BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY TIRUCHIRAPPALLI -620 024

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM – LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED CURRICULUM FRAME WORK (CBCS-LOCF)

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2026-2027onwards)

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course–1 (Tamil $/OtherLanguages+#)		3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course–I (CC)	Introduction to Political Theory	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II(CC)	Constitution and functions of Government	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	Society and Social Institution	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		**22**				**600**
II	I	Language Course-1I (Tamil $/Other Languages +#)		3	3	25	75	100
	II	**English Course-II**		**3**	**3**	**25**	**75**	**100**
	III	Core Course– III (CC)	Indian Freedom Struggle and Constitution Development	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course- IV (CC)	Indian Political System	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-II (AC)	Fundamentals of Economics	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		**22**				**600**

SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES – ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Course	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses I & II	4	16	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	6	200
6.		Project	1	7	100
7.	IV	Value Education	1	2	100
8.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
9.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
10.		Non-Major Elective	2	4	200
11.	V	Gender Studies	1	2	100
	Total		**36**	**140**	**3600**

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

- Today, Political Science encompasses the study of man in relation to the State, Society, Nation and theworld.Political Science covers various aspects of human life, rights and duties of the citizens.

- Political science has today entered into various aspects of day today affairs of the Government as well ascitizens.It has assumed an Interdisciplinary character.

- The proposed Under Graduate course in Political Science is designed in the light of these new dimensions of Political Science In the changing world. It will impart basic Principles, Ideologies-Important Concepts of the subject and also covers the latest developments in Local, State, National, World politics and Governments.

- Political Science subject is one of the most important subjects in all the competitive exams, especially inUPSC, TNPSC Exams. A student with depth of knowledge in Indian Constitution, Political Science andInternational politics are much better equipped to successfully handle various questions and gain crucialmarks.

PROGRAMMEOUTCOMES:

- To prepare the students for competitive exam
- To develop the leadership qualities among the students
- To inform about the fundamental rights and duties
- To inform about the different political parties and their functions

- To inform about the principles of the different parties

PROGRAMME EMPOLYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

There are a number of career options that one can opt after studying BA political science. Here are a few of them;

1. Civil service
2. Journalism
3. Teaching
4. Socialservice
5. Politicalscientists

FirstYear **CORE COURSE-I** **Semester-I**

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

(Theory)

OBJECTIVES:

- To learn about the nature of political theory and the ways political Theoretical thinking can enhance our capacities for critical reflection and democratic Citizenship.
- This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual Analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates Surroundings the applications of the concepts.
- To import knowledge about various theories and concepts of Political theory.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:

Meaning, nature and scope of Political science-Nature and Significance of Political theory

UNIT-II THEORIES OF ORIGIN OF THE STATE:

Divine origin theory- Force theory- Matriarchal theory- Patriarchal Theory- Evolutionary theory-Social contract theory- State- State and society- State and community-Nation-Nationality.

UNIT-III SOVEREIGNTY AND RIGHTS:

Sovereignty–Characteristics of sovereignty-Kinds of sovereignty-Austin's Theory of sovereignty-Pluralism-Rights-Meaning -Types of rights.

UNIT-IV LAW, LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE:

Meaning of Law-Sources of law-Kinds of law-Liberty: meaning of liberty and Definition of liberty–Kinds of liberty-Equality, meaning-Kinds of equality- Justice meaning and types.

UNIT-V DEMOCRACY:

Democracy: Meaning and types–Classical and contemporary theories of Democracy-Representative democracy.

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

MODERNISATION THEORY: Daniel Bell's End of Ideology and Huntington

Modernisation theory

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Appadurai, A. *The Substance of Politics*. Madras: Oxford University Press, 1974.
2. Gilchrist, R. N. *Principles of Political Science*. Madras: Orient Longman, 1983.
3. Johari, J. C. *Principles of Modern Political Science*. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd., 1989.
4. Amal Ray and Bhattacharya. *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions*. Calcutta: The World Press, 2004.
5. Bipan Chandra. *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2009.
6. Vinod, M. J. and Deshpande, Meena. *Contemporary Political Theory*. Delhi: PHI Learning, 2013.
7. Heywood, Andrew. *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*. New Delhi: Palgrave, 2015.
8. Sushila Ramasamy. *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2015.
9. Machiavelli, Niccolò. *The Prince*. 2015.
10. Nozick, Robert. *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*. 1974.

COURSEOUTCOMES: After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand theoretical and practical world of National and international politics and with the help of political theories and their key concepts and arguments.
- Apply political concepts and ideas in their future course of political research and political action in the form of real politics.
- Understand the main concepts and debates in theories of origin of the state.
- Critically read and analyze concept of sovereignty on political theory
- Illustrate and evaluate the development of concepts and theories throughout the history of origin of the states.

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FirstYear **CORE COURSE-II** **Semester-I**

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

(Theory)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- This course introduces the basis of the government and its functions to the students.
- It enables the students to make a comprehensive view on forms, powers and functions of government.
- It enables students to compare political parties and their ideologies.

UNIT - I CONSTITUTION:

Definition- Written and unwritten constitution – Rightsand flexible constitution- Types of governments: Unity and federal- Forms of government- Advantages anddisadvantages.

UNIT – II LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE:

Government-Legislature: Unicameral and bicameral legislature-Advantages and disadvantages-Functions oflegislature- Executive: Types of Executive- Parliamentary-presidential executive- Collegiate executive- Realandnominal executives-Functions of executives.

UNIT – III JUDICIARY:

Structure of Indian Court – Powers and Functions of Supreme Court – Powers and Functions of Supreme Court

UNIT – IV PROCESSOFELECTION:

Electorate: Meaning and types of suffrage, constituency: Meaning-types-Advantages and disadvantages, election: direct and indirect Election. Representation: Types of representation. Proportional Representation- communal representation for minorities- Reserved constituency.

UNIT – V POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS:

Political parties: meaning and definitions- Classification of party System-Single party system –Bi party system-Multi party system- Functions of political parties- Pressure groups-Meaning of pressure groups- Types of Pressure groups-Functions of pressure groups–Public opinion.

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

ANTI–DEFECTIONLAW: Need of Stringent Anti-Defection Law

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. S.H.Patil,TheConstitution,GovernmentAndPoliticsIn India ,VikasPublishingHouse,2016
2. Basu,D.D.,Introductionto theConstitutionofIndia, NewDelhi,PrenticeHall,2014.
3. Kashyap,Subash C.,OurConstitution,National Book Trust,1994.
4. A.S.Narang,IndianGovernment andPolitics, NewDelhi, GeetanjaliPublishingHouse,2000.
5. Chakrabarty, Bidyut&Pandey,RajendraKumar,IndianGovernmentandPolitics,SAGE,NewDelhi,2014.
6. Pylee,M. V.,IndianConstitution, NewDelhi,Vikas, 2016.
7. Laxmikanth,M.,IndianPolity,TataMcgrawHill,2017.
8. B.SRaman,ConstitutionofIndia,UnitedPublishers,NewDelhi2011.
9. BrishKishoreSharma,Introductionto theConstitutionofIndia, PrenticeHallofIndia, 2012.
10. GranvilleAustin, TheConstitutionof India: Cornerstoneofa Nation,OUP,1999

LEARNING OUTCOMES: After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the Constitution as the primary source of all our laws
- Understand the process of elections
- Understand organs of government and its functions
- Understand the vision and the values of the Constitution
- Know better election methods.

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First Year **FIRST ALLIED COURSE-I** **Semester-I**

SOCIETY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION

(Theory)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- It enables the students to understand the basic fundamentals of Indian Society.
- Further it familiarizes the students with the characteristics of the social institutions and their linkages with development process of the society in all aspects.
- It enables the students to Identify institutional structures within societies

UNITS – I INDIAN SOCIETY:

Historical background of Indian society –Traditional Hindu social Organisations -Impact of Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity- Importance of ReligiousTolerance – Concept of secularism.

UNIT – II CASTE SYSTEM:

Caste System: Caste Hierarchy, Caste and Occupational Identity, Caste Dominance and Conflicts – Untouchability- Origin and impact.

UNIT – III SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

Family, Marriage and Kinship- Types of Family, Marriage as a Sacrament, Parental Choice, Changing functions of Family-Kinship and role.

UNIT – IV SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES:

Social Problems and issues: Female Foeticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce, Problems of Aged.

UNIT – V SOCIALDISORGANIZATION:

Social Disorganization:Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption in PublicLife Drug Addiction- BlackMoney

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):GERIATRICS HEALTH CARE: Increase of Old Age Homes and Geriatrics Health Care

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. Mandelbaum, societyinIndia,Bombay, popular prakashanPublishers,1972.
2. Dube,Indian society, newDelhi national book trust,1991.
3. RamAhuja,Indiansocialsystem,NewDelhi,rawpublications,2001.
4. ShankarRao, C.N., SociologyofIndiansociety,S.Chandpublications,NewDelhi,2004.
5. K.Sing, IndianSocialSystem,PrakashamKendra,Lucknow.
6. 2.G.R.Madan,IndianSocialProblems,Vol.I&II,AlliedPublishers,Chennai
7. S.C.Dube,IndianSociety,NationalBookTrust,NewDelhi,2010.
8. TheArchaeologyofInstitutionalLife,EditedbyAprilM.BeisawandJamesG.GibbUniversityofAlabamaPress, 2008.
9. M.N. Srinivas ,India: Social Structure,Hindustan Publication Corporation,New Delhi,
10. DecentralizingPower: PaulGoodman's SocialCriticis, TaylorStoehr ,BlackRoseBooks,1994

LEARNINGOUTCOMES:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Identify the inequalities existing in society.
- Classify and evaluate the different sources of social change.
- Understand the main concepts and debates in the historical background of Indian society.
- Critically read and analyze social problems and issues in society.
- Illustrate and evaluate the concepts of the caste system and related problems.

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First Year **CORE COURSE–III** **Semester-II**

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND CONSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT

(Theory)

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To enable students to understand the emergence and progress of national consciousness.
- To portray the various phases of the freedom movement in India.
- To analyse the nature of Independence and Partition..

UNIT – I ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN NATIONALISM:

Emergence of Indian Nationalism- Foundation of Indian National Congress- The objectives and activities of the congress-Phases ofModerates politics- Roots of extremism –Tilak – Bipan Chandra Pal-LalaLajpatRai.

UNIT – II TOWARDS MASSMOBILISATION:

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement – National education-Formation of Muslim league- Lucknowpact– Homerule Movement and Annie Besant-Rowlettact–JallianwalaBagh tragedy.

UNIT – III GANDHIAN PHASE:

Gandhian phase: experiment of Satyagraha – Khilafat- Non-cooperation Movement- The swarajist politics- Simon commission–Nehru report-Jinnah fourteen points-Civil disobedience movement– Roundtable Conference– Poona pact.

UNIT – IV TOWARDS FREEDOM :

Emergence of communists- The congress ministry, 1937-39-Quit India movement – Cripps proposal- Rise of communalism-Peasantand labour movements- Role of press, theatre and cinema in the national movement.

UNIT – V INDIAN NATIONALISM FROM (1942-1947):

Subash Chandra Bose and INA – INA Trial – Royal Indian Navy mutiny – Cabinet Mission plan – Mountbatten plan-India Independence act, 1947.

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

NCRWC: National Commission to review the working of the constitution (NCRWC**)**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. S. H. Patil, *The Constitution, Government and Politics in India*, Vikas Publishing House, 2016.
2. Basu, D. D., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2014.
3. Kashyap, Subash C., *Our Constitution*, National Book Trust, 1994.
4. A. S. Narang, *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Geetanjali Publishing House, 2000.
5. Chakrabarty, Bidyut & Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, *Indian Government and Politics*, SAGE, New Delhi, 2014.
6. Pylee, M. V., *Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Vikas, 2016.
7. Laxmikanth, M., *Indian Polity*, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2017.
8. B. S. Raman, *Constitution of India*, United Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.
9. Brij Kishore Sharma, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Prentice Hall of India, 2012.
10. Granville Austin, *The Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation*, OUP, 1999.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Identify and describe the role of social and political organizations in the freedom struggle.
- Classify and evaluate the different phases of the freedom struggle.
- Understand the main concepts and debates in the historical background of the Indian freedom struggle.
- Critically read and analyze the involvement of mass action in the freedom struggle.
- Illustrate and evaluate the concepts of constitutional development.

FirstYear **CORE COURSE-IV** **Semester-II**

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

(Theory)

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To enable the students to understand the concept of Indian political system
- To understand the structure of executive, legislative and judiciary.
- To understand the fundamental rights and duties.

UNIT – I SALIENT FEATURES:

Salient features of the Indian constitution- Preamble- Fundamental Rights and duties- Directive principles of state policy**.**

UNIT – II UNION GOVERNMENT:

The union executive– The president– Mode of election- powers and Functions- Emergency powers- Vice president –Election-Position of Prime minister and Council of ministers.

UNIT – III UNION PARLIAMENT:

The union parliament: The house of people and the council of States–Composition and function- Parliamentary committees-Speaker And deputy speaker of LokSabha– Chairman and deputy chairman Rajyasabha.

UNIT – IV UNION JUDICIARY:

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court – Qualification, Appointment and removal Of judges- powers and functions: original and appellate jurisdiction- Constitutional provisions for safeguarding the Independence of judiciary-Judicial review.

UNIT – V UNION TERRITORIES AND STATE GOVERNMENT:

Union territories .The state government: The Governor– Powers and functions - The chief Minister and cabinet –State legislature-The high court-District Courts-Composition and functions-Method of appointment of Judges-Its judicial and administrative functions over subordinate Courts and tribunals-Union territories-Administration of the Union Territories

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

FISCALFEDERALISM: Fiscal Federalism and cooperative Federalism

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1 Basu, D. D., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 1982.
2 Bakshi, P. M., *The Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing House, 1999.
3 Sharma, B. K., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2002.
4 Jha, S. N., *Indian Political System: Historical Developments*, Varanasi: Ganga Kaveri Publishing House, 2005.
5 Gupta, D. C., *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 2009.
6 Vinod Rai & Dr. Amitendu Palit (Eds.), *Seven Decades of Independent India: Ideas and Reflections*.
7 Sandip Sen & Aarohi Sen, *India Emerging: From Policy Paralysis to Hyper Economics*.
8 Fadia, *Indian Government and Politics*. Sahitya Bhawan, English Edition.
9 Himanshu Roy, *Indian Political System*. Pearson Education, India.
10 Appadurai, A., *The Substances of Politics*. Oxford University Press, India, Madras, 1974.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Identity and describe the Indian constitution features
- Classify and evaluate the functions of judiciary
- Understand the main concepts of constitutional status of state government
- Critically read and analyze the working of union government
- Illustrate and evaluate the concepts of constitutional development.

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First Year **FIRST ALLIED COURSE-II** **Semester-II**

FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMICS

(Theory)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- The purpose of this course is to help students learn the fundamentals of economics and they can apply these concepts to their lives and to the world in which they live.
- Economic theory is useful and interesting only if it can be applied to understanding actual events in energy sector and policies. Therefore this course gives greater understanding about economic news and issues of energy around the world.
- It helps in decision making in order to achieve desired economic goals. It enhances the capability of participants to understand the prevailing economic and business policy in totality and its impact on the energy sector.
- It improves the ability of the students to apply economic concepts to complex business realities as well as support them to forecast in the energy business.
- It helps to meet the challenges of the questions asked in the competitive examinations

UNIT – I WHAT IS ECONOMICS:

Nature and Scope of Economics – Definition of Economics – wealth definition, welfare Definition, Growth Definition–Positive and Normative Economics. What is a Money– different stage in the development of money – kinds of money– supply of money.

UNIT – II APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS:

Traditional approach : consumption –production –exchange-distribution – public finance – Modern approach:Micro economics – economies of scale-consumer- demand and supply-market equilibrium. Macro economics –National Income – components of national income - GDP –GNP-Net National Product (NNP) – per capitaincome–unemployment-inflation – savings – foreign reserve

UNIT – III ECONOMIC SYSTEMIN THE COUNTRIES:

Types of Economy–Market Economy (Capitalism)–Command Economy (Socialism)–Mixed Economy

UNIT – IV MONEY PAYMENTS FOR RESOURCES AND THEORIES:

Rent – Ricardian theory of Rent – wage and salaries– wage fund theory and marginal productivity theory ofwages – interest – Keynes' liquidity preference theory of interest – modern theory of interest and Profit (net profit and gross profit) Marginal Productivity theory of Profit - Theory of consumer Behaviour –Law of Supply and Law of Demand – Malthusian theory of Population –

UNIT – V FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION :

Individual entrepreneur–partnership–Joint-Stock company–co-operative enterprises– state Enterprises.

UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):

CRYPTOCURRENCYANDBITCOIN: Crypto currency and Bit coin, economic collapse of SriLanka.

REFERENCES :

References

1. Becker, Gary. *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.
2. Friedman, Milton. *Essays in Positive Economics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994.
3. Friedman, Milton and Rose D. Friedman. *Capitalism and Freedom*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972.
4. Marx, Karl. *Das Kapital*. New York: International Publishers, Incorporated, 1982.
5. Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. New York: Everyman's Library–Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1991 (first published 1776).
6. Steinbeck, John. *The Grapes of Wrath*. New York: Penguin Books, 2002.
7. Stiglitz, Joseph E. *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2003.
8. Thurow, Lester. *The Future of Capitalism*. New York: Penguin Books, Inc., 1997.
9. Acemoglu, Daron and James A. Robinson. 2012. *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty*. 1st ed. New York, NY: Crown Publishers.
10. Allen, Robert C. 2011. *Global Economic History: A Very Short Introduction*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
11. Bowles, Samuel. 2006. *Microeconomics: Behavior, Institutions, and Evolution*. The Roundtable Series in Behavioral Economics. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
12. Bowles, Samuel. 2016. *The Moral Economy: Why Good Incentives Are No Substitute for Good Citizens*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
13. Keynes, John Maynard. 1936. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
14. Marx, Karl. 1906. *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*. New York, NY: Random House.
15. Marx, Karl. 2010. *The Communist Manifesto*. London: Arcturus Publishing.
16. Mill, John Stuart. 1994. *Principles of Political Economy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
17. Mill, John Stuart. 2002. *On Liberty*. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications.
18. Pigou, Arthur. 1912. *Wealth and Welfare*. London: Macmillan & Co.
19. Pigou, Arthur. (1920) 1932. *The Economics of Welfare*. London: Macmillan & Co.
20. Piketty, Thomas. 2014. *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of the course, a student will be able to:

- Explain the concepts of Macroeconomics and its interrelations with Microeconomics.
- Associate current economic phenomena with existing theories and express their views on contemporary economic issues.
- Apply the principles of Macroeconomics in explaining the behavior of macroeconomic variables at national as well as global levels.
- Extend the concepts of economics in understanding the dynamics of real-life difficulties.

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