

RVR New CBCS

MCT } 4 unit
SCT } 14 question formatOE - 2 unit
10 question

II SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester and Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per Week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
2.1	Medieval Western Political Thought	30	70	100	4	4
2.2	Reading Comprehension: Ambedkar and Gandhi	30	70	100	4	4
2.3	Social Sciences: Challenges and Avenues	30	70	100	4	4
2.4	Comparative Political Analysis	30	70	100	4	4
2.5	Political Sociology: Theory and Practice	30	70	100	4	4
Optional Papers (one to be chosen)						
2.6.1	Government and Politics in Karnataka	30	70	100	4	4
2.6.2	Dynamics of Indian Administration					
2.6.3	Media and Politics					
Total for Second Semester		180	420	600	24	24

P 8/5/15

Paper-2.1 (Compulsory): Medieval Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

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.
CO2: Investigate the socio-political structures and values of European society and culture.
CO3: Analyze the relationship between Church and State in the dark ages.
CO4: 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

Reference

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20. Ryan, Alan. (2012). "On Politics, a new history of political philosophy (2 vols), Herodotus to the present".
21. Skinner Quentin. (1978). "The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 vols)". University of Chicago Press.

Paper-2.2 (Compulsory): 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 Untouchables". SamyakPrakashan.
2. https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume_09.pdf.
3. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ಬಿ. ಆರ್. (2015). "ಡಾ.ಪಾಪಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅವರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬರಹಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಣಗಳು, ಸಂಪುಟ-09". ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುವೆಂಪು ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ.
4. https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind_swaraj.pdf.
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6. https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/hind_swaraj.pdf.

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2. B.R. Ambedkar. (1980). "*Annihilation of Caste*". Govt. of Maharashtra.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (1954). "*The Removal of Untouchability*". Nava Hind Publishing House.
4. Gandhi, M. K. (1978). "*My Experiment with Truth*". Navjeevan.
5. Gandhi, M. K.; Fischer, Louis. (2002). Louis Fischer (ed.). "*The Essential Gandhi: An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work and Ideas*". Vintage Books.
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14. Varma V P (1972). "*Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Swaraj*". L. M. Anand

Paper- 2.3 (Compulsory): Social Science: Challenges and Avenues

Course Objectives:

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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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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19. Subhadra Theerth, Sameer Varma (ed). 2017. *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and*

Paper- 2.4 (Compulsory): Comparative Politics

Course Objectives:

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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SCT 2.1

Paper- 2.5 (Compulsory): Political Sociology: Theory and Practice

Course Objectives:

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:

- CO1: Understand the importance of comparative politics.
CO2: Understand how society shapes politics and politics bring changes in the society.
CO3: Reflect on the concepts like political socialization, political culture and etc.
CO4: 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 Theory: Pareto, Mosca, 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 : Meaning and Types
3. Changing context of Political Culture and Political Process

Unit-IV: Political Participation and Political Development

1. Political Participation: Influential factors; Modes of Participation and Apathy.
2. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome
3. Political Development and Political Decay

Reference

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SCT 2.2

Paper-2.6.1 (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.
CO4: Evaluate the important social movements of post independence India.

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

1. Caste, Religion, Language and Region
2. Dynamics of Karnataka Politics: Dominant Caste; Backward Class and 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

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

References

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2. Diwakar, R.R. (1992). "The Story of Karnataka Unification". Lokashikshana Trust.
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15. Shastri, Sandeep. (2009). "Electoral Politics in India: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond".

SCT 23

Paper-2.6.2 (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: Bhoomi; Sakala;

References

1. Arora, Ramesh. K. (2012). "Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues". New Age.
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