interface between Elections and Media
2. The main objective of the course is to understand the Significance of the Voting Behaviour.
3. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding the Pre-requisites of Elections and Voting patterns.
4. The course shall be able to maneuver students to the direction from where they can develop skills required for developing expertise in the field of media politics.

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

1. The course will utilize Election campaign skills for and evaluation of Voters behaviour.
2. The course intends to offer a general understanding of the reciprocity between mass media and political process.
3. It anticipates an inclination to a domain of knowledge contextualizing emerging sociopolitical issues in the networking of political communication

GEC 2: Election Survey and Media

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Elections Process and Media:** Meaning and Nature of Electrol Media. Digital campaigning and Social Media. Media, Democracy and Socio-political Change	10
2	**Media and Public Opinion** 1. Role of Media in Formation of Public Opinion and Setting Political Agenda , Media Favouritism, Media and Political Ideologies Reforms of the Electoral Process: Tarkunde Goswami and Indrajit Gupta Reports. Code of Conduct for Free and Fair Election; Determinants of Voting Behaviour.	09
3	**Issues of Challenges of Elections in India** Election Commission of India, Electoral Reforms, Psephology in India. NOTA, EVMs, VVPAT, Booth Capturing and Rigging. Media and Elections: Pre-Poll, Post Poll Surveys and Result analyses	09

References
  1. Election Laws In India Paperback – 1 January 2020, By Kuber Mahajan
  2. Elections In India Nehru TO Vajpayee, Arun Kumar
  3. How India Votes-Election Laws, Practice And Procedure By V S Rama Devi And S K Mendiratta, Lexis Nexis,2017
  4. When India Votes: The Dynamics Of Successful Election Campaigning Paperback – 20 March 2019, By 'Dr Samir Kapur; Jaishri Jethwaney.		

1. The Verdict: Decoding India's Elections Hardcover – 14 March 2019. By Prannoy Roy (Author), Dorab R. Sopariwala.
2. Andrew,Chadwick. (2013)."The Hybrid Media System: Politics and Power". Oxford University Press.
3. Brian,McNair. (2007). "An Introduction to Political Communication". Rutledge.
4. Chopra, Shaili. (2014). "The Big Connect: Politics in the Age of Social Media". Random House India.
5. Lal, Ankit. (2017). "India Social: How Social Media is Leading the Charge and Changing the Country". Hachette.
6. Press.Padhiyar,Raj. (2019). "Social Media and Politics in India".Educreation Publishing.
   .

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
GEC2: Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka

Course Title: Planning and Development of Karnataka	Course code: 21POL4G2CL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

Course Outcomes (COs):
1. Understand the meaning of elections and electorate
2. The main objective of the course is to understand the Significance of the act of voting, meaning of elections and electorate.
3. Trace the evolution of election in India and Understand the importance of Election Commission of India.
4. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding the Pre-requisites of Elections, Voting Behaviour in India
5. To deepen the theoretical and experiential understanding of concepts, strategies of voting behaviour in India.

At the end of the course, students will be able to
1. Will recognize the roles that Election commission plays in creating awareness of Elections.
2. The course will utilize Election campaign skills for and evaluation of Voters behaviour.

GEC 2: Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Kalayana Karnataka – Etymology, Political Rule of the Nizams and deposition. Annexation and Separate status.** **371(J) Special provisions and Constitutional Status.**	10
2	Regional Disparities and Development Boards-Nature and Scope. Hyderbad Karnataka Area Development Board (Kalayana Karnataka Board)-Structure, Organisation, Members and functions. Finance Allocation and Budget of the Board, Annual Reports and Analysis.	09
3	Regional Disparities and Imbalance-Nature and Developments Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa, Committee Reports and Recommendations. Post Recommendations of Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa, Committee Report and Developments.	09

References
1. K.V. Sundaram: Urban and Regional Planning in India, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi
2. The Cambridge Economic History of India, Volume I and II. General Editors: Dharma Kumar and Tapan Ray Chaudhuri, Orient Longman, Third Edition, 1991.
3. Bhatia, B. K., & Rai, S. C. (2004). Evaluation of Socio-Economic Development in SmallAreas. Project Report New Delhi: Planning Commission, Government of India.
4. Das, A. (1999). Socio- Economic Development in India: A Regional Analysis. Development and Society , 28 (2), 313-345.
5. Majumder, A., Mazumdar, K., & Chakrabarti, S. (1995). Patterns of inter and intra Regional Inequality: A Socio-economic Approach. Social Indicators Research, 34(3), 325–338.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
SEC 3: Political Leadership Training

Course Title: Political Leadership Training	Course code: 21POL4S3LT
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1:30
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):
1. Understand the meaning and components of Political Leadership.
2. Acquire knowledge about the determinants of Political Behaviour and Leadership.
3. Comprehend the styles and skills of Political Leadership.
4. Describe the nature and channels of Political Communication.
5. Contrast the Political Leadership in the contemporary times

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. To provide glimpses of Politics, Management, Leadership and Governance through Classroom study.
2. To expand understanding of various subjects by field visits, internship and research.

SEC 3: Political Leadership Training

Unit	Description	Hours
1	**Introduction:** Meaning Nature and Characteristics of Leadership Principles and Types of Leadership Theories of Political Leadership Skills and Personality Development Mass Media, NGOs and Civil Society Initiatives of Leadership Leadership Management & Psychology. Power and Personality - Rural and Rural Relations	10
2	**Role of Leadership in Policy Making**. Execution and Evolution - Values and Ethics in Political Leadership Plato's Philosopher King - Aristotle Leadership - Heroic Leadership - Democratic Leadership - Transformative Leadership Parliamentary Procedure Practice	09
3	**Political Leadership and Culture** Political Leadership : Characteristics, Styles and Skills Political Culture, Meaning and Components, Relationship between Political System and Political Culture Political Communication – Issues and Challenges	09
References	1. Robert Elgle Political Leadership: Macmillan Palgrane Publisher, 2011. 2. Barbara Kellerman, "Political Leadership A Source Book", Latin University of Pi H Sburgh Press, 2010. 3. Michel Foley "Political Leadership", London: Oxford University Press, 2013. 4. RamachandraGuha, India after Gandhi the History of the world largest Democracy, New Delhi: 2014.	

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV
Project: Research Project

Course Title: Research Project	Course code: 21POL4RP
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 project work is to benefit the students with the local knowledge of Socio-economic and Political situations with the intention of making them aware of the Research methods to be followed for the local problems.
2. In this regard the students are trained to acquaint the Research knowledge and methodology to be followed in their respective chosen topics.
3. However the Project work can enhance them to acquire the knowledge of basics of Research methodology and Computer application which is also a paper been thought to the students

Objectives of the Course

At the end of the course, students will be able to:
1. Define and apply key concepts of methods of research.
2. Compare and contrast the local issues and explore the historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of local inquiry.
3. Each student has to submit a dissertation on a topic that he/she has chosen in consultation with the faculty. Maximum of eight students should be assigned to a teaching faculty who takes up the responsibility of guiding the student throughout the dissertation work. Preferably the topic should be assigned in the first semester itself so that the student has enough time to read background material and collect the necessary data. The topic chosen for the dissertation should be from within the domain of political science. The dissertation should be followed by viva-voce.
4. The division of marks is as follows:
5. For writing the dissertation = 70 marks (Max.)
6. For performance in the Viva-voce = 30 marks (Max.)

General Guidelines:
A. **Nature of project work:** The student will have to identify an project work in economic and business enterprise that matches the student's area of specialization. Project work is a combination of In-plant study and a research project. Students are expected to study the functioning of an organization, identify a problem area and provide suggestions to overcome the problems. No two students of the PG-Department/College shall work on the same topic in the same organization. Students can take field based research in different sectors of the economy.
B. No two students of the department/college shall work **on the same problem in the same organization**.

C. Maximum of TWO [02] students of different college can work in the same organization with different topics.

D. Duration of project work: The project work shall be for a period of **ONE SEMESTER.** Students are expected to take up the preliminary work such as identifying the organization, finalization of topic and review of literature during the 3rd semester and start the Internship project work.

E. Guide: Internal guide of the project work is a full-time faculty member working in Political Science department of the VSKU/affiliated colleges where **Master of Arts in Political Science** program offered. **External guide** is from the economic/business organization where the student is carrying out his/her project work. Internal guide is expected to be in continuous interaction with external guide during the course of the work. The student must get the contact details of external guide and ensure both the external guide and internal guide in network.

F. Schedule to be followed before commencement of Internship [During III semester of the Master of Arts in Political Science Program]

Activity	Time-line	Remarks
Identifying the Organization and Problem Identification	First two weeks	Student individually identifies an organization and identifies problem for his/her study, according to his/her interest
Problem Statement	3rd week	His/her interests discussed with guide.
Research design	4th week	Discussion with internal guide to decide on suitable design for the research
Synopsis preparation	5th and 6th week	Preparation of synopsis* incorporating the Objectives
Presentation of synopsis	7th and 8th week	The student will present Synopsis with the detailed execution plan to the internship committee** who will review and may a) approve, b) approve with modification or c) reject for fresh synopsis.
Approval status	9th and 10th week	The approval status is submitted to Chairman, Post Graduate Department of **Political Science** who will officially give concurrence for execution of the internship.

Structure of Synopsis

Synopsis is a 3-5 pages hard copy document and to be submitted to the Chairman with the signatures of Internal Guide and the Student.

Page	Content
Page 1	Title Contact addresses of student -with details of internal Guide
Page 2	Introduction with objectives, Review of articles/literature about the topic with source of information Expected results (300 words).
Page 3	Time-Activity Chart
**Composition of the Internship Committee in the department 1. Chairman 2. Domain Expert 3. Internal Guide	

Schedule to be followed during Project Work [In IV semester]

Activity	Time-line	Remarks
Understanding structure, culture and functioning of the organization.	20 Days	Student should understand products /services and problems of the organization.
Preparation of research instrument for data collection	30 Days	Discussion with the guide for finalization of research instrument in his/her domain and submit the same to the guide. (First presentation to Internship Committee)
Data collection and processing	30 Days	Data collected to be edited, coded, tabulated and present for analysis with the guide's suggestions.(Second presentation to Internship Committee)
Analysis and finalization of report	25 Days	Students must use appropriate and latest statistical tools and techniques for analyzing the data (It is **mandatory** to use latest statistical packages whose results should be shown in the report) (Third presentation to Internship Committee)
Submission of report	15 Days	Final report should be submitted to the university before two weeks of the commencement of theory examination.

G. **Format of the Internship report:**

   a. **The report shall be prepared using a MS Word** processor with Times New Roman font sized 12, on a page layout of A4 size with 1" margin on all three sides and left with 1.5", double line spacing and only front side print, [no back-to-back print]. The report may not exceed 85 pages.

H. **Submission of report:**

   a) Students should submit the report in Hard bound "**Navy Blue**" color with Golden Embossing or screen-printing.

   b) Students should also submit the report in electronic form [CD].

   c) Only, in PDF file to the department and colleges where **Master of Arts in Political Science** program offered. Colleges in turn shall submit all the reports and CDs of their students along with a consolidated master list with university registration number], Name of the student, and Title of the report to the Chairman, PG-Department of **Political Science**, VSKUB before the commencement of the theory examinations.

I. **Publication of research findings:**

   a) Students expected to present their research findings in seminars/conferences/technical events/fests or publish their research work in journals in association with their internal guide of the department with VSKU Bellary affiliation as a tag. Appropriate Weightage should be given to this in the internal evaluation of the project report.

J. **Evaluation:**

   a) The project report of a candidate shall be assessed for maximum of 100 marks [consisting of 70 marks for report evaluation by the internal and external guide and 30 marks for viva-voce examination.

b) There shall be double valuation; one by internal guide and second by external guide for a maximum of SEVENTY (70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in **Political Science**.

c) **Internal Evaluation:** The internal guide shall evaluate the report for a maximum of SEVENTY (70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in **Political Science**.

d) **External Evaluation:** An associate professor or professor level faculty member of other university shall do external evaluation for maximum of SEVENTY (70) marks.

e) The average of internal and external shall be arrived to award final marks for a maximum of SEVENTY (70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in **Political Science**.

f) **Viva-voce/Presentation:** A viva-voce examination will be conducted for thirty [30] marks at the PG-Department of **Political Science**, VSKU, Bellary and each student is expected to give a presentation of his/her work.

g) The Chairman of the department and an expert appointed by the BOE chairman shall conduct the viva-voce examination.

h) The Candidate who fails to attend and/or fulfill the requirements of the course shall not be eligible and he/she shall re-register for the course when offered.

Evaluation by Internal Guide for 70 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	First presentation*	07
2	Second presentation*	07
3	Third presentation*	07
4	Introduction and Methodology	10
5	Industry and Company profile/Profile of the study area	07
6	Theoretical Background of the Study	07
7	Data Analysis and interpretation	15
8	Summary of Findings, suggestions and Conclusion	10
Total		70

Evaluation by an External Faculty for 70 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Introduction and Methodology	15
2	Industry and Company profile/ Profile of the study area	10
3	Theoretical Background of the Study	15
4	Data Analysis and interpretation	15
5	Summary of Findings, suggestions and Conclusion	15
Total		70
* Candidate shall submit the presentation reports to the department and should bring the same on the day of Viva-Voce examination.		

Viva-voce by Chairman and an Expert Drawn from Other University for 60 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Presentation Skills	05
2	Communication Skills	05
3	Subject Knowledge	05
4	Objective of the study/Methodology	05
5	Analysis using Statistical tools and Statistical Packages	05
6	Findings and appropriate suggestions	05
	Total	30

Viva-voce by Chairman and an Expert Drawn from Other University for 60 Marks

Project Report on
(Title of the Report in Capital Letters with inverted commas)

BY
(Student Name)
(USN)

Submitted to
VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY, BELLARY
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
Master of Arts in Political Science

Under the guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE
(Name)
(Designation)

Post-Graduate Department of Political Science,
Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University,
Jnana Sagara Campus, Vinayaka Nagar, Cantonment, Bellary-583 104

2016-2017

D E C L A R A T I O N

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the Project Report entitled "-------------------------------
--------------------------------" written and submitted by me to Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Award of Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science under the guidance of _____ is my original work and the conclusions drawn therein are based on the material collected by myself.

Place: Bellary   Signature
Date: (Name Research Student)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report entitled "--
-----------------------" which is being submitted herewith for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science of Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary is the result of the original research work completed by Mr. _____ bearing URN (xxxx), under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief the work embodied in this Project Report has not formed earlier the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Signature of Research Guide

Signature of the HOD in Case of affiliated College
Place:
Date:
Signature of the Chairman/Principal
Place: Bellary
Date:

COMPANY CERTIFICATE:

This certificate is to be obtained on original letterhead of the company by the project student where he/she carried out project work. For example

CERTIFICATE or TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr. Pruthviraj B. B.** has worked in the finance department from 7th May 2012 to 7th July 2012 in our organization. During this period, he successfully completed the work assigned to him. He has been sincere, hardworking and punctual in his work. I wish good and prospers carrier for his future.

Signature

[Name of the Person}

Designation with Office Seal

Note: The above-cited content certificate is to be obtained on original letterhead of the company by the project student where he/she carried out project work.

F. CONTENT PAGE

CONTENTS

G. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A page for Acknowledgment

Here the students can acknowledge for the people who are concern to the work and project. For example:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this opportunity as privilege to express my deep sense of gratitude to my research guide Dr./Shri _____, [**Designation], Post-Graduate Department of Political Science, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary** for his continuous encouragement, invaluable guidance and help for completing the present research work.

I am deeply indebted to Dr._____, Chairman/HOD/Principal, **Post-Graduate Department of Political Science,Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary or College** for being a source of inspiration to me and I am indebted to him for initiating me in the field of research.

I am deeply grateful to all authorities of the **Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary** without their help completion of the project was highly impossible.

I take this opportunity as privilege to articulate my deep sense of gratefulness to the Managing Director, and the staff of the ------------------ of Company for their timely help, positive encouragement and without their help completion of the project was highly impossible.

I wish to express a special thanks to all teaching and non-teaching staff members, the **Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary** for their forever support. Their encouragement and valuable guidance are gratefully acknowledged. I would like to acknowledge my all my family members, relatives and friends for their help and encouragement.

Place: Bellary

Date: **Name of the Student**

H. LIST OF TABLES

A PAGE FOR LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES		
Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No
Table No. 1.1		
Table No. 1.2		
Table No. 2.1		
Table No. 2.2		
Table No. 3.1		
Table No. 3.2		
Table No. 4.1		
Table No. 4.2		
Table No. 5.1		
Table No. 5.2		

<p align="center">**A PAGE FOR LIST OF FIGURES**</p>

Figures may be more or less depending upon the figure in the each chapter

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

All the abbreviations used in the research project should be listed alphabetically here**.**

For example

ACCSs	:	Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies
AMUL	:	Anand Milk Union Limited
DSO	:	District statistical Office
EEC	:	European Economic Community
FYPs	:	Five-Year Plans
GATT	:	General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
GOI	:	Government of India
ICA	:	International Co-operative Alliance
IDA	:	International Development Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

This page should consist of the executive summary of research project carried out by the project student/researcher.

CBCS Question Paper Pattern for PG Semester End Examination with Effect from the AY 2021-22

Disciplines Specific Core (DSC) and Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)

Paper Code: **Paper Title:**

Time: 3 Hours   **Max. Marks: 70**

Note: Answer any FIVE of the following questions with Question No. 1 (Q1) Compulsory, each Question carries equal marks.

Q1.   14 Marks

Q2.   14 Marks

Q3.   14 Marks

Q4.   14 Marks

Q5.   14 Marks

Note: Question No.1 to 5, *one question from each unit* i.e. (Unit I, Unit II, ….). The Questions may be a whole or it may consists of sub questions such as a,b, c etc…

Q6.   14 Marks
Note :Question No.6, *shall be from Unit II and III,* the Question may be a whole or it may consists of sub questions such as a,b, c etc…

Q7.   14 Marks
Note: Question No.7*, shall be from Unit IV and V,*the Question may be a whole or it may consists of sub questions such as a,b, c etc…

Q8.   14 Marks
Note: Question No-8 shall be from *Unit II, Unit III , Unit IV and Unit V*. The question shall have the following sub questions and weightage. i.e a – 05 marks, b – 05 marks, c – 04 marks.

****

Skill Enhancement Courses (SECs)

Paper Code: **Paper Title:**

Time: 1 Hours   **Max.**

Marks: 30

There shall be Theory examinations of Multiple Choice Based Questions [MCQs] with Question Paper set of A, B, C and D Series at the end of each semester for SECs for the duration of One hour (First Fifteen Minutes for the Preparation of OMR and remaining Forty-Five Minutes for Answering thirty Questions). The Answer Paper is of OMR (Optical Mark Reader) Sheet.

****