

**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE**

**MANASAGANGOTHRI, MYSURU.**

**POSTGRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**SYLLABUS**

**MA Programme in Political Science**

**Choice Based Credit System**

**(From the Academic Year 2019-20 Onwards)**

**&**

**Ph.D. Programme in Political Science**

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSURU-06**  
**(REGULATIONS GOVERNING MA PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SCHEME CBCS)**

**I. Commencement**

1. These Regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2012-13

**II. Definitions**

‘University’ means University of Mysore, Mysuru

- a) Board of Studies means Board of studies in Political Science (P.G.) of the University of Mysore
- b) ‘Hard Core paper’ means the paper that is prescribed by the Department from time to time compulsory
- c) ‘Soft Core Paper’ means the paper that is prescribed by the Department from time to time as optional
- d) ‘Open Elective’ means a paper offered by the department of political science, for the students of other departments in university of Mysore from time to time. However, the students of the department of political science have freedom to choose any one of the open elective papers offered by the other department to add to their credits required for the completion of their degree
- e) ‘Credit’ means the unit by which the course work is measured for this regulation. One credit means one hour of teaching work per week as regards the marks for the papers one credit is equal to 25 marks, four credits equal to 100 marks as per the convention of the system.
- f) ‘Grade’ means an index to indicate the performance of a student. These grades are awarded by converting marks scored in each paper by the candidate after completing his/her internal assessment and semester end examination. These grades are awarded for each paper at the end of the each semester.
- g) ‘Grade Point Average’ (GPA) refers to an indicator of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all grades student gets in a given semester. The GPA depends on the number of papers a student takes and the grades awarded to him/her for each of the papers to be chosen.
- h) ‘Cumulative Grade Point Average’ (CGPA) refers to the cumulative grade point averages waited across all the semesters and is carried forward. The calculations of the GPA and CGPA are shown in these regulations.

**III. Admission**

The detail of the admission rules are governed by the notification and circulars issued by the University of Mysore from time to time. However, the applicant should study Political Science as one of the optional for admission to the department of Political Science.

#### **IV. Duration of the Programme.**

The Program of study for MA degree in Political Science shall extend for a period of two academic years each academic year comprises two semesters, as notified by the University of Mysore

#### **V. Teaching Course**

Each paper/course shall be taught for four hour per week. However, it may vary from paper to paper depending on the activities of the department, general holidays and calendar of the vents prescribed by the University from time to time.

#### **VI. Medium of Instruction**

The medium of instruction shall be English.

#### **VII. Scheme of papers and Credits/Classes/Marks**

- a. There shall be three categories of papers namely, Hard Core (Compulsory paper) Soft Core (Optional Paper), Open Elective (Offered by the department for other Department).
- b. The credits for Eachj of the compulsory paper and optional paper are four. The opene elective offered for the students of other department also carry four credits each, however, the number of credits for the open elective chosen by the student s of oue department from amongst the open electives offered by the other departments may vary from one department to the other department depending on the offer they make.
- c. Scheme of papers for the degree of MA in Political Science CBCS

### **Program Outcome**

1. The Pursuit of MA Program in Political Science is a foundation for stimulating learning Teaching and Research Interest.
2. A through comprehension of the designed curriculum results in promoting human resources required to meet the contemporary knowledge needs.
3. It broadens deepens and stretches the creative vision and innovative research necessary for the sustainability of democracy and universal peace.
4. It enhances employment opportunities for the students both in public and private sectors.
5. The focus here is on Political Science learning, teaching evaluation research and application of the concepts, theories, techniques, strategies, perspectives, ideologies, idioms, imaginations, personality, institutional constitutional and state and global community related goals roles and policies and strategies.

## PAPERS OFFERED IN I, II, III AND IV SEMESTER OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20 ONWARDS

### SEMESTER I:

Sl. No.	Title of the Course	HC/ OE	SC/	L	T	P	Total Credit
1.	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	HC		3	1	0	04
2.	ADMINISTRATIVE THEORIES	HC		3	1	0	04
3.	THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	HC		3	1	0	04
4.	DEMOCRATIC THEORY	SC		3	1	0	04
5.	THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT	SC		3	1	0	04
6.	THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT	SC		3	1	0	04

### SEMESTER II:

Sl. No	Title of the Course	HC/ OE	SC/	L	T	P	Total Credit
1.	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	HC		3	1	0	04
2.	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	HC		3	1	0	04
3.	MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS	HC		3	1	0	04
4.	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT	SC		3	1	0	04
5.	MAJOR ISSUES IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM	SC		3	1	0	04
6.	NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	OE		3	1	0	04

### **SEMESTER III:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Title of the Course</b>	<b>HC/ SC/ OE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Total Credit</b>
1.	KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	HC	3	1	0	04
2.	COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	HC	3	1	0	04
3.	POLITICAL PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA	HC	3	1	0	04
4.	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	SC	3	1	0	04
5.	PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	SC	3	1	0	04
6.	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA	OE	3	1	0	04

### **SEMESTER IV:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Title Of The Course</b>	<b>HC/ SC/ OE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Total Credit</b>
1.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION	HC	3	1	0	04
2.	HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY AND PRACTICE	HC	3	1	0	04
3.	MINOR PROJECT	HC	3	1	0	04
4.	INDIA AND SOUTH ASIA	SC	3	1	0	04
5.	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION	SC	3	1	0	04
6.	GLOBALIZATION	OE	3	1	0	04

**[Prof. G. T. Ramachandrappa]**  
Professor & Chairman [BOS]

# CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

First Semester: Paper - 1

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. It introduces framework to understand the theoretical concepts of Politics.
- b. Develop a capacity to grasp theories from normative perspective
- c. Evolve a critically enriched imagination of Contemporary perspective of politics

## PEDAGOGY

To enhance the learning outcome of the course the lecture, discussion interaction method will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be given. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Political Theory:

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of Political Theory; Distinction between Political Theory, Political Philosophy and Political Ideology.

### Unit 2: Key Issues in Political Theory:

State; Civil Society; Political Power; Political Legitimacy; Political Alienation

### Unit 3: Key Concepts in Political Theory:

Justice; Liberty; Equality; Rights; Political Obligation.

### Unit 4: Major Political Theories:

Liberalism; Socialism; Fascism; Multiculturalism; Feminism; Green Political Theory

## Books for Reference

1. Farrelly Collin Patrick, Contemporary Political Theory – A Reader, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Farrelly Colin, An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory, Sage, 2004.
3. Ianshapro, Contemporary Political Theory, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1977.
4. Sen Amartya, The Idea of Justice, Penguin Books, London, 2009.
5. Misra Krishnakanth, Contemporary Political Theory, Pragati Publication, New Delhi, 1983.
6. Haywood Andrew, Political Theory - An Introduction, Palgrave Publisher, New York, 2015.

# ADMINISTRATIVE THEORIES

First Semester: Paper - 2

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. It introduces framework to understand the theoretical concepts of administration and Administrative thinkers.
- b. Develop a capacity to comprehend administrative theories from normative, empirical and policy science perspectives.
- c. Strengthens ability to critically evaluate the efficacy theories.

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write the seminars and assignments by applying administrative theories to the practical Administrative aspects. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Administrative Theory:

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of Administrative Theory; Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.

### Unit 2: Theories of Administration - I:

Administrative Theories of Kautilya; Thomas Woodrow Wilson; Frederick Winslow Taylor; Fred. W. Riggs.

### Unit 3: Theories of Administration - II:

Administrative Theories of Henri Fayol; Luther Halsey Gulick; Lyndall Urwick.

### Unit 4: Recent Developments in Public Administration:

New Public Administration; Good Governance; E-Governance; Globalization and Public Administration; Public Policy Analysis.

## Books for Reference

1. Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1990.
2. F. W. Riggs, Ecology of Public Administration, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1961.
3. Ravindra Prasad et al., Ed, Administrative Thinkers, Sterling, New Delhi, 1988.
4. S. R. Maheshwari, Administrative Theories, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Uma Medury, Public Administration In The Globalisation Era – The New Public Management Perspective, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2010.

# **THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**First Semester: Paper - 3**

**(HC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. Apply abstract theory and methodology to grasp and evaluate global politically significant events
- b. Grasp normative presuppositions inherent in analytical expositions
- c. Be self-reflective of the theoretical positions; be intellectually engaged and accommodative of diverse viewpoints and, to be aware of the ontological premises of the argument.

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current affairs pertaining to International Relations. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Theories of International Relations:**

Theory and Theory Building in International Relations; Concept, Role, Functions, Problems and Limitations of Theory in International Relations; Stages of Theory Building; Types of Theory - Normative, Empirical and Policy Science Theory in International Relations.

### **Unit 2: Traditional Theories of International Relations:**

Political Idealism; Political Realism; Neo-Realism; Marxism and Neo-Marxism; Classical versus Scientific Theory Debate; Kaplan's System Theory.

### **Unit 3: Theories of Preferential Behaviour:**

The Game Theory; The Bargaining Theory; The Decision-Making Theory; The Communication Theory.

### **Unit 4: Modern Theories of International Relations:**

Constructivism; Feminism; The Green Theory.

## **Books for Reference**

1. Columbus and James Wolfe, Introduction To The Study of International Relations, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1981.
2. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations, Kalyan Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
3. Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Politics, The Free Press, New York, 1960.
4. Abdul Said, Ed, Theory of International Relations, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1992.
5. Stanley Hoffmann, Contemporary Theory in International Relations, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1964.
6. Tim Dunne, International Relations Theories, Oxford University Press, New York, 2007



# **DEMOCRATIC THEORY**

**First Semester: Paper - 4**

**(SC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. It equips students with the knowledge of concepts and principles of democracy.
- b. It enhances ability to compare and contrast Afro-Asian democracies.
- c. It enables to identify various challenges to democracy in the age of globalization.

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current developments in various democracies. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Democratic Theory:**

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of Democratic Theory; Evolution of Democratic Theory; Classical and Modern Theories of Democracy.

### **Unit 2: The Principles of Democracy:**

Political Freedom; Equality; Popular Participation.

### **Unit 3: Democracy in Practice:**

Afro-Asian Experience (India, Nigeria, South Africa, Pakistan and Bangladesh).

### **Unit 4: Democracy in the Context of Globalization:**

Challenges to Political Democracy and Economic Democracy (experience from India and Brazil).

## **Books for Reference**

1. Peer Burnell and Allenwar, Funding Democratization, Manchester University, Manchester, 1988.
2. Ronal Axtman, Liberal Democracy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Globalization, Integration and Nation State, Manchester University, Manchester, 1996.
3. Ian Sharpio and Ksino Hackercardon, Democratic Values, Cambridge University, 1999.
4. Leslie Lipson, Democratic Civilization, Feffer and Simons, Bombay, 1961.
5. Sartori, Democratic Theory, OUP, Calcutta, 1965.

# **THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT**

**First Semester: Paper - 5  
(SC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. Unique elementary concepts of the present paper
- b. To orient students with organizational and managerial elements concepts and principles
- c. It enables students to debate on theoretical and practical dimensions of organization and management.

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write the seminars and assignments by applying theories of organization and management to know the administrative practice. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Organization and Management:**

Nature, Scope and Importance of Organization and Management; Management as Science, Art and Profession.

### **Unit 2: Theories of Organizations:**

Classical Theory; Human Relations Theory; Decision-Making Theory.

### **Unit 3: Principles of Organization:**

Hierarchy; Unity of Command; Span of Control; Supervision; Authority and Responsibility; Centralization and Decentralization.

### **Unit 4: Dynamics of Management:**

Leadership; Communication; Motivation; Planning; Direction; Coordination; Public Relations.

## **Books for Reference**

1. Chester Barnard, Organization and Management, Harvard University, UK, 1948.
2. Herbert Simon, Administrative Behaviour, Free Press, New York, 1957.
3. Peter Self, Administrative Theories and Politics, George Allen, London, 1972.
4. Amitai Etzioni, Modern Organization, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff, 1964.
5. Mohit Bhattacharya, Public Administration, World Press, Calcutta, 1986.
6. R. K. Saprú – Administrative Theories & Management Thought, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.

# **THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

**First Semester: Paper - 6**

**(SC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. It promotes ability to understand the changing nature ingredients of development.
- b. It promotes awareness about efficiency and deficiency of theories of development
- c. It enlightens the benign and malignant contemporary issues and dimensions of development and resistance.

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write the seminars and assignments by applying various theories of development to understand the theoretical and practical dimensions of development in vertical and horizontal layers of society. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to the Concept of Development:**

Changing Nature of Development; Significance of the Study; Determinants of Development.

### **Unit 2: Theories of Development:**

Modernization Theory; Marxist Theory; Dependency Theory; Structuralist Theory.

### **Unit 3: Issues in Development:**

Equity; Ecology; Community Rights; Identity; Carrying Capacity; Culture; Development from Above.

### **Unit 4: Recent Trends in Development:**

Sustainable Development; Inclusive Development; Development versus Displacement; Post-Structuralist and Washington Consensus; Resistance to Development.

## **Books for Reference**

1. Walt Whitman Rostow, The Economic Stages of Growth – A Non-Communist Manifesto, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1960.
2. Joseph Stiglitz E., Globalization and its Discontents, New York, Norton, 2003.
3. World Bank Development and the Environment, World Development Report, Washington, 1992.
4. Escobar, Arturo, Encountering Development, Princeton University Press, 1995.
5. Peet, Richard with Elaine Hartwick, Theories of Development, Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), New York, Guilford, 2009.

# WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Second Semester: Paper - 1

(HC 4, Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Put in perspective the western political philosophy
- b. Have a nuanced reflection on its impact on contemporary world
- c. Critically engage with western political philosophies in terms of what it means to us

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write the seminars and assignments by debating the rationalities and relevance of western political thinkers' notions and ideas. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: Greek Political Thought:

Athenian Revolution; The Political Thoughts of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

### Unit 2: Roman Political Thought:

Contributions of Roman Thought; The Political Thoughts of Polybius, Cicero, St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas

### Unit 3: Modern Political Thought:

The Political Thoughts of Machiavelli, John Austin, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau.

### Unit 4: Liberal and Marxist Political Thought:

The Political Thoughts of Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hill Green, Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin

## Books for Reference

1. G. H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory, OUP, New Delhi, 1973.
2. Ernest Barker, Greek Political Theory, BI Pub, Bombay, 1980.
3. H. J. Laski, The Rise of European Liberalism, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1976.
4. Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, Harcourt College Pub, 2001.
5. John Bowle, Western Political Thought, Kegan Paul, London, 1970.

# INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Second Semester: Paper - 2

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Understand the issues of contemporary India in a larger philosophical perspective
- b. See the nuanced interconnections between the present and the past political philosophies
- c. Have a sense of rootedness to reflect upon issues and challenges of contemporary India

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write the seminars and assignments by debating the rationalities and relevance of Indian political thinkers' notions and ideas to the contemporary India. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: Ancient Indian Political Thought:

Features and Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought; Political Thoughts of Manu, Kautilya

### Unit 2: Modern Indian Political Thought:

Political Thoughts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gopala Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

### Unit 3: Indian Social Reformers:

Political Thoughts of Jyotiba Phule, Periyar Erode Venkatappa Ramaswamy Nayakar and Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.

### Unit 4: Indian Socialist Political Thought:

Political Thoughts of Manabendra Nath Roy, Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan.

## Books for Reference

1. A.S. Altekar, Ancient Indian Political Thought, Banarsidas, Allahabad, 1978.
2. G.P. Singh, Political Thought in Ancient India, DK Print World, Delhi, 1989.
3. K.P. Jayaswal, Hindu Polity, Bangalore Printing Press, Bangalore, 1978.
4. B.A. Saletore, Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, Orient Longman, Bombay, 1963.
5. Virinder Grover, Modern Indian Thinkers, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1990.
6. V.P. Verma, Ancient Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra, 2013.
7. R.K. Mishra, An Introduction to Political Thought, Pearson, Delhi, 2012.

# **MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

**Second Semester: Paper - 3**

**(HC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. The outcome of this course is increase in the analytical ability.
- b. It orients students with techniques and theories of political analysis.
- c. It transforms its readers into political analysts and commentators

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by applying the theories and techniques of political modern political analysis. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Modern Political Analysis:**

Nature, Scope, Growth and Different Approaches – Historical, Sociological, Marxist, Integrated and Autonomous Approaches; Political Science in 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### **Unit 2: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism:**

Meaning, Origin and Development; Characteristics; Achievements and Limitations.

### **Unit 3: Models of Modern Political Analysis:**

David Easton's Systems Analysis; David Easton's Input-Output Analysis; Gabriel Almond's Structural - Functional Approach; Elite And Group Approach

### **Unit 4: Recent Trends in Political Analysis:**

Positivism; Constructivism; Content Analysis; Longitudinal Analysis; Regression Analysis and Quantitative Analysis.

## **Books for Reference**

1. Goodhin, New Handbook of Political Science, Oxford University Press, London.
2. Goodin, R.E., Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, A New Handbook of Political Science, Oxford University Press, 1996.
3. Robert A. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1981.
4. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas, Delhi, 1998.
5. N. Jayapalan, Comprehensive Modern Political Analysis, Atlantic Publishers, 2002.
6. P.G. Das, Modern Political Theory, NCBA Pvt. Ltd., London.

# CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT

Second Semester: Paper - 4

(SC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. To make students aware of different contemporary political thinkers.
- b. Unique elementary concepts of the present thought.
- c. To know the schools of various political thinkers

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by debating the rationalities and relevance of Contemporary political thinkers' notions and ideas to the contemporary Politics. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: Countering Colonial Hegemony:

Political Thoughts of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Nelson Mandela

### Unit 2: Organic Intellectuals:

Political Thoughts of Michael Foucault and Antonio Gramsci.

### Unit 3: Critical Thinkers:

Political Thoughts of Noam Chomsky, Edward Said and Jurgen Habermas

### Unit 4: Post Colonialism and Eco-Feminism Thought:

Political Thoughts of Samuel P. Huntington, Ashish Nandy, Vandana Shiva and Medha Patkar.

## Books for Reference

1. M.K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj, Narjeevan, Ahmadabad, 1977.
2. Antonio Gramsci, Selection from Prison Note Book, Lawrence and Wishart, London, 1971.
3. Michael Foucault, Discipline and Punish – The British of The Prison, Vintage, New York, 1976.
4. Ashis Nandy, Exile at Home, Oxford, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Ashis Nandy, Science, Hegemony and Violence – Requiem For Modernity, Oxford, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Robert F Barsky, The Chomsky Effect – Orient Blacks Swan Private Limited, Hyderabad.
7. Frantz Fanon, Wretched of the Earth, Penguin, London, 1963.
8. The Archeology of Knowledge – Panthon, New York, 1972.
9. Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom, Macdonald Publisher, US, 1994.
10. Jurgen Habermas, The Structural Transformation of Public Sphere, MIT Press, 1964.

# MAJOR ISSUES IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Second Semester: Paper - 5

(SC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. This course is designed to enlighten students to know pre-colonial and post-colonial structure of Indian Administration.
- b. It enables to understand union and state level administrative structures.
- c. It helps in imbibing administrative ethics

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by debating the theoretical and practical dimensions major issues in Indian Administrative System. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Indian Administrative System:

Ancient, Medieval and Modern Indian Administrative System

### Unit 2: Central and State Secretariats:

Organizations and Functions of Central and State Secretariats.

### Unit 3: Indian Civil Service:

All India Services; Central and State Services; Generalist v/s Specialist; Committed v/s Neutral Bureaucracy

### Unit 4: Administrative Efficiency:

Responsibility and Ethics; Bureaucratic response to India's Development; Administrative Reforms Committees and Commissions; Major concerns, Integrity in Administration, Lokpal, Lokayukta.

## Books for Reference

1. T.N. Chaturvedi, Towards Good Governance, IIPA, New Delhi, 1995.
2. T.N. Chaturvedi, Fifty Years of Indian Administration, IIPA, New Delhi, 1995.
3. T.N. Chaturvedi, ed., Contemporary Administrative Culture of India IIPA, New Delhi, 1996.
4. T.N. Chaturvedi, Ethics in Public Life, IIPA, New Delhi, 1996.
5. Nand Dhameja ed, Case Studies in Administrative Environment and Decision Making, IIPA, New Delhi, 1995.
6. M.Wadhvani and R.K.Tiwari, Indian Administration: The Changing Scenario, IIPA, New Delhi, 1995.



## **NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

**Second Semester: Paper - 6**

**(OE, 4 Credits)**

### **Course Outcome:**

- a. To reveal and explore the relationship of People, State and society.
- b. To motivate students to comprehend the basic ideologies and strategies of the movements
- c. To equip the students with the knowledge of Sociology of Politics.

### **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by collecting information from the intellectuals and activists. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Social Movements in India:**

Concept, Reasons, Types, and Significance of Social Movement; Evolution of Social Movements in India.

### **Unit 2: Nationalism and Social Movements:**

Congress, Gandhi and Social Movements.

### **Unit 3: Major Social Movements in India:**

Peasant Movement; Tribal Movement; Backward Class Movement; Dalit Movement

### **Unit 4: Neo-Social Movements in India:**

Autonomous Movement; Environmental Movement; Feminist Movement; Anti-Corruption Movement.

### **Books for References:**

1. J.P. Nettl, Political Mobilization, Fober & Fober Ltd, London, 1967.
2. T.K.Oomman, Sources of Deprivation and Style of Protest – The Case of Dealits in India, Sage, New Delhi, 1984.
3. Joseph and Gusfiled, Protest, Reforms and Revolt, John Riley and Sons, New York, 1970.
4. Parth Mukherjee, Social Movement and Social Change Towards Conceptual Classification and Theoretical Framework, Sociological Bulletin, Vol.26, March 1977.
5. M.S.A.Rao, A Study of Backward Class Movement in India, Macmillan and Co., New Delhi, 1979.
6. Joseph Mathew, Ideology, Protest and Social Mobility, Inter India Publication, New Delhi.

# KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Third Semester: Paper - 1

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Engage and reflect on State Politics
- b. Effectively deal with issues concerning state and to offer solutions with insights
- c. Understand the overall political situation in the state and the assess the policies of the government in proper perspective

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by collecting information from books, journals, periodicals and Media, representatives and activist. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Karnataka Government and Politics:

Nature and Importance of the study of State Politics; Politics and Administration in the Princely State of Mysore; Freedom Movement in Karnataka; Karnataka Unification Movement.

### Unit 2: Government And Politics in Karnataka:

Role of Congress and Non-Congress Governments in Karnataka; Party Politics in Karnataka; Coalition Politics in Karnataka; Contributions of Karnataka to National Politics.

### Unit 3: Social Movements in Karnataka:

Backward Class Movements; Dalit Movements; Farmers Movements; Linguistic Movements.

### Unit 4: Issues in Karnataka Politics:

Inter-state Disputes; Administrative Reforms; Regional Imbalances; E-Governance; Decentralized Governance in Karnataka (with Special reference to Panchayat Raj Institutions).

## Books for Reference

1. Karnataka State Gazetteer, Part-I (1982), Part-II (1983), Government Printing Press, Bangalore, 1982, 1983.
2. R.R. Diwakar, Karnataka Through The Ages, Literary and Cultural Development Department, Bangalore, 1968.
3. S. Ramanathan, Ed, Landmarks in Karnataka Administration, Uppal, New Delhi, 1998.
4. Midatala Rani, Language Policy of Karnataka, Hemakuta, Hampi, 2001.
5. Sandeep Shasthri, Karnataka Politics – the road taken – The Journey ahead, Jain University Press, Ramanagara, 2011.
6. Harish Ramaswamy, S.S. Patgungdi, S.H. Patil (Ed.), Karnataka Government and Politics, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2007.

# COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Third Semester: Paper - 2

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Have clarity in understanding of the political processes in different countries
- b. Identify and distinguish the functioning of various political systems
- c. Develop a capacity to assess objectively the outputs of political systems

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by comparing various systems on the basis of their constitutional, Institutional, Ideological and cultural plates. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics:

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Evolution and Significance of Comparative Government and Politics; Traditional and Modern Approaches to the study of Comparative Government and Politics.

### Unit 2: Constitutionalism:

Western and Non-Western Constitutionalism; Constitutional Government and Classification of Constitutions.

### Unit 3: Comparative Political Structure:

Executive, Legislature and Judiciary in China, Canada and South Africa.

### Unit 4: Issues in Comparative Government and Politics:

Political Socialization; Political Culture; Political Mobilization; Political Modernization; Political Development; Political Change.

## Books for Reference

1. Rod Hague Martin, Comparative Government and Politics, 2001.
2. Howard J. Wiarda, Esther M. Skelly, Comparative Politics – Approaches and Issues, Rowman and Littlefield, 2007.
3. Hugh G. Thornburg, Party Politics in Canada, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1985.
4. Heinz Klug, The Constitution of South Africa, Hart Publication, 2010.
5. Larry Alexander, Constitutionalism – Philosophical Foundations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.

# POLITICAL PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Third Semester: Paper - 3

(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Develop a critical perspective on Indian politics
- b. Conceptually grasp the institutional dynamics and political processes in contemporary India
- c. Have a competence to make informed choices and active participation in Indian politics

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be asked to write present and submit the seminars and assignments by debating the issues and collecting information regarding various aspects of Indian Constitution, Political Process. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Indian Constitution:

Basic Structure of Indian Constitution; Philosophy; Preamble; Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy; Parliamentary System; The Procedure of Amendment.

### Unit 2: Governmental Machinery:

- (i) Indian Executive System: The President; The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers; The Governor; The Chief Minister.
- (ii) Indian Legislative System: The Union Parliament; The State Legislatures; Law Making Procedure; Reasons for the decline of Legislature.

### Unit 3: Indian Judicial System:

The Supreme Court; The High Court; Judicial Independence; Judicial Activism; Judicial Review; Judicial Reforms.

### Unit 4: Indian Federal System:

Centre-State Relations; Demand for Autonomy; Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission; Electoral Reforms in India.

## Books for Reference

1. M.Y. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, S. Chand and Co., New Delhi, 1984.
2. Granville Austin, Working of a Democratic Constitution – The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
3. H.M. Rajashekara, Indian Government and Politics (Kannada Version), Kiran Publishers, Mysore, 2017.
4. Zoya Hassan, Politics and State in India, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
5. Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent, Cambridge University Press, Delhi, 1992.
6. H.M. Rajashekara, Making of the Indian Constitution Kiran Publishers, Mysore, 2001.

# INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Third Semester: Paper - 4

(SC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Understand the evolution, determinants, principles and objectives of Indian foreign policy
- b. To understand foreign policy formulation and implementation process
- c. Assess the nature and implications of India's relation with major powers.

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current affairs pertaining to India's Foreign Policy. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to India's Foreign Policy:

The Evolution of India's Foreign Policy; The Role of Indian National Congress in the Evolution of India's Foreign Policy; Basic Determinant of India's Foreign Policy – Historical, Geographical, Strategic, Economic, Political, Cultural, Philosophical, Ideological and Personality factors.

### Unit 2: Objectives of India's Foreign Policy:

National Security; National Development; Political Unity and Integrity; Indian's Quest for World Peace and World Order.

### Unit 3: Formulation of India's Foreign Policy:

Formal Institutions– Parliament, Cabinet, Ministry of External Affairs, Bureaucracy, Military; Informal Institutions and Elements – Party, Pressure Group, Public Opinion, Media, Personality Factors, International System.

### Unit 4: India and Major Powers:

US and Russia - Politics and Action; India's Attitude towards Arms Race and Disarmament; India's Nuclear Policy Options.

## Books for Reference

1. A Appadorai [ed], Select Documents of India's Foreign Policy and Relations 1947 -1972, Vol. 1 & 2, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1982 & 1984.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Foreign Policy - Selected Speeches, Sept. 1946-April 1961. Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Government of India, New Delhi, 1961.
3. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India's Foreign Policy: New Dimension, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi 1977.
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Continuity and Change in India's
5. Harish Kapur, India's Foreign Policy Policy 1947-92, Shadows and substance Sage India Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.

# **PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**

**Third Semester: Paper - 5**  
**(SC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. To know the fundamentals of Public personnel Administration
- b. To understand the public personnel administrative process
- c. To comprehend the need for administrative ethics for peoples welfare and development

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current issues of public personnel administration. Students will be advised to visit Public and Private Establishment including department of personnel and administrative reforms and administrative training institute. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Public Personnel Administration:**

Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance and Evolution of Public Personnel Administration.

### **Unit 2: Civil Service and Position Classification:**

Civil Service - Concept, Features, Functions and Influence of Civil Service; Position Classification - Merits and Demerits.

### **Unit 3: Public Personnel Administrative Process:**

Recruitment, Training and Promotion, Salary System, Service Conditions and Retirement Benefits.

### **Unit 4: Morale, Discipline and Administrative Ethics:**

Concept and Significance of Morale; Concept and Significance of Discipline; Concept and Significance of Administrative Ethics and Challenges to Administrative Ethics.

## **Books for Reference**

1. O.G. Stahl, Public Personnel Administration, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1971.
2. L.D. White, Introduction To The Study of Public Administration, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1982.
3. S.N. Sadasivan, Productivity And Efficiency In Administration, Phoenix Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002.
4. C. David, Politics in Indian Administration From ICS to IAS, Oxford University Press, 1996.
5. Hoshir Singh and D.P. Singh Ed, Indian Administration, Alekh Publishers, Jaipur, 1990.

# POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

Third Semester: Paper - 6

(OE, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. Critically engage with the contemporary societal issues and grasp the different dimensions of it
- b. Reflect upon the interconnectedness between various socio-political issues and draw inferences on the same
- c. Grasp the nuances of the issues and to come out with alternative perspectives

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current issues of Indian polity and society. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1 : An Introduction to Political Sociology:

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of the study of Political Sociology; Meaning, Importance and Agencies of Political Socialization; Problems of Political Sociology.

### Unit 2: Structure of Indian Society:

Social Stratification; Caste and Class; Social Classes and Mobilization; Political Elite.

### Unit 3: Dynamics of India Politics:

Political Parties and Party System; Political mobilization; Elections and Voting Behavior; Political Participation; Pressure Groups.

### Unit 4: Contemporary Issues in Political Sociology of India:

Secularism; Communalism; Affirmative Action; Gender Equity; Regionalism; Nationalism.

## Books for Reference

1. Robert Hardgrave, Essays in the Political Sociology, Manohar, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Dipankar Gupta, Political Sociology in India, Contemporary Trends, Orient Blackswan, 1996.
3. Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990.
4. Dipankar Gupta, Mistaken Modernity – Indian Between Words, Harper Collins, Delhi, 2000.
5. C. Bhambri, The Indian State, Shipra, Delhi, 1997.

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**Fourth Semester: Paper - 1**

**(HC, 4 Credits)**

## **Course Outcome:**

- a. Understand the complex universe of social science and its modes of understanding
- b. Effectively reflect upon the issues of social science research
- c. Employ competently the techniques and methods in computer application and social research

## **PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current practices in research. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### **Unit 1: An Introduction to Social Science Research:**

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of Social Science Research; Fact -Value Dichotomy; Pure and Applied Research

### **Unit 2: Social Science Research Methodology:**

Deductive and Inductive Method; Historical Method; Scientific Method; Observation Method; Statistical Method.

### **Unit 3: Research Design and Techniques of Social Science Research:**

Research Problem; Hypothesis; Data Collection; Survey; Sampling; Interview; Questionnaire; Case Study.

### **Unit 4: Report Writing and Computer Application:**

Concept, Steps and Problems of Report Writing; Citation; Significance of Computer Application in Social Science Research.

## **Books for Reference**

1. Johnson and Joyslyn, Political Science Research Methods, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1987.
2. B.N. Gosh, Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
3. Partha Nath Mukherjee, Methodology in Social Research.
4. Jarol B. Manheim and Richard C. Rich, Empirical Political Analysis – Re Methods In Political Science, Orient Longman, New York, 1986.
5. T.S. Wilson and P.L. Bhandarkar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
6. Dr. L.N. Koli, Research Methodology, Y.K Publisher, Agra, 2006.



# HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY AND PRACTICE

Fourth Semester: Paper - 2  
(HC, 4 Credits)

## Course Outcome:

- a. To engage with the conceptual and theoretical aspects and dimensions of Human Rights
- b. To connect with the legal and institutional dimensions of Human rights at the global level
- c. To enable one to have a critical insights into the practical applicability and enforcement of the Human Rights through the mechanism.

## PEDAGOGY

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current Human Rights 'movements, issues and practices. Students will be advised to visit Human Rights Institutions, Jails, Police stations and places of human rights' violations for data collection and interpretation. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

### Unit 1: An Introduction to Human Rights:

Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance, Evolution and Forms of Human Rights.

### Unit 2: Human Rights Theories:

Natural, Legal, Idealistic, Liberal, Neo-Liberal, Marxist and Neo-Marxist Theories of Human Rights.

### Unit 3: Human Rights at the Global Level:

International Human Rights Laws; UNHRC; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch.

### Unit 4: Machinery for the Enforcement and Protection of Human Rights in India:

The Constitution of India; The Judiciary; The Police; NHRC; National Commission for Women; National Commission for SC's; National Commission for ST's; National Commission for Minorities; National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights; PUCL; SICHREM.

## Books for Reference

1. A.P. Vijapur and Kumar Suresh, Perspectives on Human Rights, Manak, New Delhi, 1999.
2. R.G. Chaturvedi, State and Rights of Man, Metropolitan Book, Delhi, 1971.
3. Oliver Mendelson and Upendra Baxi, The Rights Of The Subordinate People, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
4. David P. Forythe, Human Rights in International Relations, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.
6. United Nations, The United Nations and Human Rights 1945-1995, UN Publication, New York, 1996.

**MINOR PROJECT**  
**Fourth Semester: Paper - 3**  
**(HC, 4 Credits)**

**Course Outcome:**

- a. It is intended to promote capacity to identify and define research problems
- b. It enhances ability to connect with field work
- c. Promotes ability to write a socially relevant research report issues of critical importance on the basis of theoretical insights and empirical findings.

The student has to submit a Minor Project for 100 marks (4 credits) which includes dissertation and internal Viva-Voce Examination.

**PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, Discussion and Interaction methods will be used. Students will be guided to select research topics and prepare the dissertation by gathering data from field work by applying social science research methodology in practice.

## INDIA AND SOUTH ASIA

Fourth Semester: Paper - 4

(SC, 4 Credits)

### Course Outcome:

- a. Account for and discuss the distinctive nature, problems and challenges in South Asia and the impact of colonialism on social and national identification
- b. Estimate the significance of regional cooperation in South Asia, achievements and the challenges confronting it
- c. Evaluate the internal and external influences in the shaping of South Asia and its impact on SAARC

### PEDAGOGY

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current affairs of Indian and South Asian Countries Foreign Policies and Practices. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

#### Unit 1: An Introduction to India and South Asia:

Theoretical legacy and setting in 1947; Power Structure in South Asia; Regional Co-operation in South Asia.

#### Unit 2: India's Relations with Pakistan and Bangladesh:

Areas of Conflict and Co-operation in Indo-Pak Relations; Factors in framing the interactions between the two countries; India's role in liberation of Bangladesh - Areas of conflict and co-operation.

#### Unit 3: India's Relations with Sri Lanka:

Common links and conflicting approaches; Ethnic Problem in Sri Lanka and India's role

#### Unit 4: India's Relations with Himalayan Countries:

Political Development in Nepal; Indo-Nepal Relations - Areas of Conflict and Co-operations; India's Role in Development of Bhutan.

### Books for Reference

1. A. Appardoral and M.S. Rajan: India's Foreign Policy and Relations South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1988 [Reprint]
2. Pran Chopra & et., al., Future of South Asia, Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi, 1986.
3. Sisir Gupta, India and Regional Integration in Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964.
4. Ashok Kapur and A Jeyaratham Wilson, Foreign Politics of India and her Neighbors. Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1996.
5. Gowher Rizvi, South Asia in a Changing International Order, Sage India Ltd., New Delhi, 1993.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION**  
**Fourth Semester: Paper - 5**  
**(SC, 4 Credits)**

**Course Outcome:**

- a. It promotes knowledge on the significance of cosmopolitanism
- b. It helps to have a clarity over the evolution and classification of international organizations.
- c. It enables to evaluate the efficacies of structural and functional cooperation among members states and agencies of United Nations

**PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current affairs of Structural, Functional dimensions of the various organs and agencies of the United Nations. Students will be instructed to conduct a mock conference of the United Nations. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

**Unit 1: An Introduction to International Organization and Administration:**

Concept, Nature, Scope and Significance of International Organization and Administration; Evolution of International Organization and Administration; Classification of International Organization and Administration; Approaches to the Study of International Organization and Administration.

**Unit 2: The League of Nations:**

Birth, Growth, Structure, Functions, Achievements and Failures of The League of Nations.

**Unit 3: The United Nations:**

Origin and Development of The UN; The Preamble, Purposes and Principles of The UN; Principle Organs of The UN; Working of The UN; Need for Reforms.

**Unit 4: Specialized Agencies of the UN:**

ILO, IMF, World Bank, UNESCO, UN Peace Keeping Force.

**Books for Reference**

1. United Nations. The United Nations and Human Rights, Un Pub. NY, 1996.
2. J.G.Merrills, International Dispute Settlement, Cambridge.
3. Michael Byers, Customs, Power and Power of rules, International relations and Customary International Law, Cambridge University, Cambridge, 1999.
4. Lawrence Boission de Chazournes International Law, the International Court of Justice and Nuclear Weapons, Cambridge University, Cambridge, 1999.
5. Lauterpacht. International Law reports. Voll-1114. Cambridge University, Cambridge 1999.

**GLOBALIZATION**  
**Fourth Semester: Paper - 6**  
**(OE, 4 Credits)**

**Course Outcome:**

- a. To orient students with the multi dimensional concepts and dimensions of globalization.
- b. To engage with critical ideological and institutional issues and implications of globalization.
- c. To enable one to critically evaluate resistance to globalization

**PEDAGOGY**

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current process of Globalization. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic.

**Unit 1: An Introduction to Globalization:**

Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance of Globalization; Dimensions of Globalization.

**Unit 2: Globalization:**

Discourses and Politics; History of Globalization; Collapse of Soviet Union; Political Change in Russia and Europe.

**Unit 3: Globalization and International Capital:**

Role of International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, Multinational Corporations.

**Unit 4: Resistance to Globalization:**

Critique of Globalization; Alternatives to Globalization.

**Books for Reference**

1. Ronald Robertson, Globalisation, Social Theory and Global Culture, Sage, London, 1992.
2. John Baylis and Steve Smith, The Globalisation of World Politics, Oxford University Press, London, 2000.
3. Hurrell, Inequality – Global World Politics, Oxford University Press, London, 2000.
4. Immanuel Wallestein, The Modern World System, Basic Books, New York, 1974.
5. Mike Featherstone, Ed, Global Culture, Nationalism, Globalisation and Modernity, Sage, London, 1990.

# PH.D. PROGRAM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

## **Program Outcome:**

- a. Ph.D. program in the department of studies in Political Science ever since its inception has been endeavoring to invigorate and enrich the theoretical and pragmatic dimension of political science with respect to its ebb and flow.
- b. Global knowledge order is sufficiently strengthened by the explosion of information in Political Science.
- c. It is challenged by the insatiable curiosity and necessity of the ceaseless spirit of the human mind
- d. Multiplication of problems, issues, institutions and impactful theories, debates and discourses are constructed and approached for identifying appropriate solutions for the benediction of the mankind from local to global.

## I. ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Course Outcome:

- It enhances to critically apply theories, methodologies, assumptions and epistemology to address fundamental questions in the chosen area of research.
- Enable researcher to pursue excellence in revealing truths and facts
- To promote ability to exercise independent and objective judgment in deriving inferences and generalization and come out with socially relevant thesis and dissertation and article

### PEDAGOGY

Lecture, discussion interaction methods will be used and topics for seminars and assignments will be selected from both the syllabus and current practices in research. ICT will be used depending upon the relevance of the topic. Candidates will be instructed to acquire command over the knowledge skills and techniques of Front Line areas of Social Science Research in the age of Multidisciplinary era. They will be advised to imbibe ethics in research and publication.

### Unit-1: Social Science Research

- a. Meaning
- b. Nature
- c. Importance
- d. Relevance
- e. Selection of the Research Topic

### Unit-2: Methodology

- a. Survey
- b. Historical
- c. Analytical
- d. Observation
- e. Scientific
- f. Interview Method

### Unit-3: Research Design

- a. Research Design
- b. Data Collection
- c. Data Analysis
- d. Data Tabulation

#### **Unit-4: Computer Application and Report Writing**

##### **Books for Study:**

1. P.Saravanel, 2000, Research Methodology, Delhi, Kitab Mahal
2. Partha Nath Mukherjee, 1999, Methodology in Social Research, New Delhi, Sage
3. T.S. Wilson & P.L.Bhandarkar, 1984, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, New Delhi, Himalaya Publishers.
4. Jarol B.Manheim and Richard C.Rich, 1985, Empirical Political Analysis- Research Methods in Political Science, New York, Orient Longman.
5. B.N.Ghosh, 1982, Scientific Method and Social research, 1982, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers
6. Johnson and Joyslym, 1987, Political Science Research Metghods, New Delhi, Prentice Hall



## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Course Outcome:

- To researchers' learn to discover the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the existing knowledge of the chosen field of Research.
- To researchers' learn to explore future area of Research and to bridge the identified gap in research.
- To researchers' learn to identify Research gap

### PEDAGOGY

Lecture, Dimensions and Interactions methods will be used. Candidates will be instructed to write present and submit Review of Literature on their chosen topics and appear for VIVA VOCE for defense.

- Concept of Literature review
- Theoretical perception/Understanding of Literature review
- Objectives of literature review (Purpose)
- Importance/Need for literature review
- Method/Steps/Procedures in Literature review
- Types of Literature review
- Source Materials/Data Base/Source of Literature
- Planning the review work
- Preparing notes of Reviews
- Identification of Research Gap and researchable issues
- Listing the review items
  - ✓ Books
  - ✓ Journals/Articles
  - ✓ Reports and Documents
  - ✓ Working Papers
  - ✓ Case Studies
  - ✓ Monographs

- ✓ Edited Volumes
  - ✓ Citations
  - ✓ Websites
  - ✓ News Papers
  - ✓ Encyclopedia
  - ✓ Year Books
  - ✓ Seminar Reports and Conference Proceedings
  - ✓ Micro Forms/Audio-Visual types, micro card, micro films
  - ✓ Research Abstract
  - ✓ University news
  - ✓ Un-Published thesis and other works etc... .
- Preparing Bibliography, Footnotes and Annexure
  - Report Writing

**Note:**

The above guidelines are common to all the candidates however, depending upon the research topic; the candidate and guide have to work out the micro details of the Literature review.