

VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies in Political Science

Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Bellary -583105



New CBCS Syllabus

for

MASTER OF ARTS

With effect from 2024-2025

VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I Semester as per Choice Based Credit

System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programs

MA-Department of Studies in Political Science

Without Practical

I-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		
FIRST	DSC1	24MPOL1C1L	Modern Indian Political Thought	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2	24MPOL1C2L	Contemporary Debates in Political Theory	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3	24MPOL1C3L	Comparative Government and Politics	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4	24MPOL1C4L	International Relations and Organizations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5	24MPOL1C5L	Administrative Machinery in Local Governance	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC1	24MPOL1S1L	Public Speaking Skills and Political Orator	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
	DSC4T1	24MPOL1C1T	International Relations and Organizations'	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for I Semester						600				24	

II-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		
SECO ND	DSC6	24MPOL2C6L	Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7	24MPOL2C7L	Indian Government and Politics	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8	24MPOL2C8L	Civil Society and Democracy in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9	24MPOL2C9L	Emerging New World Order	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC10	24POL2C10L	Development Administration In India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC2	24MPOL2S2L	Psephology and Election Data analysis	20	30	50	2			2	1
	DSC9T2	24MPOL2C2T	Emerging New World Order	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for II Semester						600				24	

III-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		
THIRD	DSC11	24POL3C11L	Contemporary Political Ideologies	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	24POL3C12L	National and Regional Politics in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	24POL3C13L	Public Policy in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	24POL3E1AL	Federalism in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		24POL3E1BL	Public Administration in India								
		24POL3E1CL	Social Movements in India								
	DSE2	24POL3E2AL	Coalition Governments in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		24POL3E2BL	Rural Local Governance								
		24POL3E2CL	India and UNO								
	GEC1	24POL3G1AL	Gender Politics	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
		24POL3G1BL	Civil Services in India								
		24POL3G1CL	Good Governance and Service Delivery								
DSC13 T3	24POL3C13T	Public Policy in India	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	-	
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

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	24POL4C14L	Identity Politics in India	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	24POL4C15L	Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	24POL4E3AL	Issues in Central State Relations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		24POL4E3BL	Administrative Reforms in India								
		24POL4E3CL	Secularism in India								
	DSE4	24POL4E4AL	Coalition Governments in Karnataka	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
		24POL4E4BL	Urban Governance in India								
		24POL4E4CL	Foreign Policy of India								
	GEC2	24POL4G2AL	E-Governance	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
		24POL4G2BL	Election survey and Media								
		24POL4G2CL	Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka								
	SEC-3	24POL4S3LT	Political Leadership Training	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
Project	24MAPOL4RP	Research Project	30	70	100	-	-	4	4	-	
Total Marks for IV Semester						600				24	

(I-IV semester)- Total Marks: 2400 and Total credits: 96

Note: Course = paper; L= Lecture; T= Tutorial; P=Practical; DSC= Discipline Specific Core Course; DSE= Discipline Specific Elective; SEC= Skill Enhancement Course; GEC1 = General Elective Course to be taken from within Faculty from other department, GEC2= General Elective Course to be taken outside Faculty.

A credit is a unit of study of a fixed duration. For the purpose of computation of workload as per UGC norms the following is mechanism be adopted in the university: One credit (01) = One Theory Lecture (L) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One Tutorial (T) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One practical (P) period of two hours.

A Tutorial is supplementary practice to any teaching –learning process that may consist of participatory discussion/self-study, desk work, seminar presentations by students and such other novel methods that help a student to absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in the Lecture Sessions/ Class, Seminars, Case study, Discussion Session etc.

Subject Code Description:

24 – Year of Establishment

KAN – Program Code (here it is Kannada)

1/2/3/4 – Semester

C1/S1/G1/E1 – Course subject 1/SEC1/GEC1/DSE1

L –Lecture

T – Tutorial

P –Practical

R – Research Project

Department of Studies in Political Science

Attainment of Program Outcomes

The subject Political Science is not a new subject in the Indian Universities. Political science is that branch of the social sciences that studies the state, politics, and government. Political Science deals extensively with the analysis of political systems, the theoretical and practical applications to politics and the examination of political behaviour. Political science is not a standalone field and it intersects many other branches like sociology, economics, history, anthropology, public policy among others. Political scientists are much sought after these days because of the changing

Landscape of politics across the world and since the society wants to understand how the political world works; they need someone to explain the nuances of the political economy. Any casual perusal of the newspapers and the television channels reveals that political scientists are at the forefront of debates and discussions for their knowledge and expertise.

The proposed programme - M. A. in Political Science - has the mission and objectives in relation to the teaching and learning in open and distance mode. In order to afford Quality Education for every one through distance learning mode need based academic programmes for livelihood and lifelong learning at post graduate level has been adopted. In order to set highest benchmark for quality and standards of

Indian open distance learning strategy introduction of this Programme has enormously been spread. The post graduate Programme in Political Science offered through ODL mode will have certain learning outcomes. The Department is dedicated to promote teaching and research in diverse fields of political science including Indian politics, comparative politics, international relations and human rights while maintaining the scholarship in some of the conventional fields like political theory and political philosophy. Presently, the department is offering Master's and Ph.D programmes in Political Science. The learning outcomes of the programmes are as follows:

- To develop comprehensive understanding of the subject by teaching both conventional and new areas of relevance in the domain of political theory and philosophy, Indian politics, comparative politics, public administration and international politics.
- To develop comprehensive and interdisciplinary knowledge by emphasizing inter-linkages between various political, economic and social issues and challenges.
- To generate socially-informed knowledge and cater to the educational upliftment of Marginalized communities through papers like Human Rights, Political Ideas in Modern India and Women and Politics in India.
- To develop theoretically rich and empirically grounded knowledge.

- To motivate and inform students about the opportunities and future prospects in the field.
- To develop the overall personality of students and prepare them to compete and succeed in their endeavours.
- To provide a progressive, healthy and vibrant environment to its students as well as teachers for the purpose of developing a department known for its academic and intellectual pursuit.
- To inculcate the values of tolerance, progressiveness and fraternity that contributes towards the making of a healthy and prosperous society.
- An M.A Dissertation and its viva-voce were also introduced in 2024 to train the students in writing research papers.

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC 1: Modern Indian Political Thought

Course Title: Modern Indian Political Thought	Course code: 24MPOL1C1L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Objectives:

1. It emphasizes on the distinctive contribution of Indian thinkers to political theorizing and the relative autonomy of Indian political thought
2. The course offers different traditions of modern political philosophy with a view to creating analytical skills in students.
3. The Course helps the students in understanding various concepts, theories, categories and ideologies in the contemporary period.
4. The course is one of the fascinating areas of scholarly debates and discussions in contemporary India. It also signifies a shift away from excessive reliance upon Eurocentric views, methods and concepts to study and interpret Indian society and its politics.
5. The major objective of this course is to introduce the students to some of the key modern Indian thinkers and their ideas which helped in shaping the society and politics of modern India.

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. The course gives an introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought processes and Theory making in the Indian scenario.
2. The Course emphasizes over the Indian Political thinkers in the modern perspectives including Nationalists and Socialists.
3. This course introduces the student to the richness and variations in the political perceptions of Indian Thinkers including the communists.
4. The Course provides a foundation to students of Political Science in familiarizing themselves to the Thought & Theory of Indian Philosophy.
5. The ultimate aim of the Course is make the students to understand the Social Justice and Modernity.

DSC 1: Modern Indian Political Thought

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Nationalism in India	11 Hours
	Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Swaraj and Nationalism. Dadabhai Noaraji - Drain Theory and Poverty. Swami Vivekananda – Concept of Hinduism and Spiritual Nationalism. Recent Trends of Nationalism in India.	
Module II	Islamic Pragmatism	12 Hours

	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan – Philosophy Islamic Pragmatism and Renaissance. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Indian Independence Movement and Education. Muhammad Ali Jinnah - National Movement and Political Ideas.	
Module III	Philosophy of Communists and Socialists	10 Hours
	M.N.Roy - Communism and Humanism Ram Manohar Lohia - Socialistic Pattern and State Jaya Prakash Narayan – Total Revolution, Socialism and Sarvodaya	
Module IV	Ideas on Social Justice	12 Hours
	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar - Social Justice and Constitutional Democracy. Jyothirao Govindrao Phule - Caste System and Women's Emancipation Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy- Self-Respect Movement and Nationalism	
Module V	State and Modernity	11 Hours
	Mahatma Gandhi - Non-Violent Resistance, Sathyagraha and Sarvodaya Jawaharlal Nehru – Nationalism and Architect of Modern India. Subhash Chandra Bose - Extreme Nationalism and Patriotism.	

Suggested Readings

1. Alam.J, India: Living with Modernity, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1999. Mehtha V.R and Thomas Pantham (Ed).Political Ideas in Modern India, Sage, Delhi, 06.
2. Gandhi. M.K, Hind Swaraj or Home Rule, Novjivan press, Ahemadabad, 1946.
3. Chandra, Bipin, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, Orient Longman, Delhi 1979.
4. Frankel Francine, Zoya Hassan, Rajiv Bargava and Balveer Arora (Eds) Transforming Indian: social and Political Dynamics of Democracy, Oxford University Press, Delhi 2000.
5. Green field Liah, Nationalism: five Roads to Modernity, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass 1982.
6. Ambedkar .B.R, Writing and Speeches, Vols-1, 11, 111, IV and V, Education Department Govt of Maharastra, Mumbai
- 7, Appadorai.A, Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century from Netaji to Nehru, OUP 1971.
8. Brown.D.M., (edt) The White Umbrella: Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhiji, Bombay, Jaico 1970.
9. Dllamayr, F.R and Devy, G.N. (EDT), between tradition and modernity: India's search for identity, London. Sage, 1998.
10. Doctor, Adhi, H, Political thinkers of Modern India, New Delhi, Mittal 1997.
11. Mehta V.R, Modern Indian Thought, Bombay, Asia, 1964.
12. Naravane .V.S. Modern Indian Thought, Bombay, Asia, 1964

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC 2: Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

Course Title: Contemporary Debates in Political Theory	Course code: 24MPOL1C2L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Objectives:

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. This course aims at analysing fundamental topics of Classical, Modern and Contemporary political theory from 2nd World War period.
3. The course will look into the issues of various debates in the contemporary period such as the Post Modernism and Multiculturalism.
4. The Course also enhances to understand the concepts such as socialism, utilitarianism, libertarianism and feminism.
5. Students are expected to actively participate in class debates and share their personal research and analysis on topics such as Political Obligation, Consent, Idealists, and Marxian.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. The ability to outline the argumentative structure of current debates within political theory and philosophy.
2. The ability to contextualize such a debate both historically in the development of the discipline, and ontologically in schools of thought within philosophy and politics.
3. The ability to assess the strengths and weakness of a debate (the argumentative lacunae and innovative qualities), to identify needs and opportunities for fruitful and relevant research and indicate realistic limits for future debates.
4. It helps to understand the fundamental aspects of contemporary political discourses, particularly 'feminism', 'multiculturalism', 'post-modernism', development, identity and difference.
5. It paves the Way to articulate their own positions in a clear, coherent and logical manner concerning the theories and concepts covered in this course.

DSC 2: Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Political Theory	11Hours
	Meaning and Evolution (Classical, Modern and Contemporary) Political Theory. Debate on the Decline and resurgence of Political Theory in the post 2 nd World War period.	

Module II	Feminism	12 Hours
	Meaning, Nature and Significance impact of Feminism Movements, Evolution and Types of Feminism. Feminism in India – Recent Trends in Feminist Movements - Issues, Challenges and future prospects.	
Module III	Post -Colonialism	10 Hours
	Meaning, Nature, Significance and Impact of Colonialism, Imperialism, Decolonization, Post- Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism	
Module IV	Postmodernism	11Hours
	Emergence of Post Modernism in the 20 th century. Characteristics, Significance and Impact of Post Modernism. Modernism and Postmodernism politics. Recent Trends in Postmodernism.	
Module V	Multiculturalism	12 Hours
	Multiculturalism as a challenge to traditional liberalism Multicultural Politics: Identity Politics, Political and Social Movements, Impact of Multiculturalism on the oppressed groups. Multiculturalism in Asian Context.	

Suggested Readings

1. Ahmed. V. 1992. Theory: Classes, Nations Literatures. London: Verso.
2. Arendt. H. 1963. On Revolution, New York: Viking.
3. Ashcroft. B. 1995. The Post-Colonial Studies Reader. London: Rout ledge.
4. Bryson. V. 1992. Feminist political Theory. London: Macmillan.
5. Christopher Butler. 2002. Postmodernism: A very Short Introduction. Oxford: OUP.
6. Christopher Norris. 1993. The Truth about Postmodernism. New Jersey: WileyBlackwell.
7. Connolly. W. 1991. Identity/Difference: Democratic Negotiations. NY: Cornell University Press.
8. Edward Said. 1978. Orientalism. Pantheon Books. New York.
9. Elshtain. J. B. 1981. Public Man, Private Man: women in Social and Political Thought. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
10. Fanon. F. 1967. Black skin, white Masks, translated by C. L. Markham, New York: Grove press.
11. Jean Francis Lyotard. 1979. The Postmodern Condition- A report on Knowledge. Parris: Minuit. 29
12. Kymlicka, Will. 2002. Contemporary Political Philosophy. London: Oxford University Press.
13. Leela Gandhi. 1998. Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction. Allen and Unwin.
14. Parekh, Bikhu. 2000. Rethinking Multiculturalism. Palgrave MacMillan Ltd.
15. Perry Anderson. 1998. The Origins of Post modernity. London: Verso.
16. S.de Beaver. 1953. The Second sex, London: Cape.

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC 3: Comparative Government and Politics

Course Title: Comparative Government and Politics	Course code: 24MPOL1C3L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Objectives:

1. This course expects students to understand comparisons in the context of concrete processes of politics in the various nation states.
2. This course will allow students to compare the governmental structure with the other nations.
3. The object of this course is to introduce students to the political institutions and processes of the various countries in a comparative context.
4. The Course enables the students to understand the political structure and process of institutional setup.
5. Finally the course makes the students to understand the critical approaches to study the politics and process at various levels among the nations.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Gain useful knowledge about the institutions, processes, and Constitutions of various countries in a comparative context.
2. Define and apply key concepts in comparative politics, including but not limited to nation-states, political regimes, political identity and politics,
3. Explain and evaluate the importance of specific historical events in the context of the political and economic development of the countries studied
4. Compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course, paying particular attention to historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of governance in a variety of countries.
5. The ability to analyse beliefs about the institutions and forces shaping the political systems of several countries.

DSC 3: Comparative Government and Politics

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Approaches to Comparative Politics	10Hours
	Meaning, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Comparative Politics. Traditional Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics Modern Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics	
Module II	Constitutional Developments	10Hours
	Meaning ,Nature and Importance of Constitutionalism (Western and Non-Western), Meaning and Nature of Constitutional Government Evolution and Classification of Constitutions.	
Module III	Comparative Political Structure	12 Hours
	Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in China, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal.	
Module IV	Political Dynamics	12 Hours
	Political Parties and Pressure Groups in China, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal.	
Module V	Electoral System	12 Hours
	Electoral Systems in China, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal	

Suggested Readings

1. Rod Hague Martin, Comparative Government and Politics, 2001.
2. Howard J. Wiarda, Esther M. Skelly, Comparative Politics – Approaches and Issues, Rowman and Littlefield, 2007.
3. Larry Alexander, Constitutionalism – Philosophical Foundations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.
4. Mackerra, C. et.al. (eds.) (2001) Dictionary of the Politics of the People’s Republic of China.
5. London: Routledge
6. G. Almond et.al, Comparative Politics Today: A World View (Haper Collins, 2000).
7. J. Blond, An Introduction to Comparative Government (Weidens & Nicholson, 1980).
8. H. Finer, Theory and Practice of Modern Government (Methune, 1969).
9. V.N. Khanna, Comparative Study of the Government and Politics (R.C. Chand, 2004).
10. I. Debryshree, Politics in China (Chambers, 1991).
11. A. Heywood, Parties and Party System in Politics (Palgrave, 2002).
12. M. Kamrava, Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework of Analysis (Routledge, 2003).
13. Hugh G. Thorburn, Party Politics in Canada, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1985.

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC 4: International Relations and Organizations

Course Title: International Relations and Organizations	Course code: 24MPOL1C4L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Objectives:

1. The object of this course is to provide students the background and conceptual tools they need to understand contemporary international relations.
2. The aim of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as practical understanding of international organizations and the international governance.
3. It orients the students to understand how International Organizations came about and the critical evaluation of their roles in International Politics
4. The objective is make students understand the major theories of international relations and debates on the role and effect of international institutions.
5. *To analyse and explain contemporary international phenomena*, including identifying and assessing the positions and interests of key international subjects, drawing on theoretical insights from more than one discipline;

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

1. Develop critical and independent thought on the contemporary trends of international politics and understand the meaning, nature and origin of International Organisations.
2. Understand a wide range of issues involved in the study of international relations including the workings of the state system, the causes of international conflict and violence, and international economic relations.
3. Explain global politics using an historical approach which allows students to understand continuity as well as change.
4. Discuss various theories of international governance and regional integration.
5. Discuss the United Nations' effectiveness with respect to addressing global issues such as armed conflict, human rights and environmental crises and examine arms control Agreements.

DSC 4: International Relations and Organizations

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	International Relations- Introduction	12Hours
	Evolution, Growth and Importance International Relations. Approaches to the study of International Relations: Idealist (Woodrow Wilson) and Realist (H.J. Morgenthau) approaches. State and Non-State Actors in International Relations.	
Module II	Major Theories of International Relations	10Hours
	Systems Theory, Bargaining Theory, Decision making and Game Theories, Feminist, Marxism and Neo Marxism Perspectives of International Relations	

Module III	International Organizations and Global Order	11 Hours
	Role of International Organizations' in International Peace and Security, Cold war, Post Cold War and International Order. Power Politics: Balance of Power, Geopolitics, Bipolarity, Unipolarity, Multipolarity.	
Module IV	International Organizations and Global Governance	12 Hours
	Global Civil Society and International Non-Governmental Organization. The UN in action: Peace and Security, Human Rights, Development, Ideas, Reforming the UN. Regional and Sub-regional Organizations.	
Module V	International Peace and Treaties	11 Hours
	Disarmament and Arms Control, Dangers of Arms Race, PTBT, N.P.T, CTBT, and UN specialized agencies. Dependency and Self Reliance theory, South-South and North-South Dialogue, UNCTAD, NEO.	

Suggested Readings

1. Inis L. Claudy Jr., —International Organisation: The process and the institutions, International encyclopaedia of social sciences, Vol. 8, London, Macmillan , 1964, pp. 33-40.
2. Inis L. Claudy Jr., —Swords into plowshares: The problem and progress of International Relations, 4th edn., New York: Random House 1971, pp.3-17.
3. Clive, Archer, —Theories of International Organisation in Bhupinder S. Chimmi and Sidharth Malavarapu (eds.), International Relations: Perspective for the Global South, Delhi: Pearson, 2012, pp. 358-72.
4. David M. Malone, —Security Council in Thomas Weiss and Sam Dawss eds .
5. The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations (Oxford University Press, 2007, pp.117-35.
6. Timothy Dunne and Steve Smith, eds., International Relations Theories: Discipline and
7. Diversity, Oxford University Press, 2007.
8. Scott Burchill, Andre Linklater and Terry Nardin, eds., Theories of International Relations, 4th Edition, Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, 2009.
9. Robert Art and Robert Jervis, eds., International Politics: Enduring Concepts and
10. Contemporary Issues, 9th Edition, Pearson-Longman Publishers, 2009.
11. Trevor C. Salmon and Mark Imber, eds., Issues in International Relations, Routledge Publishers, 2008.
12. John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to
13. International Relations. London: OUP, 2008.
14. Margaret Karns and Karen Mingst, eds., International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2009.
15. P. M. Kamat and K. D. Mathur, Conduct of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: South Asia Books, 1996.
16. C. Raja Mohan, Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2005.
17. J. N. Dixit, Indian Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing, 2001.
18. Anjali Ghosh, tridib Chakrobroti, Anindyo Jyoti Majumdar and Shibashis Chatterjee, eds., India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Pearson, 2009

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC 5: Administrative Machinery in Local Governance

Course Title: Administrative Machinery in Local Governance	Course code: 24MPOL1C5L
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Objectives:

1. The course has been designed to provide the students a broad overview of local government in India in a comparative perspective
2. Students will understand the importance and need for a local government. Define local government and assess its need in a governing system.
3. Appreciate the evolution of local government in India.
4. Identify the objectives, functions and sources of income for local governments in rural and urban areas.
5. To understand the Local Self Government is the study of Panchayath Raj systems in detail and the Local Politics and Duties.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

1. Students will be able to understand that decentralization of power is important at all levels for effective governance.
2. Understand that local Government is the closest form of government for its citizens that will help address local issues.
3. Build knowledge and understanding in tackling more advanced and specialized courses, and more widely to pursue independent, self-directed and critical learning.
4. To understand the conception of local government, its significance and relevance in a democratic system.
5. To evaluate the advantages and disadvantages, similarities and dissimilarities of the models of local government and strive for realizing Good Governance at the Grass root.

DSC 5: Administrative Machinery in Local Governance

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Local Governance	12Hours
	Meaning, Nature, Significance and Evolution of Local Governance in India 73 rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993	
Module II	Panchayat Governance	12 Hours
	Gram Sabha & Gram Panchayat: Structure, Functions and Role Panchayat Samiti (Taluka) : Structure, Functions and Role Zilla Parishad: Structure, Functions and Role	

Module III	Urban Governance	11 Hours
	Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayats, Notified Areas, Cantonment Boards, Township, Port Trust, Special Purpose Agency: Structure, Composition, Functions and Role.	
Module IV	Recent Trends in Local Governance	10 Hours
	Issues and Challenges of Rural and Urban Governance, Weak Executive System, Relationship between elected representatives and Bureaucrats, Civil society and Local Governance.	
Module V	Financial Administration of Local Governance	11Hours
	Central and State Finance Commission: Composition, Functions and Role Sources of Finance in Rural and Urban Local Bodies District Planning Committee and Metropolitan Planning Committees	

Suggested Readings

1. Shakuntala Sharma, Grass Root Politics and Panchayat Raj, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1994.
2. George Mathew, Status of Panchayati Raj in the States of India, Concept, New Delhi, 1995.
3. George Mathew, Panchayati Raj – From Legislature to Movement, Concept, New Delhi, 1994.
4. Mukesh Sharma, Panchayati Raj System and Empowerment, Surabi, Rajasthan, 2002.
5. Thomas Isaac and Richard W. Fran, Local Democracy and Development, Left Word, New Delhi, 2002.
6. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Ed, Democratic Governance in India, Sage, New Delhi, 2008.
7. Sreevidya Kalaramadam, Gender, Governance and Empowerment in India, Routledge; 1st edition New Delhi, 12 December 2019.
8. Singh S Panchayats and Good Governance APH Publishing Coraporation, New Delhi, 2012.
9. E. Venkatesu, Democratic Decentralisation in India : Experiences, issues and challenges, Routledge; 1st edition New Delhi, 12 June 2019.
10. Prashant Kadam, Panchayatraj : Urban Local Self-Government and District Administration, McGraw Hill, First edition, New Delhi, 6 June 2019.
11. Gangadhar Jha, Fragile Urban Governance : Evolution, Decline and Empowerment of Local Self-Government in India, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 01, January 2018.
12. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Local Governance in India, Sage Publications India Private Limited , First edition, New Delhi, 27 October 2018.
13. Anil Kumar Vaddiraju, Urban Governance and Local Democracy in South India, Routledge; 1st edition New Delhi, 14 December 2020.

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

SEC 1: Public Speaking Skills and Political Oration

Course Title: Public Speaking Skills and Political Oration	Course code: 24MPOL1S1L
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 01
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

1. Course Objectives:

2. Demonstrate skills in researching, planning, organizing, rehearsing, and delivering a variety of speeches individually and/or in groups.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the foundation models of communication leading to effective and ethical communication based on audience and context.
4. Illustrate and appropriately employ verbal and nonverbal various modes of delivery in oral communication (e.g. manuscript, extemporaneous, impromptu, memorized).
5. Recognize and use principles of critical thinking, problem solving, and technical proficiency in gathering information for the development of oral presentations and argument.
6. Employ appropriate research and provide speeches with appropriate documentation.

Course Outcome:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

1. Will Recognize the roles that public speaking plays in civic awareness.
2. The course will utilize listening skills for analysis and evaluation of a speaker's message.
3. The students will participate in teamwork situations to foster interpersonal and collaboration skills.
4. This course expects students to understand comparisons in the context of concrete processes of politics in the various nation states.
5. Will try and understand their respective oratory competencies.

SEC 1: Public Speaking Skills and Political Oration

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Public Speaking- Introduction	10 Hours
Develop, interpret, and express ideas and information through written, oral and visual communication that is adapted to purpose, structure, audience, and medium. Critical Thinking Skills		
Module II	Communication Skills and Effective Speaking	09 Hours
Gather, analyze, synthesize, evaluate and apply information for the purposes of innovation, inquiry, and creative thinking and Personal Responsibility.		
Module III	Practicing Public Oration	09 Hours

Identify and apply ethical principles and practices to decision-making by connecting choices, actions and consequences, Social Responsibility (Civic and Cultural Awareness)

Suggested Readings

1. Collins, Philip. "The Art of Speeches and Presentations" (John Wiley & Sons, 2012).
2. Fairlie, Henry. "Oratory in Political Life," *History Today* (Jan 1960) 10#1 pp 3–13. A survey of political oratory in Great Britain from 1730 to 1960.
3. Flintoff, John-Paul. "A Modest Book About How To Make An Adequate Speech" (Short Books, 2021). excerpt
4. Gold, David, and Catherine L. Hobbs, eds. *Rhetoric, History, and Women's Oratorical Education: American Women Learn to Speak* (Routledge, 2013).
5. Heinrichs, Jay. "Thank You For Arguing" (Penguin, 2008).
6. Lucas, Stephen E. *The Art of Public Speaking* (13th ed. McGraw Hill, 2019).
7. Noonan, Peggy. "Simply Speaking" (Regan Books, 1998).
8. Parry-Giles, Shawn J., and J. Michael Hogan, eds. *The Handbook of Rhetoric and Public Address* (2010) excerpt
9. Sproule, J. Michael. "Inventing public speaking: Rhetoric and the speech book, 1730–1930." *Rhetoric & Public Affairs* 15.4 (2012): 563–608. excerpt
10. Turner, Kathleen J., Randall Osborn, et al. *Public speaking* (11th ed. Houghton Mifflin, 2017). excerpt
11. Dale Carnegie · Arthur R. Pell. *Public Speaking for Success*. 2006 Dale Carnegie. *Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business*. 2003 Dale Carnegie.
12. *How to Develop Self-Confidence & Influence People by Public Speaking*. New York: Pocket Books, 1926
13. Chris Anderson. *The Official TED Guide to Public Speaking*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, 2016.

**M. A Political Science
Semester - I**

DSC4T1: International Relations and Organizations

Course Title: International Relations and Organizations	Course code: 24MPOL1C1T
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 01
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Objectives:

1. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding of international organizations and the international Governance.
2. To deepen the theoretical and experiential understanding of concepts, strategies of International Relations
3. To encourage students to understand the regional organization in comparison with the world order.

Course Outcome:

After completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, nature and origin of International Organisations.
2. Discuss various theories of international governance and regional integration.
3. Discuss the United Nations' effectiveness with respect to addressing global issues and the role of International Organizations.

DSC4T1: International Relations and Organizations

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction	09 Hours
	Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of International Organization Historical Development of International Organization Theories of Regional Integration	
Module II	International Organizations	09 Hours
	League of Nations: Composition, Functions, Causes of Failure and Legacy United Nations: Evolution, Aims and Objectives, Organs and their Functions	
Module III	UN and its Specialized Agencies	10 Hours
	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Bank; and World Trade Organization (WTO) European Union (EU) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Brazil, Russia, India, china and South Africa (BRICS)	

Suggested Readings

1. Brian Frederking and Paul F. Diehl, eds., The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World, fifth edition (Lynne Rienner, 2015).
2. Margaret P. Karns, Karen A. Mingst, and Kendall W. Stiles, International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance, third edition (Lynne Rienner, 2015).
3. LeRoy Bennett, International Organisations: Principles and Issues (Prentice Hall Inc., 1998)
4. Kalpana Rajaram, ed., International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties (Spectrum Books, 2005).
5. F.S. Northedge, The League of Nations: Its Life and Times, 1920-1946 (Holmes, 1986).
6. Jean E. Krasno, ed., The United Nations (Lynne Rienner, 2004)
7. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, The Globalisation of World Politics (Oxford, 2011)
8. Jeffrey A. Frieden and David A. Lake, International Political Economy (Routledge, 2003)

**Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-II**

DSC6: Western Political Thought

Course Title: Western Political Thought	Course code: 24MPOL2C6L
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 deals with the classical and western political philosophical tradition.
2. It helps to understand how these thinkers explained and analysed their respective political thoughts with the position that they arrived.
3. By studying this course the student can theories the essence of Western Political thought.
4. The objective is to acquaint the students to the evolution of the history of Western political thought through different ages.
5. It aims at comprehension of rich and diverse area of political thought so as to facilitate in meaningful understanding of other areas of the discipline.

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

1. The Course provides a foundation to students of Political Science in familiarizing themselves to the Thought & Theory of Western Philosophy.
2. The ultimate aim of the Course is make the students to understand the Social Justice and Modernity in the Western scenario.

DSC6: Western Political Thought

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Social Contractualists: Thomas Hobbes –Human Nature and State of Nature, Social Contract, Liberalism. John Locke- State of Nature and Natural Rights, Individualism, Social Contract, Limited Government and Right to Revolt.	11
Module II	French Political Thought: Montesquieu- Laws and Government, Theory of separation of powers. Rousseau - Human Nature and State of Nature, Social Contract: General Will.	12
Module III	British Political Philosophy: Edmund Burke- Revolution Forms of Government, Democracy. Jeremy Bentham – Theory of Utilitarianism, Law, State and Government.	10
Module IV	German Political Philosophy: F. Hegel -Dialectic Materialism and Historicism, Ideal State. Karl Marx- Dialectic and Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Theory of Surplus Value.	12
Module V	American Philosophers: Thomas Jefferson- Democracy, Republicanism, and Individual Rights John Rawls-Theory of Justice, Principles of Social Justice, Veil of Ignorance.	11

References:

- 1 G.H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory, Oxford, New Delhi, 1973.
- 2 Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, Harcourt College Pub, 2001.
- 3 H.J. Laski, The Rise of European Liberalism, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1976.
- 4 John Bowle, Western Political Thought, Kegan Paul, London, 1970.
- 5 Bernstein, William. Modern Political Thought, Oxford and IBH, 1974.
- 6 Ernest Barker, Greek Political Theory, BI Publishers, Bombay, 1980.
- 7 Strauss, Leo and Cropsey, Joseph. *History of Political Philosophy*, Chicago, 1987.

Semester-II

DSC7: Indian Government and Politics

Course Title: Indian Government and Politics	Course code: 24MPOL2C7L
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 deals with concepts and dimensions of Indian Governmental process at the various stages in the Indian political a system.
2. This course aims at analysing fundamental topics of Post Independent India and the various issues related Party politics in the Indian political System.
3. The course will look into the issues of various debates in the contemporary period such as the Recognition and Autonomy.
4. The Course also enhances to understand the concepts such as Caste and Politics- Upper castes, Dalits and OBCs Politics of Women and Adivasis.
5. Students are expected to actively participate in class debates and share their personal research and analysis on topics such as changing structure of Party system and Leadership. Impact of Pressure Groups, Impact of Coalition Governments on State.

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 in schools of thought Indian Government and Politics.
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.

DSC7: Indian Government and Politics

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	State in Post-Independent India : Nehruvian Era, Welfare State, Populist Era, Emergency and De-institutionalization. Nature of State under Globalization and Liberalization.	11
Module II	Indian Party System and Electoral Politics : National and Regional Political Parties: Ideology and Social Bases from 'Single Party Dominance' to Coalition Politics, Electoral Process and Electoral Behavior.	12
Module III	Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender: The changing Class relations, Caste and Politics- Upper castes, Dalits and OBCs. Politics of Women and Adivasis.	10
Module IV	Demands for Recognition and Autonomy: Religious Communities and Secular Politics and Language, Regionalism and Ethnic Politics: Demands for greater autonomy and secession.	12
Module V	Emerging Issues: Changing structure of Party system and Leadership issues and Impact of Pressure Groups, Impact of Coalition Governments on States.	11

References:

1. Brass, Paul R., 1990, (2001 reprint), *The politics of India since Independence*. Cambridge University Press, Delhi.
2. Chatterjee, P. (ed), 1997, *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Corbridge, S. And Harriss, J., 2000,(2nd edn.), *Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nation*
4. DeSouza,P.R., Sridharan, E., Sudarshan, R. (eds.), 2006, *India's Political Parties*, Sage
5. Frankel, F.R. 2005, *India's Political Economy: 1947- 2004*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Hansen, T.B., 1999, *The Saffron Wave: Democracy and Hindu Nationalism in Modern India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Hasan, Zoya (ed.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
8. Hasan, Zoya and Sridharan, E. (eds.), 2002, *India's Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*. Permanent Black, Delhi.
9. Jaffrelot, Christophe, 2003, *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Low Castes in North*

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-II
DSC8: Civil Society and Democracy in India

Course Title: Civil Society and Democracy in India	Course code: 24MPOL2C8L
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 expects students to understand comparisons in the context of concrete processes of Civil Society and Democracy in India.
2. This course will allow students to compare the governmental structure with the Civil Society in India.
3. The object of this course is to introduce students to the Civil Society and Democracy in India processes of the various countries in a comparative context.
4. The Course enables the students to understand the political structure and process of institutional setup.
5. Finally the course makes the students to understand the critical approaches to study the politics and process at various levels among the nations.

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

1. Define and apply key concepts in comparative politics, including but not limited to nation-states, political regimes, political identity, and politics,
2. Compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course, paying particular attention to historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of Civil Society and Democracy in India.

DSC8: Civil Society and Democracy in India

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Civil society and the state: Civil Society: Meaning, Nature and Importance. Social Movements; Non-governmental organizations, Anti-Corruption movements Political reforms	11
Module II	Changing debates on Democratic Decentralization: During pre-colonial, colonial rule and national movement. Gandhi and Ambedkar controversy. Congress and non-Congress parties in deeping democracy. State, Civil Society and Market.	12
Module III	Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups, campaigns; Revolutions.	10
Module IV	Civil Society for Social Action: Right to Information and Citizen participation in administration - Public Interest Litigation. Judicial Activism- Civil Society and Good Governance - NGO's in Administration Democratic Struggles and New Social Movements – Information and Internal Accountability – Central Vigilance Commission, Central Information Commission; Initiatives by NGOs: Mazdoor Kissan Shakthi Sangathan, National Campaign for People's Right to Information.	12
Module V	Empowerment Strategies: Means of Inclusion and empowerment: (a) National Commissions for	11

References:

- 1) S Mahendra Dev, Inclusive Growth in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
- 2) Ghanashyam Shah, et. al., Untouchability in Rural India, Sage, New Delhi, 2007.
- 3) Noorjahan Bava (Ed.), Non-Governmental Organisations in Development – Theory and Practice, Kanishka, New Delhi, 1997.
- 4) P. Jagadish Gandhi (Ed.), Inclusive Growth in Globalized India - Challenges and Options, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2008.
- 5) Civicus, Civil Society at the Millennium, Kumarian Press, West Hartford, 2005.
- 6) Sukhadeo Thorat and Narendra Kumar, In Search of Inclusive Policy, Rawat, Jaipur, 2010.
- 7) Caroyrn M Elliot (Ed.), Civil Society and Democracy, Oxfard University Press, New Delhi, 2003.

**Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-II**

DSC9: Emerging New World Order

Course Title: Emerging New World Order	Course code: 24MPOL2C9L
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 object of this course is to provide students the background and conceptual tools they need to understand contemporary New World Order.
2. The aim of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as practical understanding of international relations in the new era.
3. This paper deals with practical aspects of International issues. It provides insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Post Cold War era. It also identifies some of the other new problem areas that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations.
4. The basic objective of this course is to enable the students to graduate from the basics of the discipline to a higher level of critical analysis of the issues involved in the study and research in International Relations in the new International order.
5. It orients the students to understand how International issues influence the International Politics.

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

1. Develop critical and independent thought on the contemporary trends of emerging world order.
2. Understand a wide range of issues involved in the study of international relations including the causes of international conflict and violence, and international economic relations.

DSC9: Emerging New World Order

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	World Order And The State of Global Affairs: The US decline - The rise of China - The EU at the crossroads. Rise of The BRICS' countries, Impact on Major International Issues. Regionalization of World Politics - APEC, TPP, NAFTA.	11
Module II	The Changing World Order: Rising Powers and International Institutions: The End of the Cold War - The New Cold War Era. The Collapse of the Soviet Union- bi-polar to unipolar, NATO and its changing Dynamics. The New Cold War between US and China.	12
Module III	Indo-Pacific System: The rise of China in the Indo-Pacific region. The issue balance of power in the South-China Sea. The Indo-Pacific as a new sub-system in international affairs.	10
Module IV	Declining Role of UN: The role of Security Council in maintaining international peace and security. The veto powers and the Powerful-5. New Aspirants of P-5 - issues and Challenges.	12
Module V	Emerging International Issues: India: The Asian Rising Power. India's Non-Aligned Approach. War and Peace in the Post-Arab Spring. Middle East and North Africa. Changing dynamics of Terrorism in the Middle East. Ukraine – Russia, and the ideological Crisis.	11

References:

1. F. J. Lechner and J. Boli (eds.) (2004) *The Globalization Reader*, 2nd Edition. Oxford: Blackwell.
2. D. Held, Mc Grew A. et al. (eds.) (1999) *Global Transformations Reader*. Politics, Economics and Culture, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
3. P. R. Viotti and M. V. Kauppi (2007) *International Relations and World Politics-Security, Economy, Identity*, Third Edition, Pearson Education, Delhi.
4. J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.) (2011) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Fourth Edition. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
5. J.A. Tickner (2008) *Gender in World Politics* in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relation*. 4th Edition. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
6. P. Taylor and A.J.R. Grom (eds.) (2000) *The United Nations at the Millennium*. Continuum, London.
7. J. Ravenhill (2008) *The Study of Global Political Economy in Ravenhill*, John (ed.) *Global Political Economy*. Second Edition. Oxford University Press, New York.
8. K. Sauvart (1981) *Group of 77: Evolution, Structure and Organisation*, Oceana Publications, New York.
9. P. S. Chasek, D. L. Downie and J. W. Brown (eds.) *Global Environmental Politics*, Fourth Edition. Boulder: Westview Press, Colorado.
10. J.M. Roberts (1999) *The Penguin History of the 20th Century*, Penguin, London.
11. M. Smith, Little R. and M. Shackleton (eds.) (1981) *Perspectives on World Politics*, Croom Helm, London.
12. B. White et al. (eds.) (2005) *Issues in World Politics*, Third Edition, Macmillan, New York.

Dept Name: Political Science**Semester-II****DSC10: Development Administration in India**

Course Title: Development Administration In India	Course code: 24POL2C10L
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 development administration and its process.
2. The students will be exposed to the problems and issues of development.
3. The students will be oriented in the approaches and models of development. It provides a holistic input on the concept and context.
4. To introduce the sub-discipline of development administration and examine the concepts of development and underdevelopment.
5. It also aims to evaluate the role of Public Administration in different dimensions of developments like social, economic, political and national developments.

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

1. Familiarization with the concepts of development and underdevelopment
2. Understanding the basic dimensions of Development Administration

DSC10: Development Administration In India

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Origin of Development Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Development Administration, The study of Development Administration and Dimensions and Characteristics of Development Concept of Underdevelopment.	11
Module II	Ecological Dimensions: Ecological Dimensions of Development Administration in India – Socio, Economic and Political aspects, Issues and Challenges in Development Administration	12
Module III	Dynamics of Area Development: Area Development – Regional Planning and Development, Urban Development Administration and Command Area Development Administration.	10
Module IV	Bureaucracy and Development: Bureaucracy and Development – Bureaucratic Problems in Development – Citizen-Administration Relationship, Bureaucratic Response to Development Administration, radical critique of development administration.	12
Module V	Administration Of Development: Development and Human Environment: Concept and Issues of Environment and Sustainable Development. Voluntary Associations and Development: Meaning, Character and Role of Voluntary Associations in Development. Participatory Development: Meaning and Conditions of Participatory	11

	Development.	
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References:

1. Mohit Bhattacharya, Bureaucracy and development administration in India, Uppal, New Delhi, 1973.
2. M. Umapathy, Development Administration, Smitha Publication, Mysore, 1993.
3. Mohit Bhattacharya, Development Administration, JawaharPublications, Delhi, 1997.
4. C.P. Bhambri, Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Vikas, Delhi, 1972.
5. S. Chakravarthy, Development Planning – The Indian Experience, OUP, Delhi, 1987
6. Sukhamoy Chakravarty, Development Planning: The Indian Experience, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987
7. Pranab Bardhan, The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford: OUP, 1994
8. Deepak Nayyar and Amit Bhadur; The Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalisation, Penguin Books, 1996.
9. Terence J. Byres, The State, Development Planning and Liberalisation in India, Oxford: OUP, 1999.
10. Deepak Nayyar, Liberalisation and Development, Delhi: OUP, 2008.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-II

SEC 2: Psephology and Election Data analysis

Course Title: <i>Psephology</i> and Election Data analysis	Course code: 24MPOL1S2L
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 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.
6. To encourage students to understand the Determinants of Voting Behaviour
7. Finally to Analyse the recent trends in voting behavior in India and evaluate the electoral studies 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.

SEC 2: Psephology and Election Data analysis

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Historical Background: Elections: Meaning and Nature Electorate: Meaning and Nature, Elections and Electorate in India	10
Module II	Elections in India: General Overview Election Commission of India, Electoral Reforms, Psephology in India	09
Module III	Determinants of Voting Behaviour: Voting and Electoral Representation in India Voting Behaviour: Recent Trends, Assessment and Evaluation.	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.
5. The Verdict: Decoding India's Elections Hardcover – 14 March 2019.
6. By Prannoy Roy (Author), Dorab R. Sopariwala

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-II
DSC9T2: Emerging New World Order

Course Title: Emerging New World Order	Course code: 24MPOL2C2T
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding of the emerging new World order.
2. To understand the theoretical and experiential understanding of concepts, strategies of the new world order.
3. To encourage students to understand the regional issues in comparison with the world order.

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

1. Understand the meaning, nature and origin of New World Order.
2. Discuss various issues of the current international relations.

DSC9T2: Emerging New World Order

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	The New World Order: Global Governance. Democratisation and the World Order New Challenges to Peace and Security	10
Module II	Conflicts around the World 1 Europe –Balkans 2 Africa - Darfur and Sierra Leone 3 Middle East-Palestine 4 South Asia – Sri Lanka and Kashmir	09
Module III	Clash of civilizations: S. Huntington λ End of History: Francis Fukuyama λ Globalisation and a Borderless World: K. Ohmae	09

References

- 1) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations” by John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens.
- 2) “Theories of International Relations” by Palgrave publications.
- 3) International Relations- Mcgraw Hill.
- 4) The New World Order Book Paperback – 1 October 2017, Nick Redfern.
- 5) A New World Order Anne-Marie Slaughter,2005.
- 6) Carr, William Guy (1954). Pawns in the Game. Legion for the Survival of Freedom, an affiliate of the Institute for Historical Review. ISBN 0-911038-29-9.
- 7) Still, William T. (1990). New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies. Huntington House Publishers. ISBN 0-910311-64-1.
- 8) Cooper, Milton William (1991). Behold a Pale Horse. Light Technology Publications. ISBN 0-929385-22-5.
- 9) Kah, Gary H. (1991). En Route to Global Occupation. Huntington House Publishers. ISBN 0-910311-97-8.
- 10) Martin, Malachi (1991). Keys of This Blood: Pope John Paul II Versus Russia and the

- West for Control of the New World Order. Simon & Schuster. ISBN 0-671-74723-1.
- 11) Robertson, Pat (1992). The New World Order. W Publishing Group. ISBN 0-8499-3394-3.
 - 12) Wardner, James (1994) [1993]. The Planned Destruction of America. Longwood Communications. ISBN 0-9632190-5-7.
 - 13) Keith, Jim (1995). Black Helicopters over America: Strikeforce for the New World Order. Illuminet Press. ISBN 1-881532-05-4.
 - 14) Cuddy, Dennis Laurence (1999) [1994]. Secret Records Revealed: The Men, The Money and The Methods Behind the New World Order. Hearthstone Publishing, Ltd. ISBN 1-57558-031-4.
 - 15) Marrs, Jim (2001) [2001]. Rule by Secrecy: The Hidden History That Connects the Trilateral Commission, the Freemasons, and the Great Pyramids. HarperCollins. ISBN 0-06-093184-1.
 - 16) Lina, Jüri (2004). Architects of Deception. Referent Publishing. ASIN B0017YZELI.

Dept Name: Political Science**Semester-III****DSC11: Contemporary Political Ideologies**

Course Title: Contemporary Political Ideologies	Course code: 24POL3C11L
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction Meaning, Nature and Significance of Contemporary Political Theory. Distinction between Classical and Contemporary Political Theory. Political Theory: Decline and Revival.	11
Module II	Political Ideologies Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism Modernism and Post-Modernism Multiculturalism and Feminism. Marxism – Contemporary debate on Marxism; Post-Marxism.	12
Module III	Contemporary Political Issues Democracy and Deliberative Politics Theories of Political Development Identity, Difference and Victimhood	10
Module IV	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

Module V	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

Semester-III

DSC12: National and Regional Politics in India

Course Title: National and Regional Politics in India	Course code: 24POL3C12L
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	Parties and Politics: Issues and Emerging trends in Party System in India- National and Regional Parties, their Organisation and Ideologies-Coalition politics. National & Regional Pol. Parties – Origin and Development, Ideology and Support Base.	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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

Module V	<p>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.</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Kohli, India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1988. 8. Pai Sudha, 'The Indian Party System Under transformation: Lok Sabha Elections 1998'. Asian Survey, vol.XXXVIIINo.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: 24POL3C13L
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	Policy Formulation Constitutional framework for Policy Making – Institutional Factors: Concept of Policy Formulation Role of different actors in Policy Formulation- legislature, Executive, judiciary, Bureaucrats Challenges in Policy Formulation	12
Module III	Policy Implementation Public Policy Delivery Agencies and Implementers: Aspects of Policy Design for Implementation, Modes of Policy Delivery and Implementers, Enforcement Modes. Problems in Public Policy Implementation: Conceptual, Political and Administrative Problems, Conditions for Successful Implementation	10
Module IV	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
Module V	Ethics, Governance And Public Policy Ethical Foundations of Governance	11

	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.	
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References:

- 8) Ayyar, R.V.V. (2009), Public Policy Making in India, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
- 9) De, Prabir Kumar. (2012), Public Policy and Systems, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
- 10) Sapru, R.K. (2010), Public Policy – Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- 11) Anderson, James (2003), Public Policy Making: An Introduction, Houghton Mifflin.
- 12) Dunn, William, N. (1994), Public Policy Analysis – An Introduction, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- 13) Dye, Thomas. (1995), Understanding Public Policy, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- 14) Hill, Michael and Peter Hupe. (2002), Implementing Public Policy, Sage.
- 15) Dye, Thomas, Understanding Public Policy
- 16) Koenig, Louis, An Introduction to Public Policy
- 17) 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: 24POL3E1AL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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 Greater Autonomy and the Future of Federalism in India.	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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

Module V	<p>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.</p>	10
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 24POL3E1BL
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

Modules	Description	Hrs
Module I	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
Module II	Organisation Structure The Chief Executive: Parliamentary and Presidential types; Functions and role Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies: Definition and Distinction Field Agencies: Headquarter – Field Relationship; Centralisation and Decentralisation Advantages and Disadvantages	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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

Module V	<p>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.</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.J.K. Thavaraj, Financial Administration 2. S.L. Goel, Financial Administration and Management 3. Hoshier 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: 24POL3E1CL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction: Scope and Significance and Approaches of Social Movements Genesis of Social Movements Ideology and Social Movements Types of Social Movements Changing Nature of Social Movements.	11
Module II	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

Module III	<p>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.</p>	10
Module IV	<p>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.</p>	12
Module V	<p>New Social Movements New Social Movements: Meaning and nature Ecological & Environmental, Youth movement, Ethnic Movement. New Social Movements. Future of Social Movements Issues and Challenges.</p>	11

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 Anthropological 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: 24POL3E2AL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	Party System in India. Single Party to Dominant and Multi Party System. National and Regional Parties. Coalition Politics; Party Alliances and Government Formation. Federalism, Regionalism and Political Parties.	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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)	12

	UPA-Government (May 2004-2014) (f) NDA-Government (May, 2014 onwards).	
Module V	<p>Coalition Governments Reforms and Challenges</p> <p>Coalition Government – Issues and Challenges, Electoral Process, Political Parties and Ideology, Political Identity of Regionalism.</p> <p>Coalition Politics at Centre and in the States: Problems and Prospects.</p> <p>Political Parties - Political Coalitions - Political Defections - Electoral politics in India.</p>	11
References:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Pub. House. 3. 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: 24POL3E2BL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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 Amendment Bill (1989) - 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)	11
Module II	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
Module III	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
Module IV	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	12

	Committee; Panchayati Raj Institutions - Community Based Institutions – Scientific inputs and support from the Institutions like ICAR, ISRO, CSIR Institutes, etc	
Module V	<p>Major Development and Welfare Programmes</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGS) - Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar 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.</p>	12
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maheswari, Shriram. (2008), Local Government in India, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. 2. Mathew G and Jain L. C (Eds.), (2005), Decentralisation and Local Governance, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan. 3. Niraja Gopal Jayal and et.al. (2006), Local Governance in India – Decentralisation and Beyond, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 4. Sachdeva, Pradeep. (2011), Local Government in India, New Delhi: Pearson Education India. 5. Prasad, B.K.(2003), Rural Development: Concept, Approach and Strategy, New Delhi: Sarup and Sons. 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. 11. India Rural Development Report 2013-14, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan. 		

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-III
DSE2: India and UNO

Course Title: India and UNO	Course code: 24POL3E2CL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	India And UNO: Decolonization, Anti-Apartheid, Peacekeeping And UN Reforms, UN and International Yoga Day. UN for Women and Child Development. The International Effort Against Terrorism- Key Priority For India In The UN. UN on the Kashmir Issue.	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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
Module V	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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Course Title: <i>Gender Politics</i>	Course code: 24POL3G1AL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

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

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

GEC1: Gender Politics

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	Gender and Voting Behaviour: 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.	09

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
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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: <i>Civil Services in India</i>	Course code: 24POL3G1BL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	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: 24POL3G1CL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2
Summative Assessment Marks: 40	

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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance and evolution of good governance, Re-inventing Government for good governance, agenda for good governance.	10
Module II	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
Module III	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.
9. World Bank, Governance and Development, 1992, Washington, D.C.
10. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Ed, Democratic Governance In India, Sage, New Delhi, 2003

**Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-III**

DSC13T : Public Policy in India

Course Title: Public Policy in India	Course code: 24POL3C13T
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. 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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction Policy Formulation; Policy Implementation; Policy Education; Policy Evaluation and Constraints in Policy Making Challenges of Public Policy formulation In india	10
Module II	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
Module III	Public Policy Public Policy and Role of Political Executive in Policy Making- Identifying Policy Issues, Agendas and Policy Proposals. 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	09

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

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

Course Title: Identity Politics in India	Course code: 24POL4C14L
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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.	
Module III	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
Module IV	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-Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena Courses, Consequences and implications for Indian society and politics.	10
Module V	National Identity: Ethno-Nationalism and State Responses Linguistic and Ethnic Movements; Hindu Nationalism; Democracy 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 Scrutinyll, Critical Quest, New Delhi, 2004.
11. Sukhdeo Thorat and Paul Attewell, — The Legacy of Social Exclusion: A Corresponding Study of Job Discrimination in Indial, 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: 24POL4C15L
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:

1. Develop a general understanding of the Social Science Research and Its Techniques.
2. Understand the issues and challenges of the empirical knowledge and methodology in Social Science Research.

DSC15: Techniques and Research Methods in Political Science

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	<p>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.</p>	11
Module II	<p>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</p>	12
Module III	<p>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</p>	10

Module IV	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
Module V	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 24POL4E3AL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	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
Module IV	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
Module V	Demands for Separatism Issues and Challenges of Language, religion, tribe, sons of the soil, Culture, domination and Regional disparities.	11

Greater autonomy for the States, Autonomy for sub regions within a State; Separate statehood and Secession. Inter-state disputes: Territory and river waters States with special status, Regional/Territorial councils.	
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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 Pprint, 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.

Dept Name: Political Science
Semester-IV

DSE3: Administrative Reforms in India

Course Title: Administrative Reforms in India	Course code: 24POL4E3BL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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	12

	Economic Areas.	
Module III	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
Module IV	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
Module V	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 24POL4E3CL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Introduction: Philosophy of Indian Secularism. Origin, Meaning and Historical development Pre and Post Independence. Secular policy of the Indian State since independence.	10
Module II	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
Module III	Secularism – Post Independence India Incorporation of the basic principles of secularism, Preamble and Fundamental Rights. 42 nd 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
Module IV	Major Debates on Secularism TN Madan, Rajeev Bhargava, Ashis Nandy, Partha Chatterjee, S.N. Balagangadthara. Challenges in Implementing Uniform Civil Code.	12

	Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism.	
Module V	<p>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 Secularism, Suggestions To Improve Secular Credentials. Secularism and Soft Hindutva Debates on Conversion; CAA and NRC. Indian Secularism: Problems and Challenges</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Stietenron, 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: 24POL4E4AL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	Dynamics of Party Politics - Since from 1956 to Emergency, Post - Emergency to the present Political Dynamism. Dynamics of Party Politics; 1956 to Present	12
Module III	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
Module IV	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

Module V	<p>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.</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 24POL4E4BL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	Urban Development Policies and Programmes Policies: National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy -	12

	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) - Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojaya (SJSRY) - Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) - PPP/CSR Initiatives in Urban Development	
Module IV	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
Module V	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:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 24POL4E4CL
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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	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

Module IV	India and Its Neighbours India's Neighbour First Policy. India's Foreign Policy Towards the SAARC and ASEAN India and Contemporary Issues: Terrorism, Environmental Issues, Globalization. Extended Neighbourhood and Look East and Act East Policies.	12
Module V	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: <i>E - Governance</i>	Course code: 24POL4G2AL
Total Contact Hours: 02	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	Issues and Challenges of E-Governance Identification of ICT Projects and Prioritization, Business Process Reengineering (BPR), Capacity building and Creating Awareness,	09

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: 24POL4G2BL
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 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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Elections Process and Media: Meaning and Nature of Electrol Media. Digital campaigning and Social Media. Media, Democracy and Socio-political Change	10
Module II	Media and Public Opinion 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
Module III	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.
5. The Verdict: Decoding India's Elections Hardcover – 14 March 2019. By Prannoy Roy (Author), Dorab R. Sopariwala.
6. Andrew, Chadwick. (2013). “The Hybrid Media System: Politics and Power”. Oxford University Press.
7. Brian, McNair. (2007). “An Introduction to Political Communication”. Rutledge.
8. Chopra, Shaili. (2014). “The Big Connect: Politics in the Age of Social Media”. Random House India.
9. Lal, Ankit. (2017). “India Social: How Social Media is Leading the Charge and Changing the Country”. Hachette.
10. 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 Kalyana Karnataka	Course code: 24POL4G2CL
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 political regime and constitutional Status of Kalyana Karnataka.
2. The main objective of the course is to understand the Significance of the Regional disparities and structure, organization, functions of Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board.
3. The objective of this course is to provide students a theoretical as well as Practical understanding the Regional Disparities and Imbalance.

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

1. Will recognize the roles that Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka and 371(J) Special provisions and Regional Disparities and Development Boards.
2. The course will understand the Regional Disparities and Imbalance and Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa, Committee Report.

GEC 2: Planning and Development of Kalyana Karnataka

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	Kalayana Karnataka – Etymology, Political Rule of the Nizams and deposition. Annexation and Separate status. 371(J) Special provisions and Constitutional Status.	10
Module II	Regional Disparities and Development Boards-Nature and Scope. Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board (Kalayana Karnataka Board)- Structure, Organisation, Members and functions. Finance Allocation and Budget of the Board, Annual Reports and Analysis.	09
Module III	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 Small Areas. 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: 24MPOL4S3L
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 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

Modules	Description	Hours
Module I	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
Module II	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
Module III	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 Palgrave 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: 24MAPOL4RP
Total Contact Hours: 04	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: --
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 6 th 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 30 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

CBCS Question Paper Pattern for PG Semester End Examination
with Effect from the AY 2024-25

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.

Question Paper Pattern for Subjects with Tutorial

For the subjects with Tutorial component, there is no Semester-End Examination (SEE) to the component C3. The liberty of assessment of C3 is with the concerned faculty. The faculty must present innovative method of evaluation of component C3 before the respective BOS for approval and the same must be submitted to the Registrar and Registrar (Evaluation) before the commencement of the academic year.

**CBCS Question Paper Pattern for Generic Elective Course (GEC) of
PG Semester End Examination with Effect from the AY 2024-25**

Paper Code:

Paper Title:

Time: 1 Hours

Max. Marks: 30

Note: Answer all questions

SECTION-A

1. Answer all the following questions, each question carries ONE mark. (05X01=05)

- a).
- b).
- c).
- d).
- e).

SECTION-B

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions, each question carries **TWO** marks. (05X02=10)

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

SECTION-C

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions, each question carries **FIVE** marks. (03X03=15)

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