

## UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

The Under Graduate programme in **Political Science** includes

- (a) Common Courses
- (b) Core Courses
- (c) Complementary Courses
- (d) Open Courses and
- (e) Project

**Common Courses:** In general, every UG student shall undergo 10 common courses (total 38 credits) chosen from a group of 14 common courses listed below, for completing the programme:

*A01. Common English Course I*

English courses A01-A06 applicable to BA/BSC Regular pattern

<p><i>A02. Common English Course II A03. Common English Course III A04. Common English Course IV A05. Common English Course V A06. Common English Course VI</i></p>	<p>English courses A01-A04 applicable to Language Reduced Pattern (LRP) Programmes B.com, BBA, BBA (T), BBM, B.Sc (LRP), BCA etc.</p>
<p><i>A07. Additional Language Course I A08. Additional Language Course II A09. Additional Language Course III A10. Additional Language Course IV</i></p>	<p>Addl. Language courses A07-A10 applicable to BA/B.Sc Regular Pattern</p> <p>Addl. Language courses A07-A08 applicable to Language Reduced Pattern (LRP) Programmes</p>
<p><i>A11. General Course I A12. General Course II A13. General Course III A14. General Course IV</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Applicable to Language Reduced Pattern (LRP) Programmes</p>

Common courses A01-A06 shall be taught by English teachers and A07-A10 by teachers of additional languages respectively. General courses A11-A14 shall be offered by teachers of departments offering core courses concerned.

General courses I, II, III and IV shall be designed by the group of boards concerned.

The subjects under Language Reduced Pattern (LRP) (Alternative Pattern) are grouped into five and General Courses I, II, III & IV shall be the same for each group.

1. BBA, B.Com., Fashion Technology, Hotel Management.

2. Industrial Chemistry, Polymer Chemistry, Food Science and Technology.
3. Computer Science, Electronics, Instrumentation, Printing Technology, Computer Application.
4. Biotechnology, Biochemistry, Aquaculture, Plant Science.
5. B.A Multimedia, B.A Visual Communication, B.A Film and Television.

**1.1. Core courses:** Core courses are the courses in the major (core) subject of the degree programme chosen by the student. Core courses are offered by the parent department.

**1.2. Complementary courses:** Complementary courses cover one or two disciplines that are related to the core subject and are distributed in the first four semesters. There shall be one complementary course in a semester for B.A Programmes. The complementary courses in first and fourth semester (Type 1) shall be the same. Similarly the complementary courses in second and third semester (Type 2) shall be the same. The college can choose any complementary course either in Type 1 or in Type 2 for a programme. Once they choose the complementary courses that should be intimated to the university. If a college wants to change the complementary course pattern (Type 1 or Type 2) prior sanction has to be obtained. All other programmes, existing pattern will follow.

**BA Political Science Programme can adopt any two courses in the humanities stream as Complementary courses**

**1.3. Open courses:** There shall be one open course in core subjects in the fifth semester. The open course shall be open to all the students in the institution except the students in the parent department. The students can opt that course from any other department in the institution. Each department can decide the open course from a pool of three courses offered by the University. Total credit allotted for open course is 3 and the hours allotted is 3. If there is only one programme in a college, they can choose either language courses or physical education as open course.

**1.4. Common and open courses under SDE/Private Registration:** Existing pattern (as in CUCBCSSUG 2014) shall be followed under SDE/Private Registration.

**1.5. Ability Enhancement courses/Audit courses:** These are courses which are mandatory for a programme but not counted for the calculation of SGPA or CGPA. There shall be one Audit course each in the first four semesters. These courses are not meant for class room study. The students can attain only pass (Grade P) for these courses. At the end of each semester there shall be examination conducted by the college from a pool of questions (Question Bank) set by the University. The students can also attain these credits through online courses like SWAYAM, MOOC etc (optional). The list of passed students must be sent to the University from the colleges at least before the fifth semester examination. The list of courses in each semester with credits are given below.

<b>Course with credit</b>	<b>Semester</b>
Environment Studies – 4	1
Disaster Management - 4	2
*Human Rights/Intellectual Property Rights/ Consumer Protection - 4	3
*Gender Studies/Gerontology- 4	4

\* Colleges can opt any one of the courses.

**1.6. Extra credit Activities:** Extra credits are mandatory for the programme. Extra credits will be awarded to students who participate in activities like NCC, NSS and Swatch Bharath. Those students who could not join in any of the above activities have to undergo Calicut University Social Service Programme (CUSSP). Extra credits are not counted for SGPA or CGPA.

**1.7. Credits:** A student is required to acquire a minimum of 140 credits for the completion of the UG programme, of which 120 credits are to be acquired from class room study and shall only be counted for SGPA and CGPA. Out of the 120 credits, 38 (22 for common (English) courses + 16 for common languages other than English) credits shall be from common courses, 2 credits for project/corresponding paper and 3 credits for the open course. (In the case of LRP Programmes 14 credits for common courses (English), 8 credits for additional language courses and 16 credits for General courses). The maximum credits for a

course shall not exceed 5. Dual core programmes are having separate credit distribution. Audit courses shall have 4 credits per course and a total of 16 credits in the entire programme. The maximum credit acquired under extra credit shall be 4. If more Extra credit activities are done by a student, that may be mentioned in the Grade card. The credits of audited courses or extra credits are not counted for SGPA or CGPA.

**1.8. Attendance:** A student shall be permitted to appear for the semester examination, only if he/she secures not less than 75% attendance in each semester. Attendance shall be maintained by the Department concerned. Condonation of shortage of attendance to a maximum of 10% in the case of single condonation and 20% in the case of double condonation in a semester shall be granted by University remitting the required fee. Benefits of attendance may be granted to students who attend the approved activities of the college/university with the prior concurrence of the Head of the institution. Participation in such activities may be treated as presence in lieu of their absence on production of participation/attendance certificate (within two weeks) in curricular/extracurricular activities (maximum 9 days in a semester). Students can avail of condonation of shortage of attendance in a maximum of four semesters during the entire programme (Either four single condonations or one double condonation and two single condonations during the entire programme). If a student fails to get 65% attendance, he/she can move to the next semester only if he/she acquires 50% attendance. In that case, a **provisional registration** is needed. Such students can appear for supplementary examination for such semesters after the completion of the programme. Less than 50% attendance requires Readmission. Readmission is permitted only once during the entire programme.

**1.9. Grace Marks:** Grace marks may be awarded to a student for meritorious achievements in co-curricular activities (in Sports/Arts/NSS/NCC/Student Entrepreneurship) carried out besides the regular hours. Such a benefit is applicable and limited to a maximum of 8 courses in an academic year spreading over two semesters. In addition, maximum of 6 marks per semester can be awarded to the students of UG Programmes, for participating in the College Fitness

Education Programme (COFE).

**1.10. Project:** Every student of a UG degree programme shall have to work on a project of 2 credits under the supervision of a faculty member or shall write a theory course based on Research Methodology as per the curriculum. College shall have the liberty to choose either of the above. But SDE/Private Registration students shall write the Research Methodology course instead of project. Board of Studies concerned shall prepare the syllabus for the same.

## **2. EXAMINATION**

**2.1.** There shall be University examinations at the end of each semester.

**2.2.** Practical examinations shall be conducted by the University as prescribed by the Board of Studies.

**2.3.** External viva-voce, if any, shall be conducted along with the practical examination/project evaluation.

**2.4.** The model of question papers may be prepared by the concerned Board Of Studies. Each question should aim at – (1) assessment of the knowledge acquired (2) standard application of knowledge (3) application of knowledge in new situations.

**2.5.** Different types of questions shall possess different marks to quantify their range. A general scheme for the question paper is given in Annexure III.

**2.6.** Project evaluation shall be conducted at the end of sixth semester. 20% of marks are awarded through internal assessment.

**2.7.** Audit course: The students can attain only pass (Grade P) for these courses. At the end of each semester there shall be examination conducted by the college from a pool of questions set by the University. The students can also attain the credits through online courses like SWAYAM, MOOC etc. The College shall send the list of passed students to the University at least before the commencement of fifth semester examination.

**2.8. Improvement course:** Improvement of a particular semester can be done only once. The student shall avail of the improvement chance in the succeeding year after the successful completion of the semester concerned. The students can improve a maximum of two courses in a particular semester (for SDE/Private

registration students also). The internal marks already obtained will be carried forward to determine the new grade/mark in the improvement examination (for regular students). If the candidate fails to appear for the improvement examination after registration, or if there is no change in the results of the improved examination, the mark/grade obtained in the first appearance will be retained.

Improvement and supplementary examinations cannot be done simultaneously.

**2.9. Moderation:** Moderation is eligible as per the existing rules of the Academic Council.

### **3. EVALUATION AND GRADING**

**3.1.** Mark system is followed instead of direct grading for each question. For each course in the semester letter grade and grade point are introduced in 10-point indirect grading system as per guidelines given in Annexure-1

#### **3.2. Course Evaluation**

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts

1) Internal assessment 2) External Evaluation

20% weight shall be given to the internal assessment. The remaining 80% weight shall be for the external evaluation.

#### **Internal Assessment**

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal examinations. The marks secured for internal assessment only need to be sent to University by the colleges concerned.

The internal assessment shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving written tests, Class room participation based on attendance in respect of theory courses and lab involvement/records attendance in respect of Practical Courses.

Internal assessment of the project will be based on its content, method of presentation, final conclusion and orientation to research aptitude.

Components with percentage of marks of Internal Evaluation of Theory Courses are- Test paper 40%, Assignment 20%, Seminar 20% and Class room participation based on attendance 20%.

For practical courses - Record 60% and lab involvement 40% as far as internal is concerned. (if a fraction appears in internal marks, nearest whole number is to be taken)

For the test paper marks, at least one test paper should be conducted. If more test papers are conducted, the mark of the best one should be taken.

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal assessment marks awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be notified on the notice board at least one week before the commencement of external examination. There shall not be any chance for improvement for internal marks. The course teacher(s) shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course, which shall be forwarded to the University by the college Principal after obtaining the signature of both course teacher and Head of the Department.

The Split up of marks for Test paper and Class Room Participation (CRP) for internal evaluation are as follows.

**Split up of marks for Test paper**

<b>Range of Marks in test paper</b>	<b>Out of 8 (Maximum internal marks is 20)</b>	<b>Out of 6 (Maximum internal marks is 15)</b>
Less than 35%	1	1
35% - 45%	2	2
45% - 55%	3	3
55% - 65%	4	4
65% - 85%	6	5
85% - 100%	8	6

**Split up of marks for Class Room Participation**

<b>Range of CRP</b>	<b>Out of 4 (Maximum internal marks is 20)</b>	<b>Out of 3 (Maximum internal marks is 15)</b>
50% ≤ CRP < 75%	1	1
75% ≤ CRP < 85%	2	2
85% and above	4	3

**Internal Assessment for SDE/Private Registration:** Regarding internal component, the student will have to attend a fill in the blank type/multiple choice type examination of 20

marks along with the external examination in SDE mode. The attendance component of internal marks is not mandatory for such students.

### **External Evaluation**

External evaluation carries 80% of marks. All question papers shall be set by the University. The external question papers may be of uniform pattern with 80/60 marks (The pattern is given in the Annexure III). The courses with 2/3 credits will have an external examination of 2 hours duration with 60 marks and courses with 4/5 credits will have an external examination of 2.5 hours duration with 80 marks.

The external examination in theory courses is to be conducted by the University with question papers set by external experts. The project evaluation with viva can be conducted either internal or external which may be decided by the Board of Studies concerned. (Guidelines are given in the Annexure II).

**Revaluation:** In the new system of grading, revaluation is permissible. The prevailing rules of revaluation are applicable to CBCSSUG 2019.

Students can apply for photocopies of answer scripts of external examinations. Applications for photocopies/scrutiny/revaluation should be submitted within 10 days of publication of results. The fee for this shall be as decided by the University.

## **4. INDIRECT GRADING SYSTEM**

**4.1.** Indirect grading System based on a 10-point scale is used to evaluate the performance of students.

**4.2.** Each course is evaluated by assigning marks with a letter grade (O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P, F, I or Ab) to that course by the method of indirect grading. (Annexure I).

**4.3.** An aggregate of P grade (after external and internal put together) is required in each course for a pass and also for awarding a degree (A minimum of 20% marks in external evaluation is needed for a pass in a course. But no separate pass minimum is needed for internal evaluation). No separate grade/mark for internal and external will be displayed in the grade card; only an aggregate grade will be displayed. Also the aggregate mark of internal and external are not displayed in the grade card.



4.4. A student who fails to secure a minimum grade for a pass in a course is permitted to write the examination along with the next batch.

4.5. After the successful completion of a semester, Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a student in that semester is calculated using the formula given below. For the successful completion of a semester, a student should pass all courses. However, a student is permitted to move to the next semester irrespective of SGPA obtained.

SGPA of the student in that semester is calculated using the formula

## **5. CALICUT UNIVERSITY SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMME (CUSSP)**

In this programme, a student has to complete 12 days of social service. This has to be completed in the first four semesters; 3 days in each semester. For the regular programme the student has to work in a Panchayath or Local body or in a hospital/ poor home or old age home or in a Pain & paliative centre or any social work assigned by the College authorities. Students who engaged in College Union activities and participate in sports and cultural activities in Zonal level have to undergo only 6 days of CUSSP during the entire programme. The whole documents regarding the student should be kept in the college and the Principal should give a Certificate for the same. The list of students (successfully completed the programme) must be sent to the University before the commencement of the fifth semester examinations. A College level Co-ordinator and a Department level Co-ordinator shall be appointed for the smooth conduct of the programme.

**5.1. CUSSP for SDE/Private students:** For SDE/Private students, out of the 12 days, the student has to undergo 6 days in a Panchayath or Local body and the remaining 6 days in a Hospital/ Old age home or in a Pain and paliative centre.. The respective certificate should uploaded to the University (before the commencement of fifth semester examinations) in respective student portal and the University should provide an Online Certificate for the same.

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of the credit points of all courses in a semester}}{\text{Total credits in that semester}}$$

5.2. The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the student is calculated at the end of a programme. The CGPA of a student determines the overall academic level of the student in a programme and is the criterion for ranking the students. CGPA can be calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\text{Total credit points obtained in six semesters}}{\text{Total credits acquired (120)}}$$

5.3. SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to three decimal places. CGPA determines the broad academic level of the student in a programme and is the index for ranking students (in terms of grade points). An overall letter grade (cumulative grade) for the entire programme shall be awarded to a student depending on her/his CGPA

The number of Courses for the restructured U.G. Programme in Political Science should contain common Courses, 15 Core Courses including one Choice based course from the Electives, eight Complementary Courses from the relevant subjects for complementing the Core of the study, an Open Course offered by other streams and a Project.

### **Study Tour**

Visiting Local Self Government Institutions, Legislative Assembly, Courts, museums and other important institutions and places that enhance understanding of students about working of institutions and political process in the country is part of the BA Political Science programme.

### **Question paper type**

#### **Scheme of Examinations:**

The external QP with 80 marks and Internal examination is of 20 marks. Duration of each external examination is 2.5 Hrs. The pattern of External Examination is as given below. The students can answer all the questions in Sections A&B. But there shall be Ceiling in each section.

### **Section A**

Short answer type carries 2 marks each - 15 questions

Ceiling - 25

**Section B**

Paragraph/ Problem type carries 5 marks each - 8 questions      Ceiling - 35

**Section C**

Essay type carries 10 marks (2 out of 4)      2X10=20

**Question paper type 2****Scheme of Examinations:**

The external QP with 60 marks and Internal examination is of 15 marks. Duration of each external examination is 2 Hrs. The pattern of External Examination is as given below. The students can answer all the questions in Sections A & B. But there shall be Ceiling in each section.

**Section A**

Short answer type carries 2 marks each - 12 questions      Ceiling - 20

**Section B**

Paragraph/ Problem type carries 5 marks each - 7 questions      Ceiling - 30

**Section C**

Essay type carries 10 marks (1 out of 2)      1X10=10

The detailed syllabi of the programme are appended.

Structure of Courses for B.A. programmes

Common courses	38 credits
Core courses including Project(2) & Elective(4)	63 credits
Complementary courses	16 credits
Open courses	03 credits
Total	120

**Semester 1**

Sl.No	Course code Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
1	Common English Course –I (AO1)		
2	Common English Course –II( AO2)		
3	Additional Language Course –I AO7 (1)		
4	Core course - 1	6	5
5	Complementary – 1	6	4

**Semester 2**

6	Common English Course –III (AO3)		
7	Common English Course –IV (AO4)		
8	Additional Language Course –II AO8(1)		
9	Core course – 2	6	5
10	Complementary – 2	6	4

**Semester 3**

11	Common English Course –V (AO 5)		
12	Additional Language Course -III (AO 9)		
13	Core course – 3	4	4
14	Core course - 4	5	4
15	Complementary – 2	6	4

**Semester 4**

16	Common English Course –VI (AO 6)		
17	Additional Language Course –X (A10)		
18	Core course - 5	4	4
19	Core course -6	5	4
20	Complementary – 1	6	4

**Semester 5**

21	Core course - 7	5	4
22	Core course -8	5	4
23	Core course – 9	5	4
24	Core course -10	5	4
25	Open course	3	3
26	Project	2	*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>

**Semester 6**

31	Core course – 11	5	4
32	Core course -12	5	4
33	Core course – 13	5	4
34	Core course -14	5	4
35	Elective course	3	3
36	Project	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>

Total Credits: **120**

## **Under Graduate Programme in Political Science**

### **I. Core Courses**

Semester wise Details of Core Courses recommended by Board of Studies in Political Science (UG)

#### **Details of Core courses and Code of Courses**

#### **BA Political Science**

<b>Name of Semester</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Name of the Core Course</b>
I Core course I	POL1BO1	Foundations of Political Science
II Core course II	POL2BO2	Concepts of Political Science
III Core course III	POL3BO1	Indian Government and Politics
III Core course IV	POL3BO2	World Constitutions: Comparative Analysis
IV Core course V	POL4BO1	Ancient & Medieval Political Thought
IV Core course VI	POL4BO2	Issues in Indian Politics
V Core course VII	POL5BO1	Research Methodology
V Core course VIII	POL5BO2	Modern Western Political Thought.
V Core course IX	POL5BO3	State, Society & Political Process in Kerala
V Core course X	POL5BO4	Introduction to International Politics
VI Core course XI	POL6BO1	Modern Indian Political Thought
VI Core course XII	POL6BO2	India's Foreign Policy
VI Core course XIII	POL6BO3	Issues in International Politics
VI Core course XIV	POL6BO4	Introduction to Public Administration

#### **II (A) Elective Courses (VIth Semester)**

(Select any one course)

Elective Course I	POL6 B 05	Human Rights
Elective Course II	POL6 B 06	Development Administration
Elective Course III	POL6 B 07	International Organisation & Administration

## **II (B) Open Courses (Vth Semester)**

### **For Students from other Streams.**

(Select any one Course)

Open Course I	POL5 D01	Indian Government and Politics
Open Course II	POL5 D02	Human Rights in India.
Open Course III	POL5 D03	International Organisation and Administration.

## **III Complementary Courses for other UG Programmes**

### **Complementary Course Model I**

POL 1 (2)CO1 Political Science: Introduction to Political Science and Governmental Structures and Processes

POL 4(3) CO2 Political Science: Political Ideas, Concepts and Ideologies

### **Complementary Course Model II**

ICP1(2) CO1 Indian Constitution and Politics: Basic Features and Governmental Structures

ICP4(3) CO2 Indian Constitution and Politics: Federalism, Decentralisation and Political Dynamics

### **Complementary Course Model III**

IPO1(2) CO1: International Politics and Organisation: Introduction and Concepts..

IPO4(3) CO2: International Politics And Organisation: Organisations and Contemporary Issues

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### **Complementary Course Model IV**

PUA1(2)CO1: Public Administration: Introduction and Basic Concepts

PUA 4(3)CO2: Public Administration: Personnel, Financial and Indian Administration

Note: Colleges can opt any one of the model (Complementary) for their entire course.

However, the Colleges shall continue to opt their course, equivalent to their subsidiary papers now offering

## **BA POLITICAL SCIENCE (Core Courses)**

### **Core Course I - POL1BO1 Foundations of Political Science**

This course introduces fundamentals of Political Science, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in Political Science and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts

#### **Module I**

##### **Nature of Political Science:**

- A) Meaning, Scope and Significance of Political Science.
- (B) Approaches: Traditional- Historical, Philosophical, Institutional, and legal.  
Modern- Empirical, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural
- C) Traditions of Political Theory Liberal and Marxian

#### **Module II**

##### **State and Society**

- (A) Meaning and inter relationships.
- (B) Nature and functions of the state: Liberal and Marxian Views
- (C) Elements of the State
- (D) Theories of the origin of the state with special reference to Evolutionary theory.

#### **Module III:**

##### **Political System;**

- ( A) System Analysis, (B) Input-Output Analysis (C) Structural Functional Analysis

#### **Module IV:**

##### **Sovereignty:**

Meaning, Monistic and Pluralistic interpretations, Sovereignty in the context of Globalisation

#### **Module V:**

##### **Governmental structures and functions.**

- (A) Theory of Separation of power
- (B) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary - functions



## **Books and References**

1. Alan R.Ball, Modern Politics and Government, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
2. Andrew Heywood, Political Theory: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008.
3. Asirvatham & Misra, Political Theory, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi. 2001.
4. David Robertson, The Dictionary of Politics, Routledge, Ane Books, New Delhi, 2007.
5. Gauba O.P, An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
6. Harold J.Laski, Grammar of Politics, Surjeeth Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
7. L. S. Rathore, Relevance of Political Theory, Rawat Publishers, New Delhi 2010.
8. Mahajan. V.D, Political Theory, Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2009.
9. Peter B.Haris, Foundations of Political Science, Oxford IBH. 2009.
10. Hovyda Abbas & Ranajay Kumar, Political Theory, Pearson, 2012.
11. Almond & Powell, Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, PHI, New Delhi, 2005.
12. Andrian Leftwitch (ed), What is Politics, Polity? Atlantic Distributors, New Delhi, 2005.
13. Appadorai A, Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
14. Andrew Heywood, Politics, 3edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2007.

## Core Course II - **POL2BO2 - Concepts of Political Science**

This course introduces basic concepts and ideas in Political Science. At end of the course students will develop clear understanding of some of the important ideas in the discipline. This would enable the students to understand and analyse the polity and society in which they live.

### **Module I: Basic Concepts in Political Theory**

Law, Equality, Liberty, Justice, Rights and Duties: Meaning

### **Module II: Modern Concepts in Political Science**

Power, Influence, Authority, Legitimacy, Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Modernisation and Political Development:

### **Module III: Democracy:**

Meaning and interpretations

Conditions necessary for the working of Democracy

Procedural and Substantive Democracy

Direct and Representative Democracy- Devices of Direct Democracy

**Module IV:** A) **Political Parties**, Interest groups and Pressure groups-

B) Public Opinion: Agencies of Public Opinion, Propaganda

### **Module-V Major Themes in Contemporary Politics**

Globalisation

Environmentalism

Feminism

## **Books and References**

1. Appadorai A, Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Alan R.Ball, Modern Politics and Government, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008.
3. Andrew Heywood, Key concepts in Politics, Palgrave Macmillan, New York 2007.
4. Barrie, Axford –etal, Politics an Introduction, Routledge London 2008.
5. Dahl, R & Bruce Stinebrickner, Modern Political System. Pearson, New Delhi- 2008.
6. David Robertson, Dictionary of Politics, 3 edition, Routledge, Ane Books, New Delhi, 2007.
7. Gauba O.P, Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.
8. H.J.Laski, Grammar of Politics, Surjith Publications New Delhi 2006.
9. Mahajan V.D, Political Theory, Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Peter B.Haris, Foundations of Political Science, Oxford IBH. 2007.
11. Urmila Sharma & S.K.Sharma, Principles and theory of Political Science, Atlantic Publishers New Delhi 2007.
12. Varma S.P, Modern Political Theory, Vikas, New Delhi.1984.
13. Shafali Ray, Society and Politics in India: Understanding Political Sociology, PHI Learning, New Delhi, 2014.
14. Samir Das Gupta, Political Sociology, Pearson, New Delhi, 2014.

### **Core Course III - POL3BO1 - Indian Government and Politics**

Major objective of this course is to help students to understand the constitutional development in India and evolution of modern governmental structures. The other focus is to introduce salient features of Indian Constitution, Union Government, State governments, and Local Self-Governments. Study of Indian judicial system, its functioning and recent trends is also included in this course.

**Module. I. An overview of Constitutional Development** with reference to Government of India act 1909, 1919, 1935 and Indian Independence Act 1947.

The Constituent Assembly of India.

#### **Module II. Salient features of the Indian Constitution**

The Preamble

Fundamental Rights

Directive principles of State Policy

Fundamental Duties.

#### **Module III**

##### **(A) Government of the Union.**

The Union Legislature - The Parliament- The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, composition, powers and functions,

Law Making Procedure and Committee system

Role of the Speaker.

The Union Executive- the President and the Vice-President- The Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister.

##### **(B) Government of the States.**

The State Legislature- composition powers and functions.

The Governor- The Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister

##### **(C) Local-self Governments - Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendment acts.**

#### **Module IV. The Indian Judicial System**

The Supreme Court and the High Courts composition, Features and Functions  
Judicial review, judicial activism, Independence of Judiciary in India.

#### **Module V. Indian Federalism, Union -State relations-**

distribution of powers-legislative Administrative and financial

The Finance Commission, Niti Ayog

Emergency Powers in the Constitution

## **Books and References**

- 1 D. D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall, 2010.
2. Dr. M. V. Pylee, India's Constitution, Vikas, New Delhi 2010.
3. Dr.B.L.Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhavan Publications, 2010.
4. Dr.A.P, Avasthi, Indian Government and Politics, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 2012.
5. J.C.Johari, Indian Political System, Anmol Publications, 2008.
6. Grenville Austin, Indian Constitution: A cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
7. Brij Kishore Shama, Introduction to the Constitution of India. Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2007.
8. Bidyut Chakrabarthy, Indian Government and Politics. Sage, New Delhi 2008.
- 9., Lakshmi Kanth, Indian Polity, TATA Magrow, New Delhi2010.
10. A. G. Noorani, Constitutional and Citizen's Rights, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
11. N P Singh and Rekha Saxsena, Indian Politics, Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functions, PHI, 2014.

## **Core Course IV- POL3BO2 - World Constitutions: Comparative Analysis**

The main objective this course is to develop awareness and familiarize students about various types of political system and constitution of different countries. To enable them to have knowledge on constitutionalism, federal and parliamentary form of government and role of executive, legislature, and judiciary in major states in the world.

### **Module I.**

**Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics**, Distinction between traditional and modern Comparative Politics.

### **Module II:**

**Constitution and constitutionalism.**

### **Module III.**

**A comparative analysis on the features of the constitutions** of U.K., U.S.A., France, Switzerland and China.

### **Module IV.**

**Executive, Legislature and Judiciary** of U.K., U.S.A. and France

### **Module V.**

**Compare Federal and Unitary systems** - U.S.A., India and Switzerland (Federal systems)  
– U.K., France and China (Unitary systems)

## **Books and References**

1. Chilcote R.H, Theories of Comparative Politics, The search for a paradigm revisited, 1986
- 2 S.N. Ray, Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. Forth Printing, Prentice Hall of India, 2007.
- 3 Kenneth Newton & Jan W. Van Dath, Foundations of Comparative Politics, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. Almond Gabriel, et al, Comparative Politics Today, Pearson, Delhi, 2003.
5. Daniele Caramani, Comparative Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010.
- 6 Macridis, Roy C & Bernard E. Brown, Comparative Politics, Chicago, Dorsey Press.
7. Macridis, Roy C, Modern Political Regimes, Patterns and Institutions, Boston, little Brown and Company, 1986
8. Ray, Samirendra N, Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India 1999
9. Bara Judith & Mark Pennigton (ed), Comparative Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Rekha Saxena (ed), Varieties of Federal Governance, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2011.

## **Core Course V- POL4BO1- Ancient and Medieval Political Thought**

The main objective of this course is to create in-depth knowledge about modern and medieval political thought among students. The course also discusses key concepts - state, government, law, justice, etc,- of western and Indian political tradition.

### **Module I**

#### **Approaches and Methods to the Study of Political Thought**

Textual Method and Contextual Method

### **Module II: Greek Political Thought**

- a) Socratics – Virtue is Knowledge
- b) Plato: Philosopher King, Ideal State, Justice, Education and Communism
- c) Aristotle: State, Classification of Governments, Slavery and Revolution.

### **Module –III: Roman Political Thought**

Polybius and Cicero

### **Module IV: Ancient Indian Political Thought:**

- a) Brahmanic and Shramanic Traditions.
- b) Contributions of Kautilya.

### **Module V: Medieval Political thought:**

Major themes in Medieval Political Thought

St: Thomas Aquinas: views on Law and Justice.



## **Books and References**

1. Bhandari.D.R, History of European Political Philosophy, 13th revised edition,The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company Ltd, Bangalore, 2007.
2. Dunning W.A, A History of Political Theories. Vol.I, Macmillan, New York.
3. Gettel R.G, History of Political Thought, Surjith Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
4. Gupta R.C , Western Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2007.
5. Maxey C.C, Political Philosophies, Surjeeth Publications, Delhi, 2007.
6. Iyan Adams & R. W. Dyson, Fifty Great Political Thinkers, Foundation Books, Routledge, 2007.
7. Sabine G.H, History of Political Theory, 4th revised edition, Oxford and IBH.Delhi, 2008.
8. Fred Dallmayr (ed), Comparative Political Theory: An Introduction, Palgrave MAcmillian, 2010.
9. Varma V.P, Ancient and Medieval Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra-2000.
10. Wayper C.L, Political Thought, English University Press, London, 1967.
11. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, Oxford IBH, New Delhi, 1969.
- 12.Shafali Jha, Western Political Thought, Pearson, New Delhi, 2010.
13. Subarto Mukherji & Susheela Ramaswamy, History of Political Thought, PHI Learning, New Delhi, 2016

## **CORE COURSE VI - POL4BO2 - ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS**

This paper introduces socio-economic factors like caste, religion and class in Indian Politics. Apart from that the focus is to analyse trends in Indian electoral politics, various party systems, role and support base of national and regional parties and their policies and programmes. The discussion of secularism, communalism and role of marginalised sections is another focus of this course.

### **Module I: Socio Economic factors in Indian Politics - Caste, Religion & Class**

### **Module II: Party System and Electoral Politics**

Trends in the Party System; One Party Dominant System to Multi-Party Coalitions

National Political Parties – Programme, Organisation and Support base

Regional Political Parties – An overview.

### **Module III: Secularism**

Theory and Practice of Secularism in India

Challenges to Secularism– Communalism, Religious fundamentalism,

### **Module IV. Trends in Indian Democracy.**

Regionalism, Communalism, ReligiousFundamentalism, Criminalisation of Politics, Corruption, Linguistic and Ethnic issues, New Social movements.

### **Module V: Marginalised Sections**

Dalits & Tribes, Women and Children.

## **Books and References**

1. Javed Alam, Who wants Democracy?, Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 2004
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Democracy and the State, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002.
3. Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India since Independence, Cambridge, Cambridge Uty. Press, 2006.
4. Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability, New York, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
5. Iqbal Narain (ed), Secularism in India, Jaipur, Classic, 1995.
6. Bidyut Chakrabarthy & R.K. Pandey, Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 2010.
7. Sumit Ganguly & Rahul Mukherji, India Since 1980, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
8. C.P. Bhambhri, Indian Politics Since Independence, New Delhi, Shipra, 2007.
9. Rajeev Bhargava, Understanding Contemporary India, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2010.
10. J.C. Johari, Indian Political System, New Delhi, Anmol Publication, 2010.
11. Neera Chandhoke & Praveen Priyadarshi (ed), Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics, Pearson Publishers, 2009.
12. Achin Vanayak & Rajiv Barghava, Understanding Contemporary India, Oreint Blackswan, New Delhi, 2010.
13. Krishna Ananth, India since Independence, Pearson, 2012.

## **Core Course VII - POL5BO1- Research Methodology**

Through this course the students are introduced to various research methods used in social science research. The course is expected to develop comprehensive knowledge and necessary skills for conducting research.

### **Module I: (A) Research Method and Research Methodology**

Scientific Method- Features and limitations, Social Science Research

- b) Concepts and variables: A brief analysis.
- c) Questions of Objectivity and Subjectivity-Rationalism-Empiricism-Positivism
- d) Deduction and Induction
- e) Hypothesis: Types, functions, importance

### **Module II: Types of Research:**

- a) Quantitative and Qualitative, Pure and Applied, Historical and Analytical,
- b) Survey Research: features, merits and demerits.

### **Module III: Research Design.** Meaning and importance.

Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental and Action Research.

### **Module IV: Sampling:** Meaning and importance.

- c) Types of sampling  
Random/ Probability sampling- Stratified, Systematic and Cluster sampling.  
Non –Probability Sampling – Convenient, Quota and Snow ball sampling

### **Module V: Data collection**

- a) Types of Data -Primary and Secondary.
- b) Tools and Techniques of Data Collection- Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation, Participant observation
- c) Data Processing and Analysis - Editing, Coding, Simple Statistical methods, SPSS
- d) Report writing -format of the report, Reference-systems and styles, Bibliography, Plagiarism

## **Books and References**

1. Bahnanes & Peter Caputi, Introduction to Quantitative Research Methods, Sage, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Bridget Somek, Lewin, Research Methods in the Social Sciences, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Ghosh B.N, Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling, New Delhi.
4. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill, New York, 1952.
5. Gopal Lal Jain, Research Methodology: Methods Tools and Techniques, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2003.
6. Kerlinger F.W, Foundations of Behavioural Research, Revised edition, Surjeeth Publications, NewDelhi.
7. Kothari.C.R, Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques. New Age International, New Delhi,2004.
8. Krishnaswamy O.R & Ranganathan M, Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya,2006.
9. Sharma B.A.V.Prasad & Satyanarayana.P (ed), Research Methods in Social Sciences, Sterling, New Delhi, 1983.
10. Young P.V, Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Asia publishing House, Bombay, 1997.
11. Zina O Leary, The Essential Guide to Doing Research, Vistaar, New Delhi, 2008.
12. Burnett, Judith, Doing Your Social Science Dissertation, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
13. Janet Butlaw Johnson, H J Reynolds, Political Science Research Methods, Sage, New Delhi, 2012
14. Doneteen R Loseke, Methodological Thinking, Sage, 2012
15. Abhijith Kundu, Social Science Methodology,

## **Core Course VIII– POL5BO2 - Modern Western Political Thought**

This course introduces important streams in modern western political thought. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major western political thinkers and their ideas. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of modern western political tradition while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers.

### **Module I: Machiavelli**

Human Nature, Morality and Statecraft, Religion, Secularism

### **Module –II Liberal Tradition - Social Contractualists:**

Thomas Hobbes: State of nature, Social contract, Nature and attributes of state.

John Locke: State of nature, Social contract, Natural rights, Nature and functions of state.

J.J. Rousseau: State of nature, Social contract, General will.

### **Module II: Liberal Tradition Utilitarians and Idealists**

Jeremy Bentham: Pleasure pain theory

J.S.Mill: Modifications of Bentham's theory, on Liberty and suffrage and subjection of women

### **Module III: Liberal Tradition Idealists**

Hegel: Dialectics, State and freedom

T.H. Green: theory of State, theory of Positive freedom

### **Module IV: Marxian Tradition**

Karl Marx – Alienation, Base-superstructure Relations, Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Theory of Surplus Value, Class Struggle, theory of State

V.I. Lenin – Imperialism and Democratic centralism

Mao-Tse-Tung – On Contradiction

Antonio Gramsci- Hegemony

### **Module V – 20<sup>th</sup> Century Political Thought**

John Rawls - Theory of Justice

### **Books and References:**

1. Iyan Adms & R. W. Dyson, Fifty Great Political Thinkers, Foundation Books, Routledge, 2007.
2. Dunning W.A, A History of political Theories, Vols II and III, Macmillan, New York.
3. Gettel R.G, History of Political Thought, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
4. Chris Sparks & Sturat Issacs, Political Theorists in Context, Rawat Book Sellers, 2010.
5. Fred Dalmayr (ed), Comparative Political Theory: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillian, 2010.
6. Rawls.J, A Theory of Justice, Oxford University press, London 1971.
8. Sabine.G.H, History of Political Theory, 4th revised edition, Oxford and IBH,2007.
9. Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought, PHI, New Delhi, 1999.
10. Varma V.P, Modern Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra 2000.
11. Wayper C. L, Political Thought, English University Press, London, 1967.
12. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, Oxford IBH, New Delhi, 1969.
13. Daniel Guérin, Anarchism, Delhi, Aakar Books, 2010.
14. Paul Eltzbacher, The Great Anarchists, Mineola, New York, Dover Publications INC , 2004.

## **Core Course IX - POL5BO3 – State, Society and Political Process in Kerala**

The course intends to create an in-depth understanding of modern Kerala, its society, polity and economy. It has been structured to provide a detailed account of the evolution of socio-political processes, social and political movements, governmental actions, etc. that led to the formation of present day Kerala. The course also gives a comprehensive analysis of Kerala economy, its contemporary challenges and the problems faced by some of the important sections of the state.

### **Module I: Making of Modern Kerala**

- a) Caste and class structure in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Kerala
- b) Role of Missionaries
- c) Social Reformers and Reform Movements
- d) Rise of representative institutions

### **Module II: Genesis of Social and Political Activism**

- a) Channar Lahala/ Melshila kalapam
- b) Malayali and Ezhava Memorial
- c) Temple Entry Movements – Vaikom and Guruvayoor
- d) Abstention movement
- e) Development of National movement, Trade Unions, Peasant movements, Communist Party

### **Module III: Formation of Kerala and Political Process**

Aikya Kerala Movement, Vimochana Samaram

Political Parties and electoral Politics: Coalition Politics - Emerging Trends

Rise of fundamentalism and Communalism

Working of Panchayathiraj institutions – Peoples Planning Programme,

### **Module IV: Kerala Economy**

Land reform and question of land in contemporary Kerala

Kerala Model of Development- Features and Challenges

Poverty Alleviation- Kudumbasree

### **Module V: Marginalized groups and Social movements**

Dalits, Adivasis, Women, OBCs, Transgenders

Environmental Movements in Kerala – Silent Valley and Plachimada



### **Books and References**

1. John P, Coalition Governments in Kerala, Institute for the Study of Public Policy and Management, Trivandrum, 1983.
2. Joseph Tharamangalam (ed), Kerala: The Paradoxes of Public action and development, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2006.
3. Mathew E.T (ed), Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Dimension, Differential and Consequences, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2003.
4. Nossiter T.R, Communism in Kerala: A Study in Political Adaptation, OUP, New Delhi, 1982.
5. Oommen M.A (ed), Kerala's Development Experiences- vols. I & II, Institute of Social Sciences, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1999.
6. Ramakrishnan Nair R, Constitutional Experiments in Kerala, Kerala Academy of Political Sciences, Trivandrum.
7. Robin Jeffrey, Politics, Women and Well-being, How Kerala Became a Model?, OUP, New Delhi, 1993.
8. Robin Jeffrey, Decline of Nair Dominance: Society and Politics in Travancore, 1847-1907, Vikas, New Delhi.
9. Thomas Issac T.M & Richard Frank, Local Democracy and Development: Peoples campaign for Decentralised Planning in Kerala, Defford Books, New Delhi, 2000.
10. Jose Chander N, Kerala: Dynamics of State Politics, Sterling, Delhi, 1986.

## **Core Course X - POL5 BO4 - Introduction to International Politics**

This paper aims to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces some of the most important theoretical approaches in international relations. The Course also contains different concepts in International Relations such as power diplomacy and foreign policy.

### **Module I: Perspectives on the study of International Politics:**

- a) Meaning, nature, scope and importance of International Politics.
- b) Approaches to the study of International Politics: Idealism, Realism and Neo-Realism, Neoliberalism  
Systems theory, Game theory, Decision Making theory.

### **Module II Emergence of the International State System**

- a) Westphalian system,
- b) Imperialism and Colonialism
- c) Cold War

### **Module III: Power and Mechanisms in Inter State Relations**

- a) Power, National Power, Elements of National Power
- b) Balance of Power: Meaning, devices and contemporary relevance
- c) Collective Security: Meaning and safeguards
- d) Pacific settlement of International disputes: Devices under UN charter
- e) International Law: nature, limitations and contemporary relevance.

### **Module IV: Diplomacy:**

Functions, types and limitations of Diplomacy. Diplomacy in the post-Cold war period

### **Module V: Foreign Policy**

- a) Meaning and Determinants of Foreign Policy

## **Books and References**

1. Abdul Said, Theory of International Relations, Crisis of Relevance, Prentice Hall of India.
2. C W. Kegley etc (ed), World Politics: Trends and Transformations: Martins Publications, New York, 2000.
3. H J. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations: Struggle for power and Peace, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
4. John Baylis, Steve Smit etc (ed), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, 4th edition, Oxford, University Press, New York, 2008.
5. R Jackson and G Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, Theories and Approaches, OUP, 2003.
6. Norman D Palmer and Perkins, International Relations, A.I.T.B.S.Publishers, New Delhi, 2007.
7. S Burchill, R Devetak (ed), Theories of International Relations, Palgrave, New York, 2008.
8. Vinaya Kumar Malhotra, Theories and Approaches to International Relations, Anmol, New Delhi, 2001.
11. Martin Griffiths, 50 thinkers in International Relations, Routledge, London, 1999.
12. Richard Devatak, et al, An Introduction to International Relations, Cambridge, New Delhi, 2010.
12. Rumki Bose, International Politics: Concepts, Theory, Issues, Sage, 2012.
13. BS Chimmimi & Sidhartha Mallavarapu, International Relations, Pearson, 2012.

## **Core Courses XI - POL6BO1 - Modern Indian Political Thought**

The course intends to provide insights into the different traditions of Indian political thinking. It attempts to equip students to familiarise with ideas of modern political thinkers in India and develop their own notions of socio-political issues.

### **Module I: Indian Renaissance**

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Social reformer and views on Liberty and Rights.
- (b) Jyothirao Phule : Caste Slavery
- (c) Vivekananda: Views on Nationalism, and Democracy
- (d) Pandita Ramabhai : Emancipation of Women

### **Module II: Nationalism and Religion:**

- (a) V D Sarvarkar – Hindu nationalism
- (b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah – Views on Hindu – Muslim unity and Two Nations Theory.
- C) Rabindranath Tagore – Critique of Nationalism

### **Module III: Contributions of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru**

- (a) Gandhi - Satyagraha and Non-violence, Hind Swaraj, Swadeshi Trusteeship.
- (b) Nehru – Socialism, Secularism and Development.

### **Module IV: Socialist Thinkers:**

- (a) M.N.Roy - Radical Humanism
- (b) Ram Manohar Lohia - views on Socialism
- (c) Jayaprakash Narayan - Total Revolution

### **Module V: Social Justice**

- (a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar - views on Caste System, Social Justice
- (b) Sree Narayana Guru - Social Reform; Views on universalism.
- (c) E.V.Ramaswamy : Rationalism and Self-Respect

## **Books and References**

1. Appadorai A, Documents in Political Thought in Modern India, 2 vols, O U P, Bombay, 1975.
2. Appadorai, Indian Political thinking: Through the Ages, Khama Publishers, New Delhi, 1992.
3. Anthony J Parel (ed), Gandhi 'Hind Swaraj' and other Writings, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 2010
4. J. Sharma, Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, 2003.
5. Joshi,V.C, Ram Mohan and Process of Modernization, Vikas, New Delhi,1979.
6. Murkot Kunhappa, The Sree Narayana Guru, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1982.
9. Bidyut Chakrabarthy & R.K. Pandey, Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Sage, 2009.
10. Valerian Rodrigues(ed) , The Essential Writings of B.R.Ambedkar, O U P, New Delhi, 2002.
11. Varma.V.P, Modern Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2000.
12. Anil Dutta and Mishra, Reading Gandhi, Pearson 2012.
13. Thomas Pantham & Kenneth L Deutsch, Political Thought in Modern India, Sage, 2010.
14. Himanshu Roy and M P. Singh, Indian Political Thought, Pearson, 2009.
15. Valerian Rodrigues, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.

## **Core Course XII - POL6BO2- India's Foreign Policy**

The course tries to build clear idea about the fundamentals of India's foreign policy. It strives to familiarise students with the basic principles, objectives, structures and processes of India's foreign policy formulation. It also discusses India's engagements with international institutions, regions and states, as well as some of the major issues and challenges of foreign policy.

### **Module I: Principles, Objectives and Basic Determinants**

- a) Principles and objectives of India's foreign policy
- b) Basic Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy -Domestic and External determinants.

### **Module II: India and Neighbours:**

- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal

### **Module III: India and Major Powers**

- a) U.S.A (b) Russia (c) China

### **Module IV: Engagement with Regional Organisations**

- (a) ASEAN (b) SAARC (c) E.U

### **Module V: India and the New World Order – Challenges and Opportunities**

- a) Relevance of Non-alignment policy
- b) Emergence as a Nuclear Power – A critical assessment of India's Nuclear Policy
- c) India and UN
- d) India and Climate change negotiations

## **Books and References**

1. A. Appadorai, Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, OUP, 1981.
2. V. N. Khanna, Foreign Policy of India, Vikas, 2010.
3. V. P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy in Changing World, Vikas, New Delhi, 2010.
4. R. Bradrock, India's Foreign Policy Since 1971, Royal Institute for International Affairs, London, 1990.
5. S. D. Muni, India's Foreign Policy, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2011.
6. Pavithran K. S, Non-Alignment: Unipolar World and Beyond, New Bharathiya Book Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.
7. S. Cohen, India: Emerging Power, Brookings Institution Press, 2002
8. D. Scott (ed.), Handbook of India's International Relations, London, Routledge, 2011.
9. Navnitha Chandha Behera (ed), International Relations in South Asia : Search for Alternative Paradigm. New Delhi, 2008.
10. Lalit Man Shigh and Dilip Lahiri, Indian Foreign Policy : Agenda for the 21st century, Konark, 2017.
11. Somarajan C.N (ed) , Formulation and practice of India's Foreign Policy, Deep & Deep.
12. Summit Ganguly, India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, OUP, New Delhi, 2012.

### **Core Course XIII - POL6BO3 - Issues in International Politics**

The course intends to familiarise students with the main issues and concerns of the contemporary international order. It discusses a range of themes in international politics with a view to developing critical insights on contemporary questions.

#### **Module I: Post cold war analysis of International Politics:**

- a) Polarity redefined. – Nature of contemporary International system
- b) End of Ideology and Clash of Civilizations Debates
- c) USA in the present Order
- d) Emerging Powers –Role of India and China in the world Politics.

#### **Module II: Regional Organizations**

- a) European Union, ASEAN and SAARC

#### **Module –III- Other Non-State actors in International Politics**

- a) International Financial Institutions -World Bank, IMF, WTO
- b) New Actors – BRICS, G-20
- c) Multinational corporations (MNCS), Transnational Corporations (TNCS)

#### **Module IV: Contemporary Issues in International Politics**

- a) Globalization: Meaning, dimensions and its impact on national sovereignty;
- b) International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism: a critical analysis.
- c) Disarmament and Arms Control- NPT, CTBT
- d) Environmental Issues: Climatic change, Global warming
- e) Global Resistances -Global Social Movements – Anti war, Anti Globalisation movements
- f) Refugees and Migration

#### **Module V: UNO and Contemporary issues**

- a) UN -The United Nations: Structure and Functions
- b) Restructuring of the Security Council.



## **Books and References**

1. Charles W.Kegley, et.al (ed), World Politics: Trends and Transformation, St:Martins Publications, New York, 2000.
- 2.Gulam Mohammed Dar, An Introduction to International relations, Rajath Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Hans J.Morgenthau, Politics among Nations: Struggle for Power and Peace, revised edition, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
4. David.J.Wittaker, The Terrorism: A Reader, Routledge, London, 2001.
5. John.Allphon Moore Jr.& Jerry Pubants, The New UN: International Organisation in the 21st Century, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2008.
6. John Baylis, Steve Smith (ed), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, 4th edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.
7. Palmer and Perkins, International Relations, Revised Indian edition, A.I.T.B.S Publisher's, New Delhi, 2002.
8. Robert Jackson & Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, Theories and Approaches. 3rd edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.
9. Gopakumar G. (Ed), Federalism, Foreign Policy and International Treaties, New Century Publications, 2011.
10. Saxena K.P: Reforming the United Nations, The Challenges and Relevance, Sage, New Delhi, 2003
11. Steger M.Manfred, Globalization: A very short Introduction, Oxford University Press, Pondichery, 2009.

## **Core Course XIV - POL6BO4 Introduction to Public Administration**

In this course the students are provided an introduction to the discipline of Public Administration with a special focus on contemporary administrative developments. The course explores some of the systems and structures in public administration. The paper contains certain classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course also provides the students a comprehensive understanding on major elements of public administration

### **Module I.**

Definition, nature, scope and importance of Public Administration

-Public Administration and Private Administration.

Theories of Administration. Scientific Management; Human Relations; Bureaucratic theories.

### **Module II.**

Administrative Law - Rule of Law - Delegated legislation - Administrative Adjudication.

### **Module III.**

Principles of Organisation; Hierarchy -Unity of command - Span of control- Delegation - Co-ordination – Communication.

### **Module IV-**

Development Administration-Weberian and Rigg's model

### **Module V.**

Personnel Administration

- a) Spoils, Merit Bureaucratic, Aristocratic and Democratic systems
- b) Bureaucracy - Meaning – Characteristics - Defects and merits - U.P.S.C and State P.S.Cs

## **Books and References**

1. A. Avasthi and S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 1996.
2. D. D. Basu, Administrative Law, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1986.
3. C. P. Bhambri, Administration in a Changing Society: Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Delhi, Vikas, 1991.
4. S. R. Maheshwari, Administrative Theories, New Delhi, Allied, 1994.
5. S. R. Nigam, Principles of Public Administration, Allahabad Kitab Mahal, 1980.
6. Bidyut Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience, Orient Longman, 2007
7. Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Delhi: Uppal Publishers, 2001.
8. J. Perry, Handbook of Public Administration, San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1989
9. R. K. Arora and S. Sharma (eds.), Comparative & Development Administration: Ideas & Action, Jaipur, Arihant, 1992.
10. S. S. Gadkari and M. R. Kolhetkar, Introduction in Public Administration, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 2000.
- 11, Pradeep Sahni and Etakula Vayu Nadan, Administrative Theory, PHI Learning, New Delhi 2010

## **Elective Course I - POL6 B05 – Human Rights**

The course aims to develop in-depth understanding of the concept of human rights and the different approaches to it. The course also discusses major international instruments and institutions for the protection of human rights. Students are expected to know about major challenges to human rights and important laws for its protection in India by the end of the course.

**Module I: Human Rights:** Meaning, evolution and importance.

Approaches: Western, Marxian, Feminist and Third World.

**Module II: UNO and Human Rights:**

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) The International Covenants- International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Social Economic and Cultural Rights (ICSECR).
- c) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)

**Module III: Human Rights in India:**

- a) Constitutional provisions- Fundamental rights; Directive principles of State Policy
- b) Important Legislations-
  - Protection of Civil Rights Act -1955;
  - Prevention of Atrocities (SCs and STs) Act 1989,
  - Right to information Act (2005)
  - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
  - The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act- 2016.
- c) Instrumentalities for the protection of Human Rights- National Human Rights Commission, Judiciary, Public Interest Litigation and Media.

**Module IV: Human Rights Movements:** Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Peoples Union for Civil Liberties, Environmental Movements.

**Module V: Challenges to Human Rights:**

Atrocities against women, children, other marginalized sections, Refugees and displaced persons

## **Books and References**

1. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press, New York, 2007.
2. Chiranjeevi Nirmal, Human Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Darren J.O Byrne, (ed), Human Rights: An Introduction, Pearson, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Janusz Symonides (ed), New Dimensions and Challenges for Human Rights, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006.
5. Johari J.C, Human Rights and New World Order, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Krishna Iyer.V.R, Minorities, Civil Liberties and Criminal Justice, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1980.
7. Shashi Motilal & Bijayalaxm, Human Rights, Gender and Environment, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 2006
8. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, Introducing Human Rights, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
9. Ujjwal Kumar Singh (ed), Human Rights and peace: Ideas, Laws, Institutions and Movements, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Upendra Baxi, Inhuman wrongs and Human Rights, Har Anand, New Delhi, 1994
11. Upendra Bax,,: The Right to be Human, Lancer International, New Delhi, 1987.
12. Pavithran K S, (ed), Human Rights in India: Discourses and Contestations, Gyan books, New Delhi, 2018.

## **Elective Course II - POL6 B 06      Development Administration**

The course aim to familiarise students about various ideas related to development administration.

The course also includes discussions on theoretical approaches and various issues in the field.

### **Module I.**

Concept and Meaning, Scope, Importance,  
Evolution and Growth of Development Administration

### **Module II.**

Theories and Approaches: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed economy and Gandhian

### **Module III.**

Development Administration in India.

- (a) Constitutional frame work-. Central, State and Local administration.
- (b) Social auditing – Grievances redressal Cell – Ombudsman
- (c) E Governance

### **Module IV.**

Issues related to Development.

Poverty, Inequality, regional disparity, Rural class structure, gender and class structure.

### **Module V.**

Politics Administrative Interface.

- a) Nature of grass root level politics – role of bureaucracy

Inter relationship between Politicians and Bureaucrats. Enhancing Bureaucratic capability

- b) Decentralisation and development- Concept of democratic decentralization –

Evolution and role of Panchayat Raj - Three tire system

Impact of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments on Panchayat Raj.

## **Books and References**

1. Amithav Mukherjee, Decentralisation; Panchayats in the Nineties, Vikas, New Delhi, 1994.
2. Atul Kohli, State and Poverty in India: The politics of reform. Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1987
3. Jan Dreze & Amerthya Sen, Indian development, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 1996.
4. George Mathew, Panchayat Raj: From Legislation to Movement, Concept Publications Delhi, 1994.
5. Institute for Social Sciences, Status of Panchayat Raj in the states and Union Territories of India, Concept Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
6. Richard C. Crook & James Manor, Democracy and decentralization in South Asia and West Africa: Participation, Accountability and Performance, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
7. Biju. M.R, Politics of Democracy and Decentralisation in India- A case study of Kerala, Atlantic, New Delhi, 1997.
8. Sharma. A.K. & Bhaskar Roa (ed) , Research in Public Administration: An Overview, Vikas, New Delhi, 1996.
- 8 Pai Panardiker.V, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, Center for Policy Research, New Delhi, 1978.
- 9.Sharma A.K. Bhaskar Rao (ed), Research in Public Administration: An overview Vikas N.Delhi 1996.
10. T.R. Raghunandan, Decentralization And Local Governments: The Indian Experience, Readings On The Economy, Polity And Society, Orient Blackswan, 2013.
- 11.Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen, An Uncertain Glory: India And Its Contradictions, Princeton University Press, 2013.

### **Elective Courses III - POL6 B 0 7 - International Organisation and Administration**

The course contains discussion about the evolution and growth of international organisations and its importance in contemporary global order. Detailed study of various types of international organisations, their role in building rules and norms in international life is the aim of this course.

**Module I:** (A) Evolution of International Organisations

(B) League of Nations: Structure and achievements

Failure of League of Nations.

#### **Module II: United Nations**

United Nations Organisations: purposes and principles.

Structure and functions of Principal Organs and specialised agencies,

Restructuring of UN Security Council

#### **Module III: UN for Peace**

Peace keeping operations under UNO: A brief analysis

Collective Security measures undertaken by UNO: Korean and Iraq experiences.

Disarmament efforts under UN: NPT, CTBT

#### **Module IV. International Organizations**

Regional organizations – EU, ASEAN, SAARC

International Financial Organisations - World Bank, IMF, WTO.

New Groups -BRICS, G-20

#### **Module V. Major Issues**

Terrorism, Climate change, Migration, Refugees, Poverty, Inequality



## **Books and References**

1. Charles W.Kegley,etc (ed), World Politics : Trends and Transformation, St:Martins Publication, New York, 2000.
2. David J.Wittaker, The Terrorism: A Reader, Routledgs, London, 2001.
3. Hans J.Margenthau, Politics among Nations: Struggle for power and peace, Revised edition, Kalyani publishers, New Delhi, 1989.
4. John Allphin Moore Jr, The New United Nations: International organization in & Jerry Pubants the 21st century, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2008.
5. John Baylis, Steve Smith, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction etc; (ed) 4th edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.
6. Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Politics, Shiva Lal Agarwal & Company, New Delhi.
7. Palmer and Perkins, International Relations, AITBS Publishers, New Delhi, 2002.
8. Samuel Huntington, The Clash of civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008.
9. Saxena K.P, Reforming the United Nations: The Challenges and Relevance, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
10. T. Cohn, Global Political Economy, Pearson New Delhi, 2009.
- 11.A. Kumar and D. Messner (eds), Power Shifts and Global Governance: Challenges from South and North, London, Anthem Press, 2010.
12. P. Dicken, Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy, New York, The Guilford Press, 2007.
- Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J, The new United Nations. Delhi, 2008.

## **Open Course (Vth Semester)**

### **Open Course I - POL5 D01- Indian Government and Politics**

Major objective of this course is to help students to understand the constitutional development in India and evolution of modern governmental structures. The other focus is to introduce them about salient features of Indian Constitution, Union Government, State governments, and Local Self-Governments. A discussion of Indian judicial system, its functioning and recent trends is also included in this course.

#### **Module I.**

(a) Composition of the Constituent Assembly

(b) Salient features of the Indian Constitution - the Preamble- the Fundamental Rights- Directive Principles of State Policy- Fundamental Duties.

#### **Module II.**

(a) Features of Indian Federalism –Nature of Division of Powers – Legislative,

(b) Administrative and Financial powers

#### **Module III.**

Introduction to the Organs of Government.

(a) The Executive- Union and State - the President and the Vice-President- the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister - the Governor- the Chief Minister

(b) The Legislature - The Parliament- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Composition, Powers and Functions – Role of the Speaker.

c) Government of the States. The Governor- The Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister

(d) Local-self Governments - Significance of 73rd and 74th Amendment acts.

#### **Module IV**

(c) The Judiciary- the Supreme Court and the High Courts - Composition, Jurisdiction and Functions-Judicial Review.

### **Books and References**

- 1 D. D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India. (Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2010)
2. Dr. M. V. Pylee, India's Constitution (Vikas, New Delhi, 2010)
3. Dr.B.L.Fadia, Indian Government and Politics. (Sahitya Bhavan Publications, new Delhi,2010)
4. Dr.A.P.Avasthi, Indian Government and Politics. (Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, New Delhi, 2012)
5. J.C.Johari, Indian Political System. (Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2008)
6. Grenville Austin, Indian Constitution: A cornerstone of a Nation. (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008)
7. Brij Kishore Shama, Introduction to the Constitution of India. (Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2007).
8. Bidyut Chakrabarthy, Indian Government and Politics. (Sage, New Delhi, 2008).
9. RajendraKumar Pandey, Indian Polity. (TATA McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2013).
10. A. G. Noorani, Constitutional and Citizen's Rights. (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006).

## **Open Course II - POL5 D02**

### **Human Rights in India**

The course aims to develop in-depth understanding of the concept of human rights and the different approaches to it. The course also discusses major international instruments and institutions for the protection of human rights. Students are expected to know about major challenges to human rights and important laws for its protection in India by the end of the course

#### **Module I:**

- (A) Human Rights: Concept and Evolution- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A brief analysis
- (B) Approaches: Western, Marxian and Third World.

#### **Module II: UNO and Human Rights:**

- c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- d) The International Covenants- International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Social Economic and Cultural Rights (ICSECR).
- e) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)

#### **Module III:**

- (A) Indian Constitution and Human Rights: Civil and Political Rights, Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights.
- (B) Agencies for protecting Human Rights: Judiciary, Public Interest Litigation (PIL), National Human Rights Commission.

#### **Module IV:**

Challenges to Human Rights in India: Human Right violations against Minorities, Dalits, Adivasis and Women.

### **Book and References**

1. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights: A very short Introduction, Oxford University press, New York, 2007.
2. Chiranjeevi Nirmal, Human Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Darren J.O. Byrne (ed), Human Rights: An Introduction, Pearson Education Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Janusz Symonides (ed), New Dimensions and Challenges for Human Rights, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006.
5. Johari J.C, Human Rights and New world Order, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Krishna Iyer. V.R, Minorities, Civil Liberties and criminal Justice, People's publishing House, New Delhi 1980.
7. Shasi Motilal & Bijaya Laxmi, Human Rights, Gender and Environment Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.
8. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, Introducing Human Rights, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
9. Ujjal Kumar Singh, Human Rights and Peace: Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Upendra Baxi: Inhuman wrongs and Human Rights, Har Anand, New Delhi, 1994.

## **Open Course III - POL5 D03**

### **International Organisation and Administration**

The course contains discussion about the evolution and growth of international organisations and its importance in contemporary global order. Detailed study of various types of international organisations, their role in building rules and norms in international life is the aim of this course.

#### **Module I:**

(A) Evolution of International Organisations

(B) League of Nations: Structure and achievements; Failure of League of Nations.

#### **Module II:**

United Nations Organisations: purposes and principles. Structure and functions of Principal Organs and specialized agencies

Collective Security and UNO: Korean and Iraq experiences.

Reform and Democratisation of United Nations Security Council

#### **Module III: UN for Peace**

Peace keeping operations under UNO: A brief analysis

Collective Security measures undertaken by UNO: Korean and Iraq experiences.

Disarmament efforts under UN: NPT, CTBT

#### **Module IV. International Organizations**

Regional organizations – EU, ASEAN, SAARC

International Financial Organisations - World Bank, IMF, WTO.

New Groups -BRICS, G-20

.

### **Books and References**

1. Charles W. Kegley (ed), World Politics: Trends and Transformation. (St: Martins Publication, New York, 2000).
2. David J. Wittaker, The Terrorism: A Reader, (Rutledge, London, 2001).
3. Hans J. Margenthau, Politics among Nations: Struggle for Power and Peace, (Revised edition, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1989).
4. John Allphin Moore Jr, The New United Nations: International Organization in the 21st century, (Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2008).
5. John Baylis, Steve Smith, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction (4th edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008).
6. Mahendra Kumar: Theoretical Aspects of International Politics, (Shiva Lal Agarwal & Company, New Delhi).
7. Palmer and Perkins, International Relations, (AITBS Publishers, New Delhi, 2002).
8. Samuel Huntington, The Clash of civilizations and the Remaking of World Order, (Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008).
9. Saxena K.P, Reforming the United Nations: The Challenges and Relevance, (Sage, New Delhi, 2003).
10. Stegner B.Manfred, Globalization: A very short Introduction, (Oxford University press, Pondicherry, 2009).

## **COMPLEMENTARY COURSE - MODEL I (POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

### **I SEMESTER**

#### **POL 1 (2) CO1: Introduction to Political Science and Governmental Structures and Processes**

This introductory course would help students to understand the origin, meaning and importance of Political Science, different approaches in the discipline, meaning and elements of state and sovereignty. This course also helps students to comprehend the theory of separation of powers, three organs of government, and types of government. The discussion about the role of political parties, interest groups, pressure groups and proportional representation is another focus of the course.

#### **MODULE.I.**

- (a) Concept of Political Science: Meaning, nature, Scope and Importance
- (b) Approaches: Traditional – Modern – Behavioural – Post-Behavioural and Marxian

#### **MODULE.II.**

- a) State: Meaning, Elements of the State - Theories of the origin of the state - with special reference to Evolutionary theory and Marxian Theory.
- b) Sovereignty: Meaning and Characteristics, Types of Sovereignty – Monistic and Pluralistic interpretations.

#### **MODULE.III**

- b) Theory of Separation of Powers - Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary - structure and functions- Judicial review, Judicial activism, Independence of Judiciary

#### **MODULE.IV**

- c) Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal – Parliamentary and Presidential – Characteristics –Merits and Demerits

#### **MODULE.V**

- d) Elections and Representation –
- e) (a) Political Parties – Pressure Groups – Interest Groups –types and functions
- f) (b)Proportional Representation and Representation of Minorities



## **II. SEMESTER.**

### **POL 4(3) CO2: Political Ideas, Concepts and Ideologies**

This course would help students to understand meaning and different dimensions of important ideas and concepts used in Political Science. The discussion of political ideologies enables students to comprehend and compare them.

#### **MODULE.I**

- (a) Law – Liberty – Equality, Justice, Rights and Duties. Meaning and Dimensions.
- (b) Concepts of Human Rights – Meaning and importance.

#### **MODULE.II**

- (a) Systems Analysis - Political System: Meaning and Characteristics. Input Output analysis and Structural Functional analysis.

#### **MODULE.III**

Major Concepts in Political Analysis: Power - Influence- – Legitimacy and Authority-  
Political Culture – Political Socialization – Political Modernization and Political Development

#### **MODULE.IV**

Individualism, Liberalism, Marxism, Fascism and Gandhism

#### **MODULE.V**

- (a) Democracy – Meaning and Postulates – Conditions for the success of Democracy – Direct Democratic Devices - Referendum – Initiative –Plebiscite – Recall.
- b) Public Opinion-Agents of Public Opinion – Role of Public Opinion in Democracies

### **Books and references**

1. Andrew Heywood, Politics, Poligrave Foundations, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Alan. R. Ball, Modern Politics and Government. ELBS. Macmillan
3. Almond and Powell, Comparative Politics : A Developmental Approach, Amerind Publishing Co.New Delhi.
4. R.N. Aggarwal, Political Theory, S.Chand Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
5. Harold Laski, Grammer of Politics, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
6. J.C.Johari, Human Rights and New World Order, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
7. Peter. B. Harris, Foundations of Political Science, Oxford IBH, New Delhi.
8. O.P.Gauba, An Introduction to Political theory, Macmillian, Bangalore, 2005.
9. Mac Iver, The Modern State, Surjeeth Publications, New Delhi.
10. Robert. A. Dhal and Bruce Stinebrickner, Modern Political Analysis, 6 Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. 2007.
11. Hoveyda Abbas and Ranajay Kumar, Political Theory, Pearson New Delhi, 2012.

## Complementary Course – Model II

### Semester 1- (ICP1 (2) CO1) Indian Constitution and Politics: Basic Features and Governmental Structures

At the end of the course, the students will be able to understand the process through which the constitution of India came into existence, its salient features, its philosophical base, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy. This course also help students to understand the structure and functions of different organs of governments in India; legislature, executive and judiciary

#### Module 1-

- a) Importance of Constitution
- b) Constitutional developments with special reference to Govt. of India Acts: 1909; 1919; 1935 and Indian Independence Act 1947

#### Module 11-

- a) Basic features of the constitution
- b) The Preamble – with special reference to 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment act
- c) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties,
- d) Directive Principles of State Policies, Tussle between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

#### Module 1II

- a. **Union Executive**- President and Vice President; Prime Minister; Council of Ministers – powers and functions
- b. **Bureaucracy** - Civil Services in India, UPSC
- c. **Union Legislature** – a) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha – Composition, powers and functions; Role of the Speaker

#### Module 1V

- a. **State Executive** – Governor; Chief Minister; Council of Ministers – powers and functions
- b. **State Legislature** – Assembly and Council- Composition, powers and functions

#### Module V-

- a. Supreme Court and High Court- Composition, jurisdiction and functions
- b. Judicial review, Judicial Activism and Independence of Judiciary

## **Semester 11- (ICP4 (3) CO3) Indian Constitution and Politics: Federalism, Decentralization and Political Dynamics**

This course would help students to critically evaluate the main features of Indian federal system, centre state relations and three tier system of decentralization. The process of constitutional amendments and major amendments is another important discussion in this paper. Students also develop fairly good idea about party system, regionalism, minority rights, etc., by the end of the course.

### **Module 1-**

- a) Indian Federalism - Constitutional provisions
- b) Union- State Relations- Legislative, Administrative and Financial provisions
- c) Challenges to Indian federalism
- d) Finance Commission, Niti Ayog, GST Council, Inter State Council- Composition, Powers and Functions

### **Module 11-**

- a) Panchayath Raj System in Kerala- 73<sup>RD</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments, People's Planning Programme
- b) Impact of reservation in Panchayath Raj system

### **Module 111-**

- a) Procedure to amend the constitution
- b) Major constitutional amendments with special reference to 1, 42, 44, 52, 86, 101

### **Module 1V-**

- a) Indian Party System- Major features and Emerging trends
- b) Major National and Regional political parties
- c) Regionalism – threat or strengthening of democracy?

### **Module V-**

- a) Constitutional provisions to protect human rights – Civil and Political rights, Socio-Economic and Cultural rights
- b) Protection of minorities – religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, Right to Information Act

- 1 D. D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall, 2010.
2. Dr. M. V. Pylee, India's Constitution, Vikas, New Delhi 2010.
3. Dr.B.L.Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhavan Publications, 2010.
4. Dr.A.P, Avasthi, Indian Government and Politics, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 2012.
5. J.C.Johari, Indian Political System, Anmol Publications, 2008.
6. Grenville Austin, Indian Constitution: A cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
7. Brij Kishore Shama, Introduction to the Constitution of India. Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2007.
8. Bidyut Chakrabarthy, Indian Government and Politics. Sage, New Delhi 2008.
- 9., Lakshmi Kanth, Indian Polity, TATA Magrow, New Delhi2010.
10. A. G. Noorani, Constitutional and Citizen's Rights, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
11. N P Singh and Rekha Saxsena, Indian Politics, Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functions, PHI, 2014.

### **COMPLEMENTARY COURSE MODEL III.**

I SEMESTER.

#### **IPO4 (1) CO1: International Politics And Organisation: Introduction And Concepts**

In this semester, the meaning, nature, scope and importance of international politics will be covered. The students will also be introduced to the major theories, approaches and to main concepts in the area of international politics.

#### **MODULE. I.**

(a) Approaches to the study of International Politics, - Political Realism – Kaplan's System theory – Liberalism – Neo-Realism and Neo-Liberalism -

#### **MODULE.II**

State System: Evolution – Development – Corollaries of State System – Nature of Contemporary State System.

#### **MODULE.III**

a) Concept of Power – National Power – Elements of National Power, significance of National Power.

b) Limitation of National Power.

Balance of Power: meaning and forms – methods of maintaining balance of power – Balance of terror.

Collective Security: Meaning and safeguards – enforcement under

c) U.N.O.

Pacific Settlement of Disputes – its major devices.

Disarmament and Arms Control – Disarmament efforts under U.N.O.

#### **MODULE.IV**

Diplomacy – Its meaning, functions and importance – Kinds of modern

Diplomacy – Open diplomacy and summit diplomacy

#### **MODULE.V**

Foreign Policy: Meaning – Determinants of Foreign Policy – Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy.

## **II SEMESTER.**

### **IPO4(3)CO2: International Politics and Organisation: Organisations and Contemporary Issues**

The organisational structure and role of international organisations such as League of Nations, the United Nations and other regional organisations such as ASEAN, SAARC and the European Union will be covered in this semester. The focus will then be on contemporary issues which are of importance to the international community such as globalisation, terrorism and the restructuring of the United Nations.

#### **MODULE.I**

League of Nations – Purpose and Functions – Failure of the League of Nations

#### **MODULE. II**

- a) United Nations Organisations – Objectives – Principles – Structure and functions of Principal Organs

– Role of Secretary General – Achievements of U.N.O.

Restructuring and Democratisation of Security Council – Challenges and prospects.

- b) A brief analysis of Specialised Agencies- UNESCO – WHO – ILO –IMF – IBRD

#### **MODULE III.**

- a) Regional Organizations: Role of ASEAN – SAARC – European Union in contemporary International

Politics.

- b) International Financial Organisations –IMF, World Bank, WTO

#### **MODULE.IV**

Prospects of Non Alignment Movement

New International Economic Order (NIEO) – Globalisation – Meaning and dimensions.

BRICS

#### **MODULE.V**

- a) Challenges of International Peace and Security – Terrorism – Meaning and Dangers – Containment of Terrorism.

- b) Climate Change Negotiations

## Books and References

1. David J. Widdaker, *The Terrorism: A Reader*, Routledge, London, 2001.
2. A. Morton, *Unravelling Gramsci: Hegemony and Passive Revolution in the Global Political Economy*
3. B. Teschke, *The Myth of 1648: Class, Geopolitics and the Making of Modern International Relations*
4. C. Enloe, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics*
5. Charles W. Kegley, etc (ed), *World Politics : Trends and Transformation*, St. Martins Publication, New York, 2000.
6. G. Choudhry and S. Nair, *Power, Post-colonialism and International Relations: Reading Race, Gender and Class*
7. Hans J. Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations: Struggle for power and peace*, Revised edition, Kalyani publishers, New Delhi, 1989.
8. John Allphin Moore Jr, *The New United Nations: International organization in & Jerry Pubants the 21st century*, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2008.
9. John Baylis, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction etc;* (ed) 4th edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.
10. R. J. B. Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory*
11. W. Carls, B. Simmons and T. Risse (eds.), *Handbook of International Relations*



## **COMPLEMENTARY COURSE MODEL IV**

### **I SEMESTER**

#### **PUA 1(2) CO1: Public Administration: Introduction and Basic Concepts**

#### **COURSE OUTCOME**

This course helps students to understand the subject public administration; its meaning, importance and major approaches. It will also enable students to develop basic concepts in the discipline, principles of organization and personal administration.

#### **MODULE.I**

Definition, nature, scope and importance of Public Administration-Public Administration and Private Administration

#### **MODULE.II**

Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Traditional Approaches-Historical – Philosophical and Institutional  
Modern Approaches – Marxian – Behavioral and Decision Making

#### **MODULE.III**

The Chief Executive – types and functions

#### **MODULE.IV**

Organization: Bases of departmental organization. Function - Clientele - Process - Area or Territory

#### **MODULE.V**

- a) Principles of Organization; Hierarchy -Unity of command - Span of control- Delegation – Coordination – Communication
- b) Units and forms of organization - Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies

**PUA 4(3) CO2: Public Administration: Personnel, Financial and Indian Administration**  
**COURSE OUTCOME**

This course will enable the students to understand personal administration, bureaucracy and the system for financial administration. In depth study of Indian administrative system is another focus of this paper.

**MODULE.I**

Personnel Administration- nature of the personnel problems, Spoils, Merit Bureaucratic, Aristocratic and Democratic systems

**MODULE.II**

Bureaucracy - Meaning – Characteristics - Defects and merits - UPSC and State PSC's- Machinery for Planning at the Centre and in the States- - Niti Ayog: Organization- functions and powers- People's Planning Program-

**MODULE.III**

Financial Administration -- Budgetary process – preparation; enactment and execution of budget - Parliamentary control over public expenditure

**MODULE.IV**

Evolution of Indian Administration:

- (a) Colonial Administration- Constitutional basis of Indian Administration.
- (b) Union- State Administrative relations
- (c) Central Government: The Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office
- (d) State Government: The State Secretariat and Chief Minister's Office

**MODULE.V**

Public Services-All India Services-Central Services – State Services – Union Public Service Commission - State Public Service Commission - composition powers and functions

## **Books and References**

1. Avasthi & Avasthi, Administrative Theory, (Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra
2. Avasthi & Maheswari,- Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra
3. B.L.Fadia: Administrative Theory, Sahithya Bhavan Publications
4. F. M. Marx, Elements of public Administration –
5. Prema Arora: Public Administration
6. White L. D: Introduction to the study of Public Administration, Surjeet Publications
7. Ramesh. K. Arora, Administrative Theory Associate Publishing House, New Delhi
8. Rumki Basu , Public Administration Concepts and Theories (Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
9. Sapru, Administrative Theories and Management Thought, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
10. Sharma. M. P, Public Administration in theory and practice, Kithab Mahal, Allahabad