



Bagalkot University,

(A State Public University of Govt. of Karnataka)

Jamkhandi

The Draft

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS
As per the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
for
MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

w.e.f

**Adapted from RCU Belagavi applicable from the
Academic Year 2023-24**

Preamble for PG Syllabus of Bagalkot University

Bagalkot University Jamkhandi has been established by the Government of Karnataka and has started functioning from the academic year 2023-24. All the degree colleges other than engineering and medical colleges in the district of Bagalkote, are affiliated to this university as per the Karnataka State Universities Act 2000, as modified by the 26th Act of 2022. The students taking admission to any of the colleges in the district of Bagalkote, from the academic year 2023-24 will be students of Bagalkot University. The Chancellor of the university, the honorable Governor of Karnataka, has instructed the Vice chancellor and the university to adapt, the rules and regulations of the parent university, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi for the immediate activities (Vide letter from the office of the Governor GS 01 BGU 2023 dated 17/05/2023).

In this connection, Bagalkot University has adapted the postgraduate syllabus from RCU, Belagavi for all the 2 years degree PG programmes such as M.A.(English), M.A.(Political Science), M.S.W.,M.Com, etc. The syllabus follows the Choice Based Credit System introduced by University and provides flexibility to the students to choose their course from a list of electives and soft-skill courses, which makes teaching-learning student-centric. The higher semester syllabi will be published in due course. The syllabus is being published as one electronic file for each degree and is self-contained. Only the subject codes/ question paper codes are changed, whereas the subject syllabi remains the same. The subject code format is described in the following.

Subject Code Format for M.A. (History) and M.Sc. (Physics)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ver	Uni. Code		DEGREE			SEM		DISCIPLINE			SUB. TYPE			SL. NO. IN DISC. & S. TYPE		TH/LAB/B/INT.
1	2	6	M	S	C	0	1	P	H	Y	C	S	C	0	1	T
1	2	6	M	A	M	0	1	H	I	S	C	S	C	0	1	T

[1]The Ver information gives the version of the syllabus. It can take values 1,2..9,a,b,...

[2-3] The University UUCMS Code

[4-6] The PG degree codes to be provided as

Sl. No	Degree Code	Degree
1	MSC	Master of Science
2	MAM	Master of Arts
3	MCM	Master of Commerce
4	MBA	Master of Business Administration
5	MCA	Master of Computer Applications
6	MSW	Master of Social Work
7	MED	Master of Education
8	MPE	Master of Physical Education

[7-8]The Semester Information is provided as

Sl. No	Semester
1	'01
2	'02
3	03
....	

[9-11]The Discipline Information to be provided as

Sl No	Degree	Discipline Code
1	MCM-MCOM	XXX
2	MCA	XXX
3	MBA	XXX
4	MSW	XXX
5	MAM	'HIS','POL','KAN', 'ENG'
6	MSC	'PHY','CHE', 'MAT',
7	MED-MEd	XXX
8	MPE-MPEd	XXX

[12-14]The Subject Type to be provided as

Sl. No.	TYPE	Description
1	HCC	Hard Core Course
2	CSC	Core Subject Course
3	SCC/SPC/OPC	Soft Core Course /Specialization Course/ Optional Course
4	OEC	Open Elective Course

[15-16] The Running Serial Number is to be provided for a particular subject type 01 to 99

[17] This character specifies the category of the subject namely, T=theory, L-Lab, P-Project, I-Internship, B- Bothe theory and Lab

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
BAGALKOT UNIVERSITY JAMKHANDI

I. INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE SYLLABUS

- a) ‘Compulsory Paper’ means the paper that is prescribed by the Department from time to time as compulsory.
- b) ‘Specialization paper’ means a Specialization paper prescribed by the Department from time to time.
- c) ‘Open Elective’ means, a paper offered by the Department of Political Science, for the students of other Departments in Rani Channamma University from time to time. However, the students of the Department of Political Science have freedom to choose any one of the Open Electives offered by other Departments to add to their credits required for the completion of their degree.
- d) ‘Credit’ means the unit by which the course work is measured. For this Regulation, one credit means one hour of teaching work per week. As regards the marks for the papers, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 Credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 credits are equal to 75 marks, 4 credits are equal to 100 marks as used in the conventional system.
- e) ‘Grade’ is an index to indicate the performance of a student. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each paper by the candidate after completing his/her Internal Assessment and Semester End Examinations. These grades are awarded for each paper at the end of each semester (For details please refer Point No. XIII-Marks & Grade Points.)
- f) ‘Grade Point Average’ or GPA refers to an indicator of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all Grades a student gets in a given semester. The GPA depends on the number of papers a student takes and the grades awarded to him/her for each of the paper so chosen.
- g) ‘Cumulative Grade Point Average’ or CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward. The calculations of the GPA, CGPA is shown in these regulations (For details please refer Point No. XV-Grade Points Calculating Formula.)

II. Admission:

The details of the admission rules are governed by the Notifications/Website and Circulars issued by the University from time to time. However, the applicant should have studied Political Science as one of the optional at under Graduate level for admission to the Department of Political Science.

III. Duration of the Programme:

The Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science shall be for a period of two academic years, each academic year comprising of two semesters as notified by the University.

IV. Teaching of the Course:

Each paper shall be taught for 4 hours per week. However, it may vary from paper to paper depending on the activities of the Department, general holidays and the calendar of events prescribed by the University from time to time.

V. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction shall be English

VI. Scheme of Papers and Credits/Classes and Marks

- a) There shall be three categories of papers viz., Compulsory papers, Specialization papers and Open Electives. Compulsory and Specialization papers are meant for the students of Department of Political Science. The Open Electives are the papers offered by the Department for the students of other Departments. However, the students of the Department of Political Science shall choose the Open Electives offered by other Departments to add to their Credits depending on their interest.
- b) The Credits for each of the Compulsory paper and Specialization paper are FOUR. The Open Electives offered by the Department to the students of other Departments also carry FOUR credits each. However, the number of credits for the Open Electives offered by other departments may vary from one Department to the other Department.
- c) **Streams of Specialization** are meant to train the students in certain area of Specialization. There are four Streams of Specialization. The students are expected to choose any one of the stream in the first semester itself and such students will continue to learn in the same stream all through the four semesters. Thus the student will gain Specialization in a specific stream which is a necessity in current scheme of higher education.

SCHEME OF PAPERS FOR THE POST GRADUATE COURSE (M.A.) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

FIRST SEMESTER COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC I	126MAM01POLHCC01T	Classical Western Political Thought	20	80	100	4	4
HC II	126MAM01POLHCC02T	Ancient Indian Political Thought	20	80	100	4	4
HC III	126MAM01POLHCC03T	Dynamics of Indian Politics	20	80	100	4	4
HC IV	126MAM01POLHCC04T	Public Administration: An Introduction	20	80	100	4	4
HC V	126MAM01POLHCC05T	International Relations	20	80	100	4	4

STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR FIRST SEMESTER SC A - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI A- I Sem	126MAM01POLSPL01T	Indian Freedom Movement	20	80	100	4	4

SC B - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI B – I Sem	126MAM01POLSP02T	Public Administration Theories	20	80	100	4	4

SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI C – I Sem	126MAM01POLSPLO3T	Foreign Policy of India	20	80	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI D – I Sem	126MAM01POLSPLO4T	Theories of Comparative Government and Politics	20	80	100	4	4

SECOND SEMESTER COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC VII	126MAM02POLHCC06T	Medieval Western Political Thought	20	80	100	4	4
HC VIII	126MAM02POLHCC07T	Medieval Indian Political Thought	20	80	100	4	4
HC IX	126MAM02POLHCC08T	Electoral Process in India	20	80	100	4	4
HC X	126MAM02POLHCC09T	Theories of International Relations	20	80	100	4	4
HC XI OE**	126MAM02POLOEC01T	Human Rights: Theory and Practice	20	80	100	4	4

****Open Elective to be offered by the students of other Departments.**

The students of the Department of Political Science have to choose one Open Elective offered by any one of the other Departments in the University.

**STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR SECOND SEMESTER SC A - GOVERNMENT AND
POLITICS IN INDIA**

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC – XII- A - II Sem	126MAM02POLSPL05T	Making of the constitution in india	20	80	100	4	4

SC B - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XII- B - II Sem	126MAM02POLSPL06T	Public Personnel Administration	20	80	100	4	4

SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XII- C – II Sem	126MAM02POLSPL07T	Diplomacy : Theory and Practice	25	75	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper No.	COURSE CODE	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC –XII- D – II Sem	126MAM02POLSPL08T	Unitary and Federal Governments (with reference to Japan, USA and Switzerland)	25	75	100	4	4

Summary of Credits for the Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science

I Semester:

Five Compulsory Papers	:	20 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

II Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers	:	16 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Open Elective	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

III Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers	:	16 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Open Elective	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

IV Semester:

Five Compulsory Papers (Including Project Work)	:	20 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

Grand Total for Four Semesters: 96 Credits

- d) The students of Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science have to offer one of the Open Electives offered by other Departments in the II and III semesters.
- e) The Department offers one Open Elective paper in II and III semesters to the students of other Departments in the University. The students of the Department of Political Science are not allowed to choose the Open Elective offered by the Department. However, the students of the Department of Political Science have freedom to choose any one of the Open Electives offered by the other Departments.

VII. Attendance:

- a) The student shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance as per the requirement of UGC if he/she has attended not less-than 75% of total number of classes held in each paper till the end of the semester inclusive of tutorials. Marks will be

awarded to students in each paper depending upon their fulfillment of attendance as shown below in the table**.

- b) Each student will have to sign his/her attendance for every hour of teaching of each paper. At the end of every month the Chairman of the Department shall notify the status of the attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department in each paper. The Chairman of the Department shall send to the Registrar (Evaluation) a detailed statement of attendance at the end of every semester.
- c) In order to encourage regularity in attendance a maximum of three marks shall be awarded to the students as shown below:

****Marks for attendance in each paper**

Sl. No	Percentage of Attendance	Internal Assessment Marks
1	Above 90	3 Marks
2	Above 80 and up to 90	2 Marks
3	Above 75 and up to 80	1 Mark
4	75	No Marks

- d) However, if a student represents the Department/ University/ State/ Nation in Sports, NCC, NSS or Cultural or any other officially sponsored activities he/she shall be eligible to claim the attendance for the actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificate from an appropriate authority within two weeks after the event.
- e) A student who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance of 75% in each paper shall not be permitted to appear for the semester end examination; such candidates may seek admission afresh to the given semester.

VIII. Evaluation:

- a) Evaluation of the papers will have two components-
- (i) Internal Assessment and
 - (ii) Semester end examination

However for Paper XXIII (Compulsory) Project Work: the evaluation marks shall be 75 for Project Report and 25 marks for the Viva-Voce Test to be conducted by the Members of the Faculty under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Department.

The total marks for the Internal Assessment shall be 25 as classified below in addition to 3 marks for attendance.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (1) Two written Tests of 5 marks each | : | 10 marks |
| (2) Seminar paper | : | 6 marks |
| (3) Group Discussion | : | 6 marks |

The tests shall be written in separate designated answer booklet. The marks of internal assessment shall be notified on the notice board of the Department and submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) at the end of every semester, and shall be taken into account for the compilation of grades. In case of candidates appearing for improvement examination the marks obtained in the Internal Assessment shall not be revised since there is no provision for improvement of Internal Assessment

- b) There shall be one semester end examination of 3 hours duration for 75 marks. The examination shall be conducted as per the rules, regulations, notifications, orders, instructions, procedures, formats and circulars issued by the University from time to time.

IX. Challenge Evaluation:

There shall be a provision for challenge valuation as per the rules and regulations of the University issued from time to time.

X. Completion of the Course:

- a) A candidate is expected to successfully complete Post Graduate (M.A.) Course within two years from the date of admission.
- b) **Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing/golden opportunity will have to write the examination as per the existing syllabi.**
- c) The CBCS scheme is a fully carry-over system. However, the four-semesters (two years course) should be completed by the student within a maximum period of 4 years.

XI. Declaration of Results:

- a) Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the Internal Assessment and the semester end examination. However a candidate should obtain at-least 40% marks in the semester end examination which will be for 75 marks. There are no minimum marks for the Internal Assessment. However after adding the Internal Assessment marks and the semester end examination marks, the candidates should score a minimum of 40% of the maximum marks per paper. Candidate shall secure a minimum of 50 percent in

aggregate in all the papers of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.

- b) **The improvement of the performance is permitted as per the rules and regulations of the University as per the existing syllabus only.**

(To be read with XI-b)

XII. Marks and Grade points:

Sl.No.	Percentage of Marks	GPA/CGPA	Grade
1	75 and above	7.50 to 10.00	A
2	60 and above but less than 75	6.00 to 07.49	B
3	50 and above but less than 60	5.00 to 05.99	C
4	40 and above but less than 50	4.00 to 4.99	D
5	Less than 40.00%	Less than 4.00	F

XIII. Grading:

The Grade Point Average (GPA) shall be given to each candidate based on his/her performance during the semester which includes both the Internal Assessment and the semester end examination. The GPA of each semester should be carried to the next semester as Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA.

XIV. Grade Points (Formula):

Semester GPA = Total Credit Points in all papers

Credit Hours

Cumulative Grade Point Average = $\frac{\text{GPA of all Semesters}}{\text{Credits of All Semesters}}$

XV. Model Question Paper:

Question Paper Pattern for Semester end Examination.

Maximum Marks: 75

Time: 3.00 hours

Note: All parts – A, B and C, are compulsory

Part -A (15 marks)

**Instruction: Answer any three of the following questions in 200 words each.
All questions carry equal marks (3X5=15)**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Part- B (30 marks)

**Instruction: Answer any three of the following questions in 300 words each.
All questions carry equal marks (3X10=30 marks)**

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Part-C (30 marks)

**Instruction: Answer any two of the following questions in 500 words each.
All questions carry equal marks (2X15=30 marks)**

- 9.
 - 10.
 - 11.
-

XVI. Question Paper Pattern for Class Test:

Maximum Marks: 5

Time: 30 minutes

Instruction: Answer any one of the following question in 200 words

- 1.
 - 2.
-

COURSE STURCTUE

Course No.	Course Title I Semester	Credits
HC I	Classical Western Political Thought	4
HC II	Ancient Indian Political Thought	4
HC III	Dynamics of Indian Politics	4
HC IV	Public Administration: An Introduction	4
HC V	International Relations	4
SC – I SEM	Streams of Specialization	4
VI A)	<i>Government and Politics in India</i> -Indian Freedom Movement	
VI B)	<i>Public Administration</i> -Public Administration Theories	
VI C)	<i>International Relations</i> -Foreign Policy of India	
VI D)	<i>Comparative Government and Politics</i> -Theories of Comparative and Politics	
		24
Course No.	Course Title II Semester	Credits
HC VII	Medieval Western Political Thought	4
HC VIII	Medieval Indian Political Thought	4
HC IX	Electoral Process in India	4
HC X	Theories of International Relations	4
OE –XI	Human Rights : Theory and Practice	4
SC -II SEM	Streams of Specialization	4
XII A)	Constitution of India in the Making	
XII B)	Public Personnel Administration	
XII C)	Diplomacy: Theory and Practice	
XII D)	Unitary And Federal Governments (with reference to Japan, USA and Switzerland)	
		24
Course No.	Course Title III Semester	Credits
HC XIII	Modern Western Political Thought	4
HC XIV	Modern Indian Political Thought	4
HC XV	Contemporary Political Theories	4
HC XVI	Modern Political Analysis	4
HC XVII OE	Human Rights: Institutional Structures and Functioning	4
SC	Streams of Specialization	4
XVIII A)	Indian Constitutional Dynamics	
XVIII B)	Organization and Management	
XVIII C)	International Law and International Organization	
XVIII D)	Parliamentary and Presidential Governments(with reference to UK, Australia and Nigeria)	
		24
Course No.	Course Title IV Semester	Credits
HC XIX	Local Governments in India	4
HC XX	Indian Government and Administration	4
HC XXI	Governance in India	4
HC XXII	Research Methods in Political Science	4
HC XXIII	Project Work	4
SC	Streams of Specialization	4
XXIV A)	Political Process and Politics in India	
XXIV B)	New Public Management	
XXIVC)	India and Regional Organizations	
XXIV D)	West Asian Studies (With reference to Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia)	
	Total Credits	24

**FIRST
SEMESTER
SYLLABUS**

I SEMESTER

PAPER-I (COMPULSORY)

HC I - CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLHCC01T

Rationale: This paper provides an understanding of universality and conceptuality of key political concepts given by the western political thinkers. This course deals with the classical thinkers and their contribution to western political philosophy. The paper proposes familiarization of with students the major differences between various western political thinkers, their texts both from philosophical and historical perspective.

Unit – I: Political Thought and Political Theory

1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Theory and its significance.
2. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought

1. Plato- (The Laws): The Theory of State, Justice, Philosopher King. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery,
2. The Epicureans and Stoics: The Epicureans (The Nature of Things): Origin of the State. Stoics: Natural Law and State

Unit - III: Roman Political Thought

1. Polybius – (History of Rome) Cyclic Theory of Government, Mixed Form of Government.
2. Cicero (De Republica): Natural Law, Forms of Government.

Unit – IV: The Roman Legal System

1. Its Development: Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile.
2. Roman Contribution to Law.

REFERENCES

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2. Mukherjee, Subrata., Ramaswamy, Sushila. (1999). *A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx*. New Delhi: Prentice – Hall.
3. Bhandari, D.R. (1986). *History of European Political Philosophy*. Bangalore: Bangalore Printing and Publications.
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7. Wayper, C.L. (1965). *Political Thought*. London: English Universities Press.
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9. Sabine, G.H. (1951). *A History of Political Theory*. London: George G. Harrap,

I SEMESTER

PAPER- II (COMPULSORY)

HC II - ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLHCC02T

Rationale: India's ancient wisdom has given to the world not only knowledge but wisdom that is fundamental to life of any society. This has helped to enrich the quality of governance and guided those wielding the power of the state. The sciences of polity, known by several names are systematic. It is important that this knowledge be passed on to the posterity and hence the paper for the younger generation students.

Unit-I: Introduction to Ancient Indian Polity

1. Nature, significance and relevance of the study of Ancient Indian Polity
2. Sources and Approaches to the study of Ancient Indian Polity (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional)

Unit-II: Nature of Indian State, Vedas and Upanishads

1. State in Ancient India: Nature and Functions, Concept of Dharma.
2. Significance of Vedas and Upanishads.

Unit-III: Ancient Texts and their Significance

1. Ramayana, Mahabharata –Significance, Relevance, Rajadharma and Shantiparva.
2. Buddhist literature - Jataka Tales and Panchatantra.

Unit-IV: Theories of State Craft

1. Manu's Socio-Political Ideas: Social Order and Duties of King.
2. Kautilya's Arthashastra – Significance, Saptanga Theory of State, Mandal Theory, Espionage System.

REFERENCES

1. Nayak, G.C. (1994). *Indian Political Tradition*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
2. Varma, V.P. (1993). *Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Agarwal.
3. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
4. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
5. Bindeshwari Prasad, Sinha. (1976). *Readings in Kautilya's Arthashastra*. Delhi.
6. Pant, Suresh Chandra. (1973). *Ancient Indian Thought : State and Govt. in Ancient India*. Lucknow: Prakashan Kendra.
7. Bhambri, C.P. (1969). *Primer of Indian Polity*. Meerut: Loyala Book Depot.
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9. Saletore, B.A. (1963). *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions*. Bombay: Asia Publication.
10. Altekar, S. A. (1958). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

I SEMESTER

PAPER- III (COMPULSORY)
HC III – DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICS
COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLHCC03T

Rationale: India as a largest democracy has adopted parliamentary system of government. As a nation with colonial history, India presents a story of success. The democratic experiment in India presents its evolution. This critical component needs an analysis to understand its politics. As a plural and diverse country the current Indian political scenario presents a fiercely contending force. This paper is aimed at giving that critical input to reflect upon some of the major developments in the contemporary Indian politics.

Unit-I: Understanding India

1. India as a Nation- Discourses, Political Culture of India, Fundamentalism and Secularism
2. Caste and Class: Social Reality, Reservation and Merit, Emerging social cleavages Hindutva vs. Others

Unit-II: Continuity and Change in Indian Politics

1. Indian Democracy: Issues of Stability, Future of Indian Federation, Role of Political Parties-Regional and National
2. Democracy in India: Elections and working of democracy, Crisis of Governance

Unit-III: Politics and Economics in India

1. Nature of Indian State, Its Philosophy and Practice, Role of State –from Socialism to Capitalism
3. Demography – Inequality of Income and Wealth, Policies related to Rural Development and Urban Development

Unit-IV: India and her Neighbour

1. India's position in South Asia - Changing Foreign Policy of India, BRICKS and Other Regional Organizations - India's role,
2. India and the world - leadership issues, with China, Development challenges, Look East and South Asian Policy

REFERENCES

1. Kothari, Rajani. (2010). *Caste in Indian Politics*, Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.
2. Acharya, Shankara. (2006). *Essay on Macroeconomic Policy and Growth in India*, New Delhi: Oxford university Press.
3. Fernandes, Leela. (2006). *India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Reforms*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
4. Frankel, Francine R. (2005). *India's Political Economy 1947-2004*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Kohli, Atul. (2004). *The Success of India's Democracy*, London: Cambridge University Press.
6. Ahmad, Imtiaz. (et.al). (2000). *Pluralism and Equality*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
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8. Dryzek, John S. (2000). *Deliberative Democracy and Beyond*, London: Oxford

University Press.

9. Kramer, Matthew H. (et.al). (2000). *A Debate Over Rights*, London: Oxford University Press.
10. Macedo, Stephen. (Ed.). (1999). *Deliberative Politics*, London: Oxford University Press.

I SEMESTER

PAPER- IV (COMPULSORY)

HC IV - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN INTRODUCTION COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLHCC04T

Rationale: The subject of public administration is an inherent part of political science. Studying the fundamentals of public administration helps the students to improve their understanding of the state and its style of governance. The Course aims at discussing the basic principles and theories of public administration. Besides, this course enlightens the students on the distinction between public and private administration, trends in structural and accountability facets in the era of globalization. The course will also attempt to provide the student some practical hands-on understanding on contemporary administration and policy concerns.

Unit-I: Introduction and basic concepts:

Meaning – scope - evolution - relevance and importance of public administration

Unit: II Concepts and theories of Public Administration:

Bureaucracy-Stake holder and citizen's charter-Decision making, post Modern and Rational theories of public administration

Unit: III Paradigms of Public administration:

New Public Administration - Comparative Public Administration - New Public Management - Development administration-Good Governance- E Governance

Unit: IV New Public management

Honey Report-Minnow brook conferences (I, II and III)-Washington conference: Economic growth and inequality.

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I SEMESTER

PAPER-V (COMPULSORY) HC V - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLHCC05T

Rationale: This paper deals with the changing nature of International Relations. This course introduces important issues in international relations including Constructivism and Green politics. The goal of the course is to teach students basic concepts and theories that are useful and are contemporary debates. The paper concentrates on current events and the recent history that has shaped the international relations. Major topics include international cooperation, security, conflict and human rights.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature and Importance of the study of International Relations
2. Evolution and Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations

1. Traditional and Scientific Approaches to the study of International Relations
2. Functions and Utility of International Relations, Significance of the International Theories and instruments of Foreign Policy

Unit-III: Theories of International Relations

1. Theories of Realism, Neo-realism and Constructive and Social Constructivism
2. Samuel P. Huntington's Theory of Clash of Civilizations, Green Politics

Unit-IV: Globalization and World Order

1. Nature and Characteristics of Systems Theory: Morton Kaplan's Systems
2. Globalization and Post-Cold War – New World Order

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I SEMESTER

Paper (SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA SC-VI - A- INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLSPL01T

Rationale: This paper is designed to give the younger generation of students the significance of the history of national movement and the importance of nationalism and sacrifice made by freedom fighters. Indian National Movement was an organized mass movement affected by colonial excesses. The importance of the Indian national movement lies in the fact that it is the only available historical example where a feudal and a traditional social group got motivated by an urge to free themselves from the colonial exploitation. The students of this generation must be given this knowhow and hence this paper.

Unit-I: Evolution of National Movement

1. Historical Background: Uprisings against British Rule, Growth of Indian Nationalism.
2. Genesis of Indian National Congress, Its role in National Movement and Leadership.

Unit-II: Ideologies that lead National Movement

1. Ideologies and National Movement: Moderates, Extremists, Home Rule Movement.
2. Gandhi and National Movement: Non-Cooperation 1920-22, Civil Disobedience (1930-34), Quit India (1942).

Unit-III: Formation of Indian State

1. Background of the formation of the Indian State : Minto –Morley (1909), Montagu Chelmsford (1919), Simon Commission (1927)
2. Nehru Report (1928), Government of India Act (1935), Cripps Mission Plan (1942), Lord Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission Plan (1946),

Unit-IV: Making of the Constitution

1. Formation of the Constitution of India: Formation of Constituent Assembly – Issues of Composition, Mount Batten Plan and Partition of India,.
2. India wins Freedom: Reorganization of States, Government of India Act 1947, Adoption and Enforcement of the Constitution of Indian Republic.

REFERENCES

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I SEMESTER

PAPER VI –B (SPECIALIZATION) -PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SC-VI - B- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION THEORIES

COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLSP02T

Rationale: This paper as the name suggests is an introductory one. It introduces students to the theories of public administration covering topics that are significant including bureaucracy, executive etc. This course is designed to cover lectures, student presentations and group discussions to encourage them understand administration as it is. The goal is to develop a solid understanding of public administration theory, including the ongoing research within it and its effects on the dimensions of policy formulation and implementation.

Unit-I: Introduction to the Theories

1. Meaning, Nature and functions of theories in Public administration
2. Types of theory-Classical (Gullick), Neo Classical (Behavioural and Human Relations) Bureaucratic (Weber)

Unit-II: Administrative Thought

1. Importance of Administrative Thought and their Contribution to theory building,
2. Contemporary Theories – Post Modern and New Public Management Theories

Unit-III: Theory Construction in Public Administration

1. Stages - Defining Concepts, Exploring Causal Relationships, Finding Variables and Observations
2. Models and Simulations-Methods of Building and Utility

Unit-IV: Towards New Generation Public Administration

1. The Limitations of Modern Public Administration: Vertical Governing, Professional Dominance, Reified bureaucracy, Placating citizens and Social complexity
2. Learning from Cross Cultural Perspectives, Public Administration and technology

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I SEMESTER

PAPER VI -C (SPECIALIZATION) -INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SC-VI - C - FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLSPL03T

Rationale: This paper introduces the key principles of India's foreign policy to students who are interested in the specializing in International Relations. This paper highlights the major debates in India's foreign policy making and its institutional interface. It exposes students to the realities, challenges and issues including the latest developments pertaining to India's foreign policy, its making and the influencing factors that affect its making and the bilateral, multilateral, regional and global levels of foreign policy in action. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

Unit I- Roots of India's Foreign policy

1. Meaning, objectives and philosophical foundations of Foreign policy of India
2. Basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, strategic, Economic, Political and Cultural

Unit II- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

1. National Security and Economic development, Political Unity and integrity
2. International Peace, containment of terrorism and India's view of World Order

Unit III- Formulation of India's Foreign Policy

1. Formal Institutions - Ministry of External Affairs, Cabinet, Parliament, Civil and military, Bureaucracy.
2. Informal Institutions Political Parties, Public Opinion, Media, Elites, and International System, perceptual issues in Foreign policy making

Unit IV- India's Relations with other Countries

1. India and the United States, Russia, China and the Middle East
2. India – Neighbour policy, India's foreign policy an evaluation

REFERENCES

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I SEMESTER

PAPER VI-D (SPECIALIZATION)-COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS SC-VI - D – THEORIES OF COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS COURSE CODE: 126MAM01POLSPLO4T

Rationale: This paper deliberates on how comparing two systems and their politics help the understanding a whole system and society. An exposure to the functioning of various forms of Government and the Politics in different countries familiarizes students the different and distinctive characters of these systems. The course emphasizes the constitutional frame work, competencies and their functioning in the global scenario. The idea behind the framing of this paper is to expose the students to help them make their choice in matters of better governance comparing it with institutional structures and frameworks of other countries.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature , Scope, Importance and Growth of Comparative Politics
2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics : Traditional and Modern

Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism

1. Constitution – Meaning, Types, limitations and Historical Perspectives of the Constitutions in focus
2. Constitutionalism- Meaning and concept of Constitutionalism, Problems and Prospects of Constitutionalism

Unit-III: Modern Legislatures (with reference to UK, USA and Switzerland)

1. Growth, Importance, Organization, Functions.
2. Unicameralism and Bicameralism, Law making procedure, Decline of Legislature

Unit-IV: Modern Executive, Judiciary and schools of Analysis

1. Nature, Functions and Types of Executive, Judicial Review, Rule of Law: Organization and Functions of Judiciary
2. Schools of analysis of comparative government: Political Economy, Modernization and Dependency Schools

REFERENCES

1. Johari, J.C. (1986). *Major Modern Political Systems*. Delhi: Vishal Publications.
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**SECOND
SEMESTER
SYLLABUS**

II SEMESTER

PAPER-VII (COMPULSORY)
HC VII –MEDIEVAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLHCC06T

Rationale: This paper throws light on the medieval philosophy that was produced in Western Europe during the middle ages. Although there is no consensus, even among medievalists, as to its period in exactness there are also many competing ideas that have grown during this period. This period needs attention especially in the discipline of political science because of this. The *political* philosophy during this period is more in the form of philosophy that is concerned with political matters. Philosophical writing about politics during the middle ages was often seen as influencing the public events even in the modern period hence the significance of the paper for the students.

Unit-I: The Early Church and its Political Theory

1. The Establishment of the Church, Comparison between the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church
2. Christianity and Political Thought

Unit-II: Political Theory of Fathers of the Church

1. St. Augustine: (De Civitate Dei) Features of two cities Feudalism
2. St. Thomas Aquinas: (De Regimine Principum and Commentary on Aristotle's Politics) Classification of Laws, Temporal and Spiritual Power.

Unit-III: Church –State Controversy

1. Marsiglio of Padua (Defensor Pacis) State and Sovereignty
2. Dante Alighieri (De Monarchia): Universal Monarchy, Conciliar Movement.

Unit-IV: Transitory Period & Political Theory of Reformation.

1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality & Religion.
2. Martin Luther (Secular Authority, How far is Obedience Due): Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist. John Calvin (Institutes of the Christian Religion): Passive Obedience, Origin and Functions of Civil Government.

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PAPER-VIII (COMPULSORY)
HC VIII - MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLHCC07T

Rationale: Medieval India presents to the students a unique and baffling spectacle of people's power and the influences of the extraneous forces that invaded India. It is an age characterized by decay and breakaway from the older traditions to give birth to newer ones. This paper exhibits the strength of the old edifice its additions and amalgamation of the new forces and upsurge of ideas and institution of a very complex character which can not fit in to one genre. With the establishment of Muslim rule in India in the 13th century, a new set of political ideas and institutions was put in place. This is a period of synthesis of Hindu and Muslim traditions as the new and the old (12th century) aligned with each other and also gave rise to the growth of new religious schools of thought that gave Indian polity a new inclusive dimension.

Unit I Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought

- 1) Nature of Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought.
- 2) Source of Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought.

Unit II-Vedanta School of Thought

- 1) Shankaracharya – Davitha Philosophy.
- 2) Madvacharya –Advitha Philosophy.

Unit III- Vedanta School of Thought

- 1) Das Sahitya – Kanakdas, Purandharadas
- 2) VachanSahitya – Basavanna, Sarvagnya

Unit IV: Sufi – Movement in India

- 1) Kabir Das, Gurunanak
- 2) Raidas, ShishunalShareef.

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PAPER-IX COMPULSORY
HC IX - ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLHCC08T

Rationale: Election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Electoral process is a huge exercise that involves men, material and strategies. It is a process that consists of the selection of the electors, the meeting of the electors where they vote for positions contested by those interested in politics. Elections thus provide political education for citizens and ensure the responsiveness of democratic governments to the will of the people and legitimize those elected. This process in India is unique in itself. This paper exposes the students to unravel these elections and learn about their own country.

Unit-I: Election and Electoral Methods

1. History of Franchise in India, Methods of Election
2. Provisions of the Constitution of the India, Representation of the People's Act

Unit-II: Electoral Machinery

1. Election Commission of India, Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts
2. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties, Election Campaign and Election Expenses, model code of conduct

Unit-III: Procedures of Election

1. Election Procedure, Impact of Multi-Party System on Election
2. Election Disputes and Election Tribunals

Unit-IV: Electoral Reforms

1. Voting Behavior, Opinion Polls and Election Result Predictions
2. Electoral Reforms: Problems, Need and Issues

REFERENCES

1. Age, Robin. (2019). *Elections in India: Everything You Need to Know*. India: HarperCollins Publishers.
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II SEMESTER

PAPER -X COMPULSORY
HC X – THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLHCC09T

Rationale: The study of international relations involves theoretical approaches based on evidences of the behavior of the state in an international arena. Theories of international relations are essentially a set of ideas aimed at explaining how the international system works – such as Realism that focuses on the notion that states work to increase their own power relative to other states. Understanding these major theories and approaches to the study of International Politics and examining them critically thus helps the students to broaden and deepen their knowledge with regard to the demand for peace and conflict in the world. Thus this paper helps in analyzing and understanding of the major themes in international relations and global politics.

Unit- I: Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives

1. Globalization: Meaning, State System in a Globalized world and the role of Non-state Actors.
2. Challenges before Global Democracy and Global Civil Society: Recent developments

Unit-II: International Relations and Information Revolution

1. Impact of Information Revolution on International Relations and Challenges before Policy making
2. International Security: Concepts, threats and effects on international political Economy

Unit-III: Environmental Concerns in International Relations

1. Environmental Agenda, issues and challenges: from the Stockholm to Johannesburg
2. Women and Environment: Gender Issues, Transnational Women's Movement, Perspectives of the Developing Nations

Unit-IV: Terrorism and Human Rights

1. Causes and consequences of Terrorism: New developments
2. The New Economic Order and the Human Rights

REFERENCES

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2. Basu, Rumki. (2017). *International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
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II SEMESTER

PAPER-XI (OPEN ELECTIVE)
HC XI - HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLOEC01T

Rationale: This provides a rigorous and critical introduction to the foundation, structure and operation of the human rights movement. It introduces students to the key theoretical debates of both western and Indian origin. It covers the historical contexts and the modern idea of human rights including the debate between universality and cultural relativism, between civil and human rights, between individual and community, drawing on real life examples from current affairs. The course is expected to give an insight in to the policy issues connected to human rights and their operational procedures.

Unit–I: Understanding Human Rights and Theory

1. Human Rights: Meaning and Nature.
2. Theories of Rights - John Locke, J.S. Mill, H.J. Laski, Mahatma Gandhi and B. R. Ambedkar

Unit–II: Evolution of Human Rights and its Dimensions

1. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants thereon
2. Human Rights Dimensions – Rights of Women, Children, Minorities, the subalterns and right to development

Unit–III: Human Rights and Responsibility

1. Human Rights and women specific legislation to protect women and their rights,
2. Human Rights and Social Responsibility – Role of Education, NGOs, Media, Civil Society

Unit–IV: Human Rights and the Constitution

1. Violation of Rights against Children- Child marriage, abuse, begging and exploitation
2. Human Rights Violations – case studies of Kashmir, Israel and Palestine, Rohingya's of Myanmar, Syrian conflict

REFERENCES

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II SEMESTER

PAPER -(SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA SC-XII –A -MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLSP05T

Rationale: The aim of introducing this paper is to facilitate students of the present generation to understand how the task facilitating appropriate transfer of sovereign power from British authorities to Indian hands actually took place and how these activities were supported by various laws and the intellectual inputs. The paper also exposes the younger generation to the nuances of how the proportional representation from existing provincial legislatures and from various princely states was realized to reach out to build a consensus to design a workable federal structure. The Constitution of India was not prepared in haste but followed the process of evolution which began many decades before India became independent in 1947. The process continued unabated since it originated in the freedom struggle till a new constitution was drafted after prolonged debates and discussions in the Constituent Assembly and adopted on the day 26th of January, 1950 - a red-letter day in the history of India bringing the written constitution of India into operation.

Unit-I: Making of the Constitution

1. Historical Background of the Constituent Assembly, Composition, Functions and various Committees
2. Enforcement of the Constitution – Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Unit-II: Philosophy of the Constitution

1. The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policies
2. Gandhian, Liberal and Socialistic Principles - An Evaluation

Unit-III: Structure of the Government

1. Federalism – Structure and Functioning, Powers of Parliament-Quality of Debates and Composition
2. Decentralized Governance – Philosophy, Responsibility and Institutional structure, Evaluation of their functioning

Unit-IV: Institutions

1. Indian Judiciary – Judicial review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism
2. Lok Pal and LokAyukta, Communalism and Evaluation of Working of Indian Constitution

REFERENCES

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II SEMESTER

**PAPER (SPECIALIZATION)-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SC-XII – B - PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLSPLO6T**

Rationale: Public Personnel Management is an important and integral part of the larger public administration studies. This is another term for a human resources (HR) job. Duties of a personnel administrator include hiring and training employees, carrying out evaluations and handling employee grievances etc., Personnel management also aims at preserving and advancing general welfare of the community. It does not manage only organized or unorganized workers in the organization, but everyone working in the enterprise. It covers all persons including clerical staff, executives, and managers. The study of this paper thus sharpens the student's intellect in understanding the need and importance of the line and staff.

Unit-I: Nature of Public Personnel Administration

1. Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Personnel Administration
2. Factors influencing Personnel Policies, Classification of Position- Position Classification V/S Rank Classification

Unit-II: Types of Career Planning

1. Recruitment Process and Methods, Merit, Merit vs. Reservation, Career Planning.
2. Promotion: Methods, Benefits, Training, Types and Methods of Training

Unit-III: Administrative Procedure

1. Discipline, Punishment and Code of Conduct, Ethics and morale in administration.
2. Transfers – Methods and Challenges, Administrative Reforms Commissions

Unit-IV: Essentials of Public Personnel Administration

1. Generalists vs. Specialists Debate, Grievance redressal Mechanism
2. Corruption – Forms of corruption, Committees, Superannuation and Benefits

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II SEMESTER

PAPER-(SPECIALIZATION)-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SC -XII-C -DIPLOMACY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLSPL07T

Rationale: This introductory paper explores the multiple synergies between international practice theory and diplomatic studies. The course is introduced at a time when the study of diplomacy is entering a new phase of theorization while practice scholars look to confront the approach to new empirical and analytical challenges. The paper aims at defining diplomacy as a historically and culturally contingent bundle of practices that are analytically alike in their claim to represent a given polity to the outside world. The idea is to expose the students the relevance of diplomacy as a tool in international relations even in the 21st century.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning , Nature, Evolution and Objectives of Diplomacy
2. Classification of Diplomats and Consuls, Functions of Diplomacy

Unit-II: Techniques of Diplomacy

1. Recruitment of Diplomats and Consuls, Establishment of Consular Relations and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
2. Techniques and Instruments of Diplomacy, Formation of Treaties, its Interpretation and Termination , Diplomacy and UN

Unit-III: Types of Diplomacy

1. Diplomacy Types – Conference, Summit, Consultative or Collective and Personal Diplomacy
2. Traditional or Bilateral Diplomacy, Modern or Multilateral Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy

Unit-IV: Diplomacy and International law

1. Role of Diplomacy and International law, Globalization and Changing Nature of Diplomacy
2. Diplomacy, Security and Mediation, Diplomacy in the Age of Terrorism

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II SEMESTER

**PAPER(SPECIALIZATION)-COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SCXII- D- UNITARY AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS
(WITH REFERENCE TO JAPAN, AMERICA AND SWITZERLAND)
COURSE CODE: 126MAM02POLSPLO8T**

Rationale: The study of where power resides in a country is a key question we must answer if we are to understand how a country is governed. Some countries position most government power in a centralized national government, while others split the power between the national government and political subunits such as provinces or states. We call these two systems federal and unitary. A closer look at these two different approaches to structuring the way a country governs itself is the difference between a unitary and a federal government. It is said that Federal systems arguably have some advantages over unitary systems. These and many more such intellectual and relevant debates form the philosophy of this paper. The paper intends to expose the students to the advantage and disadvantages of different types of governments in different parts of the world.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Nature, Scope and Significance of the study of Comparative Government and Politics
2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Government and Politics – Traditional (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional) Modern (Sociological, Psychological, Economic)

Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism

1. Comparative Analysis of the Features of the Constitutions of Japan, U.S.A and Switzerland.
2. Constitution and Constitutionalism: Structure and Functions, Elements of Constitutionalism (Government according to the constitution; separation of power; sovereignty of the people and democratic government; constitutional review; independent judiciary; limited government subject to a bill of individual)

Unit-III: Structure of the Governments

1. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary - Unique Features of Japan, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Culture and Political Values of Japan, U.S.A, Switzerland

Unit-IV: Politics and Political Developments

1. Politics and Political Developments – Party System, Pattern of Voting, Policy Making and Functioning of Peoples' Representatives in Japan, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Process and Media – Elections, Foreign Policy and Leadership, Media and Its Role in Politics in Japan, U.S.A, Switzerland

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