

	ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
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**Model Syllabus for 4-Year UG Honours in B.A. (Political Science) as Major in
consonance with Curriculum framework w.e.f. AY 2025-26**

COURSE STRUCTURE

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
I	I	1	Introduction to Political Science	4	4
		2	Concepts & Ideologies of Political Science	4	4
	II	3	Political Institutions	4	4
		4	Indian Constitution	4	4
II	III	5	Western Political Thought	4	4
		6	Ancient & Medieval Indian Political Thought	4	4
		7	Indian Government	4	4
	IV	8	Modern Indian Political Thought	4	4
		9	Indian Federal System	4	4
		10	Theory of International Relations	4	4
III	V	11	Dynamics of Indian Political System	4	4
		12 A	India's Foreign Policy (Elective)	4	4
		OR			
		12 B	Principles of Public Administration (Elective)	4	4
		13 A	International Organizations & Global Issues (Elective)	4	4
		OR			
		13 B	E-Governance (Elective)	4	4

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
	VI	14 A	Select Constitutions: USA, UK, Switzerland, China (Elective)	4	4
		OR			
		14 B	Public Policy Analysis (Elective)	4	4
		15 A	Human Rights in India (Elective)	4	4
		OR			
		15 B	Environmental Politics (Elective)	4	4
IV	VII	16	Government and Politics in Andhra Pradesh	4	4
		17	Modern Political Analysis	4	4
		18	Comparative Politics	4	4
	VIII	19	Research Methodology	4	4
		20	Legal Literacy and Rights Awareness	4	4
		21	Women in Indian Political Process	4	4

Note: In the III Year (during the V and VI Semesters), students are required to select a pair of electives from one of the **Two** specified domains. **For example: if set 'A' is chosen, courses 12 to 15 to be chosen as 12 A, 13 A, 14 A and 15 A.** To ensure in-depth understanding and skill development in the chosen domain, students must continue with the same domain electives in both the V and VI Semesters.

SEMESTER-I

COURSE 1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

The student will be able to understand the nature, various approaches, knowledge of the state and its origin and evolution of the modern state in Political Science.

Learning Outcomes:

- Learn nature, importance, and relationship with other social sciences.
- Understand the traditional and modern approaches.
- Know the origin and evolution of the state.
- Comprehend the development of social contract theory.
- Understand the birth of modern state.

Unit – I: Introduction

1. What is Political Science?
2. Definition, Nature of Political Science
3. Scope and Importance of Political Science
4. Relationship with allied disciplines: History, Economics, Philosophy and Sociology

Unit – II: Approaches

1. Approaches to the study of Political Science
2. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical.
3. Empirical Approaches: Behavioural and Post-Behaviouralism
4. Modern Approaches: System Approach and Structural – Functional

Unit – III: State

1. Definition and Nature of the State
2. Elements of the State
3. Patriarchal and Matriarchal theory of the State
4. Theory of Divine Origin, Theory of Force

Unit – IV: Modern Theories of the State

5. Historical or Evolutionary theory
6. Social Contract Theory (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau)

Unit – V: Modern State

1. Concepts of Modern State: Meaning, Origin
2. Nature and feature of Modern State
3. Origin of Welfare State
4. Nature and features of Welfare State

Activities

1. **Q&A session**
2. **Assignments:** A two-minute presentation on the topic.
3. **Discussion:** Team evaluation by the faculty.
4. **Quiz Program:** Based on the scores.
5. **Classroom Seminar:** Faculty evaluation.
6. **Open forum:** A PPT presentation

References

1. Political Ideologies-An Introduction: Andrew Heywood
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: Eddy Ashirvadam & K.K.Misra

SEMESTER-I

COURSE 2: CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student will be able to learn the concepts like law, liberty, equality, rights, and power, Ideologies like liberalism, individualism, anarchism, and fascism and various Isms like Socialism, Marxism, multiculturalism, and nationalism.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Learn the significance of concepts.
- Understand the law and liberty.
- Know equality and power and its constituents.
- Experience the rights and its theories.
- Understanding of political ideologies.

Unit – I: Law & Liberty

1. Law: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Law: Types of Law - Sources of Law
3. Liberty: Meaning, Definition, Nature
4. Liberty: Types of Liberty

Unit – II: Equality & Power

1. Equality: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Equality: Types of Equality
3. Power: Meaning, Definition, Nature and types
4. Authority and Legitimacy: Meaning, Definition and Nature

Unit – III: Rights

1. Rights: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Rights: Classification of Rights
3. Theories of Rights: Natural, Legal and Historical
4. Theories of Rights: Idealistic, Social and Welfaristic

Unit – IV: Ideologies - I

1. Liberalism
2. Conservatism
3. Anarchism
4. Fascism

Unit – V: Ideologies - II

1. Socialism
2. Marxism
3. Multiculturalism
4. Nationalism

Activities& Evaluation:

Celebrations on International Human Rights Day

1. Q&A session
2. Group Discussion: Team evaluation by the faculty.
3. Debate: Faculty evaluation.
4. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
5. Classroom Seminar: Faculty evaluation.
6. Peer Teaching: A PPT presentation.

References

1. Modern Political Theory: S.P.Varma
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: Ideas & Concepts: Susheela Ramaswamy

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 3: POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student will have a vivid picture of various political institutions like legislature, executive, judiciary, forms of government, democratic system, and pressure groups.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Understand the organs of the government.
- Learn the theory of separation of powers.
- Comprehend the forms of government.
- Know the rights and its theories.
- Acquaint with political ideologies.

Unit – I: Organs of the Government

1. Legislature: Unicameral and Bicameral
2. Legislature: Powers and Functions
3. Executive: Types, Powers and Functions
4. Judiciary: Powers and Functions

Unit – II: Separation of Powers

1. Theory of Separation of Powers: Meaning and Nature
2. Montesquieu's doctrine of Separation of Powers
3. Merits and Demerits of Separation of Powers
4. Case Study of USA & UK

Unit – III: Forms of Government

1. Unitary form of Government: Merits and Demerits
2. Federal form of Government: Merits and Demerits
3. Parliamentary form of Government: Merits and Demerits
4. Presidential form of Government: Merits and Demerits

Unit – IV: Democracy

1. Democracy: Meaning, Definition and Significance
2. Theories and Principles of Democracy
3. Types of Democracy
4. Essential Conditions for the success of Democracy

Unit – V: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion

1. Political Parties: Meaning, Definition and Functions
2. Classification of Political Parties
3. Pressure Groups: Meaning, Definition and Types
4. Public Opinion: Meaning, Definition and Significance

Activities & Evaluation:

Celebrations on International Day of Democracy

1. Q &A session
2. Quiz Program: Marks scored by teams.
3. Debate: Faculty evaluation.
4. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
5. Classroom Seminar: Peer evaluation.
6. Study Project: Faculty evaluation.

References

1. Modern Political Theory: S.P.Varma
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: R.C.Agarwal

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 4: INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student will understand the intricacies of the Constitution, its evolution, development, and insights of feature of Indian Constitution with due stress on fundamental rights, duties, and directive principles of state policy.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Know the origin and evolution of the Constitution.
- Understand of Constitutional Development of India.
- Comprehend the feature of Indian Constitution.
- Identify the rights and duties.
- Understanding the notion of theory of basic structure.

Unit – I: Introduction to the Constitution

1. Constitution: Meaning, Definition and Origin
2. Evolution of the Constitution
3. Classification of the Constitutions: Written and Unwritten
4. Classification of the Constitutions: Rigid and Flexible

Unit – II: Development of the Indian Constitution

1. Constitutional Development in India during British Rule
2. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
4. Government of India Act, 1935

Unit – III: Making and Features of Indian Constitution

1. Constituent Assembly: Nature, Composition
2. Constituent Assembly: Working and Committees
3. Indian Constitution: Preamble
4. Indian Constitution: Salient Features

Unit – IV: Rights & Duties

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties

Unit – V: Theory of Basic Structure

1. Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution: Origin and Growth
2. Judicial Interpretations: Golaknath Case, 1967
3. Judicial Interpretations: Kesavananda Bharathi Case, 1973
4. Judicial Interpretations: Minerva Mills Case, 1980

Activities & Evaluation:

Celebrations on Indian Constitutional Day.

1. Q&A session
2. Assignment: Marks obtained.
3. Discussion: Faculty evaluation.
4. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
5. Classroom Seminar: Peer evaluation.
6. Debate: Evaluation by faculty.

References

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Constitutional Government in India: M. V. Pylee
3. Politics in India: Rajani Kothari
4. Indian Government and Politics: B.L. Fadia
5. Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution: Subhash Kashyap

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 5: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

To understand and critically analyze the key ideas and contributions of major Western political thinkers—from Plato and Aristotle to Marx and Mill—and their influence on the development of modern political ideologies, institutions, and concepts such as justice, liberty, equality, and the state.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the fundamental contours classical, western political philosophy
- Understand the concepts of Plato and Aristotle
- Understand the basic features of medieval political thought and shift from medieval to modern era.
- Understand the influence of religion and its impact on the State.
- Critically analyse the evolution of western political thought.

Unit-I: Ancient Greek Political Thought

1. Plato - Rule of Philosopher Kings - Theory of Justice - Ideal State and Education
2. Aristotle - Theory of State - Classification of Governments - Citizenship, Slavery and Theory of Revolutions

Unit- II: Medieval and Modern Political Thought

1. St. Augustine - Theory of Two Cities
2. Niccolo Machiavelli - State and Statecraft

Unit- III: Contractual Political Thought

1. Thomas Hobbes - Human Nature, Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke - Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights and Limited Government.
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau - Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, General Will and Popular Sovereignty.

Unit- IV: Utilitarian Political Thought

1. Jeremy Bentham - Theory of Utility, Law and Reforms
2. J.S. Mill - Theory of Liberty and Representative Government.

Unit- V: Marxist Political Thought

1. Karl Marx - Dialectical Materialism, Theory of Surplus Value and Class Struggle
2. Antonio Gramsci - Hegemony and Civil Society
3. John Rawls - Theory of Justice

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignment: Marks obtained.
3. Discussion: Faculty evaluation.
4. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
5. Classroom Seminar: Peer evaluation.
6. Debate: Evaluation by faculty.

References

1. A History of Political Theory: George H. Sabine
2. A History of Political Thought-Plato to Marx: S. Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy
3. Ancient and Medieval Political Thinkers-From Plato to Padua: P.B.Rathod
4. Political Thought: C.L.Wayper
5. Western Political Thought: B.N.Ray
6. Online Resources:
7. 1. <https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/24354>
8. 2. <https://web.sol.du.ac.in/info/study-materials-ug>
3. <https://tripurauniv.ac.in/Content/pdf/StudyMaterialsDetail/MA%20Political%20Science%24>.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 6: ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the foundational concepts and principles of political thought in ancient and medieval India, such as Dharma, Rajadharma, Artha, and the role of kingship.
- Analyze the contributions of key thinkers and texts, including Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, Manusmriti, and medieval Islamic political ideas within the Indian context.
- Evaluate the evolution of political institutions and governance systems across different historical periods and their relevance to contemporary political discourse.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of key political concepts and traditions from ancient and medieval Indian sources, including texts like the *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti*.
2. Critically evaluate the political philosophies of major thinkers such as Kautilya, Manu, and medieval Islamic scholars in the Indian context.
3. Apply historical political ideas to understand the development of governance systems and their influence on modern Indian political thought.

Unit -I: Basis of Ancient Indian Political Thought

1. Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought (Vedas, Upanishads)
2. Ramayana and Maha Bharata- Political Perspective
3. Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought

Unit -II: Early Political Thought

1. Contributions of Brihaspati, Sukra and Yajnavalkya on Political Ethics
2. Manu Smriti - Elements of State - Duties of the King – Manu Dharma – Varna System

Unit -III: Later Political Thought

1. Jainism – Decentralised Governance – Social Equality – Ethics and leadership
2. Buddhism – Democracy – Dhamma – Ethical Conduct – Social Justice

Unit -IV: Kautilya

1. Kautilya's Arthashastra - King & Kingship, Saptanga Theory
2. Foreign Policy– Raja Mandal Theory – Spy System
3. Shadgunya Theory
4. Relevance to the Contemporary Political System

Unit V: Medieval Political Thought

1. Basaveswara – Egalitarian Society- Administration
2. State Craft in Vijayanagara Empire
3. Panchatantra- lessons on Political Strategies

Activities &Evaluation:

1. Q &A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Documentaries from You tube
7. Preparation of Albums

References

1. A History of Indian Political Ideas – V.P. Verma
2. Indian Political Tradition – J.P.S. Uberoi
3. Politics and Ethics in Ancient India – B.N. Puri
4. Foundations of Indian Political Thought – V.R. Mehta
5. Indian Political Thought – Himanshu Roy & M.P. Sing
6. Political Ideas in Ancient India – U.N. Ghoshal.
7. The Vedas and Upanishads for Children – Roopa Pai
8. The Manusmriti – Translated by G. Buhler
9. Sukra Niti Sara- A.V. Subramania Iyer
10. Yagnavalkya Smriti – Translated by B.K. Sarkar
11. Kautilya's Arthashastra – Translated by R. Shamasastri.
12. Kautilya's Arthashastra: The Way of Finance and Politics – Patrick Olivelle (Oxford)
13. Social and Political Philosophy of Basaveshwara – M.M. Kalburgi
14. A History of South India- Prehistoric times to the fall of Vijayanagara, K A Neelakantha Sastry

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 7: INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student gets a glimpse of the nominal and real executive, legislatures of the Union and the States, and the judiciary system.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Know the President and Parliament of India.
2. Understand the Prime Minister & Council of Ministers.
3. Assess the Governor and his role.
4. Reflect the role of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.
5. Judge the role of Judiciary.

Unit – I: President and Parliament

1. President of India: Mode of Election and Impeachment
2. President of India: Powers and Functions
3. Parliament: Composition, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
4. Parliament: Powers and Functions

Unit – II: Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

1. Prime Minister: Powers and Functions
2. Prime Minister: Role in Coalition Politics
3. Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions
4. Legislative Committees: PAC, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings

Unit – III: Governor and Legislature

1. Governor: Powers and Functions
2. Governor: Role and Significance
3. Legislature: Composition – Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly
4. Legislature: Powers and Functions

Unit – IV: Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

1. Chief Minister: Powers and Functions
2. Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions
3. Business Advisory Committee
4. Standing Committees

Unit – V: Judiciary

1. Supreme Court-Composition and Appointments
2. Powers, and Functions
3. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism
4. National Judicial Appointments Commission and Judicial Reforms

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Role Play on Mock Parliament
2. Q&A session
3. Assignments: A two-minute presentation on the topic.
4. Discussion: Team evaluation by the faculty.
5. Open forum: A PPT presentation
6. Quiz Program: Based on the scores.
7. Classroom Seminar: Faculty evaluation.

References

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Government and Politics of India: Morris Jones
3. Indian Polity: Laxmikanth
4. Indian Government and Politics: B.L. Fadia
5. Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution: Subhash Kashyap

SEMESTER-IV

COURSE 8: MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

To understand and critically evaluate the contributions of key modern Indian thinkers—social reformers, nationalist leaders, and women pioneers—toward the evolution of India's political, social, and ideological landscape, with particular emphasis on themes such as nationalism, social justice, religious reform, women's empowerment, and humanism.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Enriches about variety of ancient Indian political thoughts.
2. Understands the contributions of Kautilya.
3. Creates awareness on political ideologies of 19th century social reformers.
4. Familiarizes the political philosophy of religious reformers.
5. Imparts knowledge on nationalist political thinkers.

Unit -I: Social Reformers

1. Raja Rammohan Roy – Brahma Samaj – Social and Religious reforms
2. Dayananda Saraswati – Arya Samaj- Satyarth Prakash- Enlightened Monarchy, Self Reliance, Social Unity
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar – Bethune Society – Women Education

Unit -II: Nationalist Thinkers

1. Vivekananda – Ramakrishna Mission – Speech at World Parliament of Religions
2. Arabinod Ghosh- Swaraj, Spiritual Nationalism, Educational System
3. Dadabai Noroji- Drain of Wealth Theory

Unit -III: Nationalist Thinkers

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Geeta Rahasya – Swaraj and Nationalism
2. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - Concept of Hindutva - Indian nationalism - religious identity
3. Jyotiba Phule – Satya Shodak Samaj - Champion of Equal Rights

Unit -IV: Modern Thinkers

1. M.K. Gandhi – Ahimsa – Satya – Satyagraha – Trusteeship
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel – Role in Freedom Struggle-Unification of India and Vision
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – Views on Hindu Society – Social Movements- Egalitarian society
4. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Integral Humanism

Unit -V: Women Thinkers

1. Savitri Bai Phule- Women Education
2. Sarojini Naidu– Women's Indian Association – Women empowerment
3. Durgabai Deshmukh – Women Education

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Documentaries from You tube
7. Preparation of Albums

References

1. Modern Indian Political Thought, H.R. Mukhi
2. Indian Political Thought, R.C Gupta, Ram Chandra Gupta
3. Indian Political Thinkers, Dr. Vishnoolal Bhagwan
4. Modern Indian Political Thought, V.P Verma
5. Ancient Indian Political Thought & Institutions, H.R Mukhi
6. Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers, Edited, Himanshu Roy and Mahendra Prasad Singh
7. Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century, A. Appadurai
8. Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar, writings and speeches Vol: I, II, III and VIII

SEMESTER-IV

COURSE 9: INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student will get awareness on Union – State relations, federal process, electoral system, constitutional development in the local governments with 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Know the importance of Centre – State Relations.
2. Learn the Indian federal process
3. Assess the electoral process in India.
4. Estimate the Panchayat Raj System.
5. Understand 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.

Unit – I: Centre - State Relations

1. Features of Indian Federal System
2. Centre-State Relations: Legislative
3. Centre-State Relations: Administrative
4. Centre-State Relations: Financial

Unit – II: Federal Processes

1. Emerging Trends in Centre-State Relations
2. Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission
3. Recommendations of M.M.Punchi Commission
4. Role of Governor in Centre State Relations

Unit – III: Electoral Processes

1. Election Commission of India: Powers and Functions
2. Issues of Electoral Reforms
3. Determinants of Voting Behaviour
4. Problems of Defections: Anti-Defection Law

Unit – IV: Panchayati Raj System

1. Evolution of Panchayati Raj System
2. Recommendations: Balwanta Rai Mehtha Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee
3. Rural Governments: Structure, Powers and Functions
4. Urban Governments: Structure, Powers and Functions.

Unit – V: Constitutional Amendment Acts: 73rd & 74th

1. Democratic Decentralization
2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
4. Challenges and Prospects

Activities & Evaluation:

Celebrations on Panchyat Raj Day

Collection of Election statistics.

1. Q&A session
2. Assignment: Marks obtained.
3. Discussion: Faculty evaluation.
4. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
5. Classroom Seminar: Peer evaluation.
6. Debate: Evaluation by faculty.

References

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Democratic Political Process: M.R. Biju
3. Indian Polity: Laxmikanth
4. Democratic Decentralisation and Grassroot Leadership in India: Subharata Dutta
5. Panchayatraj System and Development Planning: Hari Prasad Chhetri

SEMESTER-IV

COURSE 10: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

1. Understand the core concepts and major theoretical approaches (Realism, Liberalism & Idealism) used to analyze global political dynamics.
2. Apply international relations theories to interpret contemporary global issues such as conflict, cooperation, power politics, diplomacy, and international organizations.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand nature and scope of theory of International Relations.
2. Familiarize with different theories of International Relations
3. Assess the concepts of power.
4. Debate the significance of Foreign Policy.
5. Speculate on security and disarmament.

Unit -I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations
2. Emergence of International Relations
3. Idealism and Realism in International Politics

Unit -II: Theories

1. Hans Morgenthau's Theory of Realism – Kenneth Waltz's Neo-Realism
2. Systems Theory – Morton Kaplan
3. Game Theory – John Von Neumann

Unit -III: Concept of Power

1. Power and International Politics – Definition of Power
2. Determinants of National Power (Tangible and Intangible) - Types of Power
3. Theory and Balance of Power –Meaning-Assumptions and Limitations
4. Elements of National Interest

Unit -IV: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

1. Foreign Policy and Diplomacy - Definition
2. Objectives and goals of Foreign Policy
3. Meaning of Diplomacy, Its Relevance in the nuclear age.

Unit -V: Collective Security and Disarmament

1. The Concept of Collective Security: Meaning, Development of the Idea
2. U.N.O. and Collective Security
3. Disarmament and Arms Control; Nuclear Disarmament: Principles of NPT & CTBT

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Swayam & Moocs Lessons
7. Current Developments
8. Power point Presentations
9. Discussion on Previous Question papers
10. News Paper Clippings
11. Visit to Library

References

1. Kenneth waltz, 'Man, The State and War: A Theoretical Analysis'
2. David Allen Baldwin, 'Economic Statecraft'
3. Robert Jerves, 'Perception and Misperception in International Politics'
4. Morton Halperin, Priscilla A. Clapp, 'Bureaucratic Politics and Foreign Policy'
5. Barrington Moore, 'Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy; Lord and Peasant in the making of modern World'

SEMESTER-V

COURSE 11: DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

The student gets an outline of the social and political dynamics, various regulatory institutions, governing mechanisms, and significance of civil services.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Know the social dynamics of India.
- Understand the political dynamics.
- Measure the regulatory institutions in India.
- Acquaint with the governing mechanisms.
- Learn the role of Civil Services.

Unit – I: Social Dynamics

1. Role of Caste
2. Role of Religion
3. Role of Language
4. Social Media & Politics

Unit – II: Political Dynamics

1. Politics of Reservation
2. Criminalization of Politics
3. Regionalism in India
4. Internal threats to the National Security

Unit – III: Regulatory Institutions

1. NITI Aayog
2. Finance Commission
3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
4. Central Vigilance Commission

Unit – IV: Governing Mechanisms

1. Central Information Commission
2. Lokpal
3. Lok Ayukta
4. Right to Information Act, 2005

Unit – V: Civil Services

1. UPSC: Powers & Functions
2. Neutrality and integrity of Civil Services: All India Services
3. Administrative Reforms Commission: I Recommendations, 1966
4. Administrative Reforms Commission: II Recommendations, 2005

Activities & Evaluation:

Celebrations on Civil Services Day.

Webinar on Social – Political dynamics

1. Q&A session Assignment: Marks obtained.
2. Discussion: Faculty evaluation.
3. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores.
4. Classroom Seminar: Peer evaluation.
5. Debate: Evaluation by faculty.

References

1. Social Justice and the Constitution of India: C.B.Raju
2. Caste and Reservation in India: V.K.Garg
3. Indian Polity: Laxmikanth
4. Indian Administration: Vishnoo Bhagwan & Vidya Bhushan
5. Government and Politics in India: S.H.Patil

SEMESTER-V

COURSE 12 A: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives :

1. Understand the foundational principles and historical evolution of India's foreign policy, including Non-Alignment, Panchsheel, and Strategic Autonomy.
2. Analyze India's bilateral and multilateral relations with key countries and international organizations in the context of regional and global politics.
3. Evaluate the strategic, economic, and security challenges influencing India's foreign policy decisions in a changing global order.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understands the theoretical framework of foreign policy.
2. Enables the student to know the role of foreign policy and national interest.
3. Learns about the origin, principles and basics of Indian foreign policy.
4. Assess importance of Pancha Sheela agreement between India and China.
5. Understands the geo-political, geo-strategic determinants and cross-border terrorism in India.

Unit 1: Origin, Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy

1. 1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance
2. Philosophical, Historical basis
3. Social and Cultural Basis, Pancha Sheela

Unit II: India and World Organizations

1. Role of India in UNO
2. Non-Alignment Movement – Evolution and significance- India's role
3. India and SAARC

Unit III: India's relations with other Countries

1. India and USA
2. India and Russia
3. India and Israel
4. India and European Union(UK, France, Germany)

Unit IV: India and her Neighbours

1. India and China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan

Unit V: Major policies of Indian Diplomacy

1. Simla Agreement-1972
2. Gujral Doctrine
3. Look East Policy (PV Narasimha Rao and A B Vajpayee)
4. Act East Policy (Narendra Modi)

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Group Discussion
4. Collection of News Paper Clippings
5. Classroom Debates Documentaries from You tube
6. Database of Current Issues

References

1. Bandyopadhyaya. J, 'The Making of India's Foreign Policy', Allied Publishers, Mumbai First edition 1970.
2. Appadori.A, 'Domestic roots of India's Foreign Policy', Oxford University press, New Yark. 1981 3. Dutt V.P, 'India's Foreign Policy Since Independence', National Book Trust India. New Delhi
3. Sumit Ganguly, 'India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, Oxford University Press, India References:
4. Kanna V.N. "Foreign Policy of India' Oxford University Press, India
5. Subhachandran, 'India's Foreign Policy: Old problems New Challenges'

SEMESTER-V

COURSE 12 B: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the fundamental concepts, theories, and functions of public administration, including organization, management, accountability, and public policy implementation in the context of democratic governance.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate understanding of core concepts and principles of public administration, including its nature, scope, and importance in modern governance.
2. Explain the major theories of administration such as classical, neoclassical, and modern theories, and their relevance to organizational behavior and management.
3. Analyze the structure and functioning of administrative systems, including hierarchy, delegation, coordination, and accountability in public organizations.
4. Evaluate the role of bureaucracy, leadership, and decision-making in effective policy formulation and implementation.

Unit – I: Introduction to Public Administration

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Administration.
2. Evolution of Public Administration- Minnow Brook Conference 1,2,3
3. Public and Private Administration.

Unit – II: Theories of Public Administration

1. Scientific Management – F.W.Taylor
2. Classical Theory – Henry Fayol
3. Organizational Theory – Luther Gullick and Lyndal Urwick
4. Bureaucratic Theory – Max Weber

Unit – III: Modern Theories

1. Human Relations Theory – Elton Mayo
2. Rational Decision-Making Theory – Herbert Simon
3. Ecological Theory – Frederick Riggs
4. Hierarchy of Needs- Abraham Maslow

Unit -IV Principles of Organization -1

1. Unity of Command
2. Span of Control
3. Division of Work
4. Hierarchy

Unit – V: Principles of Organization -2

1. Line and Staff Agencies
2. Centralization & Decentralization
3. Communication
4. Leadership

Activities & Evaluation

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Current International Policies
7. Discussion on Previous Question papers
8. News Paper Clippings

References

1. Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, *Rumki Basu*
2. New Horizons of Public Administration, *Mohit Bhattacharya*
3. Public Administration, *M.P. Sharma & B.L. Sadana*
4. Administrative Thinkers, *Prasad and Prasad*
5. Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, *Leonard D. White*
6. Indian Public Administration, *Ramesh K. Arora & Rajni Goyal*
7. Public Administration for UPSC, *Laxmikanth*

SEMESTER-V

COURSE 13 A: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND GLOBAL ISSUES (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the structure, functions, and roles of major international organizations, and critically analyze their responses to key global issues such as conflict, climate change, human rights, economic inequality, and global health.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the International Organization and global issues.
2. Aware of the organs of United Nations Organization.
3. Assess collective security and disarmament.
4. Measure human rights and global terrorism.
5. Review the growth of supranational organizations.

Unit- I: International Organizations

1. Growth of the Idea of International Organization: Ancient to Modern
2. League of Nations – Origin– System of Collective Security
3. Causes for the failure of the League of Nations

Unit -II: UNO and its Organs

1. Background of the formation of UNO
2. The General Assembly - Security Council - Economic and Social Council -The Trusteeship Council -The International Court of Justice - Secretariat: Role of the Secretary – General
3. Specialized Agencies of the U.N. and their Contributions

Unit -III: Global Issues

1. International Organization and Global Issues
2. U.N: Collective Security
3. Disarmament and Arms Race

Unit -IV: Human Rights - Terrorism

1. U.N and Human Rights and Gender Issues
2. U.N and Environment
3. UN and Terrorism

Unit -V: Multinational Organizations

1. Growth of Supranational Organizations: EU – OPEC – NAFTA
2. APEC – ASEAN – SAARC
3. WTO – BRICS – Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Activities & Evaluation

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Current International Policies
7. Discussion on Previous Question papers
8. News Paper Clippings

References

1. I, D.C.Gupta, 'The League of Nations'
2. Sydney Bailey, 'General Assembly; Some Procedural Problems in the United Nations'
3. H.G.Nicholas, 'The United Nations'
4. Benjamin V. Cohen, 'United Nations'
5. Andrew Boyd, 'Fifteen Men of a Powder Keg'
6. Mark W. Zacher, 'International Conflicts and Collective Security 1946-77'

SEMESTER-V

COURSE 13 B: E-GOVERNANCE (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the concept, models, and applications of e-governance and evaluate its role in enhancing transparency, efficiency, accountability, and citizen participation in public administration.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Acquaint student with the introduction to good governance and how it can be achieved by information and communication technology.
2. Understand the growing needs of E-Governance, improving transparency in the system of governance
3. Have understanding of various government schemes and E-Governance projects and initiatives.
4. Provide the practical knowledge about the effective delivery of citizen services through online mode.
5. Realize the issues and challenges of E-Governance.

Unit-1: Brief Introduction to Governance

E-Governance –Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Objectives and Significance-Domains of E-Governance- E-Governance and Good Governance-Global trends in the growth of E-Governance.

Unit-2: E-Governance in India

National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)-National Informatics Centre- Strategies for E-Governance- E-Governance Implementations: Required infrastructure of Network, Computing, Cloud Governance, Data system, Human resources, Legal and Technological infrastructure- Major E-Governance Projects and Initiatives: Gyandoot, Echoupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Seva, CARD, E-Panchayat, Real Time Governance (RTG) etc.

Unit-3: Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration, Effective delivery of services for public utilities through E-Governance-Online filing of complaints, application registration, issuance of certificates, issuance of land records, online payments of fees, dues etc, e-tendering, easy access to information and E-Governance in Social security and welfare schemes: Direct transfer of benefits, Biometric authentication through Aadhar

Unit-4: E-Governance under Information Technology Act-Legal status for digital transactions-Public Private Partnership and expansion of E-Governance.

Unit-5: E-Governance-Transparency and Accountability at grass root level-Issues and Challenges: Digital Divide, Capacity Building, Cyber Security in Cyber Crimes, Socio-political implications, Issues of integration, Networking with NGOs.

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Training of students by a related field expert.
2. Reading Daily newspaper either print or online about the misuse of technology which leads to cybercrimes.
3. Reading articles, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.
4. Assignments.
5. Discuss the debates around any recent technological advancements.
6. Discuss the case laws and judgments reported on E-Governance initiatives.
7. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.
8. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in Cyber Security especially the Police personnel associated with the cases of IT Act

References:

1. B.Sreenivas Raj, E-Governance Techniques-Indian and Global Experiences
2. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential-Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights
3. Y.Parthasaradhi, E-Governance and Indian Society
2. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006.
3. Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs
3. Ashok Aggarwal, Governance-Case Studies

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE 14 A: SELECT CONSTITUTIONS (USA –UK- SWITZERLAND –CHINA) (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To compare and analyze the constitutional frameworks, political institutions, and governance models of the USA, UK, Switzerland, and China, highlighting their unique features, principles, and relevance to contemporary political systems.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Explain the fundamental principles and structures of government in each country, including federalism, separation of powers, parliamentary and presidential systems, and direct democracy.
2. Compare and contrast the constitutional features of democratic and socialist states, and analyze how these systems influence policy-making and governance.
3. Evaluate the strengths and challenges of each constitutional system in addressing political, social, and global issues in the 21st century.

Unit -I: Introduction

1. Constitution: Evolution and Growth
2. Nature, Scope and significance
3. Typology of Constitutions.

Unit -II: Constitution of U.K

Salient Features; Customs and Conventions- Legislature- Executive and Judiciary- Party System- Local Government

Unit- III: Constitution of USA

1. Salient Features; Federalism
2. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
3. Party System; Local Government

Unit -IV: Constitution of Switzerland

1. Salient Features; Direct Democracy- Legislature- Executive and Judiciary- Party System- Local Government

Unit -V: Constitution of China

1. Salient Features; Single-Party Rule- Socialist Framework- Unitary System-Supremacy of the Constitution -Fundamental Rights and Duties

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Swayam & MOOCS Lessons

References

1. Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues, *J.C. Johari*
2. Constitutions and Comparative Government, *S.N. Ray*
3. Comparative Politics, *G.A. Almond, G. Bingham Powell Jr., Kaare Strøm, and Russell Dalton*
4. The U.S. Constitution: A Very Short Introduction, *David J. Bodenhamer*
5. The Federalist Papers, *Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay*
6. The British Constitution: A Very Short Introduction, *Martin Loughlin*
7. Swiss Democracy: Possible Solutions to Conflict in Multicultural Societies, *Wolf Linder*
8. The Government and Politics of China, *Tony Saich*
9. The Constitution of China: A Contextual Analysis, *Qianfan Zhang*

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE 14 B: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objectives:

To understand the concepts, processes, and tools of public policy analysis, and develop the ability to critically evaluate policy formulation, implementation, and impact in addressing public issues.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Explain the stages of the public policy process, including agenda setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation.
2. Apply analytical frameworks and tools to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of public policies.
3. Critically evaluate real-world policy issues and propose evidence-based solutions considering political, economic, and social factors.

Unit -I: Introduction of Public policy

1. Public Policy: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
2. Concepts: Meta Policy, Mega Policy and Micro Policy
3. Models of Public Policy Making

Unit -II: Approaches and Theories

1. Approaches/Models: Decision-Making Theory, Rational-Comprehensive Theory, Incremental Theory
2. Muddling through Theory of Lindblom - Elite Theory, Systems Theory, Group Theory.
3. Policy Implementation and Evaluation: Techniques and Problems Policies for Sustainable Development

Unit -III: Determinants

1. Determinants of Public Policy: Economy, Political Culture Leadership and Technology
2. Role of Public Opinion, Media and Political Parties
3. Professional Groups/Bodies in Policy Making.

Unit -IV: Policy Making Process

1. Process of Policy Formulation: Policy Making in India
2. Policy making Institutions: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
3. Constraints in Policy Formulations

Unit -V: Review of Policies

1. Review of Policies in India
2. Welfare Policies, Agricultural and Irrigation
3. Land Reform Policies: Post Independence
4. Education Policies: Post Independence

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session-Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Group Discussion
4. Classroom Debates
5. Swayam & MOOCS Lessons
6. Current Developments
7. Power point Presentations
8. Discussion on Previous Question papers

References

1. R.K.Sapru. 'Public Policy'
2. H.J.Aaron, T.E.Mann and T.Taylor(eds.), Values and Public Policy
3. J.E.Anderson. 'Public Policy Making'
4. Ira Sharkansky (ed.), 'Policy Analysis in Political Science'
5. Joyce M.Mitchell and William Mitchell. 'Political Analysis and Public Policy: An Introduction to Political Science'
6. Charles E. Lindblom, The Policymaking Process

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE 15 A: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the origin, evolution, and principles of human rights, and examine their application in national and international contexts for the protection of individual dignity, freedom, and justice.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand analytical perception on human Rights.
- Highlight Human Rights abuses.
- Reflect Constitutional Remedies for the protection of Human Rights.
- Aware of Grievance and Redressal Mechanism

Unit I: Introduction

1. Introduction to Human Rights Human Rights: Meaning, Definitions
2. Origin and Growth of Human Rights in World – Need and Types
3. Constitutional Provision for Protection of Human Rights – UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Commission); Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

Unit II: Classification of Human Rights

1. Right to Liberty – Right to Life – Right to Equality – Rights to Dignity
2. Right against Exploitation – Right to Work – Right to Clean Environment
3. Right to Personal Freedom – Right to Freedom of Expression – Right to Education –
4. Right to Information

Unit III: Rights of Women and Children

1. Rights of Women – Gender Equity – Female Foeticide and Infanticide and Sex Selective Abortion - Physical Assault and Sexual Harassment – Domestic Violence – Violence at Workplace – Right for Equal Pay – Remedial Measures
2. Rights to Children – Protection of Rights – Survival Rights – Participation Rights – Development Rights. 3.Role of UN Convention on Rights of Children.

Unit: IV: Constitutional Remedies

1. Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Protection of Human Rights Act -1993
3. National Human Rights Commission – Powers and Functions of NHRC and SHRC –
4. Critical evaluation

Unit V: Grievances and Redressal Mechanism

1. Redressal Mechanisms at National and International Levels
2. National and State level Human Rights Commissions: Structure and Functions
3. Human Rights Act,1993

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session-Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Group Discussion
4. Classroom Debates
5. Swayam & Moocs Lessons
6. Current Developments
7. Power point Presentations
8. Discussion on Previous Question papers
9. News Paper Clippings
10. Visit to Library

References

1. Baradat Sergio and Swaronjali Ghosh. Teaching of Human Rights
2. Roy A.N. Human Rights Achievements and challenges: Vistas
3. Asish Kumar das and Prasant Kumar Mohanty. Human Rights in India
4. Bani Borgohain. Human Rights Social Justice and Political Challenge.
5. Velan, G.Human Rights and Development Issues
6. Meena, P.K.Human Rights theory and practice
7. Bhavani Prasad Panda. Human Rights Development.

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE 15 B: ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS (ELECTIVE)

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the political dimensions of environmental issues and analyze the role of green ideologies, movements, and policies in shaping sustainable governance.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept of Environment and its literature.
2. Aware of development and environment.
3. Assess different environmental managements.
4. Articulate the dynamics of people's movements and environment.
5. Fastens with techno support for environment.

Unit I: The Concept of Environment

1. Man and Environment
2. Population and Environment
3. Health and Environment
4. Need to conserve and Protect Environment

Unit II: Development and Environment

1. Industrialization and Pollution
2. Infrastructure Project, Environment
3. Agriculture and Sustainable Development
4. Degradation and Development

Unit III: Environmental Management

1. Article 51 A (h) – Environmental Protection
2. Laws on Environment 1966 Law
3. Coastal Zone Rules
4. Wildlife Protection

Unit IV: Peoples' Movement and Environment

1. Chipko Movement
2. Narmada Bachaavo Movement
3. Green Peace International Movements
4. Role of Political Parties and NGOs in Environmental Movements and Environmental Courts

Unit V: Technology and Environment

1. Bio-Technology – Problems and Prospects
2. Bio-Technology – Ethics
3. International Conference on Environment – Kyoto Protocol
4. Sustainable Development Goals and Environment - Climate Action

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session- Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Field visits to nearby industries
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Current Policies
7. Discussion on Previous Question papers
8. News Paper Clippings

References

1. Sumi Krishna, 'Environment Politics'
2. Vandana Shiva 'Bio-Politics'
3. M.S.Swaminathan, 'A century of hope'
4. L. Hunter Lovins, Boyd Cohern (2011), 'Climate Capitalism: Capitalism in the Age of Climate Change'
5. Guha, Ramachandra (2000), 'Environmentalism: A Global History'
6. Walter A. Rosenbaum, 'Environmental Politics and Policy 9th Edition'

SEMESTER-VII

COURSE 16: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the structure, functioning, and dynamics of the political system and governance in Andhra Pradesh, including its historical evolution, regional movements, and contemporary political developments.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand the constitutional framework and administrative structure of Andhra Pradesh, including the roles of the Governor, Chief Minister, and State Legislature.
2. Analyze the political history and regional movements, such as the Andhra and Telangana movements, and their impact on the state's political landscape.
3. Evaluate the functioning of political parties, electoral politics, and governance challenges specific to Andhra Pradesh.

Unit- I

1. Approaches to the Study of State Government and Politics
2. Political History of the State - Formation of Andhra Pradesh

Unit- II

1. Governor- Chief Minister - Council of Ministers
2. Legislature and Judiciary

Unit- III

1. National Parties - Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Left Parties
2. Regional parties - Telugu Desam Party, YSRCP , Jana Sena

Unit-IV

1. Peasant Movements: Telangana Armed Struggle and Naxalite Movement
2. Sub-Regional Movements: Separate Telangana Movement and Jai Andhra Movement- Politics of Bifurcation of AP- Reorganisation Acts

Unit -V

1. Emerging Caste Movements in A.P.
2. Major Trends in Electoral Politics in AP

Activities Evaluation:

1. Q&A Session-Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Group Discussion
4. Classroom Debates

References

1. Myron Weiner (ed) , State Politics in India
2. Iqbal Narain, State Politics in India
3. Maheshwari, S.R.,State Government in India
4. Reddy & Sharma (ed) : State Government & Politics - A.P.
5. Amal Ray, Tension Areas in Indian Federal System
6. K.V.Narayana Rao, Emergence of Andhra Pradesh
7. Jawaharlal Pandey, State Politics in India
8. Barry Pavier , Telangana Movement
9. Zoya Hasan, Politics and State in India
10. S.Pai, State Politics : New Dimension

SEMESTER-VII

COURSE 17: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To develop an analytical understanding of political phenomena using contemporary theories, concepts, and empirical methods.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understands modern approaches to the study of politics.
2. Assess ongoing debates regarding the study of political systems.
3. Assimilates the importance of theoretical and methodological choices.
4. Grasps recent works and debates in the discipline.
5. Absorbs the holistic view of the present role of Political analysis.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Political Analysis
2. Earlier Approaches and Modern Approaches- Normative and Empirical
3. Fact-Value Dichotomy -Elements of Scientific Method

Unit II: Classification

1. Political Systems: Types –Similarities and Differences
2. Classification of Political Systems
3. Aristotle, Max Weber and Robert Dahl

Unit III: Post – World War II

1. Behaviouralism – Meaning, Characteristics
2. Limitations of Behaviouralism
3. Post- Behaviouralism – later developments

Unit IV: Power & Authority

1. Power – Authority: Meaning, Significance
2. Differences between Power and Authority
3. Types of Authority

Unit V: Approaches

1. Different Approaches to the study of Politics – Structural – Functional Approach
2. Systems Theory – Communication Theory
3. Decision – Making Theory

Activities Evaluation:

1. Q&A session-Assignments
2. Quiz
3. Group Discussion
4. Classroom Debates
5. Swayam & MOOCS Lessons
6. Database of Current Issues
7. Power point Presentations

References

1. J. Charlesworth, 'Contemporary Political Analysis'
2. R. Dhal and Stinebrickner, 'Modern Political Analysis'
3. S.P. Varma; 'Modern Political Theory'
4. S.M. Lipset (Ed.), 'Politics and the Social Sciences'
5. Vernon Van Dyke, 'Political Science – A Philosophical Analysis'
6. M.D. Irish (Ed.), 'Political Science: Advance of the discipline'

SEMESTER-VII

COURSE 18: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To examine and compare political systems, institutions, and processes across different countries to understand patterns of governance and political development.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Able to understand meaning, nature scope of comparative politics.
2. Familiarize with political institutions
3. Understand importance of Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Political Participation.
4. Aware of Political Development and approaches.
5. Knowledge on Contemporary Issues

Unit- I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope of Comparative Politics
2. Origin and growth of Comparative Politics
3. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics (Traditional and Modern)

Unit- II: Political Institutions

1. Constitutionalism and Classification of Governments
2. Liberal Democracy & Marxist Democracy
3. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government

Unit -III: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Political Participation

1. Party System- Nature, Determinants and Functions
2. Pressure Groups: Functions

Unit -IV: Political Development

1. Approaches of Gabriel Almond and G.S.Powell
2. Development Syndrome of Lucian Pye
3. Huntington's concept of 'Political Decay'
4. Marxian Model

Unit -V: Political Process

1. Political Socialization
2. Political Modernization
3. Political Culture
4. Political Secularization

Activities:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Group Discussion
5. Classroom Debates
6. Swayam & Moocs Lessons
7. Current Developments
8. Power point Presentations

References

1. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coloman, 'Politics of Development Areas'
2. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powel, 'Comparative Politics today ; A world View 11th Edition'
3. L.W. Pye, 'Aspects of Political Development'
4. Rod Hague, Martin Harrop, 'Comparative Government and Politics; An Introduction
5. S.R. Maheswari, 'Comparative Government and Politics'
6. G.A Almond, G. Bingham, 'Comparative Politics Today'

SEMESTER-VIII

COURSE 19: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To equip students with the knowledge and skills required to design, conduct, and evaluate systematic research in social sciences using appropriate methods and techniques.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand basics of research methodology.
2. Aware of research designs
3. Analyse collection of data
4. Interpret the data.
5. Testing tools and techniques.

Unit I: Introduction to Research

1. Meaning, Objectives, and Importance of Research
2. Types of Research: Basic, Applied, Action, Descriptive, Analytical
3. Research in Social Sciences vs. Natural Sciences
4. Ethics in Social Science Research

Unit II: Research Process and Design

1. Steps in Research Process
2. Identification and Formulation of Research Problem
3. Review of Literature
4. Hypothesis: Meaning, Types, and Importance
5. Research Design: Meaning, Types (Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental)

Unit III: Sampling and Data Collection

1. Sample Size and Sampling Errors
2. Methods of Data Collection:
 - o Primary Data: Interview, Questionnaire, Observation
 - o Secondary Data: Official Records, Documents, Reports

Unit IV: Tools and Techniques of Data Analysis

1. Quantitative vs. Qualitative Data
2. Statistical Tools: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation
3. Coding, Tabulation, and Classification
4. Use of SPSS / Excel (Basics)

Unit V: Report Writing and Presentation

1. Structure of a Research Report
2. Footnotes, References, and Bibliography (APA/MLA styles)
3. Plagiarism and Use of Anti-plagiarism Tools
4. Presentation Techniques (Charts, Graphs, PPTs)

Activities & Evaluation:

1. Q&A session
2. Collection of Data
3. Questionnaire
4. Statistical Analysis
5. Group Discussion
6. Current Trends in Research
7. Collection of Sampling
8. Preparation of Schedules

References

1. C.R. Kothari – *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*
2. O.R. Krishnaswami – *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*
3. Ranjit Kumar – *Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide*
4. John W. Creswell – *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*

SEMESTER-VIII

COURSE 20: LEGAL LITERACY- RIGHTS AWARENESS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To develop an understanding of basic legal concepts, constitutional rights, and legal procedures, empowering individuals to recognize, exercise, and protect their rights within the framework of the law.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India
2. Understand of the laws related to rights applicable in India.
3. Provide an overview of access to courts and enforcement of rights.
4. Develop an understanding of the formal and Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanism that exist in India.

Unit-I

Brief understanding of Legal Literacy-Rights and Duties of citizens-Indian Constitution-Fundamental Rights and other constitutional rights and enforcement of certain rights under Article 21 with emphasis on Public Interest Litigation.

Unit- II

Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction-Provisions related to FIR, Arrest, Bail, Search and Seizure -Important offences under Indian Penal Code-Offences against Women-Dowry, Sexual harassment and violence, Juvenile Justice.

Unit- III

Anti-terrorist laws-Implication of security and protection of Human Rights-Laws relating to Consumer Rights and CyberCrimes.

Unit-IV

System of Courts and Tribunals and their jurisdiction in India-Civil and Criminal Courts, Writ jurisdiction, specialized Courts such as Juvenile Courts, Mahila Courts etc.

Unit- V

Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 and Right to Free Legal Aid-Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADR), Lok Adalats and Conduct of Legal Literacy camps-Role of NGOs in promoting legal awareness.

Activities & Evaluation

1. Q&A session
2. Field expert,
3. Reading Local Daily newspaper either print or online blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives,
4. Assignments,
5. Seminars,
6. Group discussions,
7. Quiz,
8. Debates
9. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in jurisprudence and ADR Mechanism.

References:

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India
2. Kashyap, S, Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Laws
3. D.Srivastava, Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women in India : Constitutional and Legal Perspectives
4. C.Kumar and C.Chockalingam (eds) Human Rights, Justice and Constitutional Empowerment
5. B.L.Wadhera, Public Interest Litigation- A Handbook
6. Aggarwal, N., Women and Law in India
7. Kamala Sankaran and Ujwal Singh (eds), Creating Legal Awareness
8. P.C.Rao and William Sheffield, Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it works
9. Parmanand Singh, Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court
10. J.Kothari, Criminal Law on Domestic Violence, Economic and Political Weekly, 2005, Vol.40 (46), pp., .4843-4849.
11. Centre for Good Governance, Right to Information Act,2005: A Citizen's Guide

SEMESTER-VIII

COURSE 21: WOMEN IN INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

Theory

Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

Learning Objective:

To understand the role, participation, and impact of women in India's political system, including their representation, challenges, and contributions to democratic governance.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Study women and gender as social categories.
2. Evaluate theoretical perspective of women studies.
3. Understand status of women and their role in society.
4. Assess relevance of women in political process
5. Aware of women moments across the globe

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Women Studies: Evolution
2. Scope and Significance
3. Women Studies and Political Science: Inter relationship.

Unit- II: Theoretical Perspectives

Three waves of Feminism:

1. Voting Rights for Women
2. The personal is Political
3. Transversal Politics

Unit- III: Status of Women in Political System

1. Political Determinants: Constitution and Laws; Plans and Policies;
2. Programs and Administrative institutions
3. Episodes and Issues in Women's Movement in Independent India.

Unit- IV: Women and Political Process

1. Politics of Caste and Gender
2. Women in Electoral Process: Voting Behaviour, Problems in Representation, Women Reservation
3. Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action

Unit V: Women's Movements

1. Women role in Social Reform and Nationalist Movement
2. International Women's Movements – ILO and UNO on Women Issues
3. Beijing Declaration and Platform of action

Activities:

1. Q&A session
2. Assignments
3. Quiz
4. Field visits to Women Clubs
5. Group Discussion
6. Classroom Debates
7. Swayam & MOOCS Lessons
8. Current Developments
9. Power point Presentations
10. Discussion on Previous Question papers
11. News Paper Clippings
12. Visit to Library

References

1. Neera Desai , Usha Thakkar, 'Women In Indian Society'
2. Vicky Randall "Women and Politics: An International Perspective"
3. Shah G., Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature, Sage Publications
4. Sen I., Women's Politics in India. In Maitrayee Chaudhuri (Ed.), Feminism in India, Kali for Women and Women Unlimited
5. Omvedt G., Women's Movement: Some Ideological Debates.
6. Chaudhuri M., Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism. Kali for Women and Women Unlimited: New Delhi (2004)