

II SEMESTER

HCT 2.1: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of key political theories from classical, modern, liberal, Marxist and post-colonial perspectives. It introduces influential thinkers and their contributions to political thought, focusing on the evolution of governance, power, justice and social change. Through critical analysis, students will explore the relevance of these theories in contemporary political contexts.

Course Content:

Unit I : Classical Political Thought:

- Nature and Significance of Western Political Thought
- Plato: Justice, Ideal State, Education and Communism of Property and Wives
- Aristotle : Theory as State, Citizenship, Slavery and Classification of Governments

Unit II: Social Contractualist Thinkers

- Thomas Hobbes : State of Nature, Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
- John Locke : Natural Rights, Limited Government
- Jean Jacques Rousseau : General Will, Popular Sovereignty

Unit III: Medieval and Modern Political Thought

- St. Augustine: City of God, Church and State Relations.
- St Thomas Aquinas. Natural Law, Human Law, Theory of Justice Machiavelli: Power politics and state craft.
- Machiavelli: Power Politics and Statecraft

Unit IV: Utilitarianism and Idealist Thought

- Jeremy Bentham: Principle of Utility
- J S Mill : Liberty and Representative Government
- Hegel : Dialectical Method, State and Freedom

Unit V: Modern Western Thinkers

- Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle and Revolution
- Antonio Gramsci: Hegemony, Civil Society and Role of Intellectuals
- John Rawls : Justice as Fairness, Equality and Liberal Egalitarianism

Course Outcomes:

Upon Completion, students will:

1. Understand foundational political concepts and theories from Greek, Roman and modern thinkers.
2. Analyse liberal , Marxi stand post-colonial thought, applying these ideas to modern governance.
3. Critically evaluate the role of power, resistance and social movements in shaping political systems.
4. Develop analytical skills to assess political change and the Oretical debates in global contexts.
5. Develop critical thinking, analytical and research skills.



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- Bernstein, William. Modern Political Thought, Oxford and IBH, 1974.
- Jones, W. T. Masters of Political Thought, OUP, 1975.
- Sabine, G.H. A History of Political Theory. OUP, 1973.
- Strauss, Leo and Cropsey, Joseph. History of Political Philosophy, Chicago, 1987.
- Voegelin, Eric. Order and History: Plato and Aristotle, Louisiana State University Press, 1957.
- Wiser, James. Political Philosophy: A History of the Search for Order. Prentice - Hall, 1982.
- Wolin, Sheldon, Politics and Vision, University of California Press.

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HCT 2.2 :INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the key political thinkers and movements that shaped modern Indian political thought. It explores the diverse approaches to social reform, democracy, nationalism and social justice within the context of India's colonial and post-colonial history. By studying influential figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy and Sarojini Naidu, students will gain insights into the development of political ideologies that challenged caste, gender inequality and colonialism. The course seeks to develop critical thinking about how these ideas influence contemporary Indian political discourse and policies.

Course Content:

Unit I: Foundations of Political Thought

- Introduction: Approaches and Methods, understanding the political thought of Indian reformers.
- Raja Rammohan Roy: Liberalism, Social and Religious Reforms Rationalism
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: Modern Education and Muslim Political Identity.

Unit II : Nationalism and Religious Political Thought

- M.K. Gandhi: Satyagraha, Ahimsa, and Sarvodaya
- Mohammad Iqbal: political vision of self-determination and the concept of an Islamic state.
- Jawaharlal Nehru: Democratic Socialism, Secularism and Scientific Temper.

Unit III: Socialist Thought

- Jaya Prakash Narayan : Total Revolution, Participatory Democracy
- B R Ambedkar: Social Justice, Annihilation of Caste and Democracy
- Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism, Caste and Gender Justice

Unit IV: Political Thought on Social Reform.

- Periyar E.V. Ramasamy: Self Respect Movement, Anti Caste Ideology
- Jyotiba Phule: Caste Oppression and Social Equality.
- Swami Vivekananda: Nationalism and Spiritual Democracy

Unit V: Political Thought on Gender Justice

- Savitri Bai Phule: Women's Education.
- Sarojani Naidu : Women's Participation in Politics and Nation Building.
- Pandita Ramabai: Women's Emancipation

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the Evolution of Indian Political Thought - Trace the development of political ideas that shaped modern India, focusing on key historical contexts and thinkers.
2. Critically Analyze Social Reform Movements- Evaluate the contributions of figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy and B.R. Ambedkar to social justice and caste reform.



3. Assess the Role of Women in Political Thought - Examine the impact of feminist thinkers like Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and Sarojini Naidu on women's rights and political activism in India.
4. Connect Historical Ideas to Contemporary Political Issues - Apply the political philosophies of Indian thinkers to present-day political challenges, including social equity, democracy and nationalism.
5. Apply critical and comparative perspectives to interpret Indian political Ideas

References:

- Ambedkar, B.R. and V. Rodrigues, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Brown, D.M. The Nationalist Movement: Indian Political Thought from Ranade to Bhave. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1961.
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- Hay, S.N. Sources of Indian Tradition: Vol. 2. New Delhi: Penguin, 1991.
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- Mehta, V. R. and T. Pantham. Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic explorations. Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications, 2006.
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- Omvedt, G. Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India. New Delhi: Penguin, 2004.
- Rammohun, R. and B. C. Robertson. The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohan Ray. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

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HCT 2.3: MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Course Objectives:

This course aims to:

- Introduce students to modern political analysis, including its nature, scope and approaches.
- Provide Insights into behaviouralism, post-behaviouralism and their evolution in political science.
- Analyze key models of political analysis, such as systems theory, structural-functionalism and decision-making theories.
- Examine contemporary paradigms like positivism, constructivism and post modernism in political thought.
- Explore the contributions of thinkers like Herbert Simon, F.W.Riggs and Dwight Waldo to political and administrative theory.

Course Content:

Unit I : Introduction to Modern Political Analysis

- Meaning Nature and Scope of Modern Political Analysis
- Approaches to Political Analysis-historical, sociological, Marxist, integrated and autonomous approaches.
- Political Science as a Behavioral and Empirical Discipline

Unit II: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism

- Behaviouralism: Meaning and Evolution-origin, development and characteristics.
- Herbert Simon and Decision-Making Theory
- Post- Behaviouralism: Challenges to Behaviouralism

Unit III: Models of Modern Political Analysis

- David Easton's Systems Analysis
- David Easton's Input-Output Analysis
- Gabriel Almond's Structural-Functionalism

Unit IV: Contemporary Paradigms in Political Analysis

- F.W. Riggs: Ecological Model and Its application.
- Positivism and Constructivism in Political Analysis-frameworks in Modern political theory.
- Post Modernism and Its Impact on Political Thought

Unit-V Political Culture, Socialization and Communication

- Political Culture: Concept and Components (Almond and Verba)
- Political Socialization: Agents and processes and Significance
- Political Communication: Meaning, Models and Role in Political Development



Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Upon completing the course, students will:
2. Understand the foundations of modern political analysis and its evolution.
3. Evaluate the impact of behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism in Political Science.
4. Apply systems analysis, structural- functionalism and decision-making models to political scenarios.
5. Analyze recent trends in political analysis, including ecological and post modern approaches.

References:

- Almond, G.A., & Powell, G.B. (1966). Comparative Politics A Developmental Approach. Little, Brown.
- Easton, D. (1965). A Systems Analysis of Political Life. Wiley.
- Simon, H.A. (1947). Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision -Making Processes in Administrative Organizations. Free Press.
- Riggs, F.W. (1964). Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society. Houghton Mifflin.
- Waldo, D. (1956). Perspectives on Public Administration. University of Alabama Press.
- Macridis, R.C. (1955). The Study of Comparative Government. Methuen.
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HCT 2.4: INDIAN STATE AND ADMINISTRATION

Course Objectives:

The course on "Indian State and Administration" aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of India's administrative structures and practices. It focuses on the historical foundations of Indian administration, tracing its evolution from ancient times through the Mughal and British periods to the present day. The course explores the central, state and district levels of governance, public services, local governance reforms and the impact of globalization and privatization. Students will gain insights into the challenges and issues facing Indian administration, including integrity, corruption, public sector reforms and the role of regulatory bodies.

Course Content:

Unit I : Foundations of Indian Administration

- Ancient Administration and Kautilya's Arthashastra - Kautilya's administrative principles and their historical significance.
- Mughal and British Administration- administrative structures during the Mughal and British periods.
- Post-Independence Indian Administration - Continuity and changes in Indian administration post-1947.

Unit II : Structures of Indian Administration

- Union Government and Administration – Role and functions of Parliament, Prime Minister and Cabinet Secretariat.
- State Government and Administration- Governor, Chief Minister and the State Secretariat's roles and powers.
- District Administration- Evolution, functions and changing role of the District Collector.

Unit III : Public Services and Regulatory Authorities

- All India, Central and State Services – Overview of civil services across various administrative levels.
- Public Service Commission – Role of Union and State Public Service Commissions in recruitment.
- Regulatory Authorities – Functions of TRAI, SEBI and IRDAI

Unit IV : Indian Federal System

- Central State Relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations
- Inter State Council and NITI Aayog
- Issues and Challenges of Indian Federal System

Unit V : Administrative Reforms

- Objectives and Need for Administrative Reforms
- Personnel Administration Reforms: Recruitment, Training and Performance Appraisal
- Public Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the evolution and continuity of Indian administrative systems.
2. Analyze the role and functions of Union, state and district administrative structures.

3. Explore public services, recruitment and the training of civil servants.
4. Examine the impact of globalization and public sector reforms on Indian administration.
5. Evaluate local governance reforms and their effect on decentralization and rural development.

References:

1. Arora, R. K. (2007). *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues*. New Age International.
2. Basu, D.D.(2013). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (21sted.).Lexis Nexis.
3. Bhattacharya, M. (2008). *New Horizons of Public Administration*. Jawahar Publishers.
4. Fadia, B. L., & Fadia, K. (2019). *Indian Administration*. Sahitya Bhawan.
5. Jain, R. B. (2001). *Public Administration In India: 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance*. Deep & Deep Publications.
6. Maheshwari, S. R. (2016). *Indian Administration*. Orient Black Swan.
7. Mishra, B. B. (1987). *The Administrative History of India: 1834-1947*. Oxford University Press.
8. Osborne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1993). *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit is Transforming the Public Sector*. Plume.
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10. Sarkar , S. (2008). *Modern India, 1885-1947*.Macmillan.
11. Sharma, P.D. (2012). *Indian Administration: Historical Accounts and Contemporary Perspectives*. Rawat Publications.

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SCT 2.1 (A): GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN KARNATAKA

Course Objectives:

Government and Politics in Karnataka course explores the state's political history, social foundations, and modern governance structures. Key objectives include understanding the state's transformation from the princely Mysore state to modern democracy, analyzing caste, class, and regional identities, and evaluating critical issues like water disputes, language movements, and border controversies. This Course also analyses the importance of E-Governance, State Finance Commission and State Election Commission.

Course Content:

Unit – I Making of Karnataka State

- Nature and Importance of State Politics
- Administration and Governance in the Princely State
- Freedom Movement in Karnataka

Unit – II Unification Movement

- The Unification Movement of Karnataka : Role of Organizations
- Conferences and Activism
- Contribution of Karnataka to National Politics

Unit –III Regionalism and Major Issues

- Regional Disparities
- Language Politics
- Water and Border Disputes

Unit-IV Contemporary Politics

- Era of Coalitions in Karnataka
- Demand for the Separate State
- Article 371 J and Special Status.

Unit-V Decentralized Governance In Karnataka

- E-Governance
- State Finance Commission (SFC)
- State Election Commission (SEC)

Course Outcomes :

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the Social and Political Conditions of Mysore Under Colonialism.
2. Know the Social bases of Karnataka Politics.
3. Analyze the Issues Related to Regionalism, Water, Language, Border etc
4. Examine Contemporary Issues in Karnataka Politics
5. apply theatrical and empirical approaches to analysis governance and public policy.

References

1. Diwakar, R.R. (1992). "The Story of Karnataka Unification" Loka Shikshana Trust
2. Gopal Rao, H S. (1496). "The History of Karnataka Unification" Navakarnataka Publications.
3. Gubbannavar, Shivananda. (1985). "Karnataka Rajyada Ekikarana" (In Kannada). 113H Prakashan. Rajashekhara, H.M. (1999). "Indian Government and Politics". Kiran Prakashan.

4. Ramaswamy, Harish. Patagundi, S. S. & Patil, S.H. (2007). "Karnataka Government and Politics ".Concept Publishing Company.
5. Rao,Raghavendra. K. (2000), "Imaging Unimaginable Communities". Kannada University.
6. Shastri, Sandeep. (2009). "Electoral Politics in India: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond".

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SCT 2.2 (B): DYNAMICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

- To understand the concept, structure and significance of Local Self-Governments in India.
- To analyze the historical evolution of Panchayat Raj institutions in India and their impact on governance. To Critically Examine the Constitutional amendments related to local governance, particularly the 73rd Amendment and their implementation.
- To assess the role of local self-government in decentralized governance, focusing on rural development, empowerment and the role of women in Karnataka.

Course Content:

Unit I: Introduction to Local Governments

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Local Governments
- Local Governments and the Indian Political Process Since Independence
- Rural and Urban Local Governments: Their Role and Structure

Unit II : Evolution of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India

- Constituent Assembly and the Foundation of Village Panchayats
- Key Reports on Panchayat Raj: Balwant Roy Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee and G.V.K. Rao Committee
- The Role of Local Governments in Shaping Political and Social Structures

Unit III : Constitutional Amendments and Panchayat Raj Institutions

- The Constitutional Basis for Local Governance and Decentralization
- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment: Provisions, Implementation and Impact
- State-Specific Amendments: Karnataka Panchayat Raj Acts of 1983 and 1993

Unit IV: Democratic Decentralization and Panchayat Raj in Karnataka

- Structure, Functions and Finances of Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat
- Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha: Structure, Functions and Impact on Rural Governance
- Empowerment and Social Change through Panchayat Raj: Role in Rural Development

Unit V : Contemporary Issues and Challenges

- Fiscal Decentralisation and Local Finance Management
- Corruption, Transparency and Accountability Mechanism
- Local Governance and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:
2. Critically evaluate the meaning, nature and significance of local self-government in India.
3. Analyze the historical evolution of Panchayati Raj institutions and their impact on decentralized governance.
4. Understand the constitutional framework of Panchayati Raj, particularly the 73rd Amendment and its implementation at the state level.
5. Assess the role of local governments in rural development, social change and empowerment, with a special focus on the role of women in governance in Karnataka.

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References:

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- Balakrishnan, R. (2001). *Panchayat Raj and Rural Development in India*. Social Science Press.
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- Mahapatra, L. (1999). Women's Participation in Panchayats: Challenges and Prospects. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 45(3), 345-360.
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- Patel, V. (2005). *Decentralization and Local Government in India: A Conceptual Approach*. Vikas Publishing House.
- Rao, V.G.K. (1989). *The G.V.K. Rao Committee Report: A New Approach to Rural Local Self-Government*. Government of India.
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OET 2.1: MEDIA AND POLITICS

Course objectives:

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

Unit-I: Theoretical Foundations of Media .

- Evolution of Media : From Print to Digital
- Role of Media in Democracy
- Ownership patterns in Media: private vs public ownership; consequences

Unit-II: Media, Governance and Political Development

- Mass Media and Government: Issues and Challenges.
- Media and nation Building: Media's Role in Political Development.
- Freedom of the Media: Media Ethics and Accountability

Unit- III: Contemporary Issues

- Paid News and Corporate Influence
- Social Media: Political Mobilization and Election Interference
- Future of Media in Democratic Politics and Critical Evaluation of Media in Indian Context.
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Course outcomes:

Student Will able to,

1. Explain the concepts, theories, and evolution of media and its relationship with politics and democratic governance.
2. Critically analyze the role of print, electronic, digital, and social media in political communication, public opinion, and electoral politics.
3. Evaluate the influence of media on political participation, political socialization, policy-making, and governance.
4. Assess the impact of media ownership, regulation, ethics, misinformation, disinformation, and freedom of the press on democracy.
5. Examine the role of new media, artificial intelligence, digital platforms, and data-driven political campaigns in shaping contemporary politics

References:

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2. Lal, Ankit. (2017). "India Social: How Social Media is Leading the Charge and Changing the Country " Hachette.
3. Sainath P., Everybody Loves A Good Drought : Stories From India's Poorest Districts.
4. Sarah Oates: Introduction to Media and Politics
5. Vivek Kumar Jha., : Who Holds The Power ?

