

**M.A POLITICAL SCIENCE (TWO YEAR)
PROGRAMME**



Regulations, Curricula and Syllabi-2019

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE &
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE (TWO YEAR PROGRAMME)

Programme Code: APOL21

These rules and regulations shall govern the two year post graduate studies leading to the award of degree of **M.A. Political Science** in the Faculty of Arts. These academic Regulations shall be called “**Annamalai University, Faculty of Arts, Two Year M.A Political Science Regulations 2019**”. This shall come into force with effect from the academic year 2019-2020.

1. Definitions and Nomenclature

- 1.1 **University** refers to Annamalai University.
- 1.2 **Department** means any of the academic departments and academic centers at the University.
- 1.3 **Discipline** refers to the specialization or branch of knowledge taught and research in higher education. For example, Botany is a discipline in Natural Sciences, while Economics is a discipline in Social Sciences.
- 1.4 **Programme** encompasses the combination of courses and/or requirements leading to a Degree. For example, M.A., M.Sc.
- 1.5 **Course** is an individual subject in a programme. Each course may consist of Lectures/Tutorials/Laboratory work/Seminar/Project work/Experiential learning/ Report writing/viva-voce etc. Each course has a course title and is identified by a course code.
- 1.6 **Curriculum** encompasses the totality of student experiences that occur during the educational process.
- 1.7 **Syllabus** is an academic document that contains the complete information about an academic programme and defines responsibilities and outcomes. This includes course information, course objectives, policies, evaluation, grading, learning resources and course calendar.
- 1.8 **Academic Year** refers to the annual period of sessions of the University that comprises two consecutive semesters.
- 1.9 **Semester** is a half-year term that lasts for a minimum duration of 90 days. Each academic year is divided into two semesters.
- 1.10 **Choice Based Credit System:** A mode of learning in higher education that enables a student to have the freedom to select his/her own choice of elective courses across various disciplines for completing the Degree programme.
- 1.11 **Core Course** is mandatory and an essential requirement to qualify for the Degree.
- 1.12 **Elective Course** is a course that a student can choose from a range of alternatives.
- 1.13 **Value-added Courses** are optional courses that complement the students' knowledge and skills and enhance their employability.
- 1.14 **Credit** refers to the quantum of course work in terms of number of class hours in a semester required for a programme. The credit value reflects the content and duration of a particular course in the curriculum.

- 1.15 **Credit Hour** refers to the number of class hours per week required for a course in a semester. It is used to calculate the credit value of a particular course.
- 1.16 **Programme Outcomes** (POs) are statements that describe crucial and essential knowledge, skills and attitudes that students are expected to achieve and can reliably manifest at the end of a programme.
- 1.17 **Programme Specific Outcomes** (PSOs) are statements that list what the graduate of a specific programme should be able to do at the end of the programme.
- 1.18 **Learning Objectives** also known as are statements that define the expected goal of a course in **Course Objectives** terms of demonstrable skills or knowledge that will be acquired by a student as a result of instruction.
- 1.19 **Course Outcomes** (COs) are statements that describe what students should be able to achieve/demonstrate at the end of a course. They allow follow-up and measurement of learning objectives.
- 1.20 **Grade Point Average** (GPA) is the average of the grades acquired in various courses that a student has taken in a semester. The formula for computing GPA is given in section 11.3
- 1.21 **Cumulative Grade Point Average** (CGPA) is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all the semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters.
- 1.22 **Letter Grade** is an index of the performance of a student in a particular course. Grades are denoted by the letters S, A, B, C, D, E, RA, and W.
2. **Programme Offered and Eligibility Criteria:** The Department of Political Science & Public Administration offers a Two Year M.A. Political Science Programme A Pass in Bachelor's Degree (10+2+3 pattern) in any subject including the Professional courses of this University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.
3. **Reservation Policy:** Admission to the various programmes will be strictly based on the reservation policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
4. **Programme Duration**
 - 4.1 The Two Year Master's Programme consists of two academic years.
 - 4.2 Each academic year is divided into two semesters, the first being from July to November and the second from December to April.
 - 4.3 Each semester will have 90 working days (18 weeks).
5. **Programme Structure**
 - 5.1 The Two Year Master's Programme consists of Core Courses, Elective Courses (Departmental & Interdepartmental), and Dissertation.
 - 5.2 **Core courses**
 - 5.2.1 These are a set of compulsory courses essential for each programme.
 - 5.2.2 The core courses include both Theory (Core Theory) and Practical (Core Practical) courses.
 - 5.3 **Elective courses**
 - 5.3.1 Departmental Electives (DEs) are the Electives that students can choose from a range of Electives offered within the Department.
 - 5.3.2 Interdepartmental Electives (IDEs) are Electives that students can choose from amongst the courses offered by other departments of the same faculty as well as by the departments of other faculties.
 - 5.3.3 Students shall take a combination of both DEs and IDEs.

5.4 **Experiential Learning**

- 5.4.1 Experiential learning provides opportunities to students to connect principles of the discipline with real-life situations.
- 5.4.2 In-plant training/field trips/internships/industrial visits (as applicable) fall under this category.
- 5.4.3 Experiential learning is categorized as Core.

5.5 **Dissertation**

- 5.5.1 Each student shall undertake a Dissertation work (Project) in the final semester.
- 5.5.2 The Head of the Department shall assign a Research Supervisor to the student.
- 5.5.3 The Research Supervisor shall assign a topic for research and monitor the progress of the student periodically.
- 5.5.4 Students who wish to undertake project work in recognized institutions/industry shall obtain prior permission from the University. The Research Supervisor will be from the host institute, while the Co-Supervisor shall be a faculty in the parent department.

5.6 **Value added Courses (VACs)**

- 5.6.1 Students may also opt to take Value added Courses beyond the minimum credits required for award of the Degree. VACs are outside the normal credit paradigm.
- 5.6.2 These courses impart employable and life skills. VACs are listed in the University website and in the Handbook of Interdepartmental Electives.
- 5.6.3 Each VAC carries 2 credits with 30 hours of instruction, of which 60% (18 hours) shall be Theory and 40% (12 hours) Practical.
- 5.6.4 Classes for a VAC are conducted beyond the regular class hours and preferably in the II and III Semesters.

5.7 **Online Courses**

- 5.7.1 The Heads of Departments shall facilitate enrolment of students in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform such as SWAYAM to provide academic flexibility and enhance the academic career of students.
- 5.7.2 Students who successfully complete a course in the MOOCs platform shall be exempted from one elective course of the programme.

- 5.8 **Credit Distribution:** The credit distribution is organized as follows:

	Credits
Core Courses	69
Elective Courses	15
Dissertation (Project)	8
Total	92

5.9 **Credit Assignment**

Each course is assigned credits and credit hours on the following basis:

1 Credit is defined as

1 Lecture period of one hour per week over a semester

1 Tutorial period of one hour per week over a semester

1 Practical/Dissertation (Project) period of two hours (depending on the discipline) per week over a semester.

6 **Attendance**

- 6.1 Each faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of Attendance and Assessment Record for candidates who have registered for the course.
- 6.2 The Record shall contain details of the students' attendance, marks obtained in the Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests, Assignments and Seminars. In addition the Record shall also contain the organization of lesson plan of the Course Instructor.

- 6.3 The record shall be submitted to the Head of the Department once a month for monitoring the attendance and syllabus coverage.
- 6.4 At the end of the semester, the record shall be duly signed by the Course Instructor and the Head of the Department and placed in safe custody for any future verification.
- 6.5 The Course Instructor shall intimate to the Head of the Department at least seven calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the attendance particulars of all students.
- 6.6 Each student shall have a minimum of 75% attendance in all the courses of the particular semester failing which he or she will not be permitted to write the End-Semester Examination. The student has to redo the semester in the next year.
- 6.7 Relaxation of attendance requirement up to 10% may be granted for valid reasons such as illness, representing the University in extracurricular activities and participation in NCC/NSS/YRC/RRC.

7 Mentor-Mentee System

- 7.1 To help the students in planning their course of study and for general advice on the academic programme, the Head of the Department will attach certain number of students to a member of the faculty who shall function as a Mentor throughout their period of study.
- 7.2 The Mentors will guide their mentees with the curriculum, monitor their progress, and provide intellectual and emotional support.
- 7.3 The Mentors shall also help their mentees to choose appropriate electives and value-added courses, apply for scholarships, undertake projects, prepare for competitive examinations such as NET/SET, GATE etc., attend campus interviews and participate in extracurricular activities.

8 Examinations

- 8.1 The examination system of the University is designed to systematically test the student's progress in class, laboratory and field work through Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Tests and End-Semester Examination (ESE).
- 8.2 There will be two CIA Tests and one ESE in each semester.
- 8.3 The Question Papers will be framed to test different levels of learning based on Bloom's taxonomy viz. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation/Creativity.

8.4 Continuous Internal Assessment Tests

- 8.4.1 The CIA Tests shall be a combination of a variety of tools such as class tests, assignments, seminars, and viva-voce that would be suitable to the course. This requires an element of openness.
- 8.4.2 The students are to be informed in advance about the assessment procedures.
- 8.4.3 The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective faculty.
- 8.4.4 CIA Test-I will cover the syllabus of the first two units while CIA Test-II will cover the last three units.
- 8.4.5 CIA Tests will be for two to three hours duration depending on the quantum of syllabus.
- 8.4.6 A student cannot repeat the CIA Test-I and CIA Test-II. However, if for any valid reason, the student is unable to attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of the Department.

8.5 End Semester Examinations (ESE)

- 8.5.1 The ESE for the first/third semester will be conducted in November and for the second/fourth semester in May.
- 8.6 A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) of the first, second and third semesters will be permitted to reappear in such course(s) that will be held

in April and November in the subsequent semester/year.

- 8.7 The ESE will be of three hours duration and will cover the entire syllabus of the course.

9 Evaluation

9.1 Marks Distribution

- 9.1.1 Each course, both Theory and Practical as well as Dissertation (Project)/Internship/Field work/In-plant training shall be evaluated for a maximum of 100 marks.

- 9.1.2 For the theory courses, CIA Tests will carry 25% and the ESE 75% of the marks.

- 9.1.3 For the Practical courses, the CIA Tests will constitute 40% and the ESE 60% of the marks.

9.2 Assessment of CIA Tests

- 9.2.1 For the CIA Tests, the assessment will be done by the Course Instructor

- 9.2.2 For the Theory Courses, the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I & Test-II	15
Seminar	5
Assignment	5
Total	25

- 9.2.3 For the Practical Courses (wherever applicable), the break-up of marks shall be as follows:

	Marks
Test-I	15
Test-II	15
Viva-voce and Record	10
Total	40

9.3 Assessment of End-Semester Examinations

- 9.3.1 Evaluation for the ESE is done by both External and Internal examiners (Double Evaluation).

- 9.3.2 In case of a discrepancy of more than 10% between the two examiners in awarding marks, third evaluation will be resorted to.

- 9.4 Assessment of Project/Dissertation

- 9.4.1 The Project Report/Dissertation shall be submitted as per the guidelines laid down by the University.

- 9.4.2 The Dissertation (Project) Work/shall carry a maximum of 100 marks.

- 9.4.3 CIA for Project will consist of a Review of literature survey, experimentation/field work, attendance etc.

- 9.4.4 The Dissertation (Project) Report evaluation and viva-voce will be conducted by a committee constituted by the Head of the Department.

- 9.4.5 The Project Evaluation Committee will comprise the Head of the Department, Project Supervisor, and a senior faculty.

9.4.6 The marks shall be distributed as follows:

Continuous Internal Assessment (25 Marks)		End Semester Examination (75 Marks)	
Review-I 10	Review-II: 15	Project / Dissertation Evaluation	Viva-voce
		50	25

9.5 Assessment of Value-added Courses

- 9.5.1 Assessment of VACs shall be internal.
- 9.5.2 Two CIA Tests shall be conducted during the semester by the Department(s) offering VAC.
- 9.5.3 A committee consisting of the Head of the Department, faculty handling the course and a senior faculty member shall monitor the evaluation process.
- 9.5.4 The grades obtained in VACs will not be included for calculating the GPA.

9.6 Passing Minimum

- 9.6.1 A student is declared to have passed in each course if he/she secures not less than 40% marks in the ESE and not less than 50% marks in aggregate taking CIA and ESE marks together.
- 9.6.2 A candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% of marks in a course (CIA + ESE) shall reappear for the course in the next semester/year.

10. Conferment of the Master's Degree

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50% marks in all courses prescribed in the programme and earned the minimum required credits shall be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

11. Marks and Grading

- 11.1 The performance of students in each course is evaluated in terms Grade Point (GP).
- 11.2 The sum total performance in each semester is rated by Grade Point Average (GPA) while Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) indicates the Average Grade Point obtained for all the courses completed from the first semester to the current semester.
- 11.3 **The GPA** is calculated by the formula

$$GPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

where, C_i is the Credit earned for the Course i in any semester;

G_i is the Grade Point obtained by the student for the Course i and

n is the number of Courses passed in that semester.

- 11.4 **CGPA** is the Weighted Average Grade Point of all the Courses passed starting from the first semester to the current semester.

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n C_i G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where, C_i is the Credit earned for the Course i in any semester;

G_i is the Grade Point obtained by the student for the Course i and

n is the number of Courses passed in that semester.

m is the number of semesters.

- 11.5 **Evaluation of the performance of the student will be rated as shown in the Table.**

Range of Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade
90 and above	10	S
80-89	9	A
70-79	8	B
60-69	7	C
55-59	6	D
50-54	5	E
Less than 50	0	RA
Withdrawn from the examination	0	W

- 11.6 **Classification of Results.** The successful candidates are classified as follows:
- 11.6.1 **For First Class with Distinction: Candidates** who have passed all the courses prescribed in the Programme in the first attempt with a CGPA of 8.25 and above within the programme duration. Candidates who have withdrawn from the End Semester Examinations are still eligible for First Class with Distinction (See Section 12 for details).
- 11.6.2 **For First Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses with a CGPA of 6.5 and above.
- 11.6.3 **For Second Class:** Candidates who have passed all the courses with a CGPA between 5.0 and less than 6.5.
- 11.6.4 Candidates who obtain highest marks in all examinations at the first appearance alone will be considered for University Rank.
- 11.7 **Course-Wise Letter Grades**
- 11.7.1 The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.
- 11.7.2 A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures an overall letter grade other than RA.
- 11.7.3 A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.
- 11.7.4 A letter grade RA indicates that the candidate shall reappear for that course. The RA Grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.
- 11.7.5 If a student secures RA grade in the Project Work/Field Work/Practical Work/Dissertation, he/she shall improve it and resubmit if it involves only rewriting/incorporating the clarifications suggested by the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semesters for evaluation.
- 12. Provision for Withdrawal from the End Semester Examination**
- 12.1 The letter grade W indicates that a candidate has withdrawn from the examination.
- 12.2 A candidate is permitted to withdraw from appearing in the ESE for one course or courses in ANY ONE of the semesters ONLY for exigencies deemed valid by the University authorities.
- 12.3 Permission for withdrawal from the examination shall be granted only once during the entire duration of the programme.
- 12.4 Application for withdrawal shall be considered only if the student has registered for the course(s), and fulfilled the requirements for attendance and CIA tests.
- 12.5 The application for withdrawal shall be made ten days prior to the commencement of the examination and duly approved by the Controller of Examinations.

Notwithstanding the mandatory prerequisite of ten days notice, due consideration will be given under extraordinary circumstances.

- 12.6 Withdrawal is not granted for arrear examinations of courses in previous semesters and for the final semester examinations.
- 12.7 Candidates who have been granted permission to withdraw from the examination shall reappear for the course(s) when the course(s) are offered next.
- 12.8 Withdrawal shall not be taken into account as an appearance for the examination when considering the eligibility of the candidate to qualify for First Class with Distinction.
13. **Academic misconduct:** Any action that results in an unfair academic advantage/interference with the functioning of the academic community constitutes academic misconduct. This includes but is not limited to cheating, plagiarism, altering academic documents, fabrication/falsification of data, submitting the work of another student, interfering with other students' work, removing/defacing library or computer resources, stealing other students' notes/assignments, and electronically interfering with other students'/University's intellectual property. Since many of these acts may be committed unintentionally due to lack of awareness, students shall be sensitised on issues of academic integrity and ethics.
14. **Transitory Regulations:** Wherever there has been a change of syllabi, examinations based on the existing syllabus will be conducted for two consecutive years after implementation of the new syllabus in order to enable the students to clear the arrears. Beyond that, the students will have to take up their examinations in equivalent subjects, as per the new syllabus, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.
15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above pages as Rules and Regulations governing the Two Year Master's Programmes at Annamalai University, the Syndicate is vested with the powers to revise them from time to time on the recommendations of the Academic Council.



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE – (TWO YEAR) PG PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

(FOR STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours Per Week				Marks		
		L	T	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
	Semester-I							
19POLC101	Core 1:Principles of Political Theory	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC102	Core 2:Western Political Thought	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC103	Core 3:Indian Constitution and Administration	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC104	Core 4: Theories and Practices of Public Administration	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
	Inter Departmental Elective Course (Choice)	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
	Total Credits Semester I		-	-	20			
	Semester –II		-	-				
19POLC201	Core 5: Indian Political Thought	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC202	Core 6: Dynamics of Indian Democracy	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC203	Core 7: International Politics	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC204	Core 8: Comparative Government and Politics	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLE205	Departmental Elective 1 Development Administration	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
19POLE206	(or) Departmental Elective 2 John Locke's Two Treaties on Civil Government							
	Inter Departmental Elective Course (Choice)	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
	Total Credits Semester II		-	-	23			

		Semester –III						
19POLC301	Core 9:Modern Political Analysis	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC302	Core10: Government and Politics of Tamil Nadu Since 1900	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC303	Core11: Legislative Procedures	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC304	Core12: Human Rights in India	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLC305	Core13: Soft Skills for Political Science	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
19POLE306 19POLE307	Departmental Elective 1 Federalism: Theory and Practice (or) Departmental Elective 2 Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
	Inter Departmental Elective Course (Choice)	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
	Total Credits Semester III		-	-	27			
	Semester IV		-	-				
19POLC401	Core14:Research Methodology	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC402	Core15:Contemporary Political Theory	5	-	-	5	25	75	100
19POLC403	Core16:India in World Affairs	4	-	-	4	25	75	100
19POLD404	Dissertation and Viva-voce	8	-	-	8	25	75	100
	Total Credits Semester IV				22			
	Semester I to IV Total Credits				92			
Value Added Courses								
Online Courses (Swayam or MOOC)								

L- Lectures; T- Tutorial P- Practical; C- Credits; CIA- Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE- End-Semester Examination

Note:

1. Students shall take both Department Electives (DEs) and Interdepartmental Electives (IDEs) from a range of choices available. The details of interdepartmental electives are given in the "**Handbook of Interdepartmental Electives-PG Programmes**" and listed in the University website.
2. Students may opt for any Value-added Courses listed in the University website. The details of Value Added Courses are given in the "**Handbook of Value Added Courses**" and listed in the University website.

Department Electives (DE)

S. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/ week				Marks		
			L	T	P	C	CIA	ESE	Total
1	19POLE205	Development Administration	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
2	19POLE206	John Locke's two treaties on Civil Government	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
3	19POLE306	Federalism: Theory and Practice	3	-	-	3	25	75	100
4	19POLE307	Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion	3	-	-	3	25	75	100

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

The following are the objectives of this Programme:

PO1	Critical Thinking
PO2	Cultivating Cognitive skills required in the job market
PO3	Effective Communication
PO4	Familiarity with ICT to thrive in the information age
PO5	Cultivating aptitude for research
PO6	Respect for alternate view-points including those conflicting with one's perspectives
PO7	Ability to work individually and as members in a team
PO8	Upholding ethical standards
PO9	Acting local while thinking global
PO10	Commitment to gender equality
PO11	Commitment to Sustainable development
PO12	Lifelong learning

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

The Specific objective of the Programme are as follows:

PSO1	To induce the thirst of knowledge in the field of Political Affairs
PSO2	To make students community to be thorough with the theoretical and Practical Knowledge
PSO3	To gain interdisciplinary knowledge
PSO4	To make comprehensive understanding of the entire world system
PSO5	To utilize the knowledge of the discipline to proceed further in the Activity

19POLC101	PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL THEORY	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO 1.This course discusses the concepts, ideas and theories both historically and analytically.
- LO 2.This course encourages the students to learn the Organizations and functions of the State.
- LO 3.This course will enlighten the students to learn about the major Political ideals such as Rights, Liberty, Equality Law and Justice.
- LO 4.This course will promote the Political Ideals like Civil Society, democratic participation and political Obligation to the students.
- LO 5.Finally, it will mitigate the better understanding of various Political Ideologies like Marxism, Liberalism, Socialism and Gandhism.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- CO 1.Gain Rudimentary concepts and understand the meaning of Political Science.
- CO 2.Enhance the better way of understanding idea of State.
- CO 3.Analyse various theories of the State
- CO 4.Learn major concepts of political science such as Rights, Liberty, Equality etc.
- CO 5.Understand various ideologies of Political Science

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning Nature and Scope of Political Science - Relationship with Allied Disciplines: History-Economics – Philosophy –Sociology - Psychology -Different Approaches to the Study of Political, Historical, Normative and Empirical -Key Concepts: State – Society – Sovereignty-Power – Citizenship-Nation and Nationality - Global Order.

UNIT-II ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF STATE:

Essential Elements of the State - Functions of the State - Separation of Powers - Division of Powers.

UNIT-III THEORIES

Origin of the State -Theories of State: Divine Theory - Force Theory - Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory - Social Contract Theory- Evolutionary Theory.

UNIT-IV POLITICAL IDEAS

Rights – Liberty – Equality – Justice - Rule of Law - Civil Society - Revolution - Democratic Participation -Political Obligation.

UNIT-V POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

Liberalism - Neo-Liberalism – Marxism –Socialism –Fascism- Gandhism.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Appadorai, A. *The Substance of Politics*. New Delhi: Oxford U.P., 2000.
2. Gaus, Gerald F., and Chandran Kukathas. *Handbook of Political Theory*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2009.
3. Lowndes, Vivien, David Marsh, and Gerry Stoker. *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Palgrave, 2018.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Gilchrist, R. M., and C. S. Srinivasachariar. *Principles of Political Science*. Bombay: Longmans, 1952..
2. Agarwal, R. C. *Political Theory: Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand, 1994.
3. Asirvatham, Eddy, and K. K. Misra. *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand, 1995.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3			2			3	3	2				3	3	3	2	3
CO2	2			3			3	3	2				3	3	3	2	3
CO3																	
CO4																	
CO5																	

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC102	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

LO1.To enable the students to understand the growth and diverse areas of the Western political thought

LO2.To study the Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought and also classical thinkers and their contributions to political science.

LO3.To Understand the Modern Political Thought with the help of the great political thinkers and their perspective of theoretical solution to the modern political thought.

LO4.To Evaluate Neo – Liberalist Thinkers in detail

LO5.To focuses on the concept of Rationalism and Conservatism and also concentrate on deconstruction and reconstruction of modernity.

LO6.To identify paradigm on civil liberty and Human Rights

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Strengthen his/her knowledge about various Greek Political Thinkers

CO2.Analyse and evaluate political thought of Medieval Period, and also guide the younger generation to know for the better construction of modern state.

CO3.Understand through social contractual thinkers, the basic concept like the political community, social order, and human nature and aim of the state.

CO4.Learn the growth and development of Western Political Thought and develop ability of critical thinking.

CO5.Enhance his knowledge of Political thought, or political philosophy and also nurture the better understanding to raise the questions of power, justice, rights, law and other issues pertaining to governance.

UNIT-I CLASSICAL THOUGHT

Plato- Aristotle.

UNIT-II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

St. Thomas Aquinas- Niccolo Machiavelli.

UNIT-III SOCIAL CONTRACTUALISTS

Thoughts on Contracts: Thomas Hobbes- John Locke - Jean Jacques Rousseau.

UNIT-IV INDIVIDUALISTS

Montesquieu- Thomas H.Green- Jeremy Bentham - J.S.Mill.

UNIT-V DIALECTICAL THINKERS

Hegel- Kant- Karl Marx.

TEXT BOOKS

1. McClelland, J.S. A History of Western Political Thought. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2009.
2. Mukherjee, Subrata, and Sushila Ramaswamy. A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 2002.
3. Allison, Henry E. Benedict De Spinoza: An Introduction. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Ebenstein, William, and Alan O. Ebenstein. Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present. Boston, Mass: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2013
2. Jha, M. N. Modern Indian Political Thought: Ram Mohan Roy to Present Day. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1978
3. Varma, Vishwanath Prasad. Modern Indian Political Thought. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1996.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3			3			2	3	2	3			3	2	3	3	3
CO2	3			3			2	3	3	2			3	3	3	2	2
CO3	2			3			2	3	2	3			3	2	2	3	3
CO4																	
CO5																	

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC103	INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.This course aims at making the students aware of the text of the Constitution of India, important debates and the way the institutions have worked over the last decades.

LO2.This course intends to imparts a comprehensive nature of Indian Constitution

LO3.It focuses on the basic principles of Indian Constitution such as the Preamble, Rights and Duties, Citizen and Political Institution.

LO4.It concentrate in detail about the organization of development at center, state and local level.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1. Gain in depth knowledge about the constitutional development secure knowledge about basic features of Indian constitution and learn critical analysis of the same.

CO2.Understand the organization and functions Center government.

CO3.Learn structure and functions of State and Local Government.

CO4.Make active deliberation about amendment process in India.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Landmarks in Constitutional Development during British Rule - Indian Independence Act 1947-Constituent Assembly: Philosophical and Socio-Economic Dimensions.

UNIT-II SALIENT FEATURES

The Preamble - Fundamental Rights and its Practices - Fundamental Duties - Directive Principles of State Policy and Its implications.

UNIT-III UNION GOVERNMENT

President- Prime Minister- Council of Ministers - Parliament –Supreme Court- Judicial review.

UNIT-IV THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Governor- Chief Minister - Council of Ministers- Legislature- High Court – Local Self Government- Constitutional amendments- Panchayat Raj Institutions.

UNIT-V CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Amending Procedures – Major Amendments - Judicial Interpretations– Federal System – Democratic Process- Current Stream of Thoughts.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Austin, Granville. The Indian Constitution Cornerstone of a Nation. New Delhi:Oxford University Press, 2018.
2. Sharma, B. K. Introduction to the Constitution of India. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 2005.
3. Bakshi, P. M. The Constitution of India: Selective Comments. Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co, 2007

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Bakshi, P. M. The Constitution of India. Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co, 2019.
2. Swarup, Jagadish. Constitution of India Vol- I, II, II,Allahabad: Dandewal Publ. House, 1984.
3. Pylee, M. V. Constitutional *Government in India*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co, 2003.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3	3		2					3			2				2
CO2		2	2		3	3							3			3	3
CO3		3			3	3										3	
CO4																	

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC104	THEORIES AND PRACTICES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To Study the elements of public Administration.
- LO2.To understand the Theories of Organization.
- LO3.To highlights of the study is to understand the principles of management system in public administration.
- LO4.To Promote understanding of the political, social, legal, and economic environments in which public organizations operate.
- LO5To Provide understanding of, and insight into, the nature of the administrative process and bureaucratic behavior, leadership, and decision making.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- CO1.Develop knowledge of mechanisms operating in the major political institutions and agencies for the creation and implementation of public policies.
- CO2.Make himself/herself familiar with the predominant political, economic, and Social actors that actively engage in the policymaking process, including expert communities, interest groups, the media, agency bureaucrats, and elected officials.
- CO3.Understand knowledge of financial administration of India.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration -Growth and Development and its present status- New Public Administration .

UNIT-II THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION

Bureaucratic Theory: Karl Marx and Max Weber –Classical Theory : F.W.Taylor, Henri Fayol, Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick -Human Relation Theory: Elton Mayo, Chester Barnard and Herbert Simon - Socio -Psychological Theory: Abraham Maslow, Fredrick Herzberg

UNIT-III PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Hierarchy- Span of Control- Unity of Command- Centralization and Decentralization - Leadership- Policy Formulation Decision Making - Public Relations- Co-Ordination- Delegation- Communication and Supervision.

UNIT-IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION:

Bureaucracy and Civil Service- Recruitment- Promotion Training- Position Classification- Generalists Vs Specialists in Administration- Employer- Employee Relations- Integrity in Administration.

UNIT-V FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Administration of Finance: Budgetary process - Performance Budgeting- Financial Committees- Control over Finance – Audit.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Singh Hoshier, Pradeep Sachdeva, Public Administration: Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Pearson Education India, 2011
2. Laxmikanth M, Public Administration, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill,2011
3. Maheshwari, S.R. Public Administration in India, New Delhi: Mac Millan Publisher, 2008.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Inamdar, N R, Vasant K. Kshire, and V G. Nandedkar. Public Administration in India: Essays in Honour of Dr. N.r. Inamdar. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1995.
2. Basu, Rumki, and Rumki Basu. Public Administration: Concepts and Theories. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, 2006.
3. Goel, S L. Advanced Public Administration. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 2003.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3		3					2					3	2			3
CO2	3		2					2					3	2			3
CO3																	

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC201	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.This course will be tracing the evolution of Indian political thought from ancient India to modern India.

LO2.To make broad understanding about Thinkers

LO3.To apprise about ideas and ideologies of great thinkers of Ancient and Early Modern Political Thinkers

LO4.This course will be analysing the Gandhian Movements such as the Khilafat, Sarvodaya, Grama Swaraj, Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience movements

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Have broad understanding about the Indian Philosophers and also cherishes the ideals of national movement of India

CO2.Differentiate moderates and extremists

CO3.Acquaint with roots of modern India

UNIT-I ANCIENT AND EARLY MODERN POLITICAL THINKERS

Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought – Kautilya- Tiruvalluvar - Features of Medieval Indian Political Thought - Renaissance in India: Raja Rammohan Roy- Dadabhai Naoroji- Dayanandha Saraswathi and Swami Vivekananda.

UNIT-II MODERATE AND EXTREMIST THINKERS

Gopalakrishna Gokhale - Balagangadhar Tilak - Sri Aurobindo

UNIT-III FATHER OF THE NATION

Mahatma Gandhi: Non-Violence, Satyagraha, Religion, Sarvodaya and Grama Swaraj.

UNIT-IV HINDU AND MUSLIM POLITICAL THINKERS

V.D. Savarkar - Muhammad Ali Jinnah - Iqbal

UNIT - V SOCIALISTS AND REFORMISTS

M.N. Roy - Jawaharlal Nehru - Jayaprakash Narayan - B.R. Ambedkar - E.V.R Periyar

TEXT BOOKS

1. Singh, Aakash, and Silika Mohapatra. Indian Political Thought: A Reader. London: Routledge, 2010.
2. Das, Hari H. Indian Political Thought. Jaipur: National Pub. House, 2005.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Jha, M.N. Modern Indian Political Thought, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1975
2. Verma, V.P. Modern (Indian Political Thought 3rd Revised Edition), Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1967.
3. Mehta, V R. Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation : from Manu to the Present Day. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors, 2005.
4. Pantham, Thomas, and Kenneth L. Deutsch. Political Thought in Modern India. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1986

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3					3	2		3				2	3	3		2
CO2	2					3	2		2				3	3	3		3
CO3	3					3	2		3				2	2	3		3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC202	DYNAMICS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.This course intends to imparts a comprehensive nature of Indian Constitution
- LO2.It focuses on the basic principles of Indian Constitution such as the Preamble, Rights and Duties, Citizen and Political Institution.
- LO3.It concentrate in detail about the organization of Government at center, state and local level.
- LO4.This course highlights few amendment procedure and law-making process in India.
- LO5.It tries to enact younger minds to understand the certain constitutional issues and major Supreme Court cases.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- At the end of the course, the student will be able to
- CO1.Equip himself/herself with the knowledge about the constitutional provision of India
- CO2.Understand the Centre, State and Local Government in detail.
- CO3.Develop active deliberation about electoral process in India
- CO4.Enrich the knowledge and understand the consisting during issues in India

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Nation – Building and Political Institutions – Democratic Political Process: Meaning and Theory of Democracy- Electoral System- Forms of Representation –People Participations- Political Accountability

UNIT-II FEDERALISM IN INDIA

Nature of Indian Federalism: Centre – State Relations-Legislative, Administrative and Financial, Politics of Regional move and National Integration.

UNIT-III POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA

Politics of Poverty, Electoral Politics – Politics of Industrial and Agricultural Sectors – Politics of Nationalization and Denationalization – Politics of Trade Union.

UNIT-IV ELECTORAL PROCESS AND PARTY SYSTEM

Electoral System and Reforms- Political Party System –Political Process-- Civil Society – Public Opinion and Non-Party Politics - Pressure Groups- National and Regional Political Parties: Congress (I)- BJP-JO-CPI-CPI(M).

UNIT-V ISSUES

Challenges to Indian Democracy: Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, Linguism, Criminalization and Corruption- Regional Disparities- Environmental Degradation- Problems of Poverty- Human Development Index.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Maheshwari, S.R. Administrative Reform in India, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, 2014.
2. Bhagwan Vishnoo, Public Administration, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, 2014.
3. Agarwal, R.C. Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, 2014.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Pal. Chandra, Centre-State Relations and co-Operative Federalism, New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1983.
2. Varshney. Ashutosh (ed), The London Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, Delhi: Sage publications, 1998
3. Sharma, Manoj. Dynamics of Indian Politics: For Ugc-Net, M.a., Upsc, and State Public Service Commission Examinations. New Delhi: Anmol, 2004.
4. Prasad, Alok. Dynamics of Indian Democracy. New Delhi: Mohit Publications, 2011.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3		3					2					2			3	2
CO2	3		2					3					3			3	3
CO3	2		3					2					2			2	2
CO4	3		2					2					3			3	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC203	INTERNATIONAL POLITICS				L	T	P	C
					4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To educate about basic concepts of International politics
- LO2.To apprise about modern and as well as the traces of past happenings
- LO3.To study the major issues of World War I
- LO4.To study the major issues of World War II
- LO5.To evaluate the impact of refugees and terrorism in the international arena.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- At the end of the course, the student will be able to
- CO1.Have clear ideas on International Politics

CO2.Develop awareness about World Affairs which may broaden the knowledge of Students community.
CO3.Generate inquisitive awareness about the present worlds order and also about what happenings.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

International Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope- Approaches to study of International Politics- Nation State System- Ideologies and Propaganda and War.

UNIT-II CONCEPTS

Power – Balance of Power – National interest – Foreign Policy –International Peace – Collective Security- Geopolitics – Global order.

UNIT-III THEORIES

Theories: Idealist - Realist – Systems- Decision Making - Marxist Game Theory

UNIT-IV MAJOR ISSUES -I

Major issues : Cold War – Post- Cold War – Cuban Missile Crisis – Vietnam War — Collapse of Soviet Union - Unification of Germany – Iraq Crisis.

UNIT-V MAJOR ISSUES -II

Human Rights –Refugees – Terrorism – Environmental Issues.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. James E Dougherty, and P Faltzgraff, L.Robert, *Contending Theories of International Relations*, Newyork : Lippincot, 1971.
2. Palmer, Norman D, and Howard C. Perkins. *International Relations: The World Community in Transition*. Delhi, India: A.I.T.B.S. Publishers, India, 2010
3. Mishra, Pramod K. South Asia in International Politics. New York: Asia Book Corp. of America, 1986.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Nye, Joseph S. *Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History*. New York: Pearson Longman, 2009.
2. Goldstein, Joshua S, and Jon C. Pevehouse. *International Relations*. , Uttar Pradesh, India : Pearson India Education Services, 2018.
3. Art, Robert J, and Robert Jervis. *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*. Boston: Pearson, 2017

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	
CO1	3	3			2			3		3							2	3
CO2	3	2			2			2		3							3	3
CO3	2	3			2			3		2							2	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC204	COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.This course aims to trace the evolution of Comparative Politics as a Discipline and drawing a distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.

LO2.It also aims in analyzing the approaches and models of comparison: systems analysis; structural functionalism; and institutional approach.

LO3.The course critically looking at the rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC from a comparative perspective.

LO4.This course exhibits the features of a liberal democratic and socialist political system with focus on UK,USA and the People's Republic of China

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1. Understand the distinctive features of the tradition of Comparative Politics

CO2.Enhance his/her knowledge about countries and their constitutional government in details

CO3.Gain comparative knowledge of various political system of the world.

UNIT-I APPROACHES TO STUDY OF COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Comparative Politics: Traditional approaches – Political Economy and Political Sociology- Nature of Political process in the Third World- Forms of Government- Comparative Government- Approaches: Historical - Legal and Institutional - Classification of Political Systems- Democratic and Authoritarian.

UNIT-II BRITAIN

Salient Features- Executive- Legislature- Judiciary – Local Government and Party System .

UNIT-III AMERICA

Salient Features – Federalism-Executive – Legislature – Judiciary –Party System- Pressure Groups.

UNIT-IV FRANCE SWITZERLAND & SOUTH AFRICA

France- Switzerland and South Africa: Salient features – Executive- Legislature- Judiciary- Local Government and Party System-Instruments of Direct Democracy.

UNIT-V CHINA AND GERMANY

Cultural Revolution – Salient features – Federalism – Executive – Legislature – Judiciary – Party System – Pressure Groups.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Johari, J C. Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 2011.
2. Kapur, Anup. Select Constitutions. Place of publication not identified: S Chand & Co Ltd, 2010.

3. Pathi, Srinibas, and Amareshwar Mishra. Major Constitution: Government and Politics in Uk Usa Switzerland and China. New Delhi: Dominant Publishers, 2004.
4. Ray, Samirendra N. Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. New Delhi: Prentice Hall Of India, 2004.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Ronald Chilkote, Theories of Comparative Politics, London: West view Press,2008.
2. Jayapalan, N. Comparative Government, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2005.
3. Hague, Rod, Martin Harrop, and John McCormick. Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. London : Red Globe Press,2019.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3			3	3		2		3			3	2		3	3
CO2		3			2	3		2		2			3	2		3	3
CO3		3			2	3		2		2			3	2		3	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVE-I

19POLE205	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		3			3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- LO1.This course envisages evolutionary change of Public Administration and Administrative development
- LO2.It will impacts the knowledge about bureaucracy and its development
- LO3.This course will enhance the concept Liberalization Privatization Globalization in development Administration

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- CO1.Enhance the nation-building task in fruitful manner
- CO2.Know about the significant role of bureaucracy in the making and implementation of policies.
- CO3.Promote the e-governance since it encompasses the accountability and transparency in Administration

UNIT-I

Administration-Definition and nature- Development Administration – The nature and features- the challenges of traditional approaches- Administration of development activities- Identification of problem areas- Remedies.

UNIT-II

Changing aspects of the concept of Development – Political – Social – Economic-Cultural multi dimensional concept.

UNIT-III

Nature of Bureaucracy – The problems of developing nations- Bureaucracy and Development-Administrations in the context of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

UNIT-IV

Agencies for Development Planning in India – Administration of Development Programmes and Projects – Public and Private Sector.

UNIT-V

Ethics in Administration –Autonomy and Accountability of Administration –Administrative Reforms –Corruption in Administration –E-Governance and Administration

TEXT BOOKS

1. Chatterjee, S..K. Development Administration with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1981.
2. Chaturvedi, T.N. Development Administration, New Delhi: IIPA, 1984.
3. Bhattachariya Mohit, Social Theory and Development Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2011

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Sapru, R.K. Development Administration, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Limited, 2002.
2. Palekar, S.A. Development Administration, New Delhi: PHI Publishers, 2012.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3		3					2					3	2			3
CO2	3		2					2					3	2			3
CO3	2		3					2					3	2			3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVE-2

19POLE206	JOHN LOCKE'S TWO TREATIES ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT	L	T	P	C
		3			3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To know about the tenets of Locke
- LO2.To learn about the freedom and Nature of State
- LO3.To ponder over the treatises

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- CO1.Gain in depth the philosophical ideals of Locke
- CO2.Know about the theory of State
- CO3.Learn about the ideals related with the state and evaluate Locke as a Political thinker.

SL.NO.	CHAPTER NO.	TITLE
UNIT I STATE OF NATURE		
1.	I	End of Civil Government
2.	II	State of Nature
3.	III	State of War
4.	IV	Slavery

UNIT II CIVIL SOCIETY

5.	V	Property
6.	VI	Paternal Power
7.	VII	Civil Society

UNIT III POLITICAL SOCIETY

8.	VIII	Beginning of Political Societies
9.	IX	Ends of Political Society And Government
10.	X	Forms of a Commonwealth

UNIT IV THE COMMONWEALTH

11.	XI	Legislative Power
12.	XII	Power of the Commonwealth
13.	XIII	Subordination of the Powers of Commonwealth
14.	XIV	Prerogative

UNIT V CHALLENGES TO THE COMMONWEALTH

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| 15. | XV | Paternal, Political And
Considered Together |
| 16. | XVI | Conquest |
| 17. | XVII | Usurpation |
| 18. | XVIII | Tyranny |
| 19. | XIX | Dissolution of Government |

TEXT BOOKS

1. Parry, Geraint. John Locke. London : Routledge, 2013.
2. Gough, John W. John Locke' Political Philosophy: 8 Studies. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1978.
3. Thomas Hollis, John Locke's Two Treatises of Government, London, London: A. Millar,1996

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Dahl Robert A, Preface to Democratic Theory, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010
2. Rao Venkata, A History of Political Theories, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co., 2014

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3							2	3	3			3	3			3
CO2	3							2	3	2			3	3			3
CO3	2							2	2	3			2	3			2

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC301	MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.To orient the Students about the objectives and growth of modern political analysis.

LO2.To educate the student about importance of political sociology and political economy in analyzing the political situation.

LO3.To familiarize about the new processes, approaches and strategies that guide the students in studying political phenomena

LO4.To Create awareness among students about Nationalism and State building processes

LO5.To know about the Approaches and methods to study the discipline through Political realism, Pluralism and Worlds system's Model.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Formulate hypotheses and theories about political dynamics

CO2.Effectively communicate political analysis in written and oral forms

CO3.Recognize and generate sound argument to conduct political analysis

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:

Meaning, Objectives and growth of Modern Political Analysis – Traditionalists Vs. Contemporary Approaches – Behavioural Revolution – Post – Behavioural Revolution.

UNIT-II INTER-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

Meaning, objectives and growth of Inter – disciplinary approaches – Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy and Political Sociology.

UNIT-III POLITICAL CULTURE

Political Socialisation –Political Participation-Political Recruitment- Political Development- Political Culture.

UNIT-IV MODELS

Systems Analysis (David Easton) – Structural Functional Analysis (Gabriel Almond) – Communication Theory – Decision making theory.

UNIT-V GROUP THEORY

Group Theory – Concept of Political Elite – Power as an Organizing Principle.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Jayapalan, N. Comprehensive Modern Political Analysis, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist, 2002.
2. Gandhi Madan Gopal, Modern Political Analysis, London: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company, 1981

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Frolich Norman and Joe A. Oppenheimer, Modern Political Economy, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Ltd, 2002
2. Verma, S.P. Modern Political Theory, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 2000.
3. Johari, J.C. Contemporary Political Theory, II Edition, Delhi: Sterling, 1987.
4. Jangam, R.T. Text Book of Political Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1984.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3			3			2	2	3				2	3	3	3	3
CO2	3			3			3	3	3				2	3	3	2	2
CO3	3			2			2	2	3				2	3	2	3	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC302	GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF TAMILNADU SINCE 1900	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1. To understand the Tamilnadu state politics frame work and its problems.

LO2.To know about Structure of the caste, languages and Ethics.

LO3.To evaluate the crucial role played by the political parties in liberating the people from the clutches of cynicism

LO4.To know the supremacy, empowerment and participation of people in the panchayati raj institutions

LO5.This course also expose about the river water disputes and alternate to solve the issue.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Discern the connects and disconnects between structure, purpose and process and results in government and politics of Tamilnadu

CO2.Understand the centre state relationship as the main instrument of State to achieve its developmental goals

CO3.Appreciate the varying historical, socio-economic, political and other conditioning factors that gave Administration its distinct nature to the learner

CO4.Comprehend the institutional arrangements and processes of rural and urban governance

UNIT-I SIGNIFICANCE AND FRAMEWORK

Significance of the study of State Politics – Theoretical Framework and Problems – Determinants of State Politics.

UNIT-II NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

Impact of Constitutional Reforms of 1909 and 1919 on Provincial Politics – Emergence of Non-Brahmin Movement – Theoretical Background of the Movement – Objectives and Achievements – Caste – Class Dichotomy in the Movement.

UNIT-III POLITICAL PARTIES

Congress (I) - DMK- AIADMK-CPI- CPI (M) – MDMK – PMK – DMDK, KMDK

UNIT-IV CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Centre-State Relations: The Congress Period - The DMK period - The AIADMK period – Local-Self Government in Tamil Nadu - 73rd and 74th Amendments- Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994 - Performance of Panchayat Raj.

UNIT-V ISSUES

Reservation and Language Issues- Tamil National Movement – Communalism – Caste Politics – Prohibition Politics – Agriculture and Water Policy – River Water Dispute- A recent Social and Cultural Rights.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Bhaskaran, Ramaswami. Sociology of Politics. Bombay: Asia Publ. House, 1967..
2. Barnett,M.R. The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976.
3. Hardgrave, R.L.The Dravidian Movement, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1965.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. H.Irschik, Tamil Revivalism in 1930s. Madras: Ere. A 1986
2. Sparat, P. DMK in Power, Nachiketa Publications Limited; 1970.
3. Narendra Subramaniam, Ethnicity and Populist Movement, Madras: OUP, 1999.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3		2									2	3			3
CO2		2		3									2	2			3
CO3		3		2									2	3			2
CO4		3		2									2	2			3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC303	LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.The course will introduce students to the role, processes, and political context of the Legislative Branch in state government.

LO2.To make to understand about the law-making procedures

LO3.To acquaint with the stages of the law-making

LO4.To educate about the role of electoral system in strengthening the participatory democracy

LO5.To illuminate the students on the parliamentary procedures since the meetings are carried out in a fair, orderly, and expeditious manner.

LO6.To shed light on the parliamentary etiquette and privileges in view of the fact that it provide legal immunity for the members.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Describe the various chambers and people who make up Parliament

CO2.Explain the different types of Bills

CO3.Explain how an Act of Parliament is made

CO4.Critically evaluate the legislative process

CO5.Identify the key legislative documents and how to read them.

UNIT-I THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Structure of Parliament and its Position in Indian Polity - Representative Democracy- Composition of Parliament: The President- Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha - Relative Roles of the Two Houses-Parliament and the Executive - Parliament and Judiciary –Parliament and the State Legislatures.

UNIT-II THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM:

Elections to Parliament: Qualifications and Disqualifications for Membership- Mode of Election – Functions of the Parliament.

UNIT-III PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

Sittings of the Houses-The Speaker and Other Officers of the Houses of Parliament –The Question Hour and the Zero Hour – Various kinds of Motions and other procedural devices- Procedures for Financial Business – The Legislative Process – Parliamentary Committees: Structure and Functions.

UNIT-IV PARLIAMENTARY ETIQUETTE AND PRIVILEGES

Secretaries of the Houses of Parliament – Code of Conduct for Members – Tours for Visitors of Parliamentary Buildings.

UNIT-V TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: PROCEDURES

Assembly Procedures – Tamil Nadu Legislature: Composition and Duration – Formation of Council Ministers – Speaker and Deputy Speaker – Governors Address – Rules to be observed by the Members - Various kinds of Motion-Short Duration Discussions – Point of order- Privileges.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Das Hari Hara, Indian Government & Politics, New Delhi: Vedandam Books Ltd. 2009.
2. McCrocklin, James H., and R. O. Hughes. Building Citizenship. [Louisville, Ky.]: [American Printing House for the Blind], 1966.
3. Kashyap Subash, Our Parliament, New Delhi: NBT, 2004.
4. Arora, Ranjana. Parliamentary Privileges in India: Jawaharlal Nehru to Indira Gandhi. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 1986.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Sharma Manoj , Indian Government of Politics, New Delhi:Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited, 2004
2. Chaturvedi Archana, Indian Government Politics, New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers, 2007
3. Fadia, B..L. Indian Government & Politics , Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publishers, 2008.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3	3							2			2	3			3
CO2		3	3							2			2	3			3
CO3		3	2							3			3	2			2
CO4		2	3							2			2	3			3
CO5		3	2							2			2	3			2

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC304	HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.This course provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights, and

LO2.This course also strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems.

LO3.It also develops investigative and analytical skills

LO4.To deal about the violation of Human Rights

LO5.To understand Judiciary and Human Rights

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1. Have a solid knowledge of the theories and concepts underpinning the fields of human rights and global justice, international law and sustainable development, and of the ways these are applied in practice.

CO2. Identify different forums for promoting and implementing human rights, domestically as well as on the international level

CO3. Participate in legal, political and other debates involving human rights in a knowledgeable and constructive way

CO4. Work in conjunction with human rights specialists and other scholars in expanding knowledge about human rights as well as promoting respect for the values they embody and symbolize.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

Constitutional Perspective: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Statutory protection of Human Rights in India – Socio, cultural, Religious Practices and Human Rights Deprivations – Fundamental Duties and their Interrelationship- Human Rights Education.

UNIT II SOCIAL ISSUES

Problems of SC/ST and Minorities – Human rights violations against Women and Children – Problems of Aged and Disabled – Poverty, Underdevelopment Illiteracy and Unemployment – Child Labour - Problems of Bonded and Unorganized Sector Labours

UNIT III POLITICAL, ECONOMY AND HEALTH ISSUES

Poverty and Unemployment – Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization and Human Rights – Corruption- Consumer Rights – Regionalism, Terrorism and assaults on Democracy – Negligence and lack of access to Public Health Care – Environmental Degradation

UNIT IV HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Conceptual perspective – Custodial Crimes and Accountability – Rights of Accused and inmates of Prisons – Right to legal aid and Compensation – Administration of Criminal Justice – Punishments and Human rights

UNIT V HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS IN INDIA

National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commissions- National Commission for Minorities, SC, ST Backward Classes and Women – Human Rights Courts – Non – Governmental Organizations – Role of Media and Political Parties in the Protection of Human Rights.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Chaudhary Jayant, A Text Book of Human Rights, New Delhi: Dominant Publishers, 2000.
2. Sinha, P.C. India's Global Human Rights Obligations: A Status Report Part-I & II, New Delhi: Kanishka Publications, 2003.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Kausal Rachna, Women & Human Rights in India, New Delhi: Daya Publishers, 2004.
2. Mehta, P.L. & Neena Verma, Human Rights under Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Deep & Deep publications 2002.
3. Paul, R.C. Situation of Human Rights in India, New Delhi: Commonwealth publishers, 2000.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1					3	3				2			2	3	3	2	3
CO2					3	2				3			3	3	3	3	2
CO3					2	3				2			2	3	3	2	3
CO4					3	2				2			2	3	2	2	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC305	SOFT SKILLS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		3			3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.To upgrade knowledge related with reading, writing and listening

LO2.To know about communication skills.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Be acquainted with educational skills

CO2.Know about effective listening skills

CO3.Appreciate effective reading ability

UNIT I PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Personal effectiveness skills – Managerial and supervisory skills – Leadership skills – Creativity skills – Problem solving skills – Team spirit – culture building.

UNIT II EFFECTIVE LISTENING

Registration of ideas – Crystallization – Listening – What does listening mean? – Why are people inherently poor listeners? – Poor listening habits – Types of listening – Effective and ineffective listening skills – Pay-offs of effective listening – Barriers to listening – Active and passive listening.

UNIT III INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Characteristics of interpersonal relationships – Intimacy in interpersonal relationship – Relationship development and maintenance – Self disclosure in interpersonal relational relationships.

UNIT IV PUBLIC SPEAKING

What is public speaking – The art of public speaking – Language and proficiency in public speaking – Spoken English-Fluency – Awareness of different accents – Interviews – Group discussion – Seminars – Telephone Skills.

UNIT V WRITING SKILLS

Business writing of sorts – Common components of business letters – strategies for writing the body of a letter – Writings of other sorts like memos, notes etc. – Business report – Business proposal.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Palta Namrata, The Art of Effective Communication, New Delhi: Lotus Press, 2007.
2. Thorpe Edgar Showick Thorpe, Winning at Interviews, New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, 2006.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Mandal, S.K. Effective Communication and Public Speaking, Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House, 2005.
2. Lani Arredondo, Communicating Effectively, New Delhi: Tata MCGraw-Hill, 2003.
3. Robert Bolton, People Skills, London: Simon & Schuster, 1986.
4. Adler, Ronald B., George R. Rodman, and Alexandre Sévigny. Understanding Human Communication. Don Mills, Ontario, Canada : Oxford University Press, 2019.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1							3	3	2	2			3	3	2	3	3
CO2							3	3	2	2			3	3	2	3	3
CO3							3	3	2	2			2	3	2	3	2

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVE-I

19POLE306	FEDERALISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE	L	T	P	C
		3			3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To understand nature of federalism in India.
- LO2.To identify the concepts that Influence the dynamics of federalism.
- LO3.Understand the concepts and their historical development.
- LO4.Understand the major issues of federalism.
- LO5.To understand the centre -state relations

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Comparatively analyse the following institutions of UK and Canada legislature, Executive and party systems.

CO2.Use concepts in order to critically research, analyze and evaluative major issues in federalism.

CO3.Develop skills for research arguments.

CO4.To inculcate about the practice of Federalism

UNIT-I MEANING AND CONCEPT

Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Federalism- Confederation vs Federation-Motives of Federal Union - Requisites of Federalism.

UNIT- II THEORIES OF FEDERALISM

Theories of Federalism- Classifications of Federalism: Dual, Co-operative, Symmetrical and Asymmetrical – Federalism and Nationalism -

UNIT-III FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS (USA, CANADA, SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRALIA)

Constitutional and Political Framework – Political Executives – Legislatures – Courts – Political Parties.

UNIT-IV DIVISION OF POWERS

Legislative Authorities – Executive power- Financial Powers – Relations between Legislative and Executive authority – Centre-State relations – Inter-governmental relations.

UNIT-V THE WORKING OF FEDERALISM IN INDIA: CHALLENGES ISSUES

Federalism and Democracy – European Union as a Federal Model – Federalism and Globalisation - Emerging Trends in Federalism.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Wheare, K.C. Federal Government London, Oxford University Press, 1971.
2. John Erik Fossum, Federal challenges and challenges to federalism. Insights from the EU and federal states, New York, Journal of European Public Policy, 2006
3. Michael Burgess, Comparative Federalism and Federation, New York: Routledge, 2006

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Duchacek, Ivo D. Comparative Federalism The Territorial Dimension of Politics. Lanham: University Press of America, 1987..
2. Ghai, .K.K.Major Political Systems, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, 2011.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3									2			3	3	2	3	3
CO2	3									2			3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3									3			3	3	2	3	3
CO4	2									2			2	2	2	2	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVE-2

19POLE307	POLITICAL PARTIES, PRESSURE GROUPS AND PUBLIC OPINION	L	T	P	C
		3			3

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

- LO1.To know the nature of political parties in India.
- LO2.To understand the perspectives groups in India.
- LO3.To explain the meaning and characteristics of public opinion.
- LO4. Differentiate the between a pressure groups and a political policy.
- LO5.To study the Electoral Laws.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- At the end of the course, the student will be able to
- CO1.Recognize the significance and role of public opinion.
 - CO2.Evaluate public opinion and pressure groups with special reference to India
 - CO3.Learn about various agencies that contribute for the formative of public opinion

UNIT-I ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

Meaning and Evolution of Political Parties - Classifications of Political Parties - Functions of Political Parties.

UNIT-II STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Party System: Competitive - Non-Competitive - Spatial Competitive - Party Structure: Organization, Membership and Leadership.

UNIT-III ELECTORAL LAWS

Electoral Laws and Political Parties- Electoral Systems- Political Alliance- Electoral Reforms

UNIT- IV PRESSURE GROUPS

Group Theory and their significance in Politics- Evolution of Pressure Groups- Theoretical Frame Work, Kinds and Techniques of Pressure Groups-Pressure Groups and the Democratic Process; Relationship between Pressure Groups and Political Parties.

UNIT-V PUBLIC OPINION

Public Opinion: Meaning, Nature and Influence of Public Opinion- Public Opinion and Voting Behavior- Public Opinion and Decision Making

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Duverger, Maurice, and Robert A. WAGONER. Party Politics and Pressure Groups: a Comparative Introduction. Translated by Robert Wagoner. London: Nelson, 1972.
2. Eckstein, Harry. Pressure Group Politics. London: Allen & Unwin, 1960.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Eldersveld, S.J. Political Parties: A Behavioral Analyses, Chicago: Rand-McNally, 1962
2. Epstein, Leon D. Political parties in Western democracies. London: Pall Mall, 1967.
3. Michaels, R. Political Parties, New York: The Free Press, 1962.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3	3										2	3			3
CO2		2	3										3	3			3
CO3		2	2										2	2			2

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC401	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.To introduce the students in a simple way to the Nature of scientific method.

LO2.To gathering knowledge about the methods and process of social science research.

LO3.Acquiring information regarding to research design and types of research.

LO4.To know how the relevant data can be collected and processed

LO5.The students to be fairly confident to understanding and executing small and simple research projects.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Know about the nature of scientific method

CO2.Get information regarding methods of social science research and the concepts.

CO3.Find out the solution regarding the research projects

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

The Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Social Science Research – Pure and Applied Research – Problems in Social Science Research – Ethics and Values in Social Science Research.

UNIT II METHODS AND PROCESS

Methods of Social Science Research: Historical, Comparative and Descriptive methods – Hypothesis – Concepts - Variables.

UNIT III RESEARCH DESIGN AND TYPES OF RESEARCH

Research Design – Types of Research: Exploratory – Descriptive – Experimental –Content Analysis.

UNIT IV COLLECTION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

Collection and Analysis of Data: Sampling Method – Observation – Survey- Case Study – Questionnaire and Interview Method – Statistics and its Use in Social Science Research – Computer and its Applications - SPSS.

UNIT V RESEARCH REPORT

Research Report: Purpose – Content – Style and Presentation – Footnotes and Endnotes – Tables and Figures – Bibliography – Appendices - Plagiarism.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. William Goode, J. & Paul K.Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Singapore: McGraw – Hill,1962
2. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing,1997
3. Alan Bryman, Social Research Methodology ,New York: Oxford University Press, 2008

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Mats Alvesson and Kaj Skoldbeny, Research Methodology, Sage Publication Ltd. 2000.
2. Ghosh, B.N. Scientific Method and Social Research, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 2003.
3. Gupta, A.K. and R. Singh, Research Methodology, New Delhi: Vayu Education of India, 2009

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3						2	3	3				2	3	2	3	3
CO2	3						2	3	3				2	2	2	3	2
CO3	2						2	3	3				2	3	2	3	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC402	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	L	T	P	C
		5			5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO1.To educate students about different theories of modern era

LO2.To explain about justice and other related ideas

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1.Understand about critical theories

CO2.Know how to perceive social issues

CO3.Solve intricacies of society by knowing different ideas

UNIT-I LIBERAL SCHOOL

John Rawls – Methodology – Works of John Rawls: Theory of Justice – Assessment of John Rawls.

UNIT-II PHENOMENOLOGICAL SCHOOL

Edmund Husserl, Methodology – Works of Husserl – Theory of Intentionality – Assessment of Husserl.

UNIT-III STRUCTURALISM SCHOOL

Levi Strauss – Works of Levi Strauss – Methodology – Theories of Myth and Kinship – Assessment of Levi Strauss.

UNIT-IV HERMENEUTIC SCHOOL

Gadamer – Methodology – Works – Theory of Interpretation – Assessment of Gadamer; Critical Theory (Jurgen Habermas) – Life and Jurgen Habermas – Works – Methodology – Theory of Communicative Action – Assessment of Habermas.

UNIT-V FEMINIST SCHOOL

Foucault – Methodology – Works – Theory of Archaeological- Geneological construction – Assessment of Foucault – Post-Modern School (Jacques Derrida) – Life and times of Derrida – Works – Methodology – Theory of Deconstruction – Assessment of Derrida.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Richard Kearney, Modern Movements in European Philosophy, London: Manchester University Press, 1986.
2. Quentin Skinner, The Return of Grand Theory in Human Sciences, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Bisws Prasenjit, Post Modern Controversy, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, 2005
2. Rawls, John. Political Liberalism. New York: Columbia University Press, 1993.
3. Finlayson, Alan. Contemporary Political Thought: A Reader and Guide. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2003

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3			3			2	2	3				3	3	2	3	3
CO2	3			2			2	3	3				3	3	2	3	3
CO3	2			3			2	2	3				3	3	2	3	3

*1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong

19POLC403	INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS	L	T	P	C
		4			4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To orient the Students about the Evolution of International Politics
- LO2.To profess the Theories involved on studying International Politics
- LO3.To impart the idea about how Balance of Power is maintained.
- LO4.To explain the Major Powers of the World and its evolution history
- LO5.To give a realistic feel of the major crisis that had happened so far.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- At the end of the course, the student will be able to
- CO1.Develop clear idea on International Politics
- CO2.Make awareness about World Affairs which may broaden the knowledge
- CO3.Generate inquisitive awareness about the present happenings

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Indian Foreign Policy: Historical origins - Determinants, and the institutions of policy- making – India and the NAM – Relevance of NAM- Major issues in Indian foreign policy: China- Indian Border War (1962) – Indo-Pakistan War (1971) and the liberation of Bangladesh – IPKF in Sri Lanka.

UNIT-II INDIA IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

India's relations with Pakistan – Sri Lanka – Bangladesh - Nepal- SAARC-ASEAN.

UNIT-III INDIA IN AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

India's relations with major Africa and Latin American countries.

UNIT-IV INDIA AND THE MAJOR POWERS

USA-EU-China-Japan - Russia.

UNIT-V INDIA AND THE UN

India's role in UN peace keeping and global Disarmament – India and the emerging international economic order: Multilateral agencies – WTO – IMF –IBRD - ADB.

CURRENT STREAM OF THOUGHTS: The faculty will impart the knowledge on recent developments in the subject and this will not be considered for examination.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Shukla Subhash, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi: Anamika Pub & Distributors, 2007.
2. Jayapalan, N. Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist, 2001.
3. Gupta, K.R. & Vatsala Shukla, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi: Volume 2, Atlantic Publishers & Dist, 2009.
4. Arora Prem, Indi’s Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Geethamahal Publishers, 2001.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1. Joseph Nye, Understanding International Conference, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008.
5. Joshua Goldstein and Jonpevehouse, International Relations, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008.
6. Pillai Mohanan Bhaskaran., M B & L P, Foreign Policy of India: Continuity and Change, New Delhi: New Century Publications, 2010.
7. Dutt, V.P. India’s Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Limited, 2009

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1		3			2	3				3			2			3	3
CO2		2			2	3				2			2			3	2
CO3		3			2	3				3			2			2	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

19POLD404	DISSERTATION AND VIVA-VOCE	L	T	P	C
		8			8

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1.To impart knowledge in scientific research
- LO2.To give practical experiences in doing research
- LO3.To motivate the younger generation towards research

OUTCOMES

- CO1.The student can able to know the various aspects of research practically
- CO2.Able to do research with more confidence and individuality
- CO3.The student must undertake a research project in anyone of the interested topic in consultation of his research guide and successfully complete it with Viva-Voce examination.

The project work has been introduced for the students of final year (Final Semester) in order to motivate and encourage them in research related activities. They can get practical experience in research. A guide will be allotted to each student and with the guidance of the teacher, the student will complete the project work.

CO/PO	PO												PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3			2	3				3			2			3	3	3
CO2	2			2	3				2			2			3	2	2
CO3	3			2	3				3			2			2	3	3
