ADIKAVI SRI MAHARSHI VALMIKI UNIVERSITY, RAICHUR

SYLLABUS

B.A. Three Year Degree Program for the Subject

POLITICAL SCIENCE

With Effect from 2024-25

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE (DSC) FOR SEM III-IV, SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC) FOR SEM IV/V/VI and ELECTIVE COURSES FOR SEM V AND VI

AS PER N E P (Revised): 2024

Department: Political Science   Semester III

Course Title: **Government and Politics of Karnataka**	Course Code:
Teaching hours Per Week: **5 + 1**	No.of Credits: **5 + 1**
Duration of SEE: **3 Hours**	Summative Assessment Marks: **80+20=100**

Course Pre-requisite(s): The purpose of this course is to familiarise students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically, what type of political systems run in different countries including composition, powers and functions of their legislative, executive and judiciary organs.	
Course Outcomes (COs): At the end of the course the students shall understand - **C01: the significance of the study of state politics** **C02: the forces that shapes the state politics** **C03: the contemporary concerns of the state politics** **C04: political issues in Karnataka** **C05: some of the major issues in Karnataka**	

Contents	80 Hrs
Unit-1: Unification of Karnataka	
Chapter-1 Historical background **Chapter-2** Unification movement **Chapter-3** Implications of the movement	16
Unit.II: Organs of the Government	
Chapter-4 Legislature- Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), **Chapter-5** Executive- Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers **Chapter-6** Judiciary-High Court	16
Unit-III: Politics in Karnataka	
Chapter-7 Political Parties in Karnataka **Chapter-8** Coalition Politics in Karnataka **Chapter-9** Regional Imbalances in Karnataka	16
Unit-IV: Major Issues in Karnataka – I	
Chapter-10 Caste **Chapter-11** Language **Chapter-12** Religion and Politics in Karnataka	16
Unit-V: Major Issues in Karnataka -II	
Chapter-13 Water and Border Disputes **Chapter-14** Peasants Movement **Chapter-15** Corruption - Lokayukta in Karnataka	16

Further Readings:

1. Avasthi& Maheshwari (2012), Public Administration, Lakshminarayan Agarwal, Agra.

2. Bhattacharya, Mohit (2013), New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi.

3. Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, New York, M. E. Sharpe.

4. Howard E. McCurdy, Public Administration: A Bibliographic Guide to the Literature (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1986), p. 22

5. Henry, Nicholas (2006), Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

6. Jong. S. Jun (2006), The Social Construction of Public Administration, Imperative and Critical Perspective, State University of New York Press.

7. Ravindra Prasad D., V S Prasad, Satyanarayana P, and Y. Pardhasaradhi, (eds.,) (2013), Administrative Thinkers, Sterling, New Delhi.

8. William F. Willoughby, Principles of Public Administration (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1927).

9. Frank J. Goodnow, Politics and Administration: A Study in Government (New York: Russell & Russell, 1900), pp. 17–26

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment	**Marks**
Assessment Test-1	5
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	5
Assignment	5
Total	**20**

Department: Political Science   Semester IV

Course Title: **Political Thought**	Course Code:
Total Contact Hours: **5 + 1**	No.of Credits: **5 + 1**
Teaching hours Per Week: 5 + 1	
Duration of SEE: **3 Hours**	Summative Assessment Marks: **80+20=100**

Course Pre-requisite(s): The paper is intended to give a broad outlook to the Political Philosophy of great Political Thinkers (both Western and Indian) from ancient to modern times. It explores their ideas ad contributions to political thought.	
Course Outcomes (COs): At the end of the course the students shall understand - **C01:** Western tradition of Political Thought which has hugely influenced the growth of political processes, institutions and ideas around the world. **C02:** the major models of state as conceptualised by the Political Thinkers **C03:** the development and its contextuality that has determined Modern Indian Political Thought. **C04:** will acquire knowledge about the basic prominent political ideas of India **C05:** the diverse philosophical traditions that dominate the contemporary literary discourse.	

Contents	80 Hrs
Unit-I: Political Philosophy	
Chapter-1 History of Political Philosophy **Chapter-2** Characteristics of Western Political Thoughts **Chapter-3** Sources of Western Political Thought	16
Unit.II: Major Western Political Thinkers	
Chapter-4 Plato: Theory of Justice and Communism Aristotle: State and Classifications of Constitution **Chapter-5** Thomas Hobbes - Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty John Locke- Social Contract and Revolution Jean Jacques Rousseau- Social Contract and Theory of General Will **Chapter-6** Karl Marx- Communism and Class Struggle V.I. Lenin - Theory of Revolution and Imperialism	16
Unit-III: Ancient Indian Political Thinkers	
Chapter-7 Sources and Features of Ancient Indian Political thought **Chapter-8** Kautilya - State and Saptanga Theory **Chapter-9** Manu – Manusmriti and Social Laws	16
Unit-IV: Modern Indian Political Thinkers – I	
Chapter-10 Ram Manohar Lohia - Socialism **Chapter-11** Balgangadhar Tilak - State and Government **Chapter-12** Jayaprakash Narayan - Total Revolution and Democracy	16
Unit-V: Modern Indian Political Thinkers – II	

Chapter-13 M.K. Gandhi - Non-violence and Satyagraha **Chapter-14** Jawaharlal Nehru - Nationalism and Democratic Socialism **Chapter-15** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Theory of Social Justice and Importance of Education	**16**
1. Subrata Mukherjee and SushilaRamaswamy, *A History of Political Thought;* *Plato to Marx,* New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1999 2. Scruton Roger, *Dictionary of Political Thought*, London: Macmillan 1982 3. Michael Rosen & Jonathan Wolff (Ed.), *Political Thought*, New Delhi: OUP, 1999 4. G.Sridathan, Western Political Thought & Theories, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2006 5. T. Pantham, and K. Deustch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India,* Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 1986 6. B. Parekh & T. Pantham (eds*.), Political Discourse: Exploration in Indian and Western Political Thought,* Sage, New Delhi, 1987 7. M.N. Jha, *Political Thought in Modern India*, MeenakshiPrakashan, Meerut 8. V.R. Mehta, *Indian Political Thought*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1996.	

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment	**Marks**
Assessment Test-1	5
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	5
Assignment	5
Total	**20**

Course Title: **Elementary Research Project (SEC)**	Course Code:
Total Contact Hours: **2 Hours**	No.of Credits: **2**
L:T:P: **:0:0:2** One credit = One Tutorial (T) period of one (1) hour	Viva Voce : 10 Project Report: **40**

Project work in Political Science often involves independent research and analysis on a chosen topic within the field of political science. It allows students to explore specific areas of interest, develop research skills, and apply theoretical knowledge to real-world issues

Outcome of the Project Work:

- Students gain a more in-depth understanding of specific Political Science concepts and theories.
- Project work provides practical experience in research methodologies and data analysis.
- Students learn to critically analyze information and draw evidence-based conclusions.
- Project work encourages students to take initiative and explore their own interests.

General Guidelines:

A. Nature of project work:

Political Science project can take various forms, from analyzing a specific political event to researching a particular theory or policy. Some common project types include:

- **Case Studies:**

  Deeply analyze a specific political event, policy, or institution. For example, a project could explore the political implications of a recent election in a specific region, or the impact of a particular law.

- **Thematic Analysis:**

  Explore a particular political theory or concept in depth. For instance, a project could examine the application of democratic principles in different countries, or the effectiveness of different approaches to conflict resolution.

- **Comparative Analysis:**

  Compare and contrast different political systems, policies, or institutions. A project could compare the electoral systems of two different countries, or the effectiveness of different types of welfare programs.

- **Policy Briefs:**

  Develop a concise and persuasive analysis of a particular policy issue, offering recommendations for action. For example, a project could analyze the impact of a proposed tax reform and suggest alternative approaches.

  Practical Projects:

- **Public Opinion Survey:**

  Conduct a survey to gauge public opinion on a particular political issue. This project could involve designing a questionnaire, collecting data, and analyzing the results.

- **Social Media Campaign Analysis:**
  Analyze the effectiveness of a political campaign using social media. This project could involve tracking campaign activity, analyzing sentiment, and measuring engagement.
  Local Projects:

- **Interviews with Local Politicians:**

  Conduct interviews with local politicians to gain insights into their perspectives on current issues. This project could involve preparing interview questions, conducting interviews, and analyzing the results.

- **Analysis of Political Speeches:**

  Analyze the rhetoric and arguments used in political speeches. This project could involve identifying key themes, analyzing language, and evaluating persuasive techniques.

- **Comparative Study of Political Parties:**
  Compare and contrast the ideologies, platforms, and strategies of different political parties in a specific region. This project could involve researching party history, examining policy proposals, and analyzing electoral outcomes.
  Technology-Based Projects:

- **Local Election Prediction Model:** Develop a model to predict the outcome of a local election using data analysis and statistical methods. This project could involve collecting data on demographics, voting patterns, and other relevant factors, and then using that data to build a predictive model.
  Other Project Ideas:

- **Analysis of a Recent Political Event:**
  Choose a significant political event and analyze its causes, consequences, and impact.

- **Policy Brief on a Social Issue:**
  Focus on a specific social issue and develop a policy brief outlining potential solutions.

- **Study of a Political Movement or Group:**
  Explore the origins, ideology, and activities of a particular political movement or group.

- **Research on Political Theory:**
  Investigate a specific political theory, such as democracy, communism, or socialism.

B. Duration of project work: The project works shall be for a period of ONE SEMESTER. Students are expected to take up the preliminary work such as identifying the area, finalization of topic and review of literature during the previous semester (V Semester) itself and start the project work during the VI Semester .

C. Evaluation:

a) The project report of a candidate shall be assessed for maximum of 50 marks consisting

of 40 marks for report evaluation and 10 marks for viva-voce.

b) Head of the Department along with other faculty in the department shall evaluate for 40

marks.

c) Viva-voce/Presentation: A viva-voce examination will be conducted for 10 marks at

the College either by the Head of the Department or with other faculty in the department

Each student is expected to give a presentation of his/her work.