

# RAICHUR UNIVERSITY

Krishna Tunga Campus, Manthralaya Road, Raichur, Karnataka

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## SYLLABUS

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

**RAICHUR UNIVERSITY RAICHUR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN Political Science**  
**COURSE OUTLINE AND SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF Science (M.A) IN Political Science FOR ALL SEMESTERS**  
**UNDER CBCS AND CAGP FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-24 ONWARDS**

Semester	Paper code	Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs/Week	Marks			Credits	Examination	
				Examination	Internal Assess	Total Marks			
<b>F I R S T</b>	PS 1.1	Ancient Western Political Thought		80		100	4	3	
		PS 1.2 Ancient Indian Political Thought		80		100	4	3	
	P.S 1.3	Administrative Theories		80		100	4	3	
	P.S 1.4	Theories of International Relations		80		100	4	3	
	PS 1.5	Human Rights: •International Dimensions							
	<b>Choose any one of the following</b>								
	PS 1.6. 1	Constitutionalism in India							
	PS1.6.2	Local Self Government in India			20	100	4	3	
	PS 1.6 .3	Globalization and Politics							
	Mandatory Credits: <b>Communication Skill</b>			2	-	-	-	2	-
<b>S E C O N D</b>	PS 2. 1	Medieval Western Political Thought		80		100	4	3	
	PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension. Ambedkar & Gandhi		80		100	4	3	
	P.S 2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and Avenues		80		100	4	3	
	PS 2.4	Comparative Political Analysis		80		100	4	3	
	<b>Choose any one of the following</b>								
	PS 2.5.1	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice		80	20	100	4	3	
	PS 2.5. 2	Government and Politics in Karnataka							
	PS 2 5.3	Dynamics of Indian Administration							
	<b>Open Elective paper</b>								
	PS 2.6.1	Media and Politics (OE)		40	10	50	2	2	
Mandatory Credits: <b>Computer Skill</b>				-	-	-	2	-	
<b>T H I R D</b>	PS 3. 1	Modern Western Political Thought		80		100	4	3	
	PS 3.2	Modern Indian Political Thought		80		100	4	3	
	PS 3.3	Research Methodology		80		100	4	3	
	PS 3.4	India's Foreign Policy		80		100	4	3	
	<b>Choose any one of the following</b>								
	PS 3.5.1	Caste Politics in India							

	PS 3.5.2	Development Administration		80	20	100		
	PS 3.5.3	International Organizations						
	<b>Choose any one of the following (Open Elective paper)</b>							
	PS 3.6.1	Gandhian Political Thought						
	PS 3.6.2	Human Rights: Theory and Practice (OE)		40	10	50	2	2
	<b>Mandatory Credits: Computer Skill</b>			-	-	-	2	-
<b>F O U R</b>	PS 4.1	Contemporary Political Theories				100	4	3
	PS 4.2	Major Political Discourses in India				100	4	3
	PS 4.3	Contemporary International Polities				100	4	3
	PS 4.4	Political Concepts and Ideologies				100	4	3

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; Geopolitical Analysis.
PS 1.5	Human Rights: International Dimensions	Employability and Entrepreneurship- student can start a NGO related to Human Rights protections.
1.62	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; Comorate Public Affairs Advisor; Media Advisor to the art /ChiefMinister.
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 Analysis,
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 identity 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 polities.

**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 t 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-2.1 (Compulsory):

Course Objectives.

### Medieval Western Political Thought

1. To understand the nature of western political philosophy of Dark Age.
2. To reflect on the impact of-medieval political ideas on contemporary world.
3. To engage with western political philosophies in terms of what it means to us and how it includes our way of life.

#### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to.

**CO1:** Understand the growth of religion and its Influence on politics during Roman Empire.

**C02:** Investigate the socio-political structures and values of European society and culture.

**C03:** Analyze the relationship between Church and State in the dark ages .C04: Assess the transformation in the nature of political thinking.

#### Unit-I: Western Culture and Religion

1. Origin and Growth of Christianity as a Religion
2. Concept of Semetic Religion and Dharma
3. Decline of Roman Empire: causes and Issues

#### Unit- II: Theological Influences on Politics

1. Church Dominance- St. Augustine (De Civitate Dei)
2. Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance
3. 'Dark Age' of Europe: Christian Hegemony

#### Unit- III: Church vs State Controversy

1. Arguments in favor of Papacy: St. Thomas Aquinas, John of Salisbury
2. Arguments in Favor of State: Marsiglio of Padua, Dante Alighieri
- 3, Conciliar Movement: Meaning, aims, objectives and significance

#### Unit – IV: Transitory Period & Political Theory of Reformation.

1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality & Religion
2. Martin Luther: Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist.
- 3, Reformation and Emergence of Nation State

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14. Rowe, Christopher & Malcolm, Schofield. ed. (2000), "The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Political Thought", Cambridge University Press,
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19. Korab-Karpowicz, W. Julian. (2015). "On the History of Political Philosophy: Great Political Thinkers from Thucydides to Locke Routledge.
20. Ryan, Alan. (2012), "On Politics, a new history of political philosophy (2 vols), Herodotus to the present". OUP.
21. Orentlicher, David. (1978). "The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 vols). Press.

### **Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar and Gandhi**

(With Special Reference to Ambedkar's "What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables?" and Gandhi's Hind Swaraj)

#### **Course Objectives:**

- 1, To train the students to get the skills and techniques of reading and writing.
2. To reflect on the ideas of Ambedkar on 'Congress and Gandhi'.
- 3, Understanding Gandhi's Hind Swaraj to know more about Indian Society and Western Civilization.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to.

**CO1:** Get the skills to read the text objectively and understand the text systematically. **CO2:** Understand the discourse, between Gandhi and Ambedkar during Independence.

**CO3:** Analyze the context and content of Gandhi's famous work "Hind Swaraj".

**CO4:** Examine the dark shade of modernity,

#### **Unit-I: Introduction to Ambedkar's Text**

1. Content and Historical Background
- 2, Ambedkar on Calcutta Resolution-1917
3. Ambedkar on Bardoli Programme-1922

**Unit-II: Ambedkar on 'Swaraj' of Congress and 'Gandhism'**

1. Critique of National Movement
2. Poona Pact
3. Critique of 'Gandhism'

**Unit-III Gandhi's Hind Swaraj**

1. Content and Historical Background
2. Congress role in 'Swaraj'
3. Gandhi's critique on English Parliament

**Unit-IV Gandhi on Modernity and 'Swaraj'**

1. Gandhi's critique on Modern Civilization
2. Idea of 'Swaraj' and Satyagraha
3. Relevance of Hind Swaraj

**Close Reading Texts:**

1. Ambedkar, B.R (1946), "What Congress and Gandhi have Done to the Untouchables". SamyakPrakashan.
2. <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume 09.pdf>,
3. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ಬಿ.ಆರ್. (2015). "ಡಾ. ಬಾಬಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬರಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಣಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ-09". ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ.
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11. Roy. Ratnashray. (2006). "Gandhi and Ambedkar: A Study in Contrast", Shipra Publications
12. Singh, Nagendra Kri (2000). "Ambedkar on Religion Anmol Publications.
13. Singh, Ramjee. (1983). "Relevance of Gandhian Thought". Classical Pub Co.



## 2.3 Social Science: Challenges and Avenues

1. To get more knowledge on science, religion, culture and politics,
2. To reflect on the issues such as political interventions in higher education and research,
3. To engage in a new kind of theoretical exercises that lead to critical thinking, logical reasoning.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Understand the transformation of human thinking during Renaissance and Enlightenment.

CO2: Compare the nature of natural science and social science.

CO3: Reflect on the possibilities of decolonizing social sciences and humanities. CO4: Address the problems and challenges of Indian social science.

Unit-I: Introduction I, Meaning and Growth : Enlightenment Vision and Idea of Human Happiness

2. Hermeneutics- An Art of Interpretation

3. Concept of University : Its changing nature

Unit-II: Science on Society

I. Social Science vs. Natural Science

2. Social Problems and Social Theory

3. Nature of Social Sciences in India

Unit-III Process of Decolonization

1. Process of Decolonization: Efforts and Evaluation

2. Creative Literature and Social Representation

3. Stereotypes and Scientific Knowledge

Unit-IV Challenges and Avenues

I. Secularization of Christian Ideas as Political Ideas

2. Social Theories and Political Ideologies

3. Social Science: Cultural Specificity/Cultural Difference

### References

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3. Edward Said. 1978, *Orientalism*. Pantheon Books. New York.
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8. Perry, John and Erna Perry. Contemporary Society: An Introduction to Social Science ( 12th Edition, 2008), college textbook

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16. Segre, Michael (2015). Higher Education and the Growth of Knowledge: A Historical Outline of Aims and Tensions. New York: Routledge.
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18. Popper, Karl (1972). Conjectures and Refutations, 4th ed. London: Routledge Kegan Paul. pp. 123-125
19. Subhadra Tharot, Samar Verma (ed). 2017. Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and

## 2.4 Comparative Politics

1. Understanding the significance of comparative politics and various approaches in contemporary study of comparing different political system.
2. Knowing democratic functionalities better and understanding the importance of constitutionalism and political communication,
3. To know more about party system and political parties in India

### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1: Understand the importance of comparative politics.

CO2: Examine the diverse political regimes.

CO3• Reflect on the nature and forms of constitutionalism,

CO4: Know more about political parties, pressure groups and electoral system.

### Unit-I: Approaches of Comparative Politics

1. Meaning, Nature and Significance of Comparative Politics
2. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Behavioral, System, Structural- Functional, Marxist Approach

- Unit-II: Political Regimes
1. Democratic: Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory
  2. Non-Democratic: Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic Authoritarianism, Military Dictatorship, Totalitarianism and Fascist.
- Unit-III: Constitutionalism and Political Communication
1. Nature and Forms of Constitutionalism
  2. Crisis of Constitutionalism
  3. Political Communication: Structural Perspectives; Dynamics; Impact
- Unit-IV: Political Processes
1. Political Parties: Classification and Functions
  2. Elections and Importance of Elections and Electoral Behavior
  3. Interest Groups and Pressure Groups: Nature, Types, Functions

#### References

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2. Charlesworth, J. C. (1967).ed. "Contemporary Political Analysis Free Press.
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  13. Roth, D & Frank, Wilson. L. (1980). "The Comparative study of Politics Prentice Hall.

## 2,5 Political Sociology: Theory and Practice

- 1, Understanding the relationship between Politics and Society.
2. To know the significance of political socialization in framing political culture in India and elsewhere.
3. Understanding the fundamental concepts like Power, Legitimacy, Authority and Obligation etc for better knowledge of the discipline.

Course outcomes:

Students are able to•

COI• Understand the importance of comparative politics.

C02: Understand how society shapes politics and politics bring changes in the society .C03: Reflect on the concepts like political socialization, political culture and etc. C04: Know more about political participation and political development.

Unit-I: Political Sociology

1. Meaning and Scope
2. Evolution of Political Sociology as a Discipline
3. Significance of Political Sociology in contemporary world

Unit-II: Power, Legitimacy and Authority

1. Meaning and Sources of Power and Legitimacy
2. Elite Theow: Pareto, Mitchells and C.W Mills
3. Political Obligation: Sources and Issues

Unit-III: Political Culture and Political Socialization

1. Political Socialization : Meaning, Types and Agents
- 2, Political Culture : Meamng and Types
3. Changing context of Political Culture and Political Process

Unit-IV: Political Participation and Political Development 1, Political Participlltion: Influential Factors; Modes of Participation and Apathy 2, Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome 3. Political Development and Political Decay

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- 7, Domhoff, G. William, (1967). " Who Rules America?" Prentice-Hali.
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- 18, Skocpol, Theda, (1979). "States and Social Revolutions: a comparative analysis of France, Russia, and China Cambridge University Press,
19. Young, C),R. (1968), "System of Political Science". Prentice Hall.

### Paper-2.5.2 (Optional): Government and Politics in Karnataka

#### Course Objectives:

1. Understanding the political transformation from princely State of Mysore to present Karnataka State.
2. Aims to know the social bases and the major issues of state politics in India.
- 3, To reflect on the success and failure of social movements such as Peasant movement, Dalit Movement, Environmental Movement•etc,

#### Course outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Understand the social and political conditions of Mysore under colonialism.

CO2: Know the social bases of Karnataka Politics.

CO3 Analyze the issues related to regionalism, water, language, border etc in a systematic way.

#### Unit-I: Making of Karnataka

1. Politics during Princely state of Mysore
2. Formation of Karnataka- Reorganization of State
3. Integration Phase: Unification Movement

#### Unit-II: Socio-Economic•Bases of State Politics

- I. Caste, Religion', Language and Region
2. Dynamics of Karnataka Politics: Dominant Backward Castes and Caste, AHINDA
3. Coalition Politics in Karnataka

#### Unit-III: Emerging Issues in Karnataka

1. Regionalism, Sub-regionalism; Demand for separate State
2. Inter State Disputes: Water and Border
- 3, Language and Politics

#### Unit-IV: People's Movement in Karnataka

C04: Evaluate the important social movements of post independence India.

1. Peasant movement
2. Dalit Movement
3. Environmental Movement

### References

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15. Shastri, Sandeep. (2009). "Electoral Politics in India: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond".

## Paper-2.5.3 (Optional): Dynamics of Indian Administration

### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the evaluation of Indian administration with changing role of bureaucracy.
2. To reflect on the crisis of governability and the role of Lokpal and Lokayukta in making administration transparent.
3. Understanding the civil society, public accountability and responsibility and other societal agents.

### Course outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1: Explain the historical evolution of Indian Administration.

CO2: Analyze the challenges before Indian Administration.

CO3: Know the role of civil society in governance.

CO4: Understand the importance of ICT for better governance.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Evolution of Indian Administration
2. Continuity and change in Indian Administration
3. Role of Bureaucracy

Unit-II: Challenges before Administration

1. Crisis of Governability; Coalition and Issues of Stability
2. Corruption vs. Ethical Values
3. Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta

Unit-III: Governance and Civil Society

1. Public Accountability and Responsibility
2. Openness and Transparency
3. Non-Government Organizations (NGO's)

Unit-IV: E- Governance

1. Information Technology and Administration
2. Impact of Globalization on administration
3. E-Governance: Ijhoomi; Sakala,

### References

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#### Paper-2.6.1 (Optional): Media and Politics

##### Course objectives:

1. To provide more skills and methods to evaluate the political processes.
2. To understand how media shapes the political culture of the country.
3. To give overall picture about the media and polity in India.

##### Course outcomes:

Student sure able to,

- CO1: Explain the political transformation taken place in India.  
 CO2: Get the idea of diverse communication modes in a democratic setup.  
 CO3: Know the role of media in influencing public opinion. CO4: Analyze the contemporary politics objectively.

##### Unit-I: Understanding Politics

1. Meaning and Nature of Politics
2. Political Transformation in India: Role of Media
3. Role of Media in Formation of Public Opinion and Setting Political Agenda

##### Unit-II: Media, Politics and Democracy

1. Nature of Media- Folk Media, Print Media, New Media
2. Media as fourth Pillar of Democracy
- 3, Election Campaigns, Media Favoritism, Pre poll and Exit Poll



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