

III SEMESTER

HCT 3.1: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Objective:

The objective of an Indian Government and Politics course is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Constitution, political institutions, and the socio-political factors shaping the country's democracy. It seeks to foster informed citizenship by analyzing the interplay between the state, civil society, and diverse social groups.

Course Content

Unit I: Evolution of Indian Politics

- Historical background of Indian Politics and Political Institutions.
- Making of the Indian Constitution and It's Features.
- Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit II: Political Institutions and Governance

- Parliament : Structure, Powers and Functions.
- Executive: Powers and functions of the President, Vice- President, Prime Minister and Cabinet.
- Judiciary and Judicial Activism

Unit III: India as a Federal System

- Meaning, Nature and Challenges of Indian Federalism.
- Centre–State relations : Administrative and Financial
- Future Prospects and reforms in Indian Federalism

Unit IV: Political Parties and Party System

- Evolution of the Party System
- Regional and National Political Parties
- Coalition Governments

Unit V: Indian Politics: Administration and Governance

- Concept, evolution and significance of Regulatory Governance in India
- Election Commission of India and National Human Rights Commission
- Accountability, Transparency and Challenges of Regulatory Governance in India

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Understand the basic features of the Indian Constitution and political system.
2. Explain the structure and functions of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary in India.
3. Analyze the working of the Indian political process and democratic institutions.
4. Understand the role of political parties, pressure groups, and electoral politics in India.
5. Evaluate important constitutional provisions, public policies, and political developments.

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- Ghosh, P. (2015). *Indian Politics: A Systematic Perspective*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation.

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- Mukherjee, S. (2016). *The Indian Political System: A Critical Perspective*. Pearson.
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- Shashi Tharoor, *Our Living Constitution: A Concise Introduction and Commentary*, Aleph Book Company 2025, New Delhi.
- Nani A Palkhivala, *We the People*, HarperCollins India 1984, New Delhi.
- Nani A Palkhivala, *Our Constitution Defaced and Defiled*, Macmillan Company of India 1974, New Delhi
- Fali S. Nariman, *You must know Your Constitution*, Hay House Publishers India 2023, New Delhi.

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HCT 3.2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objective:

The International Relations course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of key concepts, theories and debates in international relations. It focuses on:

- Defining the meaning, nature and significance of international relations in global governance and security.
- Exploring theoretical frame works, including idealism, realism, Marxism and feminism, to analyze international cooperation and power dynamics.
- Encouraging critical thinking on globalization and multiculturalism's impact on state sovereignty and cultural interactions.

Course Content

Unit I: Introduction to International Relations

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations.
- Approaches to the Study of International Relations.
- Significance of International Relations in global governance, security and economic development.

Unit II: Theories of International Relations

- Idealism and Realism:
- Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism and Marxist Theories
- Feminist perspectives of International Relations

Unit III: International Political Economy

- International Trade and Financial Institutions : IMF, World Bank and WTO
- Regional Economic Communities : EU, ASEAN and BRICS
- Globalization and Global Governance

Unit IV: International Organizations

- League of Nations: Origin, Principles and Objectives
- United Nations: Origin, Principles, Objectives and Its Initiatives aimed at addressing Poverty, In Equality and Promoting Global Peace and Social Justice
- Globalization and Global Governance

Unit V: Contemporary Issues in International Relations

- Changing World Order: Uni-Polarity, Multi Polarity and Emerging Powers
- International Terrorism and Security
- Migration and Refuge Issues

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the basic concepts, nature, and scope of International Relations.
2. Explain major theories and approaches to the study of international relations.
3. Analyze the role of nation-states and international organizations such as the United Nations in world politics.
4. Understand the causes of conflict, war, peace, and cooperation among nations. Evaluate India's foreign policy and its relations with other countries.



5. Examine contemporary global issues such as globalization, terrorism, environmental concerns, human rights, and international security. Develop analytical and critical thinking skills regarding current international events and diplomatic relations.

References:

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- Kautilya.(1993).Arthashastra.InKautilya,Arthashastra.PenguinClassics.
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- In G. S. Jackson, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches,3rd edition (pp. 2-7). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sun Tzu.(2007).The Art of War. In L.G. Tzu, The Art of War. Ulysses Press.
- R. Jacks on and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press

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3.3: PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

Course Objective:

A Public Policy in India course equips students to understand, analyze, and design solutions for critical socio-economic challenges. Key objectives include mapping the Indian policy-making process, analyzing the roles of democratic institutions (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary), and evaluating applied policies like the National Education Policy (NEP), health initiatives, and economic growth strategies.

Unit I: Introduction to public policy

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of public policy
- Types and Characteristics of public policy
- Theories of public policy: System, Group, Elite, Institutional and Incremental

Unit II: Public policy process

- Stages of public policy making: Agenda setting, formulation, adoption, implementation, monitoring and evolution
- Citizen participation and Social audit
- Public private partnership (PPP)

Unit III: Policy Instruments

- Regulatory Instruments: Laws and Legislation, Rules and Regulations, Licensing and permits
- Information Instruments: Public awareness campaigns, education training
- Voluntary Collaborative Instruments: Self regulation by industries, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and community participation

Unit IV: Policy Analysis

- Cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness analysis
- Monitoring and evolution of public policy
- Policy leaving and policy transfer, policy diffusion

Unit V: Contemporary Issues of public policy

- Gender responsive policy making
- Social justice and inclusive public policy
- Digital transformation and E-Governance

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the meaning, nature, and scope of public policy in India.
2. Explain the process of public policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.
3. Analyze the role of government institutions, bureaucracy, and stakeholders in policy-making. Examine major public policies and welfare programmes implemented in India.
4. Evaluate the impact of public policies on social, economic, and political development.
5. Understand contemporary policy issues and challenges in governance. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills regarding public policy and administration.

References:

- R K Sapr, Public Policy: formulation, Implementation and Evolution, Sterling Publishers PVT LTD, New Delhi 1994
- Elmore, R.F. (1980). *Backward mapping: Reversing the standard order of policy design*. In *Policy Studies Review* (Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 9-22).
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- Stone, D. (2002). *Policy paradox: The art of political decision making*. W.W. Norton & Company.
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- Wamsley, G.L., & Zald, M.N. (1973). *The political economy of public policy: A critical approach*. In *Public Administration Review* (Vol. 33, pp. 337-352).
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HCT 3.4: RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Course Objective:

Research Methods in Social Science focus on equipping students to systematically investigate human behavior, design robust studies, and evaluate empirical evidence. Typical objectives include: Designing Research: Formulate clear research questions, select appropriate theoretical frameworks, and build viable research designs. Data Collection: Master both quantitative and qualitative methods, including surveys, interviews, and ethnographic field observation. Data Analysis: Process raw information using statistical software or thematic qualitative coding. Ethical Practice: Apply ethical standards regarding human subjects, data privacy, and academic integrity. Research Communication: Synthesize findings into clear, academically rigorous reports or proposals.

Course Content

Unit I: Foundations of Social Science Research

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Research
- Scientific Method and Social Science Research, Inter Disciplinary and Multi Disciplinary Research
- Approaches to Political Science Research Investigating positivism, interpretatism, critical theory

Unit II: Research Design and review of Literature

- Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Analytical and Experimental
- Literature Review : Sources and Techniques
- Formulation of Hypothesis

Unit III: Research Methods and Data Collection

- Primary and Secondary Data
- Observation, Interview and Questionnaire
- Survey and Sampling Method

Unit IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation

- Editing, Coding, Classification and Tabulation
- Use of Statistical Software : SPSS
- Research Reporting and Bibliography

Unit V: Research Ethics and Publication

- Research Ethics and Plagiarism
- Research Publications. : Peer Review, UGC-CARE Journals
- Use of Artificial Intelligence in Social Science Research

Course Outcomes :

1. Understand the meaning, nature, and importance of social science research. Explain different research methods, approaches, and types of research in social sciences.
2. Formulate research problems, objectives, hypotheses, and research designs.
3. Apply various methods of data collection such as observation, interviews, questionnaires, and surveys.
4. Analyze and interpret qualitative and quantitative data using appropriate techniques.
5. Develop skills in report writing, referencing, and ethical practices in research. Conduct independent research studies and critically evaluate existing research in social sciences.

References:

- Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Age International Babbie, E. (2017). *The Practice of Social Research* (14th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.). Sage Publications.
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- Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Second edition, 2021

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SCT 3.1: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The Social Movements in India course explores how collective action drives social, political, and cultural transformation. Core objectives include understanding movement theories, analyzing historical and contemporary struggles (such as peasant, tribal, Dalit, and feminist movements), and evaluating their profound impact on India's democratic and legal landscape. This Course Analyzes contemporary social movements driven by identity, such as Dalit, Adivasi, and Women's Liberation movements fighting for rights, dignity, and equity. Policy and Democratic Influence: Examine environmental justice movements to see how grassroots activism successfully shapes public policy and expands democratic spaces in India.

Course Content

Unit I: Foundations of Social Movements

- Meaning, Significance and Elements of Social Movements in Indian Political Context
- Approaches to Social Movements : Liberal, Gandhian and Marxist Perspectives
- Classification of Movements : Economic, Political, Cultural and Linguistic Movements

Unit II: Identity Based Movements in India

- Dalit and backward Class Movements
- Women's Movements
- Ethnic and Tribal Movements

Unit III: Peasant and Environmental Movements

- Agrarian and Working Class Movements
- Environmental and Ecological Movements
- Contribution of Social Movements to Democratic Governance

Unit IV: Social Movements and Political Implication

- Identity Politics and New Social Movements
- Civil Society and Rights based Movements
- Social Movements, Public Policy and democratic Governance

Unit V: Contemporary Challenges of Social Movements

- Challenges and Future of Social Movements in India
- Digital Activism and Social Media
- Student and Youth Movements

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept, nature, and significance of social movements in India. Analyze the historical development of major social movements in India.
2. Examine the causes, objectives, and impacts of movements related to caste, class, gender, tribal, and environmental issues.
3. Evaluate the role of social reformers and organizations in bringing social change.
4. Assess the influence of social movements on public policy, democracy, and social justice in India.
5. Develop critical thinking and research skills to study contemporary social movements and their implications for Indian society. These outcomes help students gain knowledge about social transformation and the role of collective action in Indian society.



References:

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- Dhanagre, D. N. (1974) "Peasant Movements in India, 1920- 1950, Delhi Oxford University Press.
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SCT 3.2: DEVELOPMENT POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The Development and Politics in India course explores how political systems, economic reforms, and social inequalities shape the country's development trajectory. Objectives include analyzing state-market relations, understanding agrarian and environmental challenges, and evaluating the impacts of globalization and poverty alleviation programs. It Analyzes Socio-Economic Impact: Evaluate how corporatization affects key sectors like industry, employment, health, and education. It Explore Agrarian and Environmental Issues: Examine land policies, agricultural strategies, and the intersection of environmental sustainability with developmental goals and examines Poverty and Inequality.

Course Content

Unit I: Introduction to Politics

- Meaning and Nature of Development Politics
- Development Planning in Post Independence India
- Paradigms of Development

Unit II: State Governance and Development

- Impact of Development on Political Process
- Development Strategies and State Policies in India
- Public Policy and Development

Unit III: Peasant and Environmental Movements

- Agrarian and Working Class Movements
- Environmental and Ecological Movements
- Contribution of Social Movements to Democratic Governance

Unit IV: Socio- Economic Issues in India

- Poverty, Social Backwardness and Regional Disparities
- Migration, Resettlement and Environmental Degradation
- Gender Inequality and Social Exclusion

Unit V: Inclusive Development

- Sustainable Development, Social justice Reservation and Verified Programmes
- Employment Generation Schemes
- Non-Governmental Initiatives and Empowerment

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the concepts and theories of development and development politics in India. Analyze the relationship between political processes and socio-economic development in India.
2. Examine the role of the Indian state, public institutions, and political actors in the development process. Evaluate major development policies, programmes, and planning strategies adopted in India.
3. Assess issues related to poverty, inequality, regional disparities, sustainable development, and social justice.
4. Critically analyze contemporary challenges and debates in Indian development politics and their impact on governance and public policy.
5. Develop analytical and research skills for studying developmental issues and policy outcomes in India.

References:

- Kothari C R., Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Age international Publishers 2023
- Sen Amartya, 2000, Development as Freedom, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

2. Explain the constitutional provisions and legal framework relating to human rights in India.
3. Examine the role of institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in the protection of human rights. Analyze issues related to civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights in the Indian context. Evaluate human rights concerns relating to women, children, minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other vulnerable groups.
4. Assess the role of government agencies, judiciary, and non-governmental organizations in promoting and protecting human rights.
5. Develop critical thinking and research skills to examine contemporary human rights issues and policy responses in India.

References:

- Donnelly, J. (2013). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. Cornell University Press.
- Ignatieff, M. (2001). *Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry*. Princeton University Press.
- Macklin, A., & Mc Garry, M. (Eds.). (2018). *Human Rights and Refugees: The Case for a Rights-Based Approach*. Springer.
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OET 3.1:HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Course Objective

Human Rights in India course equips students with a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional, legal, and institutional frameworks protecting rights in the country. Core objectives typically include analyzing constitutional provisions, examining the protection of vulnerable communities, and assessing the enforcement mechanisms of human rights bodies. Specific course objectives generally include: Constitutional Framework: Understanding the scope of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties under the Indian Constitution. Marginalized Communities: Analyzing special legislations designed to protect the rights of women, children, Dalits, Adivasis, minorities, and indigenous populations. Enforcement Mechanisms: Familiarizing students with the functioning and powers of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC), and the role of the judiciary. International Standards: Examining the influence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international covenants on the Indian legal system. Emerging Challenges: Assessing modern human rights issues in India, such as terrorism, globalization, environmental rights, and the criminal justice system.

Course Content

Unit I: An Introduction to Human Rights

- Definition and scope of human rights in contemporary society and governance.
- Historical evolution and significant milestones in the development of human rights.
- Various forms of human rights: Civil, political, economic, social and cultural.

Unit II: Theories of Human Rights

- Natural law theory: inherent rights and their philosophical foundations in human dignity.
- Legal theories of human rights: statutory frame works and their implications for enforcement.
- Marxist and neo-Marxist theories: critiques of capitalism and their relevance to human rights.

Unit III: Enforcement and Social Inclusion in India

- The Constitution of India: Fundamental Rights and their role in protecting citizens.
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC): Composition, functions and Limitations.
- Analysis of reservation policies for socially and educationally backward communities.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept, nature, and evolution of human rights in India and globally.
2. Explain the constitutional provisions and legal framework relating to human rights in India.
3. Examine the role of institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in the protection of human rights. Analyze issues related to civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights in the Indian context. Evaluate human rights concerns relating to women, children, minorities,

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other vulnerable groups.

4. Assess the role of government agencies, judiciary, and non-governmental organizations in promoting and protecting human rights.
5. Develop critical thinking and research skills to examine contemporary human rights issues and policy responses in India.

References:

- Donnelly, J. (2013). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. Cornell University Press.
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