

# 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)

# MA in Political Science CBCS Course Structure 2020-21 onwards

Semester		Title of the Paper	Instruction Hrs/Week	Marks				Examination
FIRST	PS 1.1	Ancient Western Political Thought		70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.2	Ancient Indian Political Thought			30	100	4	3
	PS 1.3	Administrative Theories	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.4	Theories of International Relations	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 1.5	Human Rights: International Dimensions		70	30	100	41	3
	Choose one of the following							
	PS 1.6.1	Constitutionalism in India		70		100	4	3
	PS 1.6.2	Local Self Government in India						
	PS 1.6.3	Globalization and Politics						
	Mandatory Credits: Communication Skill		2				2	
SECOND	PS 2.1	Medieval Western Political Thought		70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.2	Reading Comprehension. Ambedkar & Gandhi	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and Avenues	4	70	30	100	4	3
	PS 2.4	Comparative Political Analysis			30	100	4	3
	PS 2.5	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 2.6.1	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	
THIRD	PS 3.1	Modern Western Political Thought		70	30	100	4	3
	PS 3.2	Modern Indian Political Thought		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	100	4	3
	PS 3.5	Caste Politics in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose any one of the following							
	PS 3.6.1	Development Administration				100	4	3
	PS 3.6.2	International Organizations						
	PS 3.6.3	Gandhian Political Thought						
	PS 3.7	Human Rights: Theory and Practice (OE)		40	10	50	2	2
FOURTH	PS 4.1	Contemporary Political Theories	4	70		100	4	3
	PS 4.2	Major Political Discourses in India		70	30	100	4	3
	PS 4.3	Contemporary International Politics		70	30	100	4	3
		Political Concepts and Ideologies	4	70	30	100	4	3

T H	ps 4.5	Pro ect Work	4	70	30	100	4	3
	Choose an one of the followin							
	ps 4.6. I	Social Movements in India	4	70	30	100	4	3
	ps 4 6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India						
	PS 4.63	Govemance and Public Polic in India						
	Mandator Credits: Personnlitv Develo ment						2	
	Total Credit for thc course		104	1720	730	2450	104	

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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 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 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.

## IV SEMESTER

Paper	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
<b>Compulsory Papers</b>						
	Contemporary Political Theories	30	70	100	4	4
4.2	Major Political in India	30	70	100	4	4
4.3	Contemporary International Politics	30	70	100	4	4
4.4	Political Concepts and Ideologies	30	70	100	4	4
4.5	Project Work* ( *One topic to be chosen from the syllabus in any one of the paper prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science. Study Tour/Field Visit is incorporated as a compulsory component in the project work	30	70	100	4	4
<b>Optional Papers (one to be chosen)</b>						
4.6.1	Social Movements in India	30	70	100	4	4
4.6.2	Elections and Electoral Process in India					
4.6.3	Governance and Public Policy in India					
Total for Fourth Semester		180	420	600	24	24

### Paper-4.1 (Compulsory): Contemporary Political Theories

#### Course Objectives:

1. To Introduce the main theorists and issues in contemporary political theory today.
2. To enable students to comprehend the different arguments about contemporary political theories.
3. To develop analytical skills, the ability to think critically, to construct logical arguments and to formulate reasoned conclusions about contemporary issues of world,

#### Course Outcomes!

Students are able to.

CO1: Understand the nature and debates with related to theories politics, CO2'

Grasp the major discourses in contemporary political theories.

CO3: Know the post-colonial thinking and its limitations.

CO4: Reflect on the present issues in the light of these theories,

#### Unit-I: Introduction

1. Political Theory: Meaning and Importance
2. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory
3. Interdisciplinary nature of Political theory

## Unit-II: Feminism and Neo Liberalism

1. Meaning and •Types of Feminism: Liberal, Marxist, Radical and Black Feminism . . . .
2. Feminism in India: Truths and Myths; #MeToo,
3. Origin and Nature of Liberalism; Neo Liberal Thought- Milton Friedman & Robert Nozick

## Unit-III: Post-Colonialism

1. Colonial Discourse: White Man's Burden Theory, Civilizing Mission
2. Post-colonial Thinking: Edward Said and Ronald Inden
3. Characteristics and Limitations of Post-colonialism

## Unit-IV Post- Modernism and Multiculturalism

1. Postmodernism : Enlightenment Vision; Modernism and Postmodern critics
2. Multiculturalism : Justifications and Dimensions (Bikhu Parekh, Kymlicka, Taylor)
3. Multiculturalism in Asian Context

### References 1, Adams Ian, 1993, Political

Ideologies Today, Manchester, Manchester University Press

2. Avineris and D. E. Shali A., Communitarianism and Individualism, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1992

3, Goodin Robert and Philip Petit (eds.), 1993, A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy, London, Blackwell

4. Graham Gordon, 1986, Politics in its Place- A Study of Six Ideologies, Oxford University Press.

5, Heywood Andrew, 1992, Political Ideologies, London, Macmillan

6. Macridis Roy C, 1985, Contemporary Political Ideologies, Boston, Little Brown and Co.

7, Vincent Andrew, 1992, Modern Political Ideologies, London, Blackwell

8. Blakely Georgina & Valerie Bryson (eds.), 2002, Contemporary Political Concepts, London, Pluto Press

9. Goodwin Barbara, Using Political Ideas, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons. 2004

10. Hampton Jean, Political Philosophy, New Delhi, OUP 1998 11. Edward Said. Orientalism. Pantheon Books. New York, 1978.

12. Leela Gandhi. Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction. Allen and Unwin. 1998.

13. David Held (Ed.), Political Theory Today, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991 .





## Paper -4.2

### (Compulsory): Major Political Discourses in India

#### Course Objectives:

1. To analyze the nature of major political discourses in India.
2. To enable students to understand various ideologies and the limitations of those ideologies.
3. To grasp complexities and contradictions in the political life of the people in India.

#### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to.

COI Address the major debates from colonialism to contemporary secularism.

C02. Examine the nature of colonial hegemony and the response from the nationalist thinkers. co. Know the origin of the concept secularism and its implementation in India. C04 Reflect on the problems and challenges of Indian secularism.

#### Unit-I: Colonial Discourse

1. Colonialism and Imperialism: meaning and nature
2. Colonial Interpretation and Response : Orientalists and Nationalists
3. Colonial Hegemony -Early Responses: Rajaram Mohan Roy; Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda

#### Unit-II: Nationalist Discourse

1. Nationalist Thought: Tagore; Gandhi and Savarkar
2. Debates around Partition: Two Nation Theory
3. Idea of Fundamentalism and Communalism

#### Unit-III. Secularism in India

1. Secularism: Meaning and Development in India; pseudo Secularism and Soft Hindutva
2. Secularism: Western and Eastern Notion; Constituent Assembly Debates  
Major Trends: Shahbanu Case; Ayodhya Dispute; Uniform Civil Code, Debates on Conversion; CAA and NRC

#### Unit-IV: Secular Discourse

1. Major debates: T. N. Madan; Rajeev Bhargava; Partha Chatterjee
2. Liberal Toleration and Secularism: Ashish Nandy; S. N Balagangadhara
3. Indian Secularism: Problems and Challenges

#### References

1. Nehru, Jawaharlal. 1946. The Discovery of India, New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Oxford University Press, 1988.
2. Shabnum Thejani, Indian Secularism: A Social and Intellectual History, 1890-1950, Published by Permanent Black.
4. Ronojoy Sen, Articles of Faith. Religion, Secularism, and the Indian Supreme Court, Oxford University Press, 2010.
5. Bhargava, Rajeev, ed. 1998. Secularism and Its Critics, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Balagangadhara, S. N. 1994. "The Heathen in His Blindness: Asia, the West & the Dynamic of Religion" New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
7. Balagangadhara, S.N., and Jakob De Roover. 2007, "The Secular State and "Religious Conflict: Liberal neutrality and the Indian Case of Pluralism". The Journal of Political Philosophy 15, no. 1: 67-92,
8. Chandra, Bipan. 1994. Ideology and Politics in Modern India. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.
9. Chatterjee, Partha. 1998. "Secularism and Tolerance." In: Secularism and Its Critics, ed. Rajeev Bhargava. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 345-379.
10. Gandhi, Mohandas K, 1942. To the Hindus and Muslims, ed. Anand Hingorani. Karachi. Hingorani.
11. Gelders, Raf; S. N. Balagangadhara (2011). "Rethinking Orientalism: Colonialism and the Study of Indian traditions" History of Religions. 51 (2): 101—128.
- 12 M.M. Sankhdher. ed., 1992. Secularism in India: Dilemmas and Challenges, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
13. Edward Said, Orientalism, Pantheon Books. New York. 1978
- 14 T. N. Madan, "Secularism in Its Place," The Journal of Asian Studies, 46, no. 4(1987), 747-59.

## Paper -4.3

15. Veena Das, Dipankar Gupta and Patricia. eds. 1999. Tradition, Pluralism and Identity, New Delhi: Uberoi.
16. Vasudha Dalmia and Heinrich Von Stietencron, 1995. Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Traditions and National Identity. New Delhi; Robert E. Frykenberg.

### (Compulsory): Contemporary International Politics

#### Course Objectives:

1. To analyze contemporary geopolitical issues.
2. To encourage students to engage in the debates on contemporary global politics,
3. To get the overview of contemporary challenges and issues in international relations.

#### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Identify and assess the current situation in the world politics.

CO2: Examine the major crisis of contemporary Geo-politics.

CO3: Reflect on the issues related to military engagements of the world order.

CO4: Analyse the current problems like terrorism, issue of immigrants and refugees,

**Unit-I:** Global Order since World War II 1. Rise of super powers; cold war, Détente and New cold war 2. Non-aligned movement: its role during cold war and relevance  
3. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Rise of American hegemony

#### **Unit-II:** Geopolitical Issues

1. Theories of Geopolitics-Alfred Mahan, Harry Mackinder and Robert Cohen
2. Contemporary Geopolitics: Major Crisis- Global Warming and Middle East Crisis
3. North-South conflict; Dependency Theory, Self-Reliance

#### **Unit-III:** Arms Control and Disarmament

1. Meaning, Concept and Major Arms Control Agreements
2. Disarmament and Peace Keeping; Problems of Disarmament
3. Crisis and Role of Non-State Actors and Ethnic Conflict

#### **Unit-IV:** Contemporary concerns

1. Borderless State and Cultural Concerns and discrimination
2. Terrorism: International Peace and Security
3. Problem of Immigrants and Refugees

#### References

1. Aneek Chatterjee, 2012, International Relations: Today: Concept, and Application, New Delhi, Pearson.
2. Brown Chris and Alnleyl-hrstem, 2009, Understanding International Relations, New York, Palgrave.
3. Burchill, Scott et al, 2009, Theories of International Relations, New York, Palgrave.
4. Chan Stephen and Celwyn Moore (ed.), 2006, Theories of International Relations Vol 1 10 5, London, Sage.
5. Jeffrey Haynes, 2014, An Introduction to International Relations and Religion, New York, Routledge.
6. Ray K Ashwini, 2004, Western Realism and International Relations-A Non-Western view, Delhi, Foundation.
7. Calvocoressi, Peter., World Politics Since 1945, revised edition, London, Longman, 2001.
8. Doyle, Michael W and Kenberry, G, John., (eds.), New Thinking in International Relations Theory, Boulder, West View, 1997.
9. Halle L.J. The cold war as History. New York, Harper and Row, 1967.
10. Harris Nigel, The End of the Third World. London, Penguin, 1985.
11. Keohane, Robert and Helen Milner eds. Internationalization and Domestic Politics. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996.
12. Miller J.D.B., Politics of the Third World, London, Oxford University Press, 1966.
13. Cox Michael and Ken Booth, The Eighty Years Crisis: International Relations 1919-1999, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
14. Maria L., and Jan Stefan Fritz. Value Pluralism, Normative Theory and International Relations.

## Paper -4.4

Houndsmill,

Macmillan, 2000.

15. Mayall James. World Politics: Progress and Its Limits. Cambridge Polity Press, 2000.

16. Nicholas H. The UN as a Political Institution. Oxford University Press, 1975.

### (Compulsory): Political Concepts and Ideologies

#### Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the fundamental concepts of the discipline.
2. To identify complex and abstract nature of those concepts by looking at the theories,
3. To develop a conceptual framework to understand the role of political ideologies.

#### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Reflect on the major concepts and ideologies of the discipline such as justice, equality, liberty, state, civil society, hegemony etc.

CO2: Observe the theories which explain the relationship of State and society.

CO3: Know the crisis of democracy in the contemporary world.

CO4: Get deeper understanding of the subject and able to develop conceptual framework for better political theories instead of propagating outdated political ideologies.

#### Unit-I: Basic Concepts

1. Justice — John Rawls and Robert Nozick.
2. Equality — Friedrich Hayek and Amartya Sen.
3. Liberty — J.S. Mill and Isaiah Berlin.

#### Unit-II: State and Society

1. State — Neo-Pluralist, Neo-Liberal and Neo-Marxist perspectives.
2. Civil society — G.W.F. Hegel
3. Hegemony - Antonio Gramsci

#### Unit-III: Democracy and Legitimacy 1, Democracy — Robert Dahl and Samuel Huntington

2. Political Legitimacy — David Beetham
3. Legitimacy and Democracy: Major issues

#### Unit-IV: Political Ideologies

1. Liberalism — Social Liberalism; Neo-liberalism.
2. Nationalism — Changing Nature and Manifestations.
3. Marxism — Contemporary debate on Marxism; Post-Marxism.

#### References

1. Andre, Beteille. Ideology and Social Science, New Delhi, Penguin Books, 2006.
2. Sarah, Joseph, Political Theory and Power, New Delhi, Foundation Books, 2006.
3. Ian, Adams and R. W. Dwyson. Fifty Great Political Thinkers, London, Routledge, 2004.
4. John, Rawls. Justice as Fairness: A Restatement, Delhi, Universal Law Publishers, 2004.
5. Fareed Zakaria The Future of Freedom: Illiberal Democracy at Home and the Third World, New York, W.W. Norton & Company, 2003.
6. Laurence, Whitehead. Democratisation: Theory and Experience, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002.
7. Geoffrey, Thomas. Introduction to Political Philosophy, London, Redwood Books, 2000.
8. Andrew, Heywood. 2000. Political Theory, London, Macmillan Press.
9. Henri Guillemin, Power in Contemporary Politics: Theories, Practices, Globalisations, London, Sage Publ, 2000.
10. Kate Nash. Contemporary Political Sociology, Oxford, Blackwell Publishers, 2000.
11. Noel Sullivan. Political Theory in Transition, London, Routledge, 2000.
12. Richard Bellamy Liberalism and Pluralism: Towards a Politics of Compromise, London, Routledge, 1999.

## Paper -4.5

13. David, Marsh and Gerry Stoker. *Theory and Methods in Political Science*, London, Macmillan Press, 1995.
14. Samuel Huntington. *The Third Wave*, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.
15. Immanuel Wallenstein, *Unthinking Social Science: Limits of the 19th Century Paradigms* Cambridge, Polity press, 1991.
- 16, Roy Macridls and Steven L. Burg. *Introduction to Comparative Politics: Regimes and Changes*, New York, Harper Collins, 1991.

## Paper — 4.5 (Compulsory): Project Work

Course Objectives:

1. To provide basic idea about social research.
2. To enable the students get involved in scientific enquiry by offering skills and techniques for reading, writing.
3. To give practical experience to the students to prepare a research report on the topics of their own choice.

Course Outcomes: Students are able to.   
C01 Explore the relationship between theory and practice by doing a kind of research experiments.

C02 Analyze the contemporary social and political issues by adopting research methods.

C03 Get practical experience of scientific enquiry which will help them to choose research as their future.

C04 Contribute to the existing discourses on the basis of primary and secondary data.

- a. One topic for Project Work to be chosen from the syllabus in any one of the papers prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science.
- b. Study Tour/Field Visit is incorporated as a compulsory component in the project work

## Paper -4.6, 1 (Optional): Social Movements in India

### Course Objectives:

1. To understand the concept and various approaches of social movements.
2. To discuss the various issues of social movements in India such as agrarian, environmental and other contemporary issues.
3. To identify the ideologies which influenced the social movements.

### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1 Understand the meaning and significance of social movement. CO2.

Analyze the status of social movements in the globalization era.

CO3 Reflects on the major social movements of India and analyze how these movements shaped here.

CO4 Assess how western perspective of human life influences the idea of social change in India.

### Unit-I: Introduction

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

### Unit-II: Approaches to the study

1. Traditional Approach; Modern Approach
2. Idea of State and social movements.
3. Globalization and Social Movements

### Unit-III: Issues in Social Movements

1. Agrarian Issues: Naxalite Movement and Peasant Movement
2. Environmental Issues: Chipko, Narmada Andolan
3. Contemporary Issues: Student movement, Anti-Corruption Movement

### Unit-IV: Social Movements: Problems and Prospects.

1. Social Movements: Success and Failure
2. Political Ideology and Social Movements
3. Contemporary Social Issues in India

### References

1. Shah, Ghanashyam, Social movements in India: A review of literature. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990.
2. Steven Buechler, Social movements in advanced capitalism. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. Rao, MSA Social Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Publications. 1974.
4. Baulis JA. The Sociology of Social movements, London: Macmillan Publications, 1972.
5. Oommen, T K, Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
6. Buehler Steven M, Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.
7. Omvedt Gail, "Struggle against dam or struggle for water? Environment and the State" in Rajendra Vhora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.) India: Democracy, meaning and practices, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2004.
8. Scott Alan. Ideology and View Social Movements. London: Routledge Publications 1990.
9. Crossly Nick. Making Sense of Social Movements. London: Open University Press, 2002.

## Paper -4.6.2 (Optional): Elections and Electoral Process in India

### Course Objectives:

1. To analyze the elections and electoral reforms in India.
2. To reflect on the disputes related to elections in India.
3. To analyze people's voting behavior and political process in India.

### Course Outcomes:

Students are able to

CO1: Understand the meaning and methods of election.

CO2: Know the different aspects of electoral process and its implications.

CO3: Reflects on the major disputes related to elections in the contemporary context.

C04: Understand the nature of voting behavior and explain why the electoral reforms are essential.

**Unit-I: Elections and Constitutional Provisions**

1. Concept and Methods of Election
2. History of Franchise in India
3. Representation of the Peoples Act

**Unit-II: Electoral Machineries**

1. Election Commission of India
2. Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts
3. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties

**Unit-III: Elections: Impact and disputes I, Electoral Procedure: First Past Post System**

2. Impact of Multi-Party System on Election
3. Election: Campaign, Expenses, Disputes Tribunals, model code of conduct

**Unit-IV: Voting Behavior and Electoral Reforms**

1. Voting Behavior
2. Significance of Psychological Studies
3. Electoral Reforms: Need, Issues and Problems

**References**

1. Justice Deshpande and Kiran Jain (Ed) Chawla's Election Law and Practice (New Delhi) Bahri Brothers, 1991
2. J.C. Agarwal and N.K. Choudhary Elections in India (Delhi: Shipra, 1992)
3. Heinz Eulau and Others (Ed) Political Behavior: A Reader in Theory and Research (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1956)
4. Government of India. Manual of Election Law (New Delhi Ministry of Law and Justice, 1977)
5. Kenneth Laughton. Political Socialization (New York: Oxford University Press, 1969)
6. Ramakrishna Hegade. Electoral Reforms: Lack of Political Will (Bangalore: Karnataka State Janata Party, 1983)
10. Government of India. Representation of the Peoples Act (Amended Up to Date)
11. Website: Election Commission of India: Url. Address: <https://eei.gov.in/>

**Paper-4.6.3 (Optional): Governance and Public Policy in India**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the basic concepts like Good Governance, Public Policy, and Decentralization etc.
2. To analyze the administrative reforms and institutional mechanism which are boosted the good governance,
3. To understand the significance of good governance.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students are able to:

CO1 Understand the major administrative reforms in India

CO2. Analyze decentralized and sustainable planning.

CO3 Get some knowledge about the process of formulating public policy and its implementation.

CO4 Examine the process of budget preparation and its execution.

**Unit-I : Good Governance**

1. Concept, Application and Rationale
2. Administrative Reforms : Concept and Philosophy
3. Institutional Mechanisms: RTI; Consumer Protection Act; Lokpal and Lokayukta

**Unit —II : Planning and Development**

1. Decentralized Planning
2. Sustainable and Participatory Development
3. NITI Aayog



## Unit –111

### Public Policy and Accountability

1. Policies on Housing; Health; Water; Food and Education
2. Monitoring and Evaluation of Public policy
3. Accountability in Public Policy

## Unit- IV: Financial Administration

1. Meaning; Method and Principles
2. Budget: Formulation and Execution
3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India

### References

1. Arora, R. K. (Ed.). (1979). Perspectives in Administrative Theory. New Delhi: Associated.
2. Awasthi and Maheshwari (2017). Public Administration, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Aganval Educational Publishers,
3. Bhamblil, C. P, (2010). Public Administration "Theory and Practice (2 1st ed.). Meerut: Educational Publishers.
4. Bhattacharya, M. (2000), Public Administration. Calcutta: World Press.
5. Bhattacharya, Mohit (2016). New Horizons of Public Administration. New Delhi. Jawahar Publishers.
6. Denhardt, Robert B. & Denhardt, Janet V. (2000). The New Public Service: Serving Rather than Steering. Public Administration Review. 60(6): 549-559
7. Dillaker, P. F. (1999). Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices, Bombay: Allied Publishers.
8. Etzioni, A. (1995). Modern Organizations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
9. Fadia, B.L. and Fadia Kuldeep (2017). Public Administration in India. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan.
10. Government of India Second Administrative Reforms Commission. (2008), First Report: Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, New Delhi.
11. Hemy, N. (2012). Public Administration and Public Affairs (12th ed.), New Jersey: Prentice
12. Hall, L. J., & Blanchard, K. H. (2007). Management of Organisation/ Behaviour (5th ed.), New Delhi.
13. Nigro, F. A. , & Nigro, C, (1989). Modern Public Administration (7th ed.). New York: Lloyd Harper and Row.