RAICHUR UNIVERSITY
Krishna Tunga Campus, Manthralaya Road, Raichur, Karnataka

SYLLABUS

MA in Political Science(CBCS)
(From the Academic Year 2023-24 Onwards)

MA in Political Science (CBCS)Course Structure 2020-21 onwards

Semester	Paper code	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs/Week	Examination	Internal Assess	Total Marks	Credits	Examination
F I R S T	PS 1.1	Ancient Western Political Thought	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	PS 1.2	Ancient Indian Political Thought	4	70	30	100	4	3
	P.S 1.3	Administrative "Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	P.S 1.4	Theories of International Relations	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	PS 1.5	Human Rights: •International Dimensions	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 1.6. I	Constitutionalism in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS1.6.2	Local Self Government in India						
	PS 1.6 .3	Globalization and Politics						
		Mandatory Credits: **Communication Skill**	2	-	-	-	2	-
S E C O N D	PS 2.1	Medieval Western Political Thou	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension. Ambedkar & Gandhi	4	70	30	100	4	3
	P.S 2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and Avenues	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.4	Comparative Political Analysis	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	PS 2.5	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 2.6. I	Government and Politics in Karnataka	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2 6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration						
	PS 2.6.3	Media and Politics						
		Mandatory Credits: Computer Skill	2	-	-	-	2	-
T H I R D	PS 3.1	Modern Western Political Thought	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	PS 3.2	Modern Indian Political Thought	4	70	.30	100	4	3
	ps 3.3	Research Methodology	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.4	India's Foreign Policy	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	PS 3.5	Caste Politics in India	4	70	30	IOO	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 3.6.1	Development Administration	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.6.2	International Organizations						
	PS 3.6.3	Gandhian Political Thou ht						
	PS 3.7	Human Rights: Theory and Practice(**OE**)	2	40	10	50	2	2
F O U R	PS 4.1	Contemporary Political Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.2	Major Political Discourses in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.3	Contemporary International Polities	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.4	Political Concepts and Ideologies	4	70	.30	**100**	4	3

T	PS 4.5	Project Work	4	70	30	100	4	3
H	**Choose an one of the following**							
	PS 4.6. I	Social Movements in India						
	PS 4 6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.63	Governance and Public Policy in India						
	Mandatory Credits**: Personality Development**		2	-	-	-	2	-
	Total Credit for the course		104	1720	730	2450	104	

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE (CBCS)

Courses having focus on Employability/ Entrepreneurship/ Skill development

Course Code	Title of the Paper	Activities with direct bearing on Employability/ Entrepreneurship / Skill development
PS 1.3	Administrative Theories	Employability in •teaching Public Administration; Organization skills,
PS 1.4	Theories of International Relations	Employability in teaching profession; Geo political Analyst.
PS 1.5	Human Rights: International Dimensions	Employability and Entrepreneurship- student can start a NGO related to Human Rights protections.
PS 1.6.2	Local Self Government in India	Leadership skills in Local Politics; skills related to local governance.
PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar & Gandhi	In the social science domain, writing and reading skills are so important. It will help the students to become good writers and academicians in their respective domains.
PS 2.6.3	Media and Politics	Employment opportunities in public and private sectors such as Political Commentator; Political Scientist; Corporate Public Affairs Advisor; Media Advisor to the art /Chief Minister.
PS 3.3	Research Methodology	-Research skills will help the students to become research assistants, research associates, data collectors and public policy evaluators etc. These skills are so crucial for the enhancement of knowledge about society and politics. - Research skills will help the students to continue their journey as a research scholar.
PS	Project Work (MA)	Students will get experiential learning through this master's project. They are able to execute the research skills in this course.
4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India	Employability in pre-elections survey and post-election survey ; Political Analyst,
PS 4.6.3	Governance and Public Policy in India	It enhances employment opportunities for the students both in public and private sectors such as Legislative Coordinator; Public Opinion Analyst; Budget Analyst etc.

Political science is a branch of social sciences that studies the state, politics, and government. It deals extensively with the analysis of political systems, the theoretical and practical applications to politics, and the examination of political behavior. Political science is not a standalone field and it intersects many other branches like sociology, economics, history, anthropology, public policy among others.

Program Objectives:

1. Engagement in Politics, It is our goal that students are prepared for active citizenship and demonstrate an ongoing interest in national and global politics,

2. Critical Thinking and Writing Skills: Program graduates the students with the ability to think critically about political concepts and systems. It is our goal that Political Science students will demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge of politics by using the major analytic and theoretical frameworks in several subfields of political science.

3. Substantive Knowledge: Political Science students will demonstrate substantive knowledge of institutions, processes and values that shape politics within and among states, and the major theories, concepts, foundations, and methodologies used in the study of politics.

4. Employability: Program wants to accommodate more Political Science graduates in different sectors like politics, media and education etc.

Program Outcomes:

POI: Political Efficacy and Active Citizenship: Students will demonstrate a sense of political agency and be able to identify the specify ways in which an individual can participate meaningfully in politics.

P02: Academic Excellence: Academic excellence through effective delivery of course contents .Enhancing the horizon of knowledge to enable the learners to carry out qualitative research and pursue academic or professional careers.

P03; Knowledge Enhancement: Students will be able to identify the structures and operations of the Political System in India and Global Scenario. They are able to define and apply concepts and theories in political science. Acquire specialized knowledge and understanding of politics, government and/or public policy through a coherent program of study.

P04: Employment Avenues: It enhances employment opportunities for the students both in public and private sectors such as State Legislator; Political Commentator, Political Scientist; Legislative Coordinator: Corporate Public Affairs Advisor; Legislative Analyst; Public Opinion Analyst; Budget Analyst, Personal secretary to the Ministers.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

PSOI: Understanding the nature and developments in national and international politics.

PS02: Understand the processes and dynamics of Indian government and politics. It also familiarize with the vital contemporary emerging issues of centre-state relation, political parties, emergence of new leadership at different levels, demand for autonomy movement, ethnic conflicts etc.

PS03: Understand the contribution of the main traditions of western and Indian political thinkers to the existing political thought.

Paper-1.1 (Compulsory): Ancient Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the ancient political philosophy.
2. To know and assess the transformation in the nature of political thinking.
3. To assess how the philosophers reflect on the concepts like State, Law, Kingship (Philosopher), Slavery, Power and Justice etc...

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Reflect on the nature and features of Ancient Western Political Thought.

CO2: Understand the political ideas of ancient Greek political philosophers mainly Plato and Aristotle.

CO3: Know the origin and growth of political thinking in Ancient Rome.

CO4: Analyze the contributions of Romans to the legal system.

Unit – I: Introduction
1. Political Thought: Meaning and its Tradition
2. Characteristics of Western Political Thought
3. Pre-Platonic Thought: Sophists; Socrates

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought
1. Plato: Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State.
2. Aristotle: State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.
3. Post-Aristotelian Thought: Epicureans, Stoics

Unit - III: Roman Political Thought
1. Important Characteristics
2. Polybius – a. Cyclic Theory of Government
       b. Mixed Form of Government
3. Cicero - a. Natural Law
       b. Forms of Government

Unit – IV: The Roman Legal System
1. Its Development: *Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile*
2. Roman Law vs Modern Law: An Assessment

References

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13. Sharma, S. K.&Sharma, Urmila. (2003). *"Western Political Thought: From Plato to Burke"*. Atlantic.
14. Wayper, C. L. (1965). *"Political Thought"*. English Universities Press.

Paper- 1.2 (Compulsory): Ancient Indian Political Thought

Course Objectives:
1. To understand Social and political philosophy of ancient India.
2. To assess the modern notion about social and political arrangements of India.
3. To understand and analyze the process of decolonization of social sciences.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:
CO1: Reflect on the native concepts like Dharma, Rajadharma, Nyaya, Viveka etc.
CO2: Understand the role of texts and stories in Indian context by reflecting our own experience.
CO3: Revisit our own socio-political structures by revisiting Manu, Kautilya and Shukra.
CO4: Identify how Indian society and polity was misrepresented by the European and most of the modern Indian Scholars.

Unit-I: **Introduction**
1. Need for the study of Ancient Indian Polity
2. Sources and Limitations for the Study: Text& Non text
3. Approaches for the Study:Orientalists; Nationalists; Marxian and Gandhian

Unit-II: **Vedic Tradition**
1. Socio-political Ideas: concept of Varna;*Gopati* to *Bhupati*
2. Political Institutions: *Sabha, Samiti, Vidhatha*
3. Concept of *Ganasangas*

Unit-III: ***Purana and Itihasa*Tradition**
1. *Ramayana*: Feminist, Subaltern & Racial Notion
2. Mahabharata: Dharma andRajadharma (Special reference toBhagavadgeeta&Shantiparva)
3. Role of Stories in Indian Tradition.

Unit-IV: ***Dharmashastra-Arthashastra* Tradition**
1. Idea of Dharma
2. Manu- Social Order, Varna Dharma and Ashrama Dharma
3. Kautilya- Saptanga, Mandala &Shadgunya Siddhanta

References

1. Altekar, S. A. (1958). *"State and Government in Ancient India"*. MotilalBanarasidas.
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Paper- 1.3 (Compulsory): Administrative Theories

Course Objectives:
1. To understand the theory, structure, functioning, rules and processes of administration in general.
2. To know the basic principles and concepts of administration and organization.
3. To get more theoretical knowledge about administration, organization.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:

CO1: Understand the nature and importance of public administration.
CO2: Know the important thinkers and theories of administration.
CO3: Assess the institutional and administrative structures.
CO4: Know the organizational principles and qualities of a leader.

Unit-I: Introduction
1. Meaning, Nature, Scope
2. Evolution and Significance of Administrative Theory
3. Comparative Public Administration

Unit-II: Theories and Thinkers of Administration
1. Scientific Management : Frederick Taylor,
2. Classical: Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urvick.
3. Human Relations: Elton Mayo and Others

Unit-III: Modern Approaches
1. System Approach
2. Decision Making
3. Ecological Approach

Unit-IV: Organization and Management
1. Principles of Organization: Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control
2. New Public Management: Aspects and Issues
3. Theories of Leadership and Motivation

References

1. Basu, Rumki. (2000). *"Public Administration: Concepts and Theories"*. Sterling Publication.
2. Bhattacharya,Mohit. (1999). *"Public Administration"*. Calcutta World Press.
3. Drucker, P.F. (1954). *"The Practice of Management"*. NY: Harper.
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15. Sharma, P.D. (2000). *"Management thought and Thinkers"*. Research Publications.
16. Singh,Hoshiyar and Others. (1999). *"Administrative Theory"*. Allahabad Kitab Mahal.

Paper -1.4 (Compulsory): Theories of International Relations

Course Objectives:
1. To understand the operation of international politics.
2. To evaluate the international policies adopted by different countries.
3. To give the theoretical framework for analyzing the world politics of today.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:

CO1: Explain the transformation from the emergence of Nation-states to Neo-colonial condition.

CO2: Understand different perspectives on world politics by elaborating various approaches like Idealism, Realism, Marxism and Feminism.

CO3: Reflect various concepts and theories of international politics.

CO4: Identify how a nation will become powerful.

Unit-I: **Introduction**
1. Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Westphalia Treaty and Emergence of Nation-states
3. Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline

Unit-II: **Approaches**
1. Traditional Approach vs. Scientific Approach
2. Idealist, Realist, Neo-realist; Structuralist& Post-Structuralist
3. Marxist, Neo-Marxist and Feminist

Unit-III: **Theories**
1. Systems Theory
2. Decision Making Theory
3. Game Theory

Unit-IV: **Major Issues**
1. National Power and National Interest: Changing Trends
2. Balance of Power: Meaning, Techniques and Relevance
3. Neo-Colonialism: Meaning and Mechanisms

References

1. Bajpai, Kanti&Mallavarapu, Siddharth. ed. (2004). *"International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home"*, Orient Longman.
2. Bajpai, Kanti&Mallavarapu, Siddharth. ed. (2004). *"International Relations in India: Theorizing the Region and Nation"*. Orient Longman.
3. Balachandran, M. K. & Varghese, Rose. ed. (1999). *"Introduction toInternational Humanitarian Law"*. International Committee of the Red Cross Regional Delegation.
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Paper-1.5 (Compulsory): Human Rights: An International Dimensions

Course Objectives:
1. To get more understanding of the concept of Human Rights.
2. To know about present status of Human Rights in Global context.
3. To reflect on the challenges in the process of Human Rights protection in India.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning and evolution of Human Rights.
CO2: Understand the international concern towards human life and human values.
CO3: know the dimensions and challenges of Human Rights in the Global context as well India.
CO4: Know the measures taken by Indian Govt. and State Govt. to protect human rights.

Unit-I: Concept of Human rights
1. Human Rights: Meaning,Characteristicsand Importance
2. Evolution and conceptualisation of Human Rights
3. Classifications ; Generations of Human Rights

Unit-II: Human Rights: International Concerns
1. Violations of Human Rights
2. UN and Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Covenants and Conventions of Human Rights

Unit-III: Human Rights: Perspectives
1. Important Theories: Liberal; Idealist; Social Welfare
2. Major debate: Social - Gender Justice and Human rights
3. Universality of Human Rights: Cultural Difference

Unit-IV: Human Rights in India
1. Indian Constitution and Human Rights
2. Safeguards of Human Rights in India: NHRC & SHRC
3. National integration and Rights of Refugees

References
1. Baxi, Upendra ed. (1987). *"The Right to be Human"*. Lancer.
2. Coicaud, J. M. & Doyle, M. W. et al. (2004). *"The Globalization of Human Rights"*. Tokyo.
3. Darren, Byrne. (2003). *"Human Rights"*. Pearson.
4. David, Beetham. ed. (1995). *"Politics and Human Rights"*. BasilBlackwell.
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Paper- 1.6.1 (Optional): Constitutionalism in India

Course Objectives:
1. To provide more clarity about the making of Constitution in India.
2. To know about the central government and state governments and the different functionaries functioning at central and state levels.
3. To know more about debates and developments in the Federal structure of India.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:

CO1: Know the historical background of constitution formation in India.
CO2: Analyze the major issues and debates around Indian constitution.
CO3: Know the structural and functional aspects of judicial system.
CO4: Examine the challenges of decentralization and recent developments.

Unit-I: **Making of the Constitution**
1. Colonial Heritage
2. Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological debates
3. Philosophy of the Constitution

Unit-II: **Major Issues in the constitution**
1. Debates on the Basic Structure
2. Major Constitutional amendments
3. Parliament vs. Judiciary

Unit-III: **Constitution and Judiciary**
1. Structure and Jurisdiction of the High Court and Supreme Court
2. Judicial Review and Judicial Activism
3. Public Interest Litigation: Schedule IX

Unit-IV: **Federalism in India**
1. Distinct Federalism: Strong Centre
2. Challenges: Demand for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements
3. Abrogation of article 370 and GST

References

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2. Austin, Granville. (1999). *"The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of A Nation"*. Oxford India Paperback.
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Paper-1.6.2 (Optional): Local Government in India

Course Objectives:
1. To give fundamental clarity about the role of decentralization in rural and urban development in India.
2. To provide conceptual understanding about skills in planning, formulation, monitoring and evaluation in rural developments programs.
3. To provide constitutional provisions for local governance.

Course Outcomes:
Students are able to:

CO1: Understand the evolution of Local Governments in India.
CO2: Explain the process of implementation of Local Panchayats in India.
CO3: Know the constitutional provisions for Local Governance.
CO4: Examine the nature of rural politics and the reservation system.

Unit-I: **Evolution of Local Governments**
1. Evolution in India: Ancient to Modern
2. Gandhi's Gram Swaraj : Ideas and Actions
3. Theories of Decentralization: Delegation; Devolution and De-concentration

Unit-II: **Recommendations of Various Committees**
1. Central Committees : Recommendations
2. State Committees : Recommendations
3. Success and Failures of Implementation of Recommendations: An Assessment

Unit-III: **Constitutional Amendments and its Effects**
1. The Constitution (73rd and 74thAmendment) Act, 1992
2. Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act of 1993
3. Electoral Politics at the Rural Level: Role of Caste; Political Parties

Unit-IV: **Decentralization and Development**
1. Politicization of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Development
2. Debate over bureaucratic dominance vs Elected Leadership
3. Reservation in Rural Politics (Gender and Weaker Sections)

References

1. Bhattacharya, Mohit& Dutta, Prabhat. (1991). *"Governing Rural India"*. Uppal.
2. Buddhadeb, Ghosh & Kumar, Girish. (2006). *"State Politics and Panchayats in India"*. Manohar.
3. Government of India, 1957. *Report of the Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Services*, 3 vols. New Delhi, Planning Commission.
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Paper-1.6.3 (Optional): Globalization and Politics

Course Objectives:

1. To get conceptual clarity as well practical implications of Globalization.
2. To understand the overview of contemporary challenges and issues in the process of Globalization.
3. To know the transformation in the political economy of the countries like India.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Know the basic intellectual tools for understanding the notion and process of Globalization.
CO2: Provide the comprehensive overview of the concept Globalization.
CO3: Analyze the response from the third world countries to the process of Globalization.
CO4: Examine the impact on science, culture, politics and other domains of different countries. And they are able to aware of the emerging issues in the course of Globalization.

Unit 1:   **Introduction**
1. Globalization: Concept, Nature, Scope, Significance
2. Dimensions of Globalization
3. Globalization and Nation State

Unit 2:   **Globalization: Discourses**
1. History of Globalization
2. Washington consensus and Governance Issues
3. Globalization and International Capital

Unit 3:   **Resistance to Globalization**
1. Critique of Globalization; Alternatives to Globalization.
2. Globalization and Changing Trends of Development :MDG-2030
3. Globalization and Third World Countries

Unit 4:   **Globalization and India**
1. Impact on Economy, Science and Technology,
2. Impact on Culture and Social movements
3. Status of Social Sciences in the era of globalization

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