



## M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED  
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)  
(Applicable to the candidates admitted form the academic year 2022-23 onwards)**

Sem.	Types of the Courses	Title of the Paper	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Maximum Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
I	Core Course-I (CC)	Political Theory	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-II (CC)	Comparative Governments	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-III (CC)	Indian Government And Politics	6	5			100
	Core Choice Course-I (CCC)	I Constitutional development in India (OR) 2. Foreign Policy of India	6	4	25	75	100
	Elective Course-I (EC)	1. Electoral Politics in India (OR) 2. Tamil Political Thought	6	3	25	75	100
	Value Added Course -I (VAC)*	Disaster Management	-	2*	25	75	100*
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>		
II	Core Course-IV (CC)	Government and politics in Tamilnadu	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-V (CC)	International Relations and Politics	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-VI (CC)	Western Political Thought	5	5	25	75	100
	Core Choice Course-II - (CCC)	1. Issues in Indian Politics (OR) 2. Principles of Public Administration	5	4	25	75	100
	Elective Course-II (EC)	1. Gandhian Thought (OR) 2. NGO Management	5	3	25	75	100
	Non Major Elective Course-I (NME)	E- Governance in India	3	2	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>		

III	Core Course-VII (CC)	Research Methodology	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-VIII (CC)	Modern Political Analysis	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course –IX (CC)	Development and Administration in Tamil Nadu	5	5	25	75	100
	Core Choices Course-III (CCC)	1. Regional Politics in India (OR) 2. Local Government in India	5	4	25	75	100
	Elective Course –III (EC)	1. Police Administration in India (OR) 2. Human Rights	5	3	25	75	100
	Non-Major Elective Course-II (NME)	Tourism and Travel Management	3	2	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>600</b>
IV	Core Course–X (CC)	Ancient and Modern Indian Political Thought	6	5	25	75	100
	Core Course-XI (CC)	Indian Political Economy	6	5	25	75	100
	Entrepreneurship / Industry Based Course	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship	6	5	25	75	100
	Project	Project	12	5	20	80	100
	Value Added Course –II (VAC)*	Report and Editing	-	2*	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>400</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>			<b>2100</b>

#### SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF PG PROGRAMMES – ARTS

Sl. No.	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	Core Courses	11	55	1100
2.	Core Choice Courses	3	12	300
3.	Elective Courses	3	9	300
4.	Entrepreneurship/ Industry Based Course	1	5	100
5.	Project	1	5	100
6.	Non-Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
7.	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2100</b>
8.	Value Added Courses *	2*	4*	200*

- \* The value added courses credit will not be included in the total CGPA .  
These courses are extra-credit courses.  
Instruction hours for these courses is 30 hours.**

#### **PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:**

- Political science encompasses the study of man in relation to the state, society, nation and the world. Political science covers various aspects of human life, right and duties of the citizens. Political science has today entered into various aspects of day today affairs of the government as well as citizens. It has assumed an interdisciplinary character.
- The proposed post graduate course in political science is designed in the light of these new dimensions of political Science in the changing World. It will impart basics principles, ideologies- important concepts of the subject and also covers the latest development in local, state, National, World politics and Government.
- Political science subject is one of the most important subjects in all the competitive exam, especially in UPSC, TNPSC, UGC and SET Exams .A student with depth of Knowledge in Indian constitution, Political science and international Politics are much better equipped to successfully handle various question and gain crucial marks.

#### **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

- Post-graduation in political science paves way to higher studies, research and jobs in teachings.
- Knowledge of political science is essential and useful to both the ruler and ruled.
- It deals with the system of governance and analysis of political activities, political thought and political behaviour.
- The program covers the major fields of political science and offers a rich set of specialization possibilities.

#### **PROGRAMME EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

- After this course, a candidate can seek employment in both the public and private sectors. The roles which come along with an MA degree in political science are generally associated with administration, reporting, research etc. Some of the primary job profiles offered to MA political science degree holders is.
- Public administration, academician, archivist, correspondent, political content writer, consultant, manager, subject matter, PR Executive
- Other than the mainstream roles, MA political science student can also appear for various competitive Examinations which are organized for vacancies in several government departments. Through such examination, such student can find employment in: UPSC, TNPSC, and RAILWAY

**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-I  
POLITICAL THEORY  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE 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 surrounding the application of the concepts.
- To impart knowledge about various theories and concepts of Political Theory.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science –Political Science as an Art (or) Science – Relation to other Social Sciences – Nature and significance of Political Theory – Political Theory and Political Science.

**UNIT- II THEORIES OF ORIGIN OF THE STATES :**

Divine Origin Theory – Force Theory – Matriarchal Theory – Patriarchal Theory – Evolutionary Theory – Social Contract Theory – Elements and Functions of the 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, Definition, Theories of Rights – Types of Rights.

**UNIT – IV LAW, LIBERTY, EQUYALITY AND JUSTICE :**

Law – Sources of Law – Kinds of Law – Law and Morality – Liberty; Importance and Meaning and Definition of Liberty – Kinds of Liberty – Safeguards of Liberty – Equality Meaning and Definition – Kinds of Equality – Relation between Liberty and Equality – Justice Meaning and Types – Neoliberal – Feminist Justice – Conceptions of Justice – with special reference to Rawls Theory of Justice.

**UNIT – V DEMOCRACY :**

Democracy: Meaning and Types – Classical and Contemporary Theories of Democracy - Different Models of Democracy- Representative, Participatory and Deliberative.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**MODERNISATION THEORY**-Daniel Bell's End of Ideology and  
Huntington Modernisation theory

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

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

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand theoretical and practical world of National and international politics and withthe help of political theories and their key concepts and arguments.
- Apply political concepts and ideas in their future course of political research and politicalaction 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 historyof origin of the states.

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-II  
COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This course aims to trace the evolution of Comparative Politics as a Discipline and drawing a distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
- It also aims in analysing the approaches and models of comparison systems analysis structural functionalism; and institutional approach.
- The course critically looking at the rights of the citizens of UK, USA and PRC from a Comparative perspective.

**UNIT - I BRITAIN :**

Salient Features of the constitution- Executive Legislature Judiciary-Local Government and Party System.

**UNIT – II AMERICA :**

Salient Features of the constitution-Federalism-Executive-Legislature-Judiciary-Party System Pressure Groups

**UNIT – III CANADA AND RUSSIA :**

Salient Features of the constitution - Executive Legislature Judiciary- Party System

**UNIT – IV FRANCE, SWITZERLAND & SOUTH AFRICA :**

France-Switzerland and South Africa Salient features-Executive- Legislature Judiciary Local Government and Party System Instruments of Direct Democracy

**UNIT – V CHINA AND GERMANY :**

Cultural Revolution –Salient features - Federalism- Executive- Legislature- Judiciary Party System-Pressure Groups.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**TACKLING COVID :** Tackling Covid 19 among Governments

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Johan JC. Comparative Politics New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 2011.
2. Kapoor, Anup. Selectitutions Place of publication not identific: 5 Chand & Co Ltd, 2010
3. PathiShinbas, and Amareshwar Mishra Major Constitution Government and Polites inUk Usa Switzerland and China. New Delhi Dominant Publishers, 2004.
4. Ray, Samirendran. Modern Comparative Poties Approaches. Methods and hoursNew Delhi: Prentice Hall Of India, 2004.
5. Ronald Chilkote, Theories of Comparative Politics, London West view Press 2008
6. Jayapalan, N. Comparative Government, New Delhi Alantic Publishers, 2005.
7. 7.Hague, Rod, Martin Harrop and John McCormick Comparative Government andPolitics:An Introduction: London Rod Globe Press 2010.
8. Sachdeva and Gupta, World Constitution, Delhi, Ajantha Prakasam, 2000.
9. J.C. Johari, Comparative Politics, New Delhi: Sterling, 2003.
10. Mahajan V.D., Select Modern Governments, S.Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi,2006.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive features of the tradition of comparative Politics.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about countries and their constitutional Government indetails.
- Gain comparative knowledge of various political system of the world.
- Understand the main concepts of comparative governments
- Critically read and analyze the comparative structures between governments

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-III  
INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**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 CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA :**

British colonialism-Indian nationalism-Constitutional development in India-Constituent assemble-Preamble-Salient features of Indian constitution

**UNIT – II UNION GOVERNMENT :**

Union government-President-Prime minister-Council of ministers-Parliament-Supreme court-Judicial review-Emergency provisions

**UNIT – III STATE GOVERNMENT :**

State government-Governor-Chief minister-State legislature-High court-Centre-State relations

**UNIT - IV LOCAL GOVERNMENT :**

Local government-Evolution of local government in india-73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments-Tamilnadu panchayat raj act 1994-The working of panchayat raj institutions

**UNIT – V STATUTORY INSTITUTIONS :**

Statutory institutions-Union public service commission (UPSC)-Election commission- controller and auditor general of India (GAC) –National human rights commission(NHRC) – State human rights commission(SHRC)

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**ARTICLE 370, BILL RELATED ISSUES :**

Repeal of Article 370, Triple Talaq Bill and Citizenship Amendment Bill, Population Registry



## REFERENCES BOOKS :

1. Basu. D.D, Introduction to the constitution of India, new Delhi,Prentice hall ofIndia,1982.
2. Bakshi.P.M, The constitution of India, New Delhi, universalLaw publishing house ,1999.
3. Sharma B.K, Introduction to the constitution of Indian, 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. Seven Decades Of Independent India: Ideas And Reflections Vinod Rai & Dr AmitenduPalit (Eds.)
7. India Emerging: From Policy Paralysis To Hyper Economics Sandip Sen & Aarohi Sen
8. Sahitya Bhawan Indian Government and politics book by Fadia in english
9. Indian Political System Himanshu Roy - 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**

**CORE CHOICE COURSE-I**  
**1. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**IN INDIA**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To enable students to understand the emergence and progress of constitutional development..
- To portray the various phases of constitutional development
- To analyse the importance of various acts for constitutional development

**UNIT – I QUEEN VICTORIA’S PROCLAMATION (1858) :**

Transition from Company's Administration to the Crown Administration: The Act of 1858 Proclamation of Queen Victoria the Control and Provincial Government in India - Judiciary- The Act of 1861 The Act of 1892.

**UNIT – II REFORMS ACT :**

The Act of 1909 (Minto Morely Reforms) - Main Provisions: Criticism the Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms) Main Provisions: Criticism: Working of the Act of 1909 and the Act of 1919 - Causes of failure of Diarchy.

**UNIT – III ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES :**

Simon Commission - Nehru Report - Lord Irwin's Proclamation -Gandhi - Irwin Pact -Round Table Conferences.

**UNIT – IV CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT :**

Government of India Act 1935: Salient features: proposed India Federation: Home Government: Federal Executive: Federal Legislature and Judiciary Provincial Autonomy: Provincial Executive and Legislature.

**UNIT - V FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION :**

Elections of 1937- Working of Provincial Autonomy - World War II and Constitutional Deadlock - Cripps Proposals (1942): Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945): Cabinet Mission Plan: Mountbatten Plan (June 1947) Indian Independence Act, 1947 (End of British Imperialism) Factors responsible for the independence of the country - Constituent Assembly Committees in the Constituent Assembly Framing of the Constitution.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

### **NCRWC :**

National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution (NCRWC)

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Agarwal R.C, Constitutional Development and National Movement in India, New Delhi, S. Chand Company, 1994.
2. Bipin Chandra (et.al), Freedom Struggle, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1997.
3. Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Nagpur, Wadhwa Company.2004.
4. Rout B. C, Democratic Constitution of India, New Delhi, S. Chand & Co, 1980.
5. Bakshi P. N, The Constitution of India, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Co, 2006.
6. The Constitution, Government And Politics In India by S.H. Patil, Vikas Publishing House
7. D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 2014.
8. Kashyap, Subash C., Our Constitution, National Book Trust, 1994.
9. A.S. Narang, Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi, Geetanjali Publishing House,2000.
10. Chakrabarty, Bidyut& Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, Indian Government and Politics, SAGE, New Delhi, 2014.

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Describe and explain various stages of constitutional development in India.
- Analyse the impacts of world wars on constitutional development in India.
- Know the importance of proclamation of Queen Victoria.
- Describe the process of end of British rule
- Get knowledge about various acts related to constitutional development in India

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**First Year**

**CORE CHOICE COURSE-I  
2. FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of Indian Foreign Policy.
- Highlight the integral linkages between the domestic and the international aspects of Indian foreign policy
- Make the students aware about the various grand strategy of India as an aspiring power
- Realize students the development of India's role as a global player since independence.
- Know the role of India in establishing UNO

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, nature and scope of Foreign Policy – Determinants of Foreign Policy – Foundations of Indian Foreign Policy- Relevance of NAM in 21st century.

**UNIT – II INDIA'S SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA POLICY :**

Look East Policy – Gujaral Doctrine – Neighborhood First policy- Modi Doctrine – Fall of SARRC and Rise of BIMSTEC as a counter to BRI – India's Policy towards Pakistan – Geopolitics of Sri Lanka – Elam war- efforts in retrieval of Kutchathivu – Realpolitik in Afghanistan

**UNIT – III INDIA'S POLICY TOWARDS MAJOR POWERS :**

India's Policy towards USA, European Union – India's Policy towards Russia – India's Policy towards China – India's Position during Ukraine war

**UNIT – IV INDIA'S SECURITY AND MARITIME POLICY :**

Changing Dynamics of India's Maritime Policy – India's Maritime diplomacy – National Security Strategy – traditional and Non- traditional threats– National Security objectives - National Security threat – Nuclear Deterrence – presence of QUAD in Indian Ocean

**UNIT – V INDIA AND THE UNO :**

Historical perspectives of India as a founding member of UNO – Indian contribution to UN Peace Keeping Force – representation in the UN Bodies – Reform and Restructuring of the UN Security Council.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

### **UNFCCC- COP :**

Climate Dialogue and Rise and Rise of India as an Unavoidable power in the world

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Ramachandra Guha, *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*, Harper Collins, 2008.
2. S. Cohen, *India: Emerging Power*, The Brookings Institution, 2001, pp. 7-35. S. Mahajan, "The foreign policy of the Raj and its legacy," in D.M. Malone, C. Raja Mohan and S. Raghavan ed. *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2015,
3. S.M. Walt, "International Relations: One world, many theories," *Foreign Policy*, Spring 1998, pp. 29-46.
4. J. Legro and A. Moravcsik, "Is anybody still a realist?," *International Security* 24(2), Fall 1999, pp. 5-55.
5. B. Green, *The non-aligned movement in perspective*, Sheffield Papers in International Studies, No. 10, University of Sheffield, 1992, pp. 1-31.
6. C.P. Romulo, *The Meaning of Bandung*, University of North Carolina Press, 1956, pp.
7. T. Singh (ed.), *India, peace and security in Asia*, Indian Institute for NonAligned Studies, New Delhi India, 1988
8. A.B. Kennedy, *The International Ambitions of Mao and Nehru*, Cambridge University Press 2012,
9. Introduction. J. Brown, *Nehru: A Political Life*. pp. TBD. J.W. Garver, "China's decision for war with India in 1962," in A.I. Johnston and R. Ross (ed.), *New Directions in the Study of China's Foreign Policy*,
10. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto CA, 2006, pp. 86-130. M. Miller, *Wronged by Empire: Post-Imperial Ideology and Foreign Policy in India and China*, Stanford University Press 2013, Ch. 3. D.L.
11. Byman and K.M. Pollack, "Let us now praise great men and women," *International Security* 25(4), Spring 2001,
12. Jacques Hymans, "Why do states acquire nuclear weapons?: Comparing the cases of India and France," in D.R. SarDesai and Raju G.C. Thomas (eds.), *Nuclear India in the Twenty-first Century*, 2002.
13. S. Paul Kapur, "Ten years of instability in a nuclear South Asia," *International Security* 33(2) 2008, p
14. P. Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers*, Random House, 1987, Introduction. M. Miller, *India's*
15. *Feeble Foreign Policy*, *Foreign Affairs* May/June 2013, pp. 14-19. J. Nye, *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*, Public Affairs, 2004,

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

After completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Know the power politics in the world
- Learn about india's diplomatic maneuvers in an essentially interest and power seeking global hierarchical relationship
- Know about the challenges India faces in securing its national interests as a responsible state
- Enhance students' understanding of India's strategies in South Asia and the power politics and geopolitics
- Learn about India's negotiation strategy in dealing with global environment and security Regime

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**First Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE - I**  
**1. ELECTORAL POLITICS IN INDIA**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To Know about the Electoral System in India
- To examine with the Electoral Politics in Indian democratic exercise.
- To calculate the electoral process from since independence to current trends of General Election in India

**UNIT – I ELECTORAL SYSTEM :**

Beginning of Electoral Politics under Colonial rule-Elections to Central Legislative Assembly Provincial Elections Electoral System in India: Electoral Constituencies, Reserved Constituencies, Voter's list, Nomination of Candidates, Qualification for Candidates, Election Campaign and Polling process

**UNIT – II ELECTORAL POLITICS (1952-1977) :**

Dominance of Congress - Electoral Patterns in 1952 and 1957 General Elections-Growth of Regional Political parties and 1962 Elections-Regionalism and 1967 Elections-Trends in 1971 Elections-Non-Congress rule (1977 Elections) and power politics

**UNIT – III ELECTORAL POLITICS (1977-1996) :**

Politics of Alliances Politics of Party splits and merger -Party System: Alignments, Realignment, Manifestos and support patterns in elections Trends in General Elections (1980, 1984, 1989 and 1991)

**UNIT – IV ELECTORAL POLITICS SINCE 1996 :**

Communalism in Indian Politics - Minority rule-Coalition politics-National Democratic Alliance and United progressive Alliance - Political Behaviour in General Elections (1996,1998, 1999, 2004, 2009,2014 and 2019)- Determinants of Voting Behaviour-Ethical Vote-NOTA.

**UNIT - V ELECTIONS :**

Salient features of the Representation of People's Act (1951) Election Commission of India: Go swami and Indrajit Gupta Reports on Electoral Reforms - Anti-Defection Law Organisation, Powers and Functions Electoral Reforms before and after 1996 - Tarkunde,

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) : ANTI**

**DEFECTION LAW,ELECTORAL BONDS : Anti-Defection Law, Electoral Bonds**

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Roy, M., Electoral politics in India: Election press and outcomes, Voting Behaviour and current trends. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publishers.2008
2. Ahuja, M.L., Electoral Political and general Elections in India (1952-1998). New Delhi:Mittal, 2008.
3. Sandeep Shastri, Electoral Politics I Indian States, New Delhi: OUP, 2009.
4. Sahu, N.K.,Electoral Politics in Federal India MP Local Area Development Scheme, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2006.
5. Amandeep Kaur, Electoral Reforms in India, Problems and Needs, New Delhi: A BooksPvt Ltd, 2008.
6. Electoral politics in India, Suhas Palshikar,2017 edition.
7. Indian political system, Himanshu Roy,2008
8. Satish kumar,electoral politics in india,2022
9. Electoral democracy, M.G Devasahayam,2022
10. Electoral politics, Heath Brown,2016

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Understand various phases of electoral system
- Develop the capacity to point out the merits and demerits of communalism in Indian politics
- Analyze various phases of electoral systems in India
- Illustrate and describe the functions of election commission of India
- Analyze the functions of electoral reforms.

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**First Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE - I**  
**2. TAMIL POLITICAL THOUGHT**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This is a course on key thinkers who have provided critical interpretations of the political philosophy underlying the ancient and modern way of life.
- Their ideas assumed are a source of enlightenment and guidance for the deconstruction or reconstruction of modernity.
- This course develops Tamil political thinking in the minds of students.

**UNIT – I THIRUVALLUVAR :**

Political Thought in Sangam Age - Thiruvalluvar – Thirukkural- Relevance to socio –Politico – economic affairs.

**UNIT – II DRAVIDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Periyar- Annadurai

**UNIT – III COMMUNIST POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Singaravelar - Jeevanantham

**UNIT – IV DALIT POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Ayothidasar-Rettamalai Srinivasan

**UNIT – V TAMIL NATIONALISM :**

Rajaji- Kamarajar - Ma-Po-Sivagnanam - Thiru-Vi-Ka- MuthuramalingaThevar

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND RATIONALISM : Social justice and Rationalism**

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Baker. CJ. The Politics of South India, Cambridge University Press, 1977.
2. Washbrook DA. The Emergence of Provincial Politics - Provincials Politics-The Madras Presidency 1876-1920, Vikas Publishing House, 1976.
3. Spratt Philip. DravidaMunnetraKazhagam in Power, Bombay, NachiketaPublications,1790.
4. Raman, the Justice Party, Poonpozhil Publishers, 1988.
5. Rajayyan .K., History of Tamilnadu,2015.
6. Alala Sundaram. A., History of Tamilnadu,`1999.
7. Hardgrave Jr. R.L., The Dravidian Movement, Popular Prakasam, New Delhi,1965.
8. Robert L. Hardgrave, Essays in the Political Sociology of South India, Usha Publications,New Delhi, 1979.
9. Marguertie Ross Barnett, The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, NewJersey, Princeton University Press, 1976.
10. Subramanian. N., History of Tamilnadu, Vol.3.,2019

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Gain knowledge about contribution of thirukkural in tamil political thought.
- Understand various Tamil political thoughts.
- Know about the Dalit political thought
- Gain knowledge about Dravidian and communist thoughts.
- Understand the importance of Tamil political thoughts

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**First Year**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE - I  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit:2**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To understand basic concepts in disaster management
- To obtain knowledge about various disasters and their impact
- To know some key facts and effects for each type of natural disasters

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Introduction - Meaning, Nature- Importance –Dimensions and scope of disaster Management- Disaster Management Cycle.

**UNIT – II NATURAL DISASTER :**

Natural Disaster-meaning and nature of Natural Disaster-Their type and effects-Hydrological Disaster –Flood-Flash Flood-Drought-Cloud Burst-Geological Disaster-Earth Quakes – Tsunami s, Landslides , Avalanches , Volcanic Eruptions, Muds low.

**UNIT – III TYPES OF NATURAL DISASTER :**

Types of Natural disaster Wind related-cyclone, Strom, Strom Surge, Tidal Wages- Climate Change –Global Warming- Sea Level rise –Ozone Depletion.

**UNIT – IV MAN-MADE DISASTER :**

Man Made Disaster .CBRN – Chemical Disaster , Biological disaster , Radio logical disaster , Nuclear disaster – Fire –Building fire , Coal fire – Forest fire – Oil fire.

**UNIT - V TYPES OF MAN MADE DISASTER :**

Types of Man Made Disaster Accident – Road accident, rail accident- Air accident – Sea accident- Pollution- Air pollution – Water pollution- Deforestation- Industrial Waste.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**COVID 19 RELATED DISASTER :Covid19- Epidemic disaster and manmade disaster**

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Encyclopaedia of Disaster Relief. Bradley Penile, 2010
2. Facing Hazards and Disasters: ...2006,by national research council.
3. A Dictionary of Disaster Management Management Ramus Dahlberg, 2017
4. Disaster development and Disaster Management S.L. GoEl, 2002
5. Encyclopaedia of Crisis Management 2013
6. The Business Continuity, Kurt J. Engeman, 2011
7. The Business Continuity Management. Jamie Watters, 2010 Desk Reference)
8. The Social Roots of Risk: Producing Kathleen J. Tierney, 2014
9. At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vuln... Piers Blaikie, 1994
10. Introduction To Disaster Management 1998

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Gain knowledge about scope of disaster management
- Understand multidisciplinary nature of disaster management.
- Know about the various types of disasters
- Gain knowledge about man-made disasters
- Understand the importance of disaster management

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE: IV  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN  
TAMILNADU**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To understand the leading trends and importance events in the history of Tamilnadu.
- To develop the interest among student in state politics
- To introduce students to the political reality of Tamilnadu.

**UNIT - I NATIONAL MOVEMENT :**

Origin of National Movement in 20 Century - Growth of Indian National Congress till 1952 in Tamil Nadu - Non Co-operation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement in Tamil Nadu.

**UNIT – II ORIGIN OF POLITICAL PARTIES :**

Origin of Justice Party Emergence of Non- Brahmin Movement - Self Respect Movement – Dravida Kazhagam- The Contribution of Periyar E. V. R. to Tamil Nationalism.

**UNIT – III CONGRESS MINISTRY :**

Raja Gopalachari's Ministry and his Policies: Reservation Language Policy - Language Agitation Labour Policy Agriculture Policy Kamaraj Ministry M. Bakthavatchalam's Ministry and Decline of Congress.

**UNIT – IV DMK MINISTRY :**

Origin of DMK: Its Policies and Programmes - Dravida Nadu - Language Policy - Electoral Alliances C. N. Annaduari and M. Karunanidhi: their Ministries and Policies - Means of Conflict - Centre - State Relationship - President's Rule

**UNIT – V AIADMK MINISTRY :**

Emergence of AIADMK: MGR and J. Jayalalitha - Their Ministries and Policies - Sri Lankan Tamilan Issues - Cauvery Water Dispute MullaiPeriyar Dam Issue - Electoral Alliance - Growth of Regional Political Parties in Tamil Nadu Dravidian model.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**RESERVATION POLITICS :** Reservation Politics, NEET, NEP

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. MR. Barnett, Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, Princeton, University Press, 1976.
2. Arnold David, The Congress in Tamilnadu, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1977.
3. Baker, C.J. Politics of South India, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1977.
4. Fadia. B. L. State Politics in India, Vol.1, New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1984.
5. Palanithurai, G. Caste Politics and Society in Tamil Nadu, New Delhi, Kanishka Publications, 1995.
6. Narendra Subramanian Ethnicity and Populist Mobilization Political Parties, Citizens and Democracy in South India, Oxford University Press New Delhi, 1999.
7. Narayan, S, Dravidian years Politics and Welfare in Tamil Nadu Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2018.
8. Venkatachelapatly, Tamil Characters Personalities: Politics, Culture Pan Macmillan Indian, 2018
9. Raman, the Justice Party, Poonpozhil Publishers, 1988

**COURSE OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Gain knowledge about origin of national movement
- Understand emergence of various political parties in Tamilnadu
- Know about the various political issues
- Gain knowledge about various schemes given by political parties
- Understand the importance of political parties

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-V**

**Semester-II**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATION AND POLITICS**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To understand basic concepts in International relations and politics
- To obtain knowledge about theories of international relations
- To know some key facts about foreign policy

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations – Difference between International relations and international politics – difference between international relations and world politics – Evolution of International Relations – emergence of nation-states and nationalism.

**UNIT – II THEORIES AND APPROACHES :**

Approaches to the study of International relations – Theories of International Relations – Realist theory of International relations – Idealist theory of International relations – Liberal theory of International relations – Marxist theory of International relations – Criticism of these theories.

**UNIT – III POWER POLITICS :**

Definition of Power - The concept of power in international relations – power and influence – soft power, national power (determinants), regional power – power in realism approach – power politics in the post-world war II (Cold war power politics)- Balance of Power, Geopolitics, Bipolarity, Unipolarity, Multipolarity and Polycentrism.

**UNIT – IV FOREIGN POLICY :**

Meaning of Foreign Policy -Determinants of Foreign Policy – objectives of Indian Foreign Policy- Fundamentals of Indian Foreign Policy- Issues and challenges to Indian Foreign Policy.

**UNIT – V SECURITY AND STRATEGIC POLICY IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY :**

Concepts, components and models of National and International Security - Evolution of Strategic Doctrines: Massive Retaliation, Deterrence, Flexible Response, Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), NMD Evolution of India's Security Policies and Nuclear and Maritime Doctrines

## UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

**NEW MODES OF WARFARE :** Information and Communication warfare, Biological and Chemical Warfare,

### REFERENCES :

1. Nick Rengger, Academic Theories of International Relations Since 1945
2. Baylis, John, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens, eds. *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. 7th edition. Oxford University Press, 2017. ISBN: 9780198739852. [Preview with [Google Books](#)]
3. Buzan, Barry, and Richard Little. *International Systems in World History: Remaking the Study of International Relations*. Oxford University Press, 2000. ISBN: 9780198780656.
4. Claude, Inis L., Jr. *Power and International Relations*. New York: Random House, 1962.
5. Haas, Ernest. “The Balance of Power: Prescription, Concept, or Propaganda?” *World Politics* 5.4 (July 1953): 442–47
6. Levy, Jack S., and William R. Thompson. “Hegemonic Threat and Great Power Balancing in Europe, 1495–2000.” *Security Studies* 14.1 (January–March 2005): 1–30.
7. Paul, T. V., James J. Wirtz, and Michael Fortmann, eds. *Balance of Power: Theory and Practice in the 21st Century*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2004.
8. Posen, Barry R. *The Sources of Military Doctrine: France, Britain, and Germany between the World Wars*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1984.
9. Sheehan, Michael. *Balance of Power: History and Theory*. New York: Routledge, 1996.
10. Gorley-Heenan, Cathy, and Simon Lightfoot, eds. *Teaching Politics an International Relations* Houndmills, UK, and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.

**OUTCOME OF THE COURSE :** Students after learning the course, they will

- Understand key concepts and concerns in international relations, including notably the way power is acquired and used globally and how states and non-state actors interact
- Demonstrate an appreciation for the practice of comparative political inquiry, and an understanding of institutions
- Become familiar with contemporary theories of international relations to use as lenses to differently explain outcomes and events in world affairs
- Become conversant in current international events through a close reading of the news and interpretation of events through international relations theories and concepts
- Develop the ability to evaluate and synthesize information from diverse and reliable sources, identifying and differentiating between primary and secondary source material
- Bring research skills to bear on a specific issue related to international affairs, producing a research paper, opinion paper, personal reflection or analytical essay
- Effectively develop a logical argument and justify a position through written and oral presentations and demonstrate the ability to read and question original research and theoretical writings

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-VI  
WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**Credit:5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- To enable the students to understand the growth and diverse areas of the western political thought
- To study the ancient and medieval western political thought and also classical thinkers and their contributions to political science.
- To understand the modern political thought with the help of the great political thinkers and their perspectives of theoretical.

**UNIT – I CLASSICAL THOUGHT :**

Plato- Aristotle - Confucius

**UNIT – II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Machiavelli-Montesquieu

**UNIT – III SOCIAL CONTRACTUALISTS :**

Thomas Hobbes - John Lock - Jean Jacques Rousseau.

**UNIT – IV INDIVIDUALISTS :**

Jeremy Bentham -Hegel - Edmund Burke - J.S. Mill

**UNIT – V DIALECTICAL THINKERS :**

Karl Marx - Mao Tse Tung - Harold J Laski - John Rawls.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**MODERN THINKERS :**

Mary Wollstonecraft - Gramsci -Hannah Arendt - Frantz Fanon.

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Coker F.W., Readings in Political Philosophy, New York: Macmillan, 1938,
2. Ebenstein, William, Great Political Thinkers Plato to the Present, New Delhi:Oxford,1970.
3. Sabine, George H., and Thorrson, Thomas L. A History of Political Theory. NewDelhi,Oxford and IBH, 1973.

4. Skinner, Quentin. The Foundations of Modern Political Thought, CambridgeOUP, 1978.
5. Coleman J., A History of Political Thought, Oxford: Blackwell, 2000.
6. Venkatarao. V, A History of political Theories, New Delhi, S. Chand and Co.Ltd., 2000.
7. Subrata Mukherjee and SushilaRamaswamy, A History of political Thought: Plato toMarx, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd., 2002
8. Prem Arora and Brij Grover, Grover, Selected Western & Indian Political Thinkers, NewDelhi, Cosmos Bookhive (P) Ltd, 2003.
9. Haddock, Bruce, A History of political Thought From Antiquity to the present, U.K.,Polity press, Cambridge, 2008.
10. Boucher, D., and Kely, P., ed., Political Thinkers from Socrates to the Present, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

### **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

On completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Gain knowledge about contribution of political thinkers on political system
- Understand variations in the political perceptions of western thinkers
- Know about the various political thoughts.
- Gain knowledge about different political ideologies
- Understand the importance of ancient and medieval western political thoughts.

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**First Year**

**CORE CHOICE COURSE-II**  
**1. ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**Credit:4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES ;**

- This course provides functional dimensions of Indian politics.
- It enables the students to familiarize with the theoretical Propositions of Indian politics.
- Acquiring information regarding to various issues in Indian politics.

**UNIT – I PROBLEMS OF INDIAN NATIONAL INTEGRATION :**

Regionalism- Castism- Communism-Terrorism.

**UNIT – II PROBLEMS DUE TO ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION AND PRIVATISATION :**

Raising regional inequalities- Raising inequality between rural and urban area-Raising class due to liberalization and privatisation

**UNIT – III CHALLENGES AGAINST INDIA DEFENCE POLICY :**

China-Policy of encroachment-Pakistan-Kashmir policy (terrorism)-Bangladesh-Migration

**UNIT - IV FEDERAL GOVERNMENT :**

Problems of re-organization of state-Lokayukt-Lokpal-CAG-CVC-Election commission

**UNIT – V STUDY OF MOVEMENTS :**

Dalit and backward caste movements in U.P and Bihar-peasant movement in Punjab-Haryana & western U.P

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :  
WORKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION :**

Parliamentary systems-Centre-State relations-Crisis in governance and parliamentary practices-Reviews of Indian constitution

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Berberoughu, Berch (ed), Class state and Development in India, New Delhi, SagePublications, 1992.
2. Prabhat Data, Regionalization of India's Politics, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1993.
3. Iqbal Narain (ed), Secularism in India, Jaipur, Classic Publishers, 1995
4. Bhami Sen Gupta, India: Problems of Governance, New Delhi, Konark Publishers, 1996.
5. Banbri. C. P, Indian Politics since Independence, Delhi, Shipra Publishers,1996.
6. Sharma, Manoj. Dynamics of Indian Politics: For Ugc-Net, M.a., Upsc, and State Public Service Commission Examinations, New Delhi: Anmol, 2004.
7. Prasad, Alok. Dynamics of Indian Democracy. New Delhi: Mohit Publications, 2011
8. D.C. Gupta, Indian Government and Politics, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 2010.
9. Journals, Magazines and Periodicals.released by governments every year.
10. P. Bhambhri, Democracy in India, National, Book Trust, New Delhi, 2007

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of development of communism in India.
- Understand various challenges to defence policy
- Know about the objective and working of Indian constitution
- Gain knowledge about major issues in Indian politics
- Understand the main concepts of federal government

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**First Year**

**CORE CHOICE COURSE- II**  
**2.PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC**  
**ADMINISTRATION**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To enable Students to understand the Major Components of Public Administration
- To Develop an Ability to understand the operational Pattern of Public Administration
- To compare and examine the Changes introduced to make Administration more Accountable and Responsible

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Introduction to Public Administration - Meaning, Nature and Scope: - Evolution of the Discipline - Public and Private Administration - New Public Administration Approaches to the study of Public Administration - Liberal and Marxist Tradition - Challenges Ahead.

**UNIT – II THEORIES OF ADMINISTRATION :**

Theories of Administration - Classical Organization Theory Scientific Management Theory - Bureaucratic Theory - Human Relations Theory - Decision Making Theory.

**UNIT – III PRINCIPLES OF ORGANISATION :**

Principles of Organization- Meaning, Structure and Function of Organization - Principles of Organization: Hierarchy- Span of Control -Unity of Command, Centralisation and Decentralization.

**UNIT – IV HUMAN RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION :**

Human Resource Administration -Bureaucracy and Civil Service- Recruitment- Training, Promotion, Pay and Service Condition - Generalist and Specialist in Administration - Administrative Ethics

**UNIT – V CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS :**

Contemporary Developments - Public Choice Theory - New Public Management- Good Governance - E-Governance-Corporate Social Responsibility.

## **UNIT – VI    CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :PUBLIC**

### **ADMINISTRATION NEW APPROACHES :**

New Public Service - Approach - Good Governance – E-Governance approach in Public Administration

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Avasthi & Maheswari, Public Administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1996.
2. Bhattacharya, Mohit, Restructuring Public Administration, New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors, 1999.
3. Aggarwal RC, (ed), Public Administration Vision & Reality, IIPA Golden Jubilee Publication, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2003
4. Srivasthara K.S, Public Administration in India, New Delhi, APH Publishing Corporation, 2007.
5. Ravindrprasa, (ed), Administrative Thinkers, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 2010.
6. Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Prakash Chand, Public Administration in a Globalizing World - Theories and Practices, New Delhi, Sage Publications. 2012
7. Basu, Rumki, Public Administration Concepts and Theories, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 2013.
8. Avasthi, & Maheshwari, Public Administration. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 2013.
9. Tyagi, A.R - Principles and practice of public Administration, 2007
10. Vishoo Bhagwan - Public Administration, S.Chand and co, New Delhi, 2010

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of introduction of public administration
- Understand various theories of administration
- Know about the objective and working of Human Resource Administration Bureaucracy
- Gain knowledge about scope and challenges of public administration.
- Understand the main concepts of liberal and Marxist concepts on public administration.

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**First Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE-II**  
**1. GANDHIAN THOUGHT**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**Credit:3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- From this course students able to examine the Gandhian ideas
- It gives clear information about economic thoughts of Gandhi
- It provides students' knowledge about Gandhian thoughts in way of ahimsa.

**UNIT – I GANDHIJI THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION :**

Gandhi's concept of education and its purpose, Gandhian views on education-English and indigenous-Role and importance of teachers in gurukhul system and in today's education system.- Concept of nayi talim, dr. sadgopal's experiments of nayi talim and its relevance in rural India

**UNIT – II POLITICAL THOUGHTS OF GANDHIJI :**

Nationalism in India-Comparison of Gandhi, Tagore and swami Vivekananda's nationalism-concept of Gandhi and democracy and decentralization, experiments of grassroots democracy in hire bazar by popatrao pawar-ramrajya-Concept and its relevance today

**UNIT – III ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF GANDHIJI :**

Underlying values and principles of Gandhi an economics-Critique of industrialization, use of small machine technology, Critique of modern professions and state institutions-Concept of swadeshi and khadi, Role in opposition to foreign domination, Relevance and further use.

**UNIT – IV GANDHIAN THOUGHTS ON SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION :**

Gandhiji's views on religious harmony, role of Gandhi, application of Gandhian views in Indian society today-Gandhian views in Indian society today-Gandhian approach to caste and varna system, gandhiji's efforts in eradication of untouchability.-Gandhiji's idea of gender equality, role in women's emancipation, Gandhi's views on social issues related to women.

**UNIT – V RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN THOUGHT IN THE INDIAN AND GLOBAL CONTEXT :**

Gandhian philosophy and its influence on the Indian constitution-bhoodan movement's experiment and contribution of Vinobha Bhave-gandhian influence on Martin Luther King-civil rights movement in us, Nelson Mandela's contribution in South Africa.

## UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

**GANDHIAN ENVIRONMENTALISM** : Gandhian Environmentalism – Modernity is a self destruction

### REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Basanta Kumar Lal, (1973), 'Contemporary Indian Philosophy', Shri Jainendra Press.
2. Borman, William, (1986) 'Gandhi and Non-Violence' Albany: State University of New York Press.
3. Bose.N.K,(1972), 'Studies in Gandhism', Navajivan publishing house, Ahmadabad.
- SwaleheenKhanam, (2015), 'Global Peace Through Gandhian Ideology' Journal of Intellectual Studies & Theories Issue: Vol.6.
4. Gandhi M.K. (1931), Young India.
5. Gandhi, M.K (1939), 'Harijan', Ahmadabad.
6. Gaur, V.P.Mahatma, (1977), Gandhi: A study of his message of non-violence, NewDelhi: Starling Publisher's pvt. Ltd.
7. <https://gandhi.gov.in/aboutus.html>,
8. <https://www.google.com>
9. Khuman J.K.(2017) 'Mahatma Gandhi: A Man of Spirituality and Social Upliftment' Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies, FEB-MAR, VOL-6/26,PP.7701-05.
10. Mohadev Desai (1983), Gandhi K. Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth Translated by Desai, Washington, DC: Public Affairs Press, 1948; reprinted New York: Doves Publications.
11. Patil Mahesh (2019), 'Gandhian Concept of Truth and Non-Violence' in edited 'Contemporary of Gandhian Thoughts: Reality &Distortion', Dr. Ramesh Kadam&Dr.DattajiMhetre, Mudra Publication, Nanded, Page No.278 281.
12. RamchiaryArpana, (2013), 'Gandhian Concept of Truth and Non-Violence' IOSR Journal Of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 18, pp 67-69, Dec.
13. SutradharApu (.2018), 'Truth and non-violence: a Gandhian Concept' International Journal of Novel Research.

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of Gandhi's political thought of India
- Understand various Gandhian thoughts on education.
- Know about the Gandhian thoughts on social transformation
- Gain knowledge about relevance of Gandhian thought in Indian and global context.
- Understand the main concepts of Gandhian thoughts

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**First Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE- II**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**2. NGO MANAGEMENT  
(Theory)**

**Credit: 3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To acquire specific knowledge on project and NGO management.
- To understand the Project management Dimensions, Planning and its implementation of projects. To enhance skills and techniques of project evaluation / Resource Mobilization.
- To understand the basic concepts and principles involved in managing NGOs.

**UNIT – I FOUNDATION OF MANAGEMENT AND NGO’S UNDERSTANDING**

Meaning, Definition, Concepts, Objectives and Functions- NGO’s: Meaning, Definition, Concepts, Types, Functions, Approaches and Models - Vision, Mission and Goals in NGOs - Role of NGO’s in Community Development. Self Study: Types of NGO’s.

**UNIT – II LEGAL FRAME WORK FOR ESTABLISHING NGO’S :**

Rational structure of Non-profits: Trusts and Societies with Special reference to Trust and Society Registration Acts- Foreign contributions and Regulation Act (FCRA) - Statutory Obligations- Income Tax Exemption (80-G, 12-A, & 35AC): Rules and Regulation - Resource Mobilization: Methods and Techniques of Fund Raising - International, National and Local Levels. Self Study: Process in NGO Registration.

**UNIT – III HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN NGO’S AND  
CSR ACTIVITIES :**

Practice of Human resources Management in NGO’s - Human resources management and role of creating change agents – Staffing, recruiting, induction and training- CSR Activities: Definition, concepts and need - Concentration areas of CSR - Role of social workers in CSR- National and International CSR activities: TVS, Infosys and Tata. Self Study: Practices of HRM in NGO’s.

**UNIT – IV PROJECT MANAGEMENT :**

Definition, Objectives, principles, Scopes, Importance and Methodology - Micro and Macro Level Planning - Project Dimensions: Identification – Need assessment –33 Problem Tree - Formulation Project Proposal - Project Appraisal: Technical, Economic and Financial Feasibility. Self Study: Importance of Project Planning.

## **UNIT – V PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN NGO'S :**

Meaning, Definition and Types of projects – Projects Implementation and Management: Project Planning Matrix - Project Cycle Management - Identification and Formulation of Details Projects Report (DPP) with reference to Action AID and Save the Children- Monitoring and Evaluation (PERT and CPM) - Rural Appraisal (PRA): Tools and Techniques, SWOC (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges) Analysis. Self Study: Prepare a proposal on child issues.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) : NEW DIMENSIONS OF NGO'S :**

Women Empowerment- Child Development – Motivation of Women participation in Local bodies and Politics – Counselling centres for Students and Families Awareness on early marriage.

### **REFERNCE BOOKS :**

1. Behera M. C. (2006). Globalizing Rural Development. New Delhi: Sage.
2. Chowdhry Paul. (1973). Administration of Social Welfare Programmes in India. Bombay: Somaiv. Emmanuvel. S. Fernando. (1999). Prospect from Problems. Mumbai: St. Francis Xavier's Church.
3. Ginsbery Leon. H. (2001). Social Work Evaluation – Principles and Methods. Singapore: Allyn and Bacon.
4. Jack Rothman, John John E. Tropman. (2001). Strategies of Community Intervention. Illinois: P.E. Peacock.
5. Joel S.G.R Bhoose. (2003). NGO's and Rural Development Theory and Practice. New Delhi: Concept.
6. Julie Fisher. (2003). Non-Governments – NGO's and the Political Development of the Third World. New Delhi: Rawat
7. Clark John. (1991). Voluntary Organizations: Their Contribution to Development. London: Earth Scan.
8. Jain R.B. (1995). NGO's in Development Perspective. New Delhi: Vivek Prakasan
9. Sakararan and Rodrigues. (1983). Handbook for the Management of Voluntary Organization. Madras: Alfa
10. Hebert, Robert D. The Jossy-Bas Hand Book of Non-Profit Leadership and Management, San Francisco, Joss-Bass Publishers, 1999.

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of the course the students should enrich their knowledge about

- NGO management,
- Project management Dimensions, Planning and its implementation,
- Skills and techniques of project evaluation / Resource Mobilization.
- CSR activities
- Legal framework of establishment of NGO

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**First Year**

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE - I**

**Semester-II**

**E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:2**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To Explain the Meaning and Importance of E-Governance.
- To provide the students with the Analytical Skills to Comprehend Governance Initiatives in India
- To make the learner understand E-Governance Initiatives at State Level

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, Nature and Importance of E-Governance - Salient features of E-Governance - Current status of E-Governance - Four stages of E-Governance.

**UNIT – II CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION :**

E-Governance in Central Government Centre for E-Governance - E-Governance Process in Central Government- National E-Governance Plan - National Informatics Center- E- Transaction in Central Government - Digital Payments - Digital Administration.

**UNIT – III STATE ADMINISTRATION :**

E-Governance in Tamil Nadu- State Level Major - E-Governance Projects: E-District, Arasu E-SevaiCenters - Aadhaar Permanent Enrolment Centre- E-Sign Facility -TNGIS-IT Security Audit - Amma E-Gramam - Tamil Virtual Academy - Digital Library.

**UNIT – IV LOCAL ADMINISTRATION :**

E-Governance in Urban and Rural Local Bodies - E-Management of Development Projects at Urban and Rural Local Bodies -Effective Service Delivery Through E-Governance Transparency and Accountability at Grassroots Level.

**UNIT – V CHALLENGES OF E-GOVERNANCE :**

Challenges of E-Governance - Public and Private Partnership in E-Governance - Cyber Security - Cyber Crimes - Socio Economic Issues - Digital Divide - Capacity Building - Socio Political Implications of E-Governance.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**DIGITAL INDIA :** Digital Divide, Digital India

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Pankaj Sharma, E-governance, Delhi, APH Publishing Corporation, 2004.
2. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2006,
3. Sinha. R. P, E-Governance in India: Initiatives and Issues, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2006,
4. Vishwas Tripathi, E-Governance Perspective, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, Pvt. Ltd, 2007.
5. Pankaj. S, Electronic Governance, New Delhi, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, 2008.
6. Srinivas. B, Raj, E-Governance Techniques - India and Global Experience, New Delhi, New Centaury Publications, 2008.
7. Gupta. D.N, E-governance: A Comprehensive Frame Work, Delhi, New Century Publications, 2008.
8. Parthasarathi. Y, E-Governance and Indian Society, New Delhi, Kanishka, 2009.
9. Satyanarayanan .J. E-Government–The science of the possible, Prentice Hall of India (PVT), New Delhi, 2003
10. E. Vayunadan & Dolls Methew, Good Governance Initiatives in India, Printice Hall of India, Pvt(L), New Delhi, 2003

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After study of the Course, the Learner is expected to :

- Understand the Meaning and related Concepts of E-Governance.
- Explain the E-Governance Processes Application to Different Stakeholders.
- Identify the Issues and Challenges in E-Governance Applications.
- Understand the working of E-governance in central and state levels
- Analyse the importance of digital administration

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - VII**

**Semester-III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This Paper intended to prepare the Students to write a dissertation in the Final Year of M.A by First Introducing then to the Foundations of Political Science Research.
- It then intends to provide an Understanding of the Research Process, Research Design, Statistical Techniques, Leading to Report Writing.
- Students can analyze techniques of research methodology.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

Meaning, Definition and purpose of Research - Characteristics of Research - Need for Social Science Research - Types of Research: Descriptive Research - Statistical Research or Analytical Research - Experimental Research - Explorative Research - Diagnostic Research -Case Study Method.

**UNIT – II CONCEPTS :**

Concepts - Variables - Hypothesis - Review of Literature -Sources of Literature.

**UNIT – III RESEARCH PLANNING :**

Research Planning: Research Design - Types of Research Design Preparation of Research Design - Sampling - Types of Sampling.

**UNIT - IV METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION :**

Methods of Data Collection: Meaning, Sources of Data - Survey Research - Interview Method - Questionnaires - Observation - Analysis of Data - Interpretation of Data.

**UNIT – V RESEARCH REPORT WRITING :**

Research Report Writing -Types of Report - Planning Report Writing - Research Report Format. Plagiarism and ICT Use of in Research - Uses of SPSS in Social Science Research - Foot Notes, End Notes - References and Bibliography.

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

FGD and KII

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Krishnaswamy O. R. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House, 1993.
2. Young P. V. Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi, Practice Hall, 1994
3. Hans Raj, Theory and Practice in Social Research, Delhi, Surjeet Publications, 1991
4. Dooley David, Social Research Methods, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India. 1997.
5. Gosh, B.N, Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.
6. Hones, Rodney H: Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book for Students, London: Routledge, 2012.
7. Adams, John, Hafiz T.A. Khan and Robert Raeside Research Methods for Business and Social Science Students, New Delhi: sage, 2014.
8. Aleaz, Bonita and ParthaPratimBasu: Revisiting Qualitative Methods in Social Science Research, Hyderabad:" Orient Blackswan, 2019.
9. Dr. V.K Dube, Research Methodology in Political Science, Omega Publications, New Delhi, 2015.
10. Paul K. Half, Methods in Social Research, Surjeet Publications, 2006.

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of various research methodology
- Understand research planning
- Know about the methods of data collection
- Gain knowledge about scope of research methodology.
- Understand the main concepts of research report writings.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - VIII**

**Semester-III**

**MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

At the end of this unit, you should be able to

- Explain what Political Analysis Entails.
- Define Contemporary Political Analysis,
- Explain the Significance of Tools for Contemporary Political analyses

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ANALYSIS :**

Political Analysis: Meaning, Scope and Significance Growth of Political Science as Discipline  
Behaviouralism: Growth of Behavioral Movement Meaning of Behaviouralism Characteristics of  
Behaviouralism Limitations of Behaviouralism - Post Behaviouralism Difference between Power  
and Authority.

**UNIT – II POLITICAL ANALYSIS :**

General System Theory and Political Analysis - Traditional vs.Behavioural Approach - Positivism  
–Neo Different Positivism.

**UNIT – III SYSTEM ANALYSIS :**

Harold Lass well's Contribution to Political Science - David Easton's System Analysis Gabriel  
Almond's Structural - Functional Analysis.

**UNIT – IV GROUP THEORY :**

Elite Theory -Group Theory - Power Theory.

**UNIT – V THEORIES :**

Communication Theory - Decision Making Theory - Game Theory.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :  
MULTI-CULTURALISM :**

Multi-culturalism

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. S.P. Verma, modern political theory, New Delhi, Vikas publishers, 1975.
2. Robert Alan Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, Delhi, Prentice-Hall, 1976.
3. David E. Apter, Introduction to Political Analysis, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 1981.
4. Varma. S. P, Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1983
5. Gupta, R. L, Political Theory, New Concepts: New Perspectives, New Delhi, Sultan Chand & Sons, 1984. Macmillan Publishers, 1989.
6. Norman D, Barry. An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, London,1981
7. Robert A Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 1991.
8. Rathod PB, Modern Political Analysis, ABD Publishers, New Delhi, 2013.
9. A History Of Political Thought,Subrata Mukerjee,2004,Ist Edition
10. History Of Political Thought,Subrata Mukerjee,2005,Ist Edition

**LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand the group theory on political analyses.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about the growth of modern political analyses.
- Gain knowledge about interdisciplinary approaches of modern political analyses.
- Understand the historical importance of various revolutions on modern political analyses.
- Critically read and analyze various theories on modern political analyses

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - IX**

**Semester-III**

**DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION  
IN TAMILNADU**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- This course describes the development and administration in Tamilnadu
- This provides knowledge of geography of Tamilnadu
- It also deals with educational system of Tamilnadu

**UNIT –I HUMAN DEVELOPMENT :**

Human development indicators in Tamilnadu and a comparative assessment across the country-  
Impact of social reform movement in the socio-economic development of Tamilnadu

**UNIT –II WELFARE SCHEMES :**

Political parties and welfare schemes for various sections of people-Rationale behind reservation policy and access to social resources-Economic trends in Tamilnadu-Role and impact of socio-Economic development of Tamilnadu

**UNIT –III SOCIAL JUSTICE :**

Social justice and social harmony as the cornerstones of socio-economic development-education and health systems in Tamilnadu

**UNIT – IV GEOGRAPHY OF TAMILNADU :**

Geography of Tamilnadu and its impact on economic growth

**UNIT – V ACHIEVEMENTS OF TAMILNADU :**

Achievements of Tamilnadu in various fields-E-governance in Tamilnadu

## **UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

### **SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES**

Social welfare Schemes in 2022

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. 1.Hardgrave R.L, The Dravidian movement,raks Bombay, popularPrakashan,1965.
2. 2.Spratt Philip, DMK in power, Bombay Nachiketa publications,1970.
3. 3.Baker. C.J, The politics of south India, New Delhi, vikasPublishing house,1976.
4. 4.Barnett M.R., politics of cultural nationalism in south India ,Princeton, university press, 1976.
5. 5.Marguerite Ross Barnett, the politics of cultural nationalism in southIndia, New Jersey, Princeton university press, 1976.
6. 6.Arnold David, the congress in Tamilnadu , New Delhi, oxford University press,1977.
7. 7.Fadia,B, State politics in India , Vol 1, New Delhi, radiantPublishers, 1984.
8. 8.Palanithurai. G, Caste politics and society in Tamilnadu,New Delhi, Kanishka publications,1995.
9. 9.Robert L. Hardgrave, Essays in the Political Sociology of South India, Usha Publications, New Delhi, 1979.
10. Marguertie Ross Barnett, The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1976.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand the economic trends in Tamilnadu.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about the political parties in Tamilnadu
- Gain knowledge about achievements of Tamilnadu in various fields.
- Understand the role of social welfare schemes
- Critically read and analyze social justice and social harmony

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**Second Year**

**CORE CHOICES COURSES- III**

**Semester-III**

**1. REGIONAL POLITICS IN INDIA**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:4**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- This course describes the approaches to study regional politics in India
- This provides knowledge of communal politics
- It also deals with political successionism

**UNIT – I APPROACHES TO STUDY OF REGIONAL POLITICS :**

Approaches to study of regional politics in India-variations of socio –economic development in different regions of India

**UNIT – II POLITICS OF SUCCESSIONISM :**

Politics of successionism- Kashmir and Assam-Caste as factor in the politics of states with reference to north south variations

**UNIT – III MOVEMENTS :**

Study of movements - Dalit and Backward caste movements in U.P and Bihar - Dravidan movement in Tamilnadu - peasant movements in Punjab, Haryana and western U.P

**UNIT - IV COMMUNAL POLITICS :**

Communal politics in Indian states with special reference to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat-regional and political parties in Indian politics- akali dal, Trinamool congress party-Aam aadmi party, Dmk and Aiadm

**UNIT – V GRASSROOT POLITICS :**

Grassroot politics in Indian states with special references to Rajasthan, Karnataka and west Bengal.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

Cauvery water Dispute, Mullaiperiyar water dispute, Krishna water, Inter-state Council

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Government of India, Shipra Publications, Delhi, 1992.
2. Aggarwal, J.C. and Aggarwal, S.P., Uttarakhand: Past, Present and Future.. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1995.
3. Ahuja, Gurdas M., BJP and the Indian Politics: Policies and Programmes of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Ram Company, New Delhi, 1994.
4. Akbar, M.J., India: The Siege Within, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, 1985. Anderson, Walter K. and Damle, Shridhar D., The Brotherhood in Saffron The
5. RashtriyaSwayamsewakSangh and Hindu Revivalism, Vistar Publications. New Delhi, 1987.
6. Bakshi, S.R., Shyama Prasad Mookerji: Founder of the Jana Sangh, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
7. Barnett, Marguerite Ross (eds.), Electoral Politics in the Indian State Party system and cleavages, Vol. IV, Manohar Book Service, Delhi, 1975.
8. Basu, Sajal, Regional Movement: Politics of Language, Ethnicity - Identity, IIAS. Shimla, 1992.
9. Basu, Sajal, Jharkhand Movement, Ethnicity and Culture of Silence, IIAS, Shimla, 1994.
10. Baxter, Craig, Jana Sangh: A Biography of an Indian Political Party, Oxford
11. University Press, Bombay, 1971. Bhagwati, Jagdish N., Electoral Politics in the Indian States, Vol. II, Manohar Book Service, Delhi, 1975.
12. Bhambheri, C.P., Politics in India, 1947-1987, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1988.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the socio-economic developments in various regions of India
- Enhance his/her knowledge about the politics of successionism
- Gain knowledge about various regional movements.
- Understand the role of caste in regional politics.
- Critically read and analyze grassroots politics in Indian states.

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**Second Year**

**CORE CHOICES COURSES- III**

**Semester-III**

**2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:4**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To understand the Concept of Democratic Decentralization
- To trace the Evolution of Local Government in India.
- To Comprehend the Institutional Arrangements and Processes of Rural and Urban Governance.

**UNIT – I EVOLUTION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT :**

Historical Background and Evolution of the Local Government in India - Lord Rippon's Resolution - Royal Commission 1907 -M. K. Gandhi's concept of Panchayat Raj System- National Extension Services Community Development Government in Indian Constitution. Programme - Local

**UNIT – II CONCEPT OF PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM AND COMMITTEES :**

Balwantrai Mehta Committee Ashok Mehta Committee Study teams and Committees G. V. Rao Committee Report L. M. Singhvi Committee Report.

**UNIT – III RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT :**

Salient Features of 73 Constitutional Amendment Types of Rural Local Government- Grama Sabha - Village Panchayat Panchayat Union – Zilla Parisad and its Powers and Functions 11'Schedule of the Constitution (29 Functional Items)

**UNIT – IV URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT :**

Salient features of 74" Constitutional Amendment Types of Urban Governments -Municipal Corporation - Municipalities - Notified Area Committee - Town areas – Township-Cantonments-Special purpose Agencies,

**UNIT – V ISSUES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT :**

People's Participation in Local Government - Role of Political Parties and Caste in Local Government - Role of Women and their problems in Local Government - Reservation in Local Government.

## **UNIT – VI    CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

### **FINANCIAL AUTONOMY**

Debate on Financial Autonomy

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Venkatarangaiya. M, and M. Pattabiraman, Local Government in India, Select Reading, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1970.
2. Mathew George, Panchayati Raj System: From Legislation to Movement, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 1994.
3. Gandhi. M. K, Panchayati Raj, Ahamadabad, Navajivan Publications, 1994,
4. Palanithurai G, (ed), New Panchayati Raj system in India, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers, 1995.
5. VenkatarawNiruHazaika. V, Local Government, New Delhi, S. Chand Company Pvt Ltd, 1995.
6. Sing, Hoshiar, Pankaj Singh and Hoshiar Singh: Indian Administration, New Delhi: PearsonEducation, 2011.
7. Raghunandan, T.R.:Decentralizationand Local Governments: the Indian Experience, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2012
8. Maheswari, S.R. Local government in India, Agra: LaksmiNarain Agarwal, 2013.
9. Morris –jones W.H. the government and politics of india.] London: Hutchinson university library,1967.
10. Thandavan raja, AIADMK, Political dynamics in Tamilnadu, Chennai ,tamilnadu academic of political science,1987.

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand the relationship of Local Governance and Development
- Enhance his/her knowledge about Rural and Urban Institutional Arrangements for Development.
- Gain knowledge about evolution of local self government.
- Understand the Process and Results of Systems of Delivery of Welfare Program
- Critically analyze and evaluate people’s participation in local government

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**Second Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE - III**

**Semester-III**

**1.POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:3**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- This course exposes the students to the fundamentals of the structure of the police administration in India
- It also deals with functions in the background of the structure of the police administrative system
- To understand the Concept of evolution of police system

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Nature and Scope of Police Administration – The Roles and Responsibilities of Police – Evolution of Police system in India (1861 – 1947)

**UNIT – II STRUCTURE OF POLICE ORGANIZATION :**

The structure of the Police Organization at the State level – Various branches of the Police Organization: Traffic branch – Armed Police – District Armed Police – Special Branch Crime Branch – Security Branch – Communication System.

**UNIT – III POLICE OPERATIONS :**

Police Operations – Working of the Police station – Patrol, Beats and outposts – Investigation of cases – Prosecution of cases – Supervision and control – District Police Administration – City Police Administration.

**UNIT - IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION :**

Police Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Promotion, Training and Conditions of service – Rights of the Police personnel – Public Grievance – Police public Relations.

**UNIT - V POLICE UNITS :**

Specialist Units: Crime Records Bureau – Dog squad – Modus Operation and Bureau – Forensic Science Laboratory – Finger Print Bureau – Mounted Police – Juvenile aid units – Women Police Wing – Cyber Crime Branch.

## **UNIT – VI    CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

Digitalization of Police Administration

### **REFERENCES :**

1. University Press, 1969.
2. Willson O. W, and Macharen Roy, Police Administration, Newyork, Mcgraw Hill Book Company, 1972.
3. Adams, Thomas F, Police field operations, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1998.
4. Srivastava, Aparna, Role of Police in a Changing Society, New Delhi, A.P.H., Publishing Corporation, 1999.
5. Chaturvedi, J. C, Police Administration and Investigation of Crime, Delhi, Isha Books, 2006. Bailey, David .H, The Police and Political Development in India, New Jersey, Princeten
6. Venugopal Rao S., Criminal Justice, Problems and Perspectives in India, New Delhi.
7. Fosdick Raymond Blaine, Police Administration, Haryana, Franklin Classics Trade Press.
8. Arvind Verma , K.S. Subramanian, Understanding the Police in India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Publishers, Juanuray 2009
9. Gary Corner , Police Administration Anderson Publishing, Australia – 2010.
10. S.K Chaturvedi, Police Administration and Investigation of Crime Isha Books New Delhi - 2005

### **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand the nature and scope of police administration.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about role and responsibilities of police
- Gain knowledge about structure of police organisation at state level.
- Understand the rights of the police personnel.
- Critically analyze and evaluate various branches of police administration.

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**Second Year**

**ELECTIVE COURSE - III**

**Semester-III**

**2. HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVE :**

- To make an understand about various rights, including political, Civil, social economic and cultural rights.
- To familiarize the human rights conditions in India Including constitutional provisions.
- To equip with the students the skills to evaluate the human rights Enforcements methods.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS :**

Concept and meaning of Human Rights - Evolution of Human Rights Classification of Human Rights.

**UNIT – II UNO AND HUMAN RIGHTS :**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948- UN Commission for Human Rights European Convention on Human Rights.

**UNIT – III NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION :**

National Human Rights Commission- Functions of National Human Rights Commission-Protection of Human Rights act 1993.

**UNIT – IV STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION :**

State Human Rights Commission Composition and Power and Functions Human Rights Courts Functions.

**UNIT - V HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION :**

Human Rights Violation in India - Human Rights Violation on Woman, Children and Weaker Section and Transgender.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

Fourth Generation of Human Rights

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Alam, Aftab ed., Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges New Delhi: Raj Publications,1999
2. Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1996.
3. Grose. D. N-"A text book of Value Education' New Delhi, DominantPublishers and Distributors, 2005.
4. Mani, V.S., Human Rights in India: An Overview New Delhi: Institute for the World Congress onHuman Rights, 1998.
5. Singh, B.P. and Sehgal, (ed.) Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives New Delhi: Deepand Deep, 1999.
6. Waghmare. B.S, (ED) Human rights problems and prospects,Delhi, Lalinga Publications,2001.
7. Tandon.M.P, Anand V.K, international law and human rights, Haryana,Allahabad law agency,2003.
8. Todd, Landman (ED),Human rights, London, sage Publications,2009.
9. S.K.Pachauri, Prisoners And Human Rights, A.P., H, Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- 10.Hingorani R.C., Human Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive characteristics of human rights.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about classification of human rights.
- Gain knowledge about the importance of the human rights act 1993.
- Understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights.
- Critically read and analyze the international context of human Rights.

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**Second Year**

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE - II  
TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:2**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- This course helps in the tourism development of India
- It gives the knowledge of tourism places in our country
- This also gives the clear information about travel management during tourism

**UNIT – I CONCEPT OF TOURISM :**

Definition of Tourism -Types of Tourism- Basic Components of Tourism -Motivation for Tourism.

**UNIT – II HOTEL ADMINISTRATION :**

Different kinds of Accommodations: Star Hotels Resort Groups - Cottages - Time share Hotels Motels. Different kinds of Transport: Air Transport - Rail Transport Sea way Transport and Road Transport.

**UNIT – III TOURISM DEVELOPMENT :**

Tourism Development in India: Sargent Committee Ministry of Tourism - ITDC-TTDC-Trade Fair - Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI).

**UNIT – IV TRAVEL MANAGEMENT :**

Travel Intermediaries: Travel Agency Tour Operator Tourist Guides - International Air Transport Association (IATA) Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) World Tourism Organisations (WTO).

**UNIT – V TOURISM DOCUMENTATION :**

Documentation: Passport, Visa-Emigration and Immigration - Foreign Exchange - Balance of Payment - Insurance Cover - Overseas Tour Packages.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

Space Tourism

## **REFERENCES BOOKS :**

1. Ramachary, Tourism in India, 2001
2. A.K. Bhaattia, Tourism in India, 2001
3. Davison Rob, Toursim Pitman, London 2004 G.K. Puri, Handbook of Tourism
4. Travel and tourism by john.D.Smith,2012
5. Tourism operations and management by sunetra roday,2009
6. Introduction to tourism and travel management by Prem Nath Dhar,2009
7. Tourism.,by peter robinson,2013
8. Travel,tourism by mark Anthony,2019
9. The routledge handbook of gastroeconomic tourism by surabh kumar dixit,2019
10. Routes and trails by Daniel H.Olsen,2018

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

- Understand the basic components of tourism
- Enhance his/her knowledge about types of tourism
- Gain knowledge about the importance of travel management for tourism.
- Understand the historical growth of tourism development
- Critically read and analyze the different kinds of transport for travel.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - X**

**Semester-IV**

**ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIAN  
POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To introduce and make Students understand the Political Traditions existed in the Past
- Tracing the evolution of Indian political thought from ancient India to modern India.
- To develop an ability to read and reflect upon the major Contributions of Identified Thinkers.

**UNIT – I ANCIENT POLITICAL THINKERS :**

Features of ancient Indian political thought-Kautiliya-Thiruvalluvar

**UNIT – II MODERN POLITICAL THINKERS :**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy-Dadabhai Naoroji-Dayananda Saraswathi and Swami vivekananda

**UNIT – III MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS THINKERS :**

Gopala Krishna Gokhale-Balagangadhar Tilak-Aurobindo

**UNIT – IV FATHER OF THE NATION :**

Mahatma Gandhi-Non violence-Satyagraha-Religion-Sarvodaya and gram swaraj

**UNIT – V HINDU AND MUSLIM POLITICAL THINKERS :**

V.D Sarvakar-Muhammed Ali Jinnah-Iqbal.

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**SOCIALISTS AND REFORMISTS**

M.N Roy-Jawaharlal Nehru-Jayaprakash Narayan-B.R Ambedkar-E.V.R Periyar

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Vishnubhagwan, Indian Political Thinkers, Luknow, Atma Ram Publications, 1999.
2. Varma V. P, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 2001.
3. Urmila Sharma, S. S., Indian Political Thought. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist, 2001.
4. Sharma P, Ancient Indian Political Institution, Meerut, MeenakshiPrakasan,2002
5. Boesche, R. The First Great Political Realist: Kautilya and His Arthashastra. New York: Lexington Books, 2003.
6. Prem Arora, Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Bookhieves Publications, 2010.
7. Mahatma Gandhi, My Experiments with Truth, Ahmadabad, Navajeevan Publishing House, 2012.
8. Gupta R.C, Great Political Thinkers, LaxminarayananAgarwal Publishers, Agra, 2012.
9. Mahatma Gandhi, My Experiments with Truth, Navajeevan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 2012
10. Goshal U.N, History of Indian Political Ideas, Oxford University Press.,1959

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the various political thoughts.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about evolution of Indian political thought from ancient to medieval.
- Gain knowledge about the importance of contributions of great political thinker's ideologies.
- Understand the historical growth of Indian political thought
- Critically read and analyze nationalist thoughts from different thinkers

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - XI**

**Semester-IV**

**INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**OBJECTIVES :**

- This course objectives firstly focuses the students the politics of global economic relations. Students would be made to understand the intricacies of politics and economics and its interaction in day-to-day life. To this end, a basic understanding of international trade, finance, and investment and a familiarity with the instruments and strategies adopted by political institutions in an effort to manage those economic relations and more importantly the existing conceptual and theoretical frameworks that explains the connections between economics and politics will be dealt with. By examining theories of international political economy, along with related case studies and issues, this course will treat the institutional context of economics – markets, banking systems, the world monetary order, multilateral trade agreements, multinationals and so forth – as problems to be explained rather than as assumptions from which most orthodox economic theory proceeds. Moreover, the students will be able to understand the pull and push factors of Indian political economy from independence to this current scenario. Thus there will be a relational tension throughout the course between the global sphere and the local context.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY :**

Meaning and Nature of Political Economy – analysis of Political Economy – interdisciplinary nature of Political Economy – Fundamental Elements of Political Economy- Public Goods - Externalities

**UNIT – II THEORIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY :**

Mercantalism – as History, Philosophy and state Policy – Mercantalism and Realism – Economic Nationalism- Rise of Neo Mercantalism – statism- Classical Liberalism: Adam Smith and Classical Liberalism – David Ricardo and Comparative Advantage – Liberalism and Keynesianism- conservatism -Hegemonic stability theory – Dependencia Theory

**UNIT – III ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA :**

Meaning of Development and Underdevelopment – Theories of Development and Underdevelopment - Factors affecting economic Development - Economic Planning – Socialist Mode of Planning – causes for the failures of Planning – Import substitution strategy -Five year Plans- 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan – NITI Aayog –

**UNIT – IV POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA :**

Political Economy of India during British Rule - Economic Development from 1947-1974 – Economic Development from 1975-1991 – India as fastest growing economy in the advent of Liberalization, privatization and Globalization

## UNIT – V INDIA IN GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY :

what is Global Political Economy? - Principal components of GPE – structure of GPE – International Trade and International Finance -World Trade Organisation – world Bank – international Monetary Fund.

## UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

Protectionism an anti thesis of Globalization in recent times

### REFERENCES :

1. Bird, Graham (ed). *International Aspects of Economic Development*, London: Academic Press Ltd., 1992
2. Blake, David and Walters Robert, *The Politics of Global Economic Relations*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1983
3. Crane, George and Abla Amani (eds), *The Theoretical Evolution of IPE*, Oxford University Press, 1991
4. Gilpin, Robert, *The Political Economy of International Relations*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1987
5. Onimode, Badeed, *The IMF, the World Bank and the African Debt. The Economic Impact*, Zed Books 1991
6. Downs , Anthony. 1957. *An Economic Theory of Democracy*. New York, N.Y.: Harper.
7. Heilbroner, Robert L. 1999. *The Worldly Philosophers. The Lives, Times, and Ideas of the Great Economic Thinkers*. Revised Seventh Edition. New York: Simon and Schuster
8. Weber, Max. 2003. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Minoela, N.Y.: Dover Publications.
9. Rahul Mukherji, ed., *India's Economic Transition* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007):
10. Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India*.

### WEB REFERENCE:

1. the UNDP - [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)
2. the World Bank – [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
3. the IMF – [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)
4. other such websites that may be searched through the search engine: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

### OUTCOME OF THE COURSE :

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

- Understand the market forces and state functions in a day to day economic activity
- Explain the pull and push between the society, market and state
- Evaluate how nations behave pragmatically with the west dominated WTO, IMF and WB.

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**Second Year**

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP/ INDUSTRY  
BASED COURSE  
FUNDAMENTALS OF  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To provide students with the essential concepts, principles and skills of entrepreneurship
- To apply them while launching and operating an entrepreneurial venture
- To teach them the importance of being a entrepreneur
- Make them know the various schemes and training institutes in India

**UNIT –I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, nature and characteristics – Development of Entrepreneurship – Entrepreneurial process – Ethics and responsibilities of Entrepreneurs – Role of Entrepreneurship in economic development of India – Government of India initiative in promoting Entrepreneurship.

**UNIT – II ROLE OF GOVERNMENT PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP :**

Institutions and Schemes in India – Institutions setup by Central Government – small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) –Management Development Institute – Entrepreneurship development Institute of India – all India Small Scale Board – National Institution of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development – Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship – National alliance of Young Entrepreneurs- centre for Entrepreneurial Development – Institute for Entrepreneurial Development

**UNIT – III SCHEMES IN INDIA :**

Start up India Scheme - MUDRA loan scheme (Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana) - ATAL Innovation Mission - e-Biz Portal (G2B) - Support for International Patent Protection in Electronics & Information Technology (SIP-EIT) - Multiplier Grants Scheme (MGS)-Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) - Software Technology Park (STP) - Loan For Rooftop Solar Pv Power Projects - NewGen Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (NewGen IEDC)- Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)- State government schemes.

**UNIT - IV CREATIVITY AND BUSINESS IDEAS :**

Concept of creativity - creativity process – Ideas from trends analysis – common sources of new venture ideas – Methods of generating ideas and solving problems –innovation and entrepreneurship – product planning and development process – e-commerce and business start up.

## **UNIT – V      PROTECTING IDEAS AND VARIOUS ISSUES :**

Concept and nature of intellectual property – types of intellectual property – Need for a Lawyer – patents – trademarks – obtaining trademarks rights – concept of trade secrets – steps for protecting trade secrets – Licensing

## **UNIT – VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

Eco efficiency and entrepreneurship

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Barringer, B. R. and Ireland, R. D. Entrepreneurship: Successfully Launching New Ventures. Pearson Education, New Delhi.,2018
2. Roy, R. Entrepreneurship. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.,2011
3. Blundel, R, and Lockett, N. Exploring Entrepreneurship: Practices and Perspectives. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.,2017
4. Kuratko, D. F. and Rao, T. V. Entrepreneurship: A South-Asian Perspective. Cengage Learning, New Delhi.,2012
5. Think and grow rich by napoleon hill,1937
6. The war of art by steven pressfield,2011
7. The four-hour workweek by timothy ,2007
8. Ferris taxmann’s fundamentals of entrepreneurship,2017
9. Varshney fundamentals of entrepreneurship,2019
10. Entrepreneurship and project planning by T.Rajesh,2021

### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

After completion of the course, the students will be motivated to

- Become an entrepreneur
- Understand the importance of Entrepreneurship
- Identify Entrepreneurial opportunity and encourage others to start up
- To know about concept and nature of intellectual property
- To know about the various schemes in India regarding to entrepreneurship

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Code:

Credit: 5

Each candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work and submit it at the end of the final year. The Head of the Department shall assign the Guide who, in turn, will suggest the Project Work to the student in the beginning of the final year. A copy of the Project Report will be submitted to the University through the Head of the Department on or before the date fixed by the University.

The Project will be evaluated by an internal and an external examiner nominated by the University. The candidate concerned will have to defend his/her Project through a Viva-voce.

**ASSESSMENT /EVALUATION /VIVA-VOCE:****1. PROJECT REPORT EVALUATION (Both Internal & External):**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| I. Plan of the Project   | - 20 marks |
| II. Execution of the Plan/collection of Data / Organisation of Materials / Hypothesis, Testing etc and presentation of the report. | - 45 marks |
| III. Individual initiative   | - 15 marks |

**2. VIVA-VOCE / INTERNAL& EXTERNAL** - 20 marks**TOTAL** - 100 marks**PASSING MINIMUM:**

Project	Vivo-Voce 20 Marks 40% out of 20 Marks (i.e. 8 Marks)	Dissertation 80 Marks 40% out of 80 marks(i.e. 32 marks)
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A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the Project work if he/she gets not less than 40% in each of the Project Report and Viva-voce but not less than 50% in the aggregate of both the marks for Project Report and Viva-voce.

A candidate who gets less than 40% in the Project must resubmit the Project Report. Such candidates need to defend the resubmitted Project at the Viva-voce within a month. A maximum of 2 chances will be given to the candidate.

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**Second Year**

**VALUE ADDED COURSE-II**

**Semester-IV**

**REPORT AND EDITING**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit:2**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This unit is aimed at introducing the students to the world of journalism- news and its handling in context of print media.
- It deals with basic news elements, news structure as also the newsroom set up.
- The student is to be taught about agency and magazine journalism.
- Editing is an integral part of this unit.

**UNIT – I HISTORY OF JOURNALISM :**

Journalism in pre-independence era in India-Role of English and vernacular press during freedom struggle-Growth of journalism post independence

**UNIT – II GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS :**

Emergence of newspapers, magazines and publication houses-Emergence and growth of Indian news agencies

**UNIT – III THE NEWS ROOM SET-UP :**

Various departments in Editorial set-up-Hierarchy in the Newsroom-Qualities and responsibilities of a reporter-Sources and beats

**UNIT – IV NEWS REPORTING :**

What is News, News Value and Sources of News-Basic elements of News-Writing a News Report Types of leads & Body text-Interviewing skills required for reporting-Types of Reporting

**UNIT – V EDITING NEWS :**

Role and functions of desk-Role of copy editor-Electronic Copyediting-Rewriting-Writing Headlines and captions-Understanding the importance of style guides-Newspaper design & Layout

**UNIT – VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only) :**

**TYPOGRAPHY**

Typography-type families, classification of typefaces and printing processing

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Agarwal, S.K., A Handbook of Journalism and Editorial Excellence, New Delhi, MittalPublications, 1992.
2. Ahuja, B.N., Audio-Visual Journalism, Delhi, Surjeet Publications, 1998.
3. Barun Roy, Modern Students Journalism. Jaipur, Pointer Publishers, 2004.
4. Pant, N.C., Modern Journalism: Principles and Practice, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers, 2004.
5. Rangaswami Parthasarathi, Basic Journalism, Delhi, Macmillan India Ltd., 1984.
6. Shahzad Ahmad, Journalism: News Coverage, New Delhi, Anmol Publishers, 2005.
7. Swati Chauhan and Navin Chandra, Journalism Today : Principles, Practices and Challenges, Vol.1, 2 and 3, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers, 1997.
8. Guide to report writing by Michael Netzley,2016
9. Excellent editing: The writing process by William Bernhardt,2016
10. Fundamentals of report and editing by Dr.Ambrish Saxena,2007

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the various departments in Editorial set-up.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about news reporting.
- Gain knowledge about the importance of news editing.
- Understand the historical growth of Journalism
- Critically read and analyze Typography.

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