

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ  
KARNATAK



ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ  
UNIVERSITY

ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ  
P.G. Dept. of Political Science

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NAAC 'A' Grade Accredited

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DHARWAD

University with Potential for Excellence

ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸೇವೆ

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Ref. No: KU/Pol.Sci/Aca/BOS(PG)/2021-22/

Date:

**Format of the Certificate for effecting revision of the syllabi**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the curriculum of M.A. /M.Com. /M.Sc. (retain whichever is applicable) in **Political Science** has been revised during **2020-21** (mention year) and **60%** of content was placed/added/modified.

**BOS Chairman (PG)**

Professor and Chairman  
Department of Political Science  
Karnatak University,  
DHARWAD-580 003.

**Criterion-I: Old and New syllabi highlighting the changes made in the New Curriculum  
As per the letter Ref No: KU/IQAC/2020-21/01 Dtd:1/1/2022.**

**FIRST SEMESTER  
COMPULSORY PAPERS**

**Pre Revised**

**Revised**

| TITLE OF THE PAPER  | Modifications /Revision  |
|---|--|
| <b>FIRST SEMESTER</b>   | <b>FIRST SEMESTER</b>  |
| <p><b>Paper-I (Compulsory): Ancient Indian Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>I. Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for the study of Ancient Indian Polity</li> <li>2. Sources for the Study</li> <li>3. Approaches for the Study</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Vedas and Upanishads</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significance of Vedas and Upanishads</li> <li>2. Political Institutions of Vedas: Sabha, Samiti, Vidhat</li> <li>3. Manu's Socio-Political Ideas: Social Order, King and Ministers</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Ramayana and Mahabharata</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significance of Ramayana and Mahabharata</li> <li>2. Socio-Political Ideas of Mahabharata</li> <li>3. Bhagavad-Gita: Its Political Philosophy</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Kautilyas Arthashastra</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Saptanga Theory of State</li> <li>2. Mandal Theory</li> <li>3. Espionage</li> </ol> | <p><b>PAPER-I (COMPULSORY) ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction to Ancient Indian Polity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Nature, significance and relevance of the study of Ancient Indian Polity</b></li> <li>2. Sources and Approaches to the study of Ancient Indian Polity <b>(Philosophical, Historical and Institutional)</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Nature of Indian State, Vedas and Upanishads</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>State in Ancient India: Nature and Functions, Concept of Dharma</b></li> <li>2. Significance of Vedas and Upanishads – Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Ancient Texts and their Significance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ramayana, Mahabharata –Significance, Relevance, <b>Rajadharma and Shantiparva. Philosophy of Bhagavadgeeta.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Buddhist literature - Jataka Tales and Panchatantra</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Theories of State Craft</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Manu's Socio-Political Ideas: Social Order and Duties of King and Ministers.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Kautilya's Arthashastra – Importance, Duties of the King</b>, Saptanga Theory of State, Mandal Theory, Espionage System.</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper- II (Compulsory): Classical Western Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>Unit – I Political Thought and Political Theory</b></p>   | <p><b>PAPER- II (COMPULSORY)</b></p> <p><b>CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b></p> <p><b>Unit – I: Political Thought and Political Theory</b></p>  |

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| <p>1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Thought as a Tradition<br/> 2. Nature, Significance and Decline of Political Theory<br/> 3. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.</p> <p><b>Unit - II: Greek Political Thought</b><br/> 1. Plato- (The Laws) : The Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State, Government.<br/> 2. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.<br/> 3. The Epicureans : (The Nature of Things): Origin of the State.</p> <p><b>Unit - III: Roman Political Thought</b><br/> 1. Polybius – (History of Rome)<br/> a. Cyclic Theory of Government<br/> b. Mixed Form of Government<br/> 2. Cicero (De Republica) :<br/> a. Natural Law<br/> b. Forms of Government</p> <p><b>Unit – IV : The Roman Legal System</b><br/> 1. Its Development : Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile<br/> 2. Roman Contribution to Law</p> | <p>1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Thought as a Tradition<br/> 2. Nature, Significance, Decline and Revival of Political Theory<br/> 3. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.</p> <p><b>Unit - II: Greek Political Thought</b><br/> 1. Plato- (The Laws) : The Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State, Government.<br/> 2. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.<br/> 3. The Epicureans and Stoics: The Epicureans (The Nature of Things): Origin of the State. <b>Stoics: Natural Law and State</b></p> <p><b>Unit - III: Roman Political Thought</b><br/> 1. Polybius – (History of Rome)<br/> a. Cyclic Theory of Government<br/> b. Mixed Form of Government<br/> 2. Cicero (De Republica) :<br/> a. Natural Law<br/> b. Forms of Government</p> <p><b>Unit – IV: The Roman Legal System</b><br/> 1. Its Development : Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile<br/> 2. Roman Contribution to Law</p> |
| <p><b>Paper- III (Compulsory): Contemporary Indian Politics</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Understanding India</b><br/> 1. India as a Nation-Discourses, Political Culture of India, Revivalism, Fundamentalism and Secularism (Case Studies**)<br/> 2. Caste and Class: Social Reality and Political Representation and Political Community (Case Studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-II Change and Stability in Indian Polity</b><br/> 1. Indian Democracy: Issues of Stability, Federation and its Future, Role of Political Parties</p>  | <p><b>PAPER- III (COMPULSORY)<br/> CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Understanding India</b><br/> 1. India as a Nation- Varied Discourses, Political Culture of India, Revivalism and Secularism (Case Studies component is removed)<br/> 2. Caste and Class: Social Reality, Political Representation and Political Community, Emerging social cleavages (Case Studies component is removed)</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Change and Stability in Indian Politics</b><br/> 1. Issues in Indian Democracy: Stability, Federation and its Future, Role of Political Parties</p>  |

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| <p>2. Democratic Project in India: Elections and Expansion of democracy, Crisis of Governance (Case Studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-III Politics and Economy in India: An Interface</b><br/> 1. Changing Nature of Indian State, Its Philosophy and Practice, Role of state and Market in Indian Economy<br/> 2. Demography and its Economic Implications, Inequality in the distribution of land, Income and Wealth (Case Studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-IV India and her geo-economic positioning</b><br/> 1. India and her geo-economic positioning in the pre and post independence period, foreign policy issues and competitive repositioning vis-à-vis her neighbour<br/> 2. India and Regional Integration, leadership issues, common Culture and Social development, Challenges before Indian State</p> | <p>2. Democratic Project in India: Elections and Expansion of democracy, Crisis of Governance (Case Studies component is removed)</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Politics and Economy in India: An Interface</b><br/> 1. Changing Nature of Indian State, Its Philosophy and Practice, Role of State and Market in India (Economy term is Removed)<br/> Demography and its Economic Implications, Inequality – Policies related to Land, Differences in income and wealth (Case Studies component is removed)</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: India and her Geo-Economic Positioning</b><br/> 1. India’s geo-economic positioning - Neighbour first policy, her changing foreign policy for competitive repositioning.<br/> 2. India and the world - leadership issues, development challenges, Look East and South Asia policy</p>  |
| <p><b>Paper- IV (Compulsory): Theories of Public Administration</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction to Public Administration</b><br/> 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration<br/> 2. Approaches to Understanding Public Administration<br/> 3. Theories of Public Administration and there Relevance</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Administrative Thinkers</b><br/> 1. Kautilya<br/> 2. Abraham Maslow<br/> 3. F.W.Taylor</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Modern Theories</b><br/> 1. Decision-making<br/> 2. Behavioral Theory</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER- IV (COMPULSORY)</b><br/> <b>CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Essentials of Public Administration</b><br/> 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration<br/> 2. Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Historical, Legal, Behavioural and Case Study.</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Major Concepts and theories of Public Administration</b><br/> 1. New Public Administration, Good Governance, Decentralization, Bureaucracy, Stake holder and Citizen’s charter<br/> 2. Public Management, Decision Making and Rational Choice Theory</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Contemporary Developments in Public Administration</b><br/> 1. Result Orientation, Performance Appraisal, Transparency and Accountability<br/> 2. Performance Management Systems, Development Objectives,</p> |

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| <p>3. Development Theory</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: New Public Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Honey Report and Mino Brook Conference</li> <li>2. Governance : Concept and Elements</li> <li>3. Corporate Governance</li> </ol>  | <p><b>Unit-IV: New Public Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Honey Report and Minnow brook Conference (I, II and III)</li> <li>2. Washington Conference: Economic Growth and Inequality</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>Paper - V (Compulsory): Theories of International Relations</b></p> <p><b>Unit I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline .</li> <li>2. Evolution of International Relations Theory</li> <li>3. Meaning, Functions and Utility of International Relations Theory</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traditional Approach to the study of International Relations</li> <li>2. Scientific Approach to the study of International Relations</li> <li>3. Nature, Significance, Contribution and Limitations of Hans J. Morgenthau's Realist Theory</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Neo-realism</li> <li>2. Culture in Human Relations and Samuel P. Huntington's Theory of Clash of Civilizations</li> <li>3. Social constructivism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit IV</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature and Characteristics of Systems Theory</li> <li>2. Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory</li> <li>3. Decision Making Theory</li> </ol> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER-V (COMPULSORY)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>Unit -I: Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning , Nature and Importance of the study of International Relations</li> <li>2. Evolution and Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traditional and Scientific Approaches to the study of International Relations</li> <li>2. Functions and Utility of International Relations, Significance of the International Theories.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Theories of International Relations</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theories of Realism, Neo-realism and Constructivism and Social Constructivism</li> <li>2. Samuel P. Huntington's Theory of Clash of Civilizations, Green Politics.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Globalization and World Order</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature and Characteristics of Systems Theory: Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory, Decision Making Theory.</li> <li>2. Globalization and Post Cold War - World Order</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper- VI (Optional)- Group A1 : Indian Political Theory</b></p>  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VI-A-Indian Government and Politics</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER VI –B-1 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p>   |

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| <p><b>Unit-I Birds eye view of Political Concepts of Ancient India</b></p> <p>1. Nature and significance of Indian Political Theory, Ancient Indian Discourses: Vedic, Post Vedic</p> <p>2. State and Society in Ancient India; Concept of Rajya, Concept of Kingship, Raja, Maharaja, Sarvabhuma, Bhuvanapathi; Community and Religion: Concept of Dharma</p> <p><b>Unit-II Theocentric World View of Indian Polity</b></p> <p>1. Dharmasutra of Gauthama, Bandayan, Apasthamba, Vasista, and Concept of Democracy</p> <p>2. Philosophical Foundations; Nature of Political Science (Rajadharma), Ethics of Power, Provincial Governments and its Goals, the Republics</p> <p><b>Unit-III Medieval Indian Political Theory</b></p> <p>1. Nature of Bhakti movement; Impersonal Metaphysics and social Democracy; Kabir, sufis, Tulsidas</p> <p>2. Political and Legal theory of the Muslim period; The quran, Barani's Contribution, Akbar's secular Philosophy, Maratha's Concept of Hindu Revivalism</p> <p><b>Unit-IV Indigenous Indian Political Theories</b></p> <p>1. Liberalism and Social Justice; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Nationalism; Bankimchandra, Vivekananda, Hindu Nationalism; Savarkar</p> <p>2. Colonial rule and Modernity; Sayed Ahamed khan; Socialism; Narendra Dev, Two Nations Theory; Jinnah and Philosophy of Politics; Gandhi</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Indian National Movement</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Evolution of National Movement</b></p> <p>1. Historical Background: Uprisings against British Rule, Growth of Indian Nationalism.</p> <p>2. Genesis of Indian National Congress, Its role in National Movement.</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Ideologies and National Movement</b></p> <p>1. Ideologies and National Movement : Moderates, Extremists, Home Rule Movement, Call for Diarchy</p> <p>2. Gandhi and National Movement: Non-Cooperation 1920-22, Civil Disobedience (1930-34), Quit India (1942).</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Formation of Indian State</b></p> <p>1. Background of the formation of the Indian State : Minto –Morley (1909),Montagu Chelmsford (1919), Simon Commission(1927)</p> <p>2. Nehru Report (1928),Government of India Act (1935), Cripps Mission Plan(1942), Lord Wavell Plan (1945),Cabinet Mission Plan(1946),</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Making of the Constitution</b></p> <p>1. Formation of the Constitution of India: Formation of Constituent Assembly – Issues of Composition, Mount Batten Plan and Partition of India, Reorganization of States.</p> <p>2. India wins Freedom: Government of India Act 1947, Adoption and Enforcement of the Constitution of Indian Republic.</p> |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional)- Group A2: Gandhian</b></p>   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VI-B-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b></p>  |

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| <p><b>Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Gandhiji's way of Life</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indelible Impact on Gandhi: Eastern &amp; Western</li> <li>2. Role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle</li> <li>3. Father of India (Bramhacharya and Ashrama Life)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II Basic Philosophy of Gandhi</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metaphysical Foundation of Gandhi</li> <li>2. Concept of Hinduism and Hindu Dharma</li> <li>3. Concept of God, Truth and Non –Violence</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Social Philosophy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of Social Justice and Secular-Out Look</li> <li>2. Views on Varna and Women</li> <li>3. Views on Caste and Untouchability</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Political Philosophy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of Swadeshi and Sarvodaya</li> <li>2. Theory of State and Satyagraha</li> <li>3. Views on Ends and Means</li> </ol> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER VI –B-1 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THEORIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction to the Theories</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, Nature and functions of theories in Public administration</li> <li>2. Types of theory-Classical (Gullick), Neo Classical (Behavioural and Human Relations) Bureaucratic (Weber)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Administrative Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Importance of Administrative Thought and their Contribution to theory building</li> <li>2. Contemporary Theories – Post Modern and New Public Management Theories</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Theory Construction in Public Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stages - Defining Concepts, Exploring Causal Relationships, Finding Variables and Observations</li> <li>2. Models and Simulations-Methods of Building and Utility</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Towards New Generation Public Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Limitations of Modern Public Administration: Vertical Governing, Professional Dominance, Reified bureaucracy, Placating citizens and Social complexity</li> </ol> <p>Learning from Cross Cultural Perspectives</p> |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional)- Group B1: Dynamics of State Politics in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I State Politics in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theoretical Framework</li> <li>2. Features and Significance of State in Indian Federation</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II Evolution of States in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Status of British Provinces and Integration of Princely</li> </ol>  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VI – C-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER VI – C-1 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA</b></p> <p><b>Unit I- Roots of India's Foreign policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, objectives and philosophical foundations of Foreign policy of India</li> <li>2. Basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, strategic, Economic, Political and Cultural,</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy</b></p>  |

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| <p>States in Independent India<br/>2. Constitution and Formation of States.</p> <p><b>Unit-III Modern States in India</b></p> <p>1. Political Culture and Socio Economic Profile of Indian States (Case Studies)<br/>2. Politics and Political Process: Interdependence of States and Demand for Greater Autonomy (Case Studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-IV Political Process in Indian States</b></p> <p>1. Centralization and Powerlessness, Globalization and its Impact on State Politics<br/>2. Decline of modern state, Politics of sub-Nationalism: Role of Regional Political Parties</p> | <p>1. National Security and Economic development, Political Unity and integrity<br/>2. International Peace, containment of terrorism and India's view of World Order.</p> <p><b>Unit III- Formulation of India's Foreign Policy</b></p> <p>1. Formal Institutions - Ministry of External Affairs, Cabinet, Parliament, Civil and military, Bureaucracy.<br/>2. Informal Institutions Political Parties, Public Opinion, Media, Elites, and International System.</p> <p><b>Unit IV- India's Relations with other Countries</b></p> <p>1. India and the United States, Russia, China and the Middle East<br/>2. India – Neighbour policy, India's foreign policy an evaluation</p>  |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group B-2: Indian National Movement</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <p>Historical Background to the growth of Indian Nationalism<br/>Uprisings against British Rule<br/>Birth and growth of Indian National Congress<br/>Moderate Extremist Unity 1916</p> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <p>Home Rule Movement<br/>Working of Diarchy and Indian response<br/>Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-22<br/>Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)</p> <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <p>Working of Parliamentary Autonomy</p>  | <p><b>VI-D -COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b></p> <p><b>PAPER VI – D-1 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p> <p><b>COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS:</b></p> <p><b>A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <p>1. Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature , Scope, Importance and Growth of Comparative Politics<br/>2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics : Traditional and Modern</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism</b></p> <p>1. Constitution – Meaning, Types, limitations and Historical Perspective of Constitution.<br/>2. Constitutionalism- Meaning and concept of Constitutionalism, Problems and Prospects of Constitutionalism</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Modern Legislatures (with reference to UK, USA and Switzerland)</b></p> |



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| <p>Socialist Communist trends in National Movement<br/>Revolutionary Movements in India and Abroad</p> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <p>Quit India Movement 1942<br/>Cripps Mission Plan<br/>Cabinet Mission Plan and Constituent Assembly of India<br/>Mount Batten Plan and Partition of India<br/>India wins Freedom</p>  | <p>1. Growth, Importance, Organization, Functions.</p> <p>2. Unicameralism and Bicameralism, Law making procedure, Decline of Legislature.</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Modern Executive and Judiciary</b></p> <p>1. Nature, Functions and Types of Executive.</p> <p>2. Judiciary, Judicial Review, Rule of Law: Organization and Functions</p> |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group B3: Studies in Federalism</b></p> <p>(With Special reference to U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Switzerland)</p> <p><b>Unit – I : Federalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Nature</li> <li>2. Prerequisites and Features</li> <li>3. Genesis of Confederation and Federation</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – II : Theories of Federalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Classical</li> <li>2. Origin</li> <li>3. Functional</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – III : Organization and Structure of Federal Government – A Comparative perspective</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constitution</li> <li>2. Legislature</li> <li>3. Executive</li> <li>4. Judiciary</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – IV : Party System and Federal Process</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impact of Political Parties on the Working of Federal System</li> </ol> |  |

2. Federal – State Relations
3. Tendencies and Prospects of Federalism

**Paper VI (Optional)- Group B4:  
Constitutional Development of India**

**Unit-I**

1. Foundation and Expansion of British East India Company
2. Regulating Act of 1773 and Charter Acts of 1781 and 1793
3. Government of India Acts of 1833 and 1853

**Unit-II**

1. Revolt of 1857 and assumption of power by the British Crown under the Government of India Act, 1858
2. Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892
3. Birth and Growth of Indian National Congress
4. Morley- Minto Reforms, and the Indian Councils Act

**Unit-III**

1. Government of India Acts 1912 and 1915
2. The Impact of First World War on India
3. The Montagu –Chelmsford Report, 1918 and the Government of India Act, 1919
4. Dyarchy and its working.

**Unit-IV**

1. Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Government of India Act, 1935
2. The Provincial Autonomy in Operation
3. Impact of Second World War on India
4. Cabinet Mission Proposals, Interim

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| <p>Government and Establishment of Constituent Assembly of India</p> <p>5. Mount Batten plan, Partition of India and Indian Independence Act, 1947</p> <p>Integration of the Princely States into Indian Union</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group B5: Parliamentary Democracy in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit I-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partial Responsible Governments in Provinces under the Act of 1919</li> <li>2. Full Responsible Governments in Provinces under the Act of 1935</li> <li>3. Pure Parliamentary Government under Indian Independence Act, 1947</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Framing a Parliamentary Constitution</li> <li>2. Parliamentary principles of the Constitution of India</li> <li>3. Impact of British Conventions on India</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation of a Government</li> <li>2. Working of the Cabinet</li> <li>3. Cabinet Committees</li> <li>4. Debate on the Position of the Prime Minister</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit IV-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multiplicity of Parties and Parliamentary Government</li> <li>2. Nature and Types of Coalition</li> <li>3. Functioning of Coalition Governments in India</li> <li>4. The Opposition in Lok Sabha: Organization, Functions and Techniques</li> </ol> |  |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group C1: Organization and Management</b></p>   |  |

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| <p><b>Unit I- Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning Nature and concept of Organization</li> <li>2. Nature and Scope of Management and its importance</li> <li>3. Goals and Objectives of organization and Management</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II- Theories</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo)</li> <li>2. Scientific Management Theory (F.W.Taylor)</li> <li>3. New theories of organization and management (Peter Drucker)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III- Process</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hierarchy Division of work, and Coordination</li> <li>2. Training and Appraisal of Manager</li> <li>3. Unity of Command, Span of Control and Decentralization</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit IV- Planning</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning Nature and importance of planning</li> <li>2. Perspective planning and programme planning</li> <li>3. Decision making and steps in Decision making</li> </ol> |  |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group C2: Public Personnel Administration</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I-Nature</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, Scope and importance of Public personnel Administration</li> <li>2. Personnel Management as a Profession</li> <li>3. Factors influencing Public Personnel Policies</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II – Types</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Merit System-Meaning, Growth and Scope</li> <li>2. Career System- Importance and Classes of Career</li> </ol>  |  |

System

3. Classification of Position- Position Classification, V/S Rank Classification.

**Unit-III-Planning**

1. Man Power Planning-Aspects of Manpower Planning, Ingredients of Manpower Planning
2. Central Personnel Agency-Jurisdiction for a Separate personnel Department
3. Organization of Central Personnel Agency in India

**Unit-IV-Recruitment and Retirement**

1. Recruitment Process
2. Methods of Recruitment

Retirement: Types of Retirement

**Paper VI (Optional) Group D1: International Law**

**Unit-I**

1. Origin, Development, Nature and Significance of International Law
2. Sources of International Law
3. Relations between International Law and Domestic law.

**Unit-II**

1. Modes of recognition of States
2. Legal Effects of recognition and Stimson Doctrine of non- recognition
3. Diplomatic Immunities and privileges
4. Territorial Sovereignty

**Unit-III**

1. International law and Conflicts among States.
2. International Settlement of Disputes
3. Neutrality under International Law
4. Sanctions against armed conflict.

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| <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International Law and Human Rights</li> <li>2. International Humanitarian Law</li> <li>3. Humanitarian Assistance and Intervention</li> <li>4. Refugee Law</li> </ol>   |  |
| <p><b>Paper VI (Optional) Group D2: International Organizations</b></p> <p><b>UNIT I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ideological Roots of International Organizations.</li> <li>2. Approaches to the study of International Organization</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIT II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The origin and Development of International Organizations.</li> <li>2. The Concert of Europe, The Hague System,</li> <li>3. International Unions.</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIT III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The League of Nations and United Nations</li> <li>2. Origin and Growth of U.N. Moscow Declaration of 1943, Dumbarton Oaks Conversations from Yalta to San Francisco Conference</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIT. IV.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Structure and Working of the United Nations</li> <li>2. Evolution of League of Nations</li> <li>2. Role of U.N. in the settlement of International Disputes,</li> </ol> <p>Changing Dimensions of U.N. in the New world Order</p> |  |

**SECOND SEMESTER**

| <b>Title of the Paper</b>  | <b>Modifications /Revision</b>  |
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| <p><b>Paper VII (Compulsory): Medieval Western Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I :</b> The Early Church and its Political Theory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Establishment of the Church</li> <li>2. Comparison between the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>3. Christianity and Political Thought</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – II:</b> Political Theory of Fathers of the Church</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. St. Augustine : (De Civitate Dei) Features of two cities</li> <li>2. Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance</li> <li>3. St.Thomas Aquinas: (De Regimine Principum and Commentary on Aristotle’s Politics) Classification of Laws, Temporal and Spiritual Powers</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – III :</b> Church –State Controversy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marsiglio of Padua (Defensor Pacis) State and Sovereignty</li> <li>2. Dante Alighieri (De Monarchia): Universal Monarchy</li> <li>3. Conciliar Movement: Meaning, aims, objectives and significance</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – IV :</b> Transitory Period &amp; Political Theory of Reformation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality &amp; Religion</li> </ol> | <p align="center"><b>Medieval Western Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: The Early Church and its Political Theory</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Establishment of the Church, Comparison between the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>2. Christianity and Political Thought</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–II: Political Theory of Fathers of the Church</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. St. Augustine: (De Civitate Dei) Features of two cities<br/>Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance</li> <li>2. St.Thomas Aquinas: (De Regimine Principum and Commentary on Aristotle’s Politics) Classification of Laws, Temporal and Spiritual Power</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–III: Church –State Controversy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marsiglio of Padua (Defensor Pacis) State and Sovereignty</li> <li>2. Dante Alighieri (De Monarchia): Universal Monarchy;Conciliar Movement: Meaning, aims, objectives and significance</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–IV: Transitory Period &amp; Political Theory of Reformation.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality &amp; Religion</li> <li>2. Martin Luther (of Secular Authority, How far is Obedience Due): Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist.<b>John Calvin (Institutes of the Christian Religion ):</b> Passive Obedience, Origin</li> </ol> |

2. Martin Luther (of Secular Authority, How far is Obedience Due) : Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist

and Functions of Civil Government.

## **Paper VIII (Compulsory): Dynamics of Constitutionalism in India**

### **Unit I –**

1. Demand for and Creation of the Constituent Assembly
2. Making of the Constitution
3. Philosophy of the Constitution

### **Unit II –**

1. Position of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
2. Politics of Defection
3. Decline of Parliament and role of civil society
4. Structure of the Parliamentary Executive
5. Party System, Hung Lok Sabha and Coalition Politics

### **Unit III-**

1. Structure and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
2. Power of Judicial Review
3. Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation

### **Unit IV-**

1. Distinct Federalism
2. Debate and Article 356
3. Demand for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements

## **PAPER-VII (COMPULSORY)**

### **MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

#### **Unit-I – Introduction to Medieval Political Thought**

1. Introduction: History of Medieval India – Early and Late Medieval History (from 6<sup>th</sup> century to 16<sup>th</sup> Century)
2. Sources and features: Historical Writings, Travelogues and literary writings (Early Shashanas, Historical Writings, Tariqiq Hind Al-Beruni, Tuhfat-un-Nuzzar fi Gharibi-il-Amsar by Ibn Batuta, Shahnama (10th century) by Firdausi) (13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> Century)

#### **Unit-II- Kingdoms and their Contribution**

1. Middle Kingdoms of India: Rashtrakoota, Pallava, Chola, Chalukya, Gupta rule and their contribution
2. Late and early Modern Period: Delhi Sultanate, Rajputs, Mughals, Marathas and the Sikh

#### **Unit-III–Theistic and Social Reform Movements**

1. Administration: Importance of Theology, Military and Revenue Administration.
2. Vedanta School of Thought – Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya.

#### **Unit-IV– Socio- Religious Movements**

1. Bhakti Movement - Vachanas and Dasa Sahitya – Sarvagna, Basavanna, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa.
2. Sufi Movement in India – Features and Contribution – Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Shishunal Shareef



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| <p><b>Paper IX (Compulsory): Indian Administration &amp; E-Governance</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I:</b> Evolution of Indian Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Administration in Pre-Independent India</li> <li>2. Administration in Independent India</li> <li>3. Indian Administration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II:</b> Challenges before Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crisis of Govern ability</li> <li>2. Ethical Values in Public Administration</li> <li>3. Coalition and Issues of Stability</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III:</b> Citizen Charter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public Accountability</li> <li>2. Open ness and Transparency</li> <li>3. Civil Society and Non Government Organizations (NGO's)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV:</b> E- Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information Technology and Administration</li> <li>2. Impact of Globalisation on administration<br/>E-Governance: Problems and Prospects</li> </ol> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER-IX COMPULSORY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Indian Government and Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significance of the Indian Model of Political System and its constitutional philosophy</li> <li>2. Federalism, centre-state relations and interstate relations</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Dichotomy in government and Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy making – Cabinet, Legislature, Executive Vs. Bureaucracy</li> <li>2. Policy implementation and evaluation Process –NDC, Niti Ayog, Secretariat, Revenue Administration</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Governability Crisis and Citizen Role</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crisis of Governability, Ethical Values in Administration</li> <li>2. Coalition and Instability, Transparency in Administration, Citizen's Charter</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: E- Governance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information Technology and Administrative accountability</li> <li>2. Impact of Globalisation on administration, E-Governance: Problems and Prospects</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper X (Compulsory): Contemporary Issues in International Relations</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalization: Meaning, State System in a Globalized world and the role of Non-state Actors</li> <li>2. Challenges before Global Democracy and Global Civil</li> </ol>  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER -X COMPULSORY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>Unit- I: Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalization: Meaning, State System in a Globalized world and the</li> </ol>  |

Society: Recent developments

**Unit-II International Relations and Information Revolution**

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

**Unit-III Environmental Concerns in International Relations**

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

**Unit-IV Terrorism and Human Rights**

1. Nature and Causes of Terrorism, international protection of Human Rights
2. Politics of Human Rights Promotion and the New Economic Order.

role of Non-state Actors.

2. Challenges before Global Democracy and Global Civil Society: Recent developments

**Unit-II: International Relations and Information Revolution**

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

**Unit-III: Environmental Concerns in International Relations**

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

**Unit-IV: Terrorism and Human Rights**

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

**Open Elective: Human Rights: Theory and Practice**

**UNIT – I**

1. Rights and Obligations
2. Theories of Rights
3. Views of John Locke, J.S. Mill, Mahatma Gandhi and B.R.Ambedkar on rights.
4. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights

**UNIT –II**

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants thereon
2. Human Rights of Women, Children and the Minorities
3. Human Rights Violations
4. Human Rights Monitoring Mechanism of the United Nations System.

**Open Elective**

**HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**Unit-I: Understanding Human Rights and Theory**

1. **Defining Human Rights, Difference between Rights and Obligations**
2. Theories of Rights - Views of John Locke, J.S. Mill, H.J. Laski, Mahatma Gandhi and B.R.Ambedkar.

**Unit-II: Evolution of Human Rights and its Dimensions**

1. **Evolution of the concept of Human Rights** - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants thereon
2. **Human Rights Dimensions** – Rights of Women, Children,

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| <p><b>UNIT – III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights and the Judiciary</li> <li>Non – Governmental Organizations and Human Rights</li> <li>Human Rights and the Media</li> <li>Human Rights Education</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIT – IV</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights and the Constitution of India</li> <li>States of Human Rights in India.</li> <li>National and State Human Rights Commissions in India</li> </ol>   | <p>Minorities, <b>the subalterns and right to development</b></p> <p><b>Unit–III: Human Rights Mechanisms and Responsibility</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms - <b>United Nations System, Judiciary, International Court of Justice</b></li> <li><b>Human Rights and Social Responsibility – Role of Education, NGOs, Media, Civil Society</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–IV: Human Rights and the Constitution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights and the Constitution of India - <b>National and State Human Rights Commissions in India</b></li> <li>Human Rights Violations – <b>case studies of Kashmir, Israel and Palestine, Rohingya’s of Myanmar, Syrian conflict</b></li> </ol>                          |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group A1: Political Sociology: Theory and Practice</b></p> <p><b>I. Political Sociology</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Concept of Political Sociology</li> <li>Evolution of a Political Sociology as a Separate Discipline</li> <li>Approaches to the Study of Political Sociology</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Political Socialisation and Social Change</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept of Socialisation</li> <li>Theories of Social Change</li> <li>Agents of Political Socialisation</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Political Participation and Process</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political Participation and Mobilization</li> <li>Social Structure and Political process in India</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Theory and Practice of Political Socialisation and Process</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap between Theory and Practice and Remedial</li> </ol> | <p><b>SECOND SEMESTER</b></p> <p><b>STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION : INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.</b></p> <p><b>SPECIALIZATION : MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Making of the Constitution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical Background of the Constituent Assembly, Composition, Functions and various Committees</li> <li>Enforcement of the Constitution – Salient Features of Indian Constitution</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Philosophy of the Constitution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policies</li> <li>Gandhian, Liberal and Socialistic Principles - An Evaluation</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Structure of the Government</b></p> |

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| <p>Measures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Role of Religion, Caste &amp; Language</li> <li>3. Theories of Elites: Wilfred Pareto, Thorstein-Veblen, C.M.Mill &amp; Harold Laxwell</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Federalism – Structure and Functioning, Powers of Parliament-Quality of Debates and Composition</li> <li>2. Decentralized Governance – Philosophy, Responsibility and Institutional structure, Evaluation of their functioning</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Institutions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indian Judiciary – Judicial review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism</li> <li>2. Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta, Communalism and Evaluation of Working of Indian Constitution</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group B1: Reforming the Constitution of India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for and Imperatives of Review of the Constitution</li> <li>2. Theory of Basic Structures of the Constitution of India</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment Procedure of the Constitution</li> <li>2. Major Constitutional Amendment</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raj Mannar Committee Recommendations</li> <li>2. Administrative Reforms Commission Recommendations</li> <li>3. Y.B.Chvan Committee Recommendations</li> <li>4. Swarana Singh Committee Recommendations</li> <li>5. Karana Singh Committee Recommendations</li> <li>6. Sarkaria Commission Recommendations</li> <li>7. Report of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION :</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Nature of Public Personnel Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Personnel Administration</li> <li>5. Factors influencing Personnel Policies, Classification of Position- Position Classification V/S Rank Classification.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Types of Career Planning</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recruitment Process and Methods, Merit, Merit vs. Reservation, Career Planning.</li> <li>2. Promotion: Methods, Benefits, Training, Types and Methods of Training.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Administrative Procedure</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discipline, Punishment and Code of Conduct, Ethics and morale in administration.</li> <li>2. Transfers – Methods and Challenges, Administrative</li> </ol> |

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| <p>1. Suggestion for Reforming the Following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Governmental Machinery</li> <li>b. Union State Relations</li> <li>c. Fundamental Rights and Duties</li> <li>d. Directive Principles of State Policy</li> <li>e. Electoral Process and Political Parties</li> <li>f. Reservations</li> <li>g. Any Other</li> </ol>   | <p>Reforms<br/>Commissions,</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Essentials of Public Personnel Administration</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Generalists vs. Specialists Debate, Grievance redressal Mechanism.</li> <li>4. Corruption – Forms of corruption, Committees, Superannuation and Benefits.</li> </ol>  |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group B2: Karnataka Government and Politics</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Theoretical Framework and History</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theoretical framework, Concepts and History of Politics in the state</li> <li>2. Unification Movement, Challenges of development in the post-integration phase, Issues of Identity (Case Studies)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit -II Structure of Government</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and Status of the Office of the Governor</li> <li>2. Administrative Reforms in Karnataka and challenges of Globalisation</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Issues in Government and Politics of the State</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature of State, Center-State Relations, Inter State Disputes: Water and Border, Regional Imbalance (Case Studies)</li> <li>2. Politics of Language, Problems of Corruption, Role of Opposition, Coalition Politics (Case Studies)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Political Parties and Pressure Groups</b></p> | <p><b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>DIPLOMACY : THEORY AND PRACTICE</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning , Nature, Evolution and Objectives of Diplomacy</li> <li>2. Classification of Diplomats and Consuls, Functions of Diplomacy</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Techniques of Diplomacy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recruitment of Diplomats and Consuls, Establishment of Consular Relations and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities</li> <li>2. Techniques and Instruments of Diplomacy, Formation of Treaties, its Interpretation and Termination , Diplomacy and UN</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Types of Diplomacy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplomacy Types – Conference, Summit, Consultative or Collective and Personal Diplomacy</li> <li>2. Traditional or Bilateral Diplomacy, Modern or Multilateral Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Diplomacy and International law</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Role of Diplomacy and International law, Globalization and Changing Nature of Diplomacy</li> <li>2. Diplomacy, Security and Mediation, Diplomacy in the Age of</li> </ol> |

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| <p>1. Politics of Mobilization, Backward Class and Other Movements, Media and Public<br/>Opinion (Case Studies)</p> <p>2. Regional and National Political Parties, Pressure Groups: Peasants, Corporate (Incs),<br/>Caste and Religious</p>  | <p><b>Terrorism</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group B3: Dynamics of Federalism in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit I- Indian Federalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Perspective</li> <li>2. Framing of a Federal Constitution</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II- Nature of Indian Federalism: The Constitutional Frame</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative Relations</li> <li>2. Administrative Relations</li> <li>3. Financial Relations</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III- Centre-State Relations in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Functional Dimensions of Indian Federal System</li> <li>2. Need for Reform <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Administrative Reforms Commission (1969)</li> <li>b. Rajmannar Committee</li> <li>c. West Bengal Memorandum</li> <li>d. Sarkaria Commission</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – IV : Dynamics of Indian Federalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demand for State Autonomy</li> <li>2. Coalition Politics and Federal system</li> <li>3. Challenges to Indian Federalism<br/>Future of Federalism</li> </ol> | <p><b>COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b></p> <p><b>UNITARY AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. (JAPAN AND CHINA; AMERICA AND SWITZERLAND)</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, Scope and Significance of the study of Comparative Government and Politics</li> <li>2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Government and Politics – Traditional (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional) Modern (Sociological, Psychological, Economic )</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comparative Analysis of the Features of the Constitutions of Japan, China, U.S.A and Switzerland.</li> <li>2. Constitution and Constitutionalism: Structure and Functions, Elements of Constitutionalism (Government according to the constitution; separation of power; sovereignty of the people and democratic government; constitutional review; independent judiciary; limited government subject to a bill of individual)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Structure of the Governments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary - Unique Features of J China, U.S.A, Switzerland</li> <li>2. Political Culture and Political Values of Japan, China, U Switzerland</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Politics and Political Developments</b></p> |

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|  | <p>1. Politics and Political Developments – Party System, Pattern of Voting, Policy Making and Functioning of Peoples’ Representatives in Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland</p> <p>2. Political Process and Media – Elections, Foreign Policy and Leadership, Media and Its Role in Politics in Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland</p> |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group B4: Parliamentary Procedure in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit I-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comparative Position of the two Houses of Parliament</li> <li>2. Parliamentary Privileges</li> <li>3. Role of the Speaker: A Critical Review</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of Bills</li> <li>2. Legislative Procedure</li> <li>3. Private Member’s Bill Procedure</li> <li>4. Constitution Amendment Bill Procedure</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation and Presentation of the Budget</li> <li>2. Demands for Grants and Cut Motions</li> <li>3. Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit IV-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parliamentary Committees</li> <li>2. Types of Parliamentary Questions</li> <li>3. Question Hour in Parliament</li> <li>4. Adjournment Motions and Debates<br/>Call attention motion</li> </ol> |   |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group B5: Social Movements in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit–I Social Movements: Introduction</b></p>  |   |

1. Meaning, Nature, Significance and Scope of Social Movements and Social Structure
2. Components of Social Movements, Difference between Social and political Movements,  
Social Movement and Social Change

#### **Unit-I–II Approaches to the study of social Movements**

1. Approaches Traditional, Modern, Marxist, non-Marxist and Relative deprivation
2. Role of society and state in understanding the social movements, Social Movement and  
Collective Action

#### **Unit-III Typologies**

1. Quality Issues; Revolt, Rebellion, Reform and Revolution  
**Contextual Issues;**  
Nationalist, Civil Rights, Untouchability, Environmental, linguistic
2. Peasant, Tribal, Dalit, Backward Caste/class, Women movements

#### **Unit–IV Social Movements today**

1. Classical and New Social Movements, Concept of Social Power and Moral Motivation,  
Coalitions and Conflicts among social Movements
2. Social development and Social Movement, Role of state and Market in Social  
Movements, Ideology V/s Technology in Social Movements, Challenges before Indian  
State in dealing with Social Movements

### **Paper XI (Optional) Group C1: Major Issues in Indian**

#### **Administration**

Unit-I : Political and Administrative Executive



5. Relation Between Ministers and Civil Servants
6. Influence of Public Opinion on Administration
7. Development of Administrative leadership

**Unit-II: Discipline**

1. Employee Unions, Favoritism and Nepotism, Political Interference
2. Lack of Commitment, Location of Responsibility, Span of Control
3. Interaction between Civil Servants and Society

**Unit-III : Corruption**

1. Causes and Forms
2. Remedial Measures, Provision for redress of citizens grievances
3. Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta

**Unit-IV : Changing Dimensions and Problems of Administration:**

1. Human Rights, Democracy and Development
2. Automation of Civil Service
3. Problems of Civil Service and growing challenges

**Paper XI (Optional) Group C2: Financial Administration in India**

**Unit-I Introduction**

1. Nature and Scope of Financial Administration
2. Principles and practice of Financial Administration
3. Significance of Financial Administration

**Unit-II Public Finance**

1. Principles of Public Finance
2. Sources of Govt. Revenue – Tax and Non tax
3. Principle of Taxation

**Unit III- Budget**

1. Budgetary Process: The Format
2. Preparation, Presentation, enhancement and implementation of Budget
3. The performance Budget: Meaning and Characteristic

**Unit IV-Organization**

1. The Finance Ministry: Organization and Functions
2. Organization and Accounting and Auditing in India  
Comptroller and Auditor General, Accountant General and the Audit Department
3. Finance Committees: The Estimates Committee, The Public Accounts Committee, The Public Undertaking committee.

**Paper XI (Optional) Group D1: Diplomacy :  
Theory and Practice****Unit-I**

Meaning and Nature of Diplomacy  
Objectives of Diplomacy  
Evolution of Diplomacy  
Transition between old and new Diplomacy

**Unit-II**

Classification of Diplomats and Consuls  
Recruitment of Diplomats and Consuls  
Functions of Diplomacy  
Foreign office and Diplomacy  
Characteristics of an Ideal Diplomat

**Unit-III**

Establishment and termination of Diplomatic and consular relations

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| <p>Diplomatic privileges and Immunities.<br/>Treaty-making and its interpretation and termination<br/>Diplomacy at the UNO<br/>Techniques and Instruments of Diplomacy</p> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <p>Totalitarian and Democratic Diplomacy<br/>Diplomacy by conference and summit Diplomacy<br/>Consultative or collective Diplomacy<br/>Personal Diplomacy and Diplomacy by Courts.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>Paper XI (Optional) Group D2: Regional Organizations</b></p> <p><b>I 1. Need for Regional Organizations</b><br/>2. Concept and Approaches to the Study of Regional Organization</p> <p><b>II South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</b><br/>1. Origin, Philosophy and its Problems<br/>2 Preamble, Objectives and Principles<br/>3. South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA), South Asian Free Trade Areas (SAFTA) and Economic Achievements of SAARC</p> <p><b>III Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)</b><br/>1. Origin, Objectives and Problems<br/>2 ASEAN and Asian Economy: An Evaluation</p> <p><b>IV Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)</b><br/>1. Philosophy and Emerging Role of OPEC in the New World Order<br/>2 Impact of Globalisation on OPEC, Problems and</p> |  |

**THIRD SEMESTER**

| Title of the Paper  | Modifications /Revision  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Paper XII (Compulsory) : Modern Indian Political Thought</b></p> <p><b>I. Revolutionary Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bal Ganghadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism</li> <li>2. Subhash Chandra Bose: Revolutionary Nationalism</li> <li>3. V.D.Savarkar: National Integrity and Patriotism</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Liberal traditionalists</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Constitutionalism</li> <li>2. Mahatma Gandhi: Theory of State and Satyagraha</li> <li>3. Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Mohamad Iqbal: Their Political Ideas</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Secular Spiritual thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism</li> <li>2. Jawahar Lal Neharu: Democratic Socialism</li> <li>3. Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Social Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution</li> <li>2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism</li> <li>3. Dr.Ambedkar and Dr.Jagajivan Ram: Theory of Social Justice</li> </ol> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PAPER-XIII (COMPULSORY)<br/>MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Revolutionary Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Bal Ganghadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism</li> <li>2.Subhash Chandra Bose: Revolutionary Nationalism</li> <li>3.V.D. Savarkar : National Integrity and Patriotism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Liberal Traditionalists</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Constitutionalism</li> <li>2.Mahatma Gandhi: Theory of State and Satyagraha</li> <li>3.Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohamad Iqbal: Their Political Ideas</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Secular Spiritual Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism</li> <li>2.Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democratic Socialism</li> <li>3.Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Socialist Thinkers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution</li> <li>2.Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism, <b>Four Pillar State.</b></li> <li>3.Dr.Ambedkar and Dr.Jagajivan Ram: Theory of Social Justice</li> </ol> |

**Paper XIII (Compulsory) : Contemporary Western Political Thought**

**Unit –I:** Contractualists

1. Thomas Hobbes - (The Leviathan): Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke- (Two Treatises on Government): Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau- (Social Contract): Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Theory of General will

**Unit II -** Theory of Separation of Powers, Conservatism and Utilitarianism

1. Charles De Montesquieu(The Spirit of Laws) : Liberty and Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Edmund Burke (Reflections on the French Revolution and Speeches on the American Revolution) : Theory of State, Conservatism
3. Utilitarianism-Jeremy Bentham and J.S.Mill

**Unit III –** Idealists

1. Immanuel Kant (Metaphysical First Principles of the Theory of Law and For Perpetual Peace) : Moral Freedom and State
2. G.W.F. Hegel (Outline of the Philosophy of Right) : Dialectic Interpretation of History and State
3. T.H.Green (Principles of Political Obligation): Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation

**Unit IV-** Socialists

1. Karl Marx( The Communist Manifesto): Materialistic interpretation of History, Imperialism and Communism
2. V.I. Lenin (State and Revolution) : Theory of Revolution, Imperialism and Democratic Centralism
3. Harold J. Laski -(State in theory and in practice): Pluralist theory of Sovereignty, State and Rights

**PAPER-XIV (COMPULSORY)**

**CONTEMPORARY WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Unit-I: Contractualists**

1. Thomas Hobbes - (The Leviathan): Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke- (Two Treatises on Government): Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau- (Social Contract): Social Contract and Theory of General will

**Unit-II: Theory of Separation of Powers, Conservatism & Utilitarianism**

1. Charles De Montesquieu(The Spirit of Laws) : Liberty and Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Edmund Burke (Reflections on the French Revolution and Speeches on the American Revolution) : Theory of State, Conservatism
3. **Jeremy Bentham: (Fragment on Government) – Utilitarianism;**  
**J.S. Mill: (On Liberty, Representative Government) – Liberty, Representative Government.**

**Unit-III: Idealists**

1. Immanuel Kant (Metaphysical First Principles of the Theory of Law, For Perpetual Peace) : Moral Freedom, State
2. G.W.F. Hegel (Outline of the Philosophy of Right) : Dialectic Interpretation of History and State
3. T.H. Green (Principles of Political Obligation): Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation.

**Unit-IV: Socialists**

1. Karl Marx ( The Communist Manifesto) : Materialistic Interpretation of History, Communism
2. V.I. Lenin (State and Revolution) : Theory of Revolution, Democratic Centralism
3. Harold J. Laski -(State in Theory and in Practice): Pluralist theory of Sovereignty, State and Rights

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| <p><b>Paper XIV (Compulsory) : Contemporary Political Theories</b></p> <p><b>Unit- I Political Theory:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rise of political theory, Inter disciplinary character of political Theory and Process of Theorization</li> <li>2. Post Modernism, Cultural Studies and multi culturalism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit –II Recent Theories in Political Science</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil society: Hegel and Gramsci</li> <li>2. Post colonialism: Edward Said</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Perspectives on Democracy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public sphere: Jurgen Habermas, Justice as fairness: John Rawls and Theories of Alienation(Case Studies)</li> <li>2. Human Rights, Terrorism, and Feminism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Global Theory; emerging issues</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalization: Anthony Giddens</li> <li>2. End of history: Francis Fukuyama</li> </ol> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORIES</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Political Theory:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Defining Political Theory, its emergence</b>, Inter disciplinary character of political Theory, Process of theorization</li> <li>2. Positivism, Post Modernism, Cultural Studies</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–II Recent Theories in Political Science</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil Society: Hegel and Gramsci, <b>Multi Cultural Societies</b></li> <li>2. Post Colonialism: Edward Said, <b>Gayatri Spivak</b>,</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Perspectives on Democracy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public Sphere: Jurgen Habermas, Justice as fairness: John Rawls</li> <li>2. Theories of Alienation, Terrorism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Global Theory; Emerging Issues</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalization and <b>Global Political Theory</b> – David Held</li> <li>2. End of History: Francis Fukuyama; Human Rights – <b>Emerging Trends</b></li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper XV (Compulsory) : Modern Political Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Unit I-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traditional and Modern views about the meaning of Politics</li> <li>2. Major Approaches to Political Analysis</li> <li>3. Significance of Political Analysis</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Characteristics of a Political System</li> <li>2. David Easton's Input and Out put Analysis</li> </ol>   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: <b>Introduction to Political Analysis</b></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traditional and Modern views about the meaning of Politics</li> <li>2. Major Approaches to Political Analysis ,Significance of Political Analysis</li> </ol>  |

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| <p>3. Gabriel Almond's classification of Political Systems<br/>4. Theory of Structural-Functionalism</p> <p><b>Unit III-</b><br/>1. Factors Influencing Political participation<br/>2. Modes of Participation<br/>3. Political Apathy</p> <p><b>Unit IV-</b><br/>1. Types of Political Culture<br/>2. Agents of Political Socialization<br/>3. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome<br/>4. David Apter's Paradigm of the Developing Countries<br/>5. Inter-Connection between Political Decay and Political Development</p>   | <p><b>Unit-II: Characteristics and Classifications of Political Systems</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Characteristics of a Political System ,David Easton's Input and Output Analysis</li> <li>2. Gabriel Almond's classification of Political Systems, Theory of Structural-Functionalism</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Political Participation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Participation and its Significance, Factors Influencing Political participation,</li> <li>2. Modes of Participation, Political Apathy</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Political Culture and Socialization</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Culture and Types, Political Socialization and Agents of Political Socialization</li> <li>2. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome, David Apter's Paradigm of the Developing Countries,Inter-Connection between Political Decay and Political Development</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Open Elective: Political Journalism</b></p> <p><b>Unit I- Understanding Politics</b><br/>Meaning and Nature of State, Politics and the Political Process<br/>Approaches to the Understanding of Political Process and Politics<br/>Political Development and Role of Mass Media-Press, Radio and TV</p> <p><b>Unit II- Political Actors and Political Action</b><br/>Political Culture and Political Parties<br/>Evaluation of the Political System and Political Participation<br/>Understanding Constitutionalism and Pressure Groups</p> <p><b>Unit III- Political Institutions and Their Assessment</b><br/>The Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary<br/>The Local Governments: District and Subordinate Institution<br/>The Political and the Permanent Executives: Evaluative<br/>Reporting in Mass Media</p> <p><b>Unit IV- Political Communication</b><br/>Political Communication and Political Simulation</p> | <p><b>Open Elective: Political Journalism</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Understanding Politics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Nature of State, Defining Politics and the Political Process</li> <li>2. Measuring Political Developments and defining the role of Mass Media-Press, Radio and TV</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Political Actors and Political Action</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Defining Political Culture, Nature of Political Parties and Forms of Political Participation</li> <li>2. Defining Constitutionalism and working of Lobbies and Pressure Groups</li> </ol>   |

Assessing the Political Decision Making Process  
Role of Print and Electronic Media and Public Opinion Makers

### **Unit-III: Political Institutions and Their Assessment**

1. Central, State, Local Governments and Judiciary - an assessment of their performance
2. Writing Evaluative Reports - background information, criteria for evaluation (parameters), conclusions and recommendation

### **Unit-IV: Political Communication**

1. Journalistic writing skills, Date Line discussions and Hard Talk Interviews
2. Writing Political Blogs, Punctuation, Epitomization and Interpretations

## **Paper XVI (Optional) Group A1: Socialism: Theory and Practice**

### **Unit-I**

Meaning and Nature of Socialism.  
Features of Classical Socialism.  
History of Socialism.

### **Unit-II**

Utopian Socialism  
Democratic Socialism  
Parliamentary Socialism  
Fabian Socialism

### **Unit-III**

Social Democracy  
Socialism as economic system  
Libertarian Socialism  
Syndicalism

## **XVIII-A- INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS PAPER XVIII-A-3 (SPECIALIZATION)**

### **Dynamics of Indian Constitution**

#### **Unit –I: Making of the Constitution**

1. Demand for and Creation of the Constituent Assembly , Major Debates
2. Philosophy of the Constitution, Parliamentary Form of Government. (Essentials, Features, Structure, Representation and Decline)

#### **Unit-II: Structure of the Institution**

1. Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (Composition, Powers and Functions)
2. Party System, Defection- Politics of Defection and Anti-Defection Law, Hung Parliament and Coalition Politics,

#### **Unit-III: Composition of the Judiciary**

1. Supreme Court – Composition, Structure and Jurisdiction,



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| <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <p>Revolutionary Socialism<br/> Scientific Socialism<br/> Guild Socialism<br/> Decline and re-emergence of Socialism</p>  | <p>Public Interest Litigation.</p> <p>2. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Amendment procedures to constitution</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Union-State Relations</b></p> <p>1. Union-State Relations-Trends in Indian Federalism, Debate over Article 356, Demand for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements</p> <p>2. Major Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Sarkaria Commission, Madan Mohan Punchhi Commission, Venkatachalaiah Commission.</p>  |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group A2: Marxism and Critical Theory</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Marx on Human Nature</b></p> <p>1. . Meaning, nature and significance of Marxism, Marx on human nature, Marx's philosophy of history, Historical Materialism, the state, consciousness and the dynamics of history,</p> <p>2. The economic theory of the older Marx: Analysis of <i>Capital</i>, classical critiques of Marx coming from Popper, Hayek and Berlin</p> <p><b>Unit -II Change and Continuity in Marx</b></p> <p>1. Versions of Neo-and Post-Marxism: Freudo-Marxism of the Frankfurt School and the problem of alienation</p> <p>2. Key works by Horkheimer/Adorno, Marcuse, Fromm and the remaining beacon</p> | <p><b>XVIII-B- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION<br/> PAPER-XVIII-B-3 (SPECIALIZATION)<br/> ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <p>1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of the concept of Organization and Management.</p> <p>2. Significance, Goals and Objectives of Organization and Management</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Theories</b></p> <p>1. Human Relations Theory of Organization (Elton Mayo)</p> <p>2. Scientific Management Theory (F.W.Taylor), Management by Objectives (Peter Drucker)</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Process</b></p> <p>1. Hierarchy, Division of work, Unity of Command, Span of Control</p> <p>2. Coordination, Training , Performance appraisal, Goal</p> |

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| <p>of the Frankfurt School, Juergen Habermas</p> <p><b>Unit-III Contemporary discourses on Marx and Marxism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Materialism, Analytical Marxism, stress on methodological issues<br/>(Sayer, Cohen, Elster)</li> <li>2. Question of ideology and (false) consciousness addressed by contemporary authors like Eagleton and Althusser</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Critical Theory</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Max Horkheimer: Traditional and Critical Theory, Herbert Marcuse: Eros and Civilization, Erich Fromm: Escape from Freedom</li> <li>2. Juergen Habermas: Towards a Reconstruction of Historical Materialism, Marxism and its prospects</li> </ol>                               | <p><b>Orientation,</b></p> <p><b>3.</b></p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Planning</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, Significance of planning, Programme planning and Perspective planning.</li> <li>2. Plan implementation, Plan Evaluation, Decision making and stages in Decision making.</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group B1: Urban Government and Politics in Karnataka</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Evolution of Urban Governments in Karnataka</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evolution of Urban Government in India, Mysore/Karnataka Municipal Corporation Acts of 1949, 1964 and 1976.</li> <li>2. The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment, 1992, the Karnataka Nagarpalika Act, 1994, functions and finance of Urban Bodies, evaluation of the Acts of 1992 and 1994.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II Political Process and Politics of Urban Governments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contemporary status of Urban Local Governance in Karnataka, elections, political parties and urban politics (Case Studies)</li> </ol> | <p><b>XVIII-C- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS<br/>PAPER-XVIII-C-3 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p> <p><b>International Law and International Organization</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sources and Significance of International law, Difference between International Law and Domestic law, International Humanitarian Law</li> <li>2. Operationalising International law - Institutions and actors.(Focus on Agreements, Treaties, U.N. Conventions, Summits)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms</b></p> |

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| <p>2. Relationship between politics and administration. Tension areas, suggested reforms (Case Studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-III Personnel Administration and Management</b></p> <p>1. Personnel Administration and Management in the Urban Governments, Problems and Challenges: Functional and Financial (Case Studies)</p> <p>2. Effects of Globalisation on Management of Urban Governments, Role and Responsibilities of the Elected Representatives and Civil Society (Case studies)</p> <p><b>Unit-IV Urban Local Governments and Development</b></p> <p>1. Process of urbanization, supervision and control, Privatization of urban services, Public private partnerships (Case studies)</p> <p>2. Challenges of Urban Development, Migration, water Supply, Urban Transportation, sustainable urban development Vs Ecological Challenges (Case studies)</p> | <p>1. International law and Conflicts: Conflict Resolution, International Settlement of Disputes.</p> <p>2. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Neutrality, Sanctions, Peace keeping.</p> <p><b>Unit-III: International Organizations</b></p> <p>1. Genesis of League of Nations and United Nations – Structure and Functioning.</p> <p>2. Challenges before U.N. - Economy, Autonomy, Need for Reform, Role of U.N. in World Politics.</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: U.N. and World Order</b></p> <p>1. Role of U.N. in Development and Environmental Challenges, Democratizing U.N. and the New World Order</p> <p>2. Effectiveness of U.N. - Achieving Millennium Goals 2030, Prospects of U.N.</p> |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group B2: Contemporary Challenges to Indian Federalism</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <p>Territorial Asymmetries of Indian Federalism-Art. 1 and Art. 370 of the Constitution-Union Territories- Jammu and Kashmir.<br/>Representation of States in Rajya Sabha.</p> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <p>Centralization Tendencies in the Division of Powers: Emergency Provisions: Art. 352; Art. 356 and Art. 360 of the Constitution.</p>   | <p><b>XVIII-D- COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b></p> <p><b>PAPER XVIII-D-3 (SPECIALIZATION)</b></p> <p><b>PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS</b></p> <p><b>(UK AND AUSTRALIA; BRAZIL AND NIGERIA)</b></p> <p><b>Unit – I: Historical Background</b></p> <p>1. Brief Historical background of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria and the features of these societies</p> <p>2. <u>Presidential and Parliamentary Systems - Essential Characteristics, Main influences on these systems in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria.</u></p>  |

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| <p>Role of Governor, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Acts.</p> <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <p>Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces: Planning Process: Planning Commission, Finance Commission, the National Development Council, and Impact of Globalization.</p> <p>Religion, Language, Ethnicity, Regionalism, Communalism.</p> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <p>Inter-State Tensions and Separatist Tendencies: Inter State Disputes, Inter State Council, Inter State Commerce.</p> <p>Demand for State Autonomy, Separatist Movements: Terrorism, Alienation; Prospects of Indian Federalism.</p> | <p><b>Unit- II: Features and Composition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Features and composition of Presidential and Parliamentary System of Government: Major differences and similarities</li> <li>2. Features and composition of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–III: Socio-Economic Dimensions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social and Economic contexts of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria and its impact on these societies; Foreign policies of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria</li> <li>2. Major issues in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria; Brexit, Migration, Poverty, Racism and Policy making in this direction</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit–IV: Political Democracy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature of Politics, prominent leadership and civil societies in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria</li> <li>2. Institutional response to Political Democracy, challenges and role of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria in world politics.</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group B3: Politics of Reservation</b></p> <p><b>I. Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Perspective of reservation in India</li> <li>2. Race, Varna and Gender Discrimination</li> <li>3. Politicization of Religion and Dharma</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Theoretical Perspectives of Reservation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vedas and Smritis</li> <li>2. Charvaka, Sankya and Lokayats</li> </ol>   |   |

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| <p>3. Reservation Vs. Merits</p> <p><b>III. Reservation and its Politics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caste and Party Politics</li> <li>2. Caste and Electoral Party Politics</li> <li>3. Caste Identification and Political Mobilisation</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Reservation and Remedial Measures</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constitutional Measures</li> <li>2. Human Rights Commission</li> <li>3. Legislative Acts</li> </ol>   |  |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group B4: British Parliamentary Institutions</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growth of Parliamentary Government in Britain</li> <li>2. Principles of Parliamentary Government</li> <li>3. Constitutions Conventions</li> <li>4. Royal Prerogatives</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Growth and Functioning of the Cabinet System</li> <li>2. Debate on Prime Ministerial Government</li> <li>3. The Nature and Types of Coalitions</li> <li>4. Functioning of Coalitions</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growth organization and Functioning of Major Political Parties</li> <li>2. Party Organs in Parliament</li> <li>3. Functions and Techniques of Opposition in Parliament</li> <li>4. The Shadow Cabinet</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> |  |

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Position of House of Lords and House of Commons</li> <li>2. Parliamentary Privileges</li> <li>3. An Impartial Speaker</li> <li>4. Legislative Process</li> <li>5. Budgetary Process</li> <li>6. Parliamentary Questions</li> </ol>  |  |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group B5: Dalit Movement in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit –I Indian Society and way of Life</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Background Indians way of Life</li> <li>2. Socio-Economic conditions of Dalits</li> <li>3. Concept of Dalit Criteria for identification</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II Dalits and Hindu Religion</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Hindu Religion: Theory and Practice</li> <li>5. Atrocities on Dalits</li> <li>6. Social Reform Movements</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Dalit Movements</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Problems and Prospects of Dalit Movements in India</li> <li>8. Non Brahmin Movements in India</li> <li>9. Reservation and its appropriateness (Relevance)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Dalit Movements and Social Justice</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Concept of Movements and Social Justice</li> <li>11. Politicization of Dalits and Dalit Movements in India</li> </ol> <p>Dalit Socio-Political Awakening in India and Karnataka: All India Depressed class League Bhahishkrut Hitakarani Sabha and Republic Party of India, BSP and DSS</p> |  |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) - Group C1: Development Administration</b></p>   |  |

**Unit-I-Introduction**

1. Nature and Scope of Development Administration
2. Approaches to the Study of Development
3. Sustainable and Human Development

**Unit-II- Development Administration**

1. Theories of Development Administration- F.W.Rigg's Prismatic Model, Edward Weidner's Typology of Development Administration
2. Relationship between Public Administration and Development Administration
3. Bureaucracy and Development Administration

**Unit-III-Process**

1. Aims and Objectives of Development Administration
2. Modernization and Development
3. Paradoxes of Development: Environmentalism, Poverty, Disaster management

**Unit-IV-Leadership**

1. Role of Leadership in Development Administration
2. Political and administrative leadership
3. Pradoxes of Derelopment: Environmentalism, Poverty Disaster Management

**Paper XVI (Optional) - Group C2: Decentralized Governance in India****Unit-I: Nature, Scope and Significance of Decentralization**

1. Nature and Scope of Decentralization
2. Significance of Decentralization
3. Objectives of Decentralization

**Unit-II: Organization of Decentralized Institutions (Rural)**

1. Evolution of Panchayat Raj Institutions
2. Organization and Working of Panchayat Raj

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| <p>Institutions</p> <p>3. 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act</p> <p>Unit-III: Organization of Decentralized Institutions (Urban)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evolution of Urban Government</li> <li>2. Pattern of Urban Government</li> <li>3. 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act</li> </ol> <p>Unit-IV: Decentralized Governance in India: Retrospect and Prospect</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concept of Governance and Decentralization</li> <li>2. Effectiveness of Decentralized Governance</li> <li>3. Prospects of Decentralized Governance</li> </ol>  |  |
| <p><b>Paper XVI (Optional) Group D1: Foreign Policy of India</b></p> <p><b>Unit I- Roots of India's Foreign policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Foreign policy Position of the Indian National Congress before Independence.</li> <li>4. Basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, strategic, Economic, Political , Cultural, Philosophical, Ideological and Personality Factors.</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit II- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. National Security and Economic development.</li> <li>4. Political Unity and integrity, International Peace and India's view of World Order.</li> <li>5. Performance of India's Foreign Policy</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit III- Formulation of India's Foreign Policy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Formal Institutions Ministry of External Affairs, Cabinet, Parliament, Civil and military Bureaucracy.</li> <li>4. Informal Institutions Political Parties, Public Opinion, Media, Elites, and International System.</li> <li>5. Impact of information Technology India's Foreign Policy Decision Making Process .</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit IV- India's Relations with other Countries</b></p> |  |



3. India and the United States of America.
4. India and Russia (Including relations with soviet Union)
5. India and Japan.

**Paper XVI (Optional) Group D2: Foreign Policies of China and**

**Japan**

**Unit 1**

1. Significance of Foreign Policy Studies.
2. Basic approaches to foreign policy Studies
3. Factors affecting Foreign Policies

**Unit II**

1. Historical Background of China and Japan
2. Basic Principles and Objectives of Foreign Policy of China
3. Basic Principles and Objectives of Foreign Policy of Japan

**Unit III**

1. Making of Chinese Foreign Policy; Institutional Components and Process
2. Making of Japanese Foreign Policy; Institutional Components and Process

**Unit IV**

1. Chinese Foreign Policy towards Japan, India and Pakistan
2. Japanese Foreign Policy towards Japan, India and Pakistan

**FOURTH SEMESTER**

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## **aper XVII (Compulsory): Research Methods in Political Science**

### **Unit – I: Research Methods**

1. Meaning and Need for Research
2. Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied
3. Political Science Research: Its History and Utility
4. Traditional and Scientific methods of Research in Political Science

### **Unit – II: Research Design**

1. Meaning and Types of Research Design
2. Formulation of Research Problem
3. Literature Review: Sources, and Use of Information Technology
4. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types

### **Unit – III: Techniques of Data Collection**

1. Types of Data and Choice of Data collection method
2. Survey Research
3. Document Analysis
4. Observation
5. Information Technology as a tool for Data Collection

### **Unit – IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation and Research Reporting**

1. Processing of Data
2. Univariate, Data Analysis
3. Bivariate Data analysis
4. Multivariate Data Analysis
5. Generalization and Theory- building
6. Computer Application in Data Analysis
7. Principles and Guidelines of Research Report
8. Structure and Content of Research Report
9. Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual

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## **Local Government and Politics in India**

### **Unit-I: Local Government and Decentralization**

1. Meaning, Concept and Significance of Local Government in India (Urban and Rural), Constitutional Frame work relating to Local governments in India.
2. Theories of Decentralization, Concept of Delegation, De-Concentration and Devolution: its Benefits. Significance of Development of Rural and Urban Institutions in India

### **Unit-II: Evolution of Local Governments**

1. Local Governments (Urban and Rural): Evolution, Meaning, Features, Significance and Leadership.
2. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Functions, Sources of Income and Significance

### **Unit-III: Urban Local Governments**

1. Urban Local Bodies: Varieties (Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation,

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|  | <p>Municipality, Town Panchayat)<br/> Meaning, Features, Role and<br/> Significance.</p> <p>2. District Administration: Evolution,<br/> Features and Functions. District<br/> Collector: Colonial legacy,<br/> Revenue Administration, Functions<br/> and Position.</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Globalization and Local<br/> Government</b></p> <p>1. State Finance Commission, State<br/> Election Commission. Urban-Rural<br/> Relationship and Problems.</p> <p>2. Globalization and Concept of<br/> Citizen Centric Administration;<br/> Features and Significance Citizen's<br/> Charter, Concept of Stake holders<br/> and Service Providing.</p> |
| <p><b>Elections and Electoral Process in India</b><br/> <b>Unit-I</b><br/> 1. Methods of Election<br/> 2. History of Franchise in India<br/> 3. Provisions of the Constitution of the India<br/> 4. Representation of the Peoples Act<br/> <b>Unit-II</b><br/> 1. Election Commission of India<br/> 2. Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts<br/> 3. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties<br/> 4. Election Campaign and Election Expenses, model<br/> code of conduct</p> | <p><b>Elections and Electoral Process in<br/> India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Election and Electoral Methods</b><br/> 1. History of Franchise in India,<br/> Methods of Election<br/> 2. Provisions of the Constitution of<br/> the India, Representation of the<br/> People's Act</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Electoral Machinery</b><br/> 1. Election Commission of India,<br/> Electoral Machinery in the States</p>   |

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| <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Election Procedure</li> <li>2. General Elections</li> <li>3. Impact of Multi Party System on Election</li> <li>4. Election Disputes and Election Tribunals</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Voting Behavior</li> <li>2. Opinion Polls and Election Result Predictions</li> <li>3. Electoral Reforms : Need, Issues and Problems</li> </ol>   | <p>and Districts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties, Election Campaign and Election Expenses, model code of conduct</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III: Procedures of Election</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Election Procedure, Impact of Multi Party System on Election</li> <li>2. Election Disputes and Election Tribunals</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Electoral Reforms</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Voting Behavior, Opinion Polls and Election Result Predictions</li> <li>2. Electoral Reforms: Problems, Need and Issues</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Political Economy</b></p> <p><b>Unit -I Introduction to Political Economy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, Nature, Significance and Scope of Political Economy</li> <li>2. Political Economy, Globalisation and Nation States</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II Political Economy and Domestic Politics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Governments and Domestic Concerns, Difference among National Economies</li> <li>2. Governance and Economic Stability, Political Economy and Backwardness (Case Studies)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III Political Economy and Regionalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Debate over Free Trade, Political Economy and Regional Integration</li> <li>2. Domestic Politics and Political Economy, Evaluation of Policies(Case Studies)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV Political Economy and Development</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Economy: State Centricism Vs Corporatism</li> <li>2. Political Economy and Civil Society, Prospects of Political Economy(Case Studies)</li> </ol> | <p><b>Political Economy</b></p> <p><b>Unit –I: Introduction to Political Economy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, Nature, Significance and Scope of Political Economy</li> <li>2. Political Economy, Globalisation and Nation States</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II: Political Economy and Domestic Politics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>International Concerns</b> and Domestic Concerns, Difference among National Economies</li> <li>2. Governance and Economic Stability, Political Economy <b>as the</b></li> </ol>   |

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|  | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>cause for Backwardness</b></p> <p><b>Unit-III: Political Economy and Regionalism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Economy and Regional Integration, <b>Foreign Policy issues</b></li> <li>2. Domestic Politics, <b>Policies and Its impact on Political Economy</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV: Political Economy and Development</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Economy: State Criticism Vs Corporatism</li> <li>2. Political Economy and Civil Society, Prospects of Political Economy</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Paper XX (Compulsory): Caste Politics in India</b></p> <p><b>I. Caste Politics in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reservation and Hindu Society</li> <li>2. Reservation and Role of Dharma</li> <li>3. Reservation and Hindu Scriptures</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Reservation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical Context of Reservation</li> <li>2. Theories of Reservation</li> <li>3. Reservation its Pros and Cons</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Reservation and Social justice</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secular outlook and Social Justice in India</li> <li>2. Movements for Social justice : Before and After Independence</li> <li>3. Reservation within Reservation: Its Pros and Cons</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. Movements for Reservation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Movements for Reservation with in Reservation unity and Integrity of Dalits</li> <li>2. Reservation and Its Implementation: Judicial Decisions and Backlog Posts Appointments</li> <li>3. Problems and Prospects of Reservation and</li> </ol> |   |



| Nation-Building   |  |
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| <p><b>Research Methods in Political Science</b></p> <p><b>Unit – I: Research Methods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Need for Research</li> <li>2. Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied</li> <li>3. Political Science Research: Its History and Utility</li> <li>4. Traditional and Scientific methods of Research in Political Science</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – II: Research Design</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Types of Research Design</li> <li>2. Formulation of Research Problem</li> <li>3. Literature Review: Sources, and Use of Information Technology</li> <li>4. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – III: Techniques of Data Collection</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of Data and Choice of Data collection method</li> <li>2. Survey Research</li> <li>3. Document Analysis</li> <li>4. Observation</li> <li>5. Information Technology as a tool for Data Collection</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation and Research Reporting</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Processing of Data</li> <li>2. Univariate, Data Analysis</li> <li>3. Bivariate Data analysis</li> <li>4. Multivariate Data Analysis</li> <li>5. Generalization and Theory- building</li> <li>6. Computer Application in Data Analysis</li> <li>7. Principles and Guidelines of Research Report</li> <li>8. Structure and Content of Research Report</li> <li>9. Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual</li> </ol> | <p><b>Research Methods in Social Science</b></p> <p><b>Unit – I: Research Methods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Need for Research, Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied</li> <li>2. Political Science Research: Its History and Utility</li> <li>3. Traditional and Scientific Methods of Research</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – II: Research Design</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Types of Research Design, Formulation of Research Problem</li> <li>2. Literature Review: Sources and Use of Information Technology</li> <li>3. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – III: Techniques of Data Collection</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of Data and Choice of Data Collection Method</li> <li>2. Survey Research, Observation.</li> <li>3. Document Analysis</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit – IV: Data Analysis, Interpretation and Research Reporting</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Processing of Data; Univariate,</li> </ol> |

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|   | <p>Bivariate, Multivariate Data Analysis</p> <p>2. Generalization and Theory-Building ;Computer Application in Data Analysis</p> <p>3. Research Report <b>Writing</b> ; Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual</p>  |
| <p>Project Work<br/>(A topic to be chosen from an area nearer to the syllabus in any paper prescribed for Post Graduate (M.A.) Course in Political Science)</p>   |  |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group A1: Contemporary Political Ideologies</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Feminism:</b></p> <p>1. Meaning, Types of Feminism: Liberal, Marxist and Radical, Issues: Women's Liberation</p> <p>2. Women's Empowerment, Meaning and methods of empowerment, Difference between empowerment and emancipation</p> <p><b>Unit-II Environmentalism and Neo Liberalism</b></p> <p>1. Meaning, Forms of Environmentalism-Resource Conservationist-Environmental Protections, the Concept of Green Democracy</p> <p>2. Origin and Nature of Liberalism, Neo Liberal Thought of Milton Friedman, Friedrich</p> | <p><b>STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b></p> <p><b>Political Process and Politics in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Understanding Political Process and Politics</b></p> <p>1. Meaning and Nature of Political system, Political Parties and the Party System: National and Regional Parties</p> <p>2. Trends in the Party System - Congress system, Coalitions and Majoritarianism, Dominant Party</p> |

k and Robert Nozick, Critique on Neo Liberalism

### **Unit-III neo-Marxism**

1. Critique of orthodox Marxism, Humanistic interpretation of Marx,
2. Theories of alienation and cultural criticism, Theories of class

### **Unit-IV End of Ideology debate**

1. Contribution of Daniel Bell, J.K. Galbraith and Seymour Lipset
2. Critical views of Richard Titmuss, C. Wright Mills and C.B.McPherson

culture

### **Unit II- Political Action and Societal Response**

1. Challenges to the electoral system  
- Social determinants of voting,  
Religion and Politics, Debates on  
secularism, majority and minority  
Communalism
2. Federalism and Regional  
Aspirations - Politics of secession,  
autonomy  
and control, Fiscal federalism and  
social movements

### **Unit III- Political Institutions – Emergence and Decay**

1. The Legislature, Executive, and  
Judiciary- Nature of the Indian State,  
discrimination and affirmative  
action policies, Nature of political  
power  
in India.
2. Development Issues-Power  
sharing, Welfare, Ideological and  
Coercive  
dimensions Caste in politics and  
the politicization of caste and gender

### **Unit IV- Major issues in Politics**

1. Political Representation–Types,  
Gender empowerment and  
representation, debates over

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|  | <p>reservation and creamy layer, demands for internal reservation</p> <p>2. Major political challenges – Unemployment, Poverty, Agricultural distress, Health care, environmental hazards.</p>   |
| <p><b>Paper XXIII (Optional) Group A2: Gender Politics</b></p> <p>Unit-I Understanding Gender</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is Gender ? Theories of Gender difference, early Feminist Perspectives, Gender and Class</li> <li>2. Culture and the Formation of Gender, Sociology of Gender, Women Movements, Global Women Movement.</li> </ol> <p>Unit-II Gender and Sexuality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender Segregation-Childhood, youth, Old-age, becoming Male or Female, Masculinity and Femininity and the other Sexes</li> <li>2. Gender, Culture and Ideology, Gender and Popular Culture, Feminist theories</li> </ol> <p>Unit-III Gender Politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equal Rights and Equal wages, Demographic issues, Women, Gender and Political Participation.</li> <li>2. Women as Political Participants, Gender difference in Political Leadership, Gender, Economics and Power</li> </ol> <p>Unit-IV</p> | <p><b>New Public Management</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I: Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, Scope and Significance of Management in Administration</li> <li>2. Development as Science and Profession, Tasks and Functions of Management</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II-New Public Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Genesis and Growth of New Public Management, Principles and Characteristics: Egalitarianism, Hierarchy V/s Horizontal Administration</li> <li>2. Concept and Components: Governance</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III-Administrative Behavior</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication and Control</li> <li>2. Morale and Motivation, Leadership</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV-Modern Management Techniques</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management Information System (MIS)</li> </ol> |

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| <p>1. Gender and Social Institutions, Educational Opportunities for women, Women in work Places, Women as Work Force, Work and Family Conflict Family and Reproductive Issues, Violence against Women, Violence Committed by Women, Migration and Trafficking, Women and Human Rights.</p>   | <p>2. Management by Objectives (MBO), The Effective organization</p>   |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group B1: Rural Government and Politics in Karnataka</b></p> <p><b>Unit -I Evolution of Rural Governments</b></p> <p>1. Evolution of Rural Government in India: Ancient to Modern, Community Development Programmes and National Extension Service Schemes<br/>2. Development of Rural Government: Constitutional Status and Reforms suggested by committees</p> <p><b>Unit-II Recommendations of Various Committees</b></p> <p>1. Recommendations of Various Committees: Balawant Rai Mehta (1957), The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act of 1959 Structure, Working of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Act of 1959<br/>2. Ashok Mehta Committee Report (1977), The Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayati Samiti and Mandal Panchayat Act of 1985/87, Working of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Act of 1985/87</p> <p><b>Unit-III Constitutional Amendments and its Effects</b></p> <p>1. Unit-I: The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act, 1992, the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act of 1993, Working of Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Act of 1993</p> | <p><b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>India and Regional Organizations</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I-Introduction</b></p> <p>1. Concept, Approaches and Theories of Regional Cooperation - Cultural uniformity and Economic necessity as factors in Regional cooperation.</p> <p>2. India and her Neighbour, South Asian Society and Culture, Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries.</p> <p><b>Unit-II: Need for Regional Organization</b></p> <p>1. Need for Regional Organizations, India's Agenda for Regional Cooperation,</p> <p>2. Government and Politics of South Asia, Problems of South Asian Countries</p> <p><b>Unit-III: Areas of Conflict and Cooperation</b></p> <p>1. Areas of Conflict and Cooperation</p> |

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| <p>2. Unit-II: Electoral Politics at the Rural Government: Role of Caste, Political Parties, Violence and Feudalism – Case studies</p> <p><b>Unit-IV Panchayati Raj and Development</b></p> <p>1. Panchayati Raj and Development: Ideals and reality, Politicization of Panchayati Raj<br/>Institutions and Development (Case Studies)</p> <p>2. Unit-II: Debate over bureaucratic pre-eminence/dominance VS Elected Leadership, Gender and Weaker Sections, Prospects (Case Studies)</p> | <p>in Regional Organizations – SAARC, BRICS, Commonwealth and ASEAN</p> <p>2. South Asian Regional Identity: Composition, aspiration and Constraints, Economic Development of South Asia,</p> <p><b>Unit-IV: Universalism vs. Globalisation</b></p> <p>1. National Power, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Universalism vs. Globalisation</p> <p>2. Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Complementarities and Conflicts.</p> |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group B2: Party Politics and Federalism in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <p>Working of one party Dominant System: Dominance of the Congress Party (1947-1967)-(1971-77) (1980-89)<br/>Intra Party Relations- Impact of one party dominant system of federalism.</p> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <p>1. Functional Dimensions of Multi-Party System: Coalition Politics-1977-79, 1989-90, 1991,1996-till date</p>  | <p><b>COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS</b></p> <p>South, South East and West Asian Studies (Korea and Indonesia; Egypt and Saudi Arabia)</p> <p><b>Unit – I: Historical Background</b></p> <p>1. Brief Historical background of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and the important features of these societies</p> <p>2. Forms of Political Systems - Essential characteristics, Main</p>                                     |

2. Inter Party Relations-Impact of Coalition Politics on Federalism.

### **Unit-III**

1. Political Parties' Ideology, Programme and Manifesto- National: Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata party, Communist party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist) Janata Dal (Secular)
2. Regional: DMK, AIADMK, Akali Dal, National Conference, Telugu Desam, Assam Gana Parishad.

### **Unit-IV**

1. Party Alliances: Pre-Election and Post election alliances, Janata Front, National Front, Left Front, NDA, UPA,
2. Regional party Front

influences on these systems in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

### **Unit- II: Functioning of Political Institutions**

1. Features and composition of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Major differences and similarities in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia
2. Functioning of Political Institutions and Policy making in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

### **Unit – III: Socio-Economic Dimensions**

1. Social and Economic contexts of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and its impact on these societies; Foreign policies of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia
2. Major issues in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia; Threat of North Korea, China, Terrorism, Regime Change and Policy making in this direction

### **Unit – IV: Political Democracy**

1. Nature of politics, prominent leadership and civil societies in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

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|  | <p>2. Institutional response to political democracy, challenges and role of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in world politics</p> |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group B3: Farmers Movement in India</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I</b></p> <p>1. Farmers Movement in India -A Historical Perspective.</p> <p>2 Socio-Economic Profile of Karnataka Land System, and Holding, Caste Composition, Crops Pattern.</p> <p><b>Unit-II</b></p> <p>Evolution of Farmers Movement in Karnataka<br/>Impact of Industrialisation on Agriculture and Farmer Movement, North Canara Movement of 1930, Kagodu Satyagraha of 1951 Naragund Uprise and Nippani Agitation of 1980's.</p> <p><b>Unit-III</b></p> <p>1 Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha, Genesis, Organisation and Objectives.</p> <p>2 Leadership: Socio - Economic Background, Evaluation of their performance in and outside the Legislature, Attempts for Acquisition of Legitimacy:</p> <p><b>Unit-IV</b></p> <p>1. SEZ Special economic zone, genesis and growth</p> <p>2. Farmers response case study of Karnataka, Singur (West Bengal)</p> |   |



**Paper XXII (Optional) Group B4: American Government and Politics**

**Unit-I**

1. Colonization of North America; British Colonial Rule and Imperialist Policy; The Continental Congress; Declaration of Independence and American Revolution.
2. Governmental Machinery under the Articles of Confederation.
3. Failure of Articles of Confederation and Philadelphia Constitutional Convention; Principles of Federal Constitution of the United States of America; Constitutional Amendments.

**Unit-II**

1. Federalism; Federal Set up under the Constitution; Federal State Relations; Inter State Relations; Functioning of the Federation; Reform of Federation.
2. Civil Rights; Rights under Original Constitution; The Bill of Rights-the First Amendment Freedoms and other provisions; Rights under other Constitutional Amendments; Civil Rights Acts.

**Unit-III**

1. The Presidency: Election, Powers and Duties of the President; President's Cabinet; Impeachment; Succession to Presidency.
2. The Congress: Organization and the Powers of the two Houses of the Congress; Legislative Process; Congressional Committees; The Congress and the President.
3. The Federal Judicial System; Organization and

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Subordinate federal Courts; Judicial Review.

**Unit-IV**

1. The Political Parties and the Pressure Groups: Organization and Functioning of two Major Parties; Parties in Congress; Organization and Functioning of two Major Pressure Groups; Pressure Groups Techniques
2. Foreign Policy: Principles of American Foreign Policy; America's Role in the World Politics.

**Paper XXII (Optional) Group B5:  
Environmental Politics**

**Unit I**

1. Environment: Concepts and perceptions of developed and developing countries.
2. Environmental Degradation : causes and consequence

**Unit II**

1. Environment issues on International Agenda- From the Stockholm to Johannesburg.
2. International Environmental Politics: Issues and Challenges.

**Unit III**

1. Environmental Ethics and development conflict
2. Environmental preservation movements.

**Unit IV**

1. Environmental issues and Development tensions in Karnataka
2. Prospects of environment.

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| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group C1: New Public Management</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I-Introduction</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nature, Scope and Significance of Management in Administration</li> <li>2. Development as Science and Profession</li> <li>3. Tasks and Functions of Management</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-II-New Public Management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Genesis and Growth</li> <li>2. Principles and Characteristics: Egalitarianism, Hierarchy V/s Horizontal Administration</li> <li>3. Concept and Components: Governance</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-III-Administrative Behavior</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication and Control</li> <li>2. Morale and Motivation</li> <li>3. Leadership</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit-IV-Modern Management Techniques</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management Information System (MIS)</li> <li>2. Management by Objectives (MBO)</li> <li>3. The Effective organization</li> </ol> |  |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group C2: Contemporary Public Administration</b></p> <p><b>Unit-I Major Issues</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Politics Administration Dichotomy</li> <li>2. Generalist-Specialist Controversy</li> <li>3. Neutrality VS Commitment</li> </ol>  |  |

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| <p>Unit-II Civil Society and Public Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil Society and People’s Participation in Government</li> <li>2. Right to Information and Transperency</li> <li>3. Citizens Charter</li> </ol> <p>Unit-III Administrative Reforms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning, Proces and Obstacles</li> <li>2. Techniques of Administrative improvement, work study and work management</li> <li>3. Information Technology and Public Administration</li> </ol> <p>Unit-IV New Horizons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Science and Technology and Public Administration</li> <li>2. Bio-Politics and Public Administration</li> <li>3. Good Governance</li> </ol> |  |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group D1: Globalization and International Relations</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Relations</b></p> <p><b>Unit 1.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition and nature</li> <li>2. Features of globalization</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effects of Globalization</li> <li>2. Globalization and sovereignty of the state</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 3.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Globalization and global politics</li> <li>2. International political economy in an age of globalization</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p>  |  |

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Global civil society and the challenges of global Democracy</li> <li>2. Globalization and Non state Actors</li> </ol>   |  |
| <p><b>Paper XXII (Optional) Group D1: Globalization and International Relations</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Relations</b></p> <p><b>Unit 1.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Definition and nature</li> <li>4. Features of globalization</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Effects of Globalization</li> <li>4. Globalization and sovereignty of the state</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 3.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Globalization and global politics</li> <li>4. International political economy in an age of globalization</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Global civil society and the challenges of global Democracy</li> <li>4. Globalization and Non state Actors</li> </ol> |  |