

**B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM – LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED  
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)**

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course – I (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – I (CC)	Introduction to Political Theory	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II (CC)	Constitution and functions of Government	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	Society and Social Institution	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
		<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>			
II	I	Language Course - II (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	<b>English Course-II</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	III	Core Course – III (CC)	Indian Freedom Struggle and Constitution Development	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-IV (CC)	Indian Political System	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-II (AC)	Fundamentals of Economics	4	3	3	25	75	100
		<b>Add on Course- I ##</b>	<b>Professional English- I</b>	<b>6 *</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	<b>Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@</b>	<b>Language Proficiency for Employability - Effective English</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30 +6 *</b>	<b>27</b>				<b>800</b>

III	I	Language Course - III (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-III		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – V (CC)	Comparative Government	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VI (CC)	Introduction to Public Administration	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-I (AC)	Political economy :Theories and practices	4	3	3	25	75	100
		<b>Add on Course- II ##</b>	<b>Professional English- II</b>	<b>6 *</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
IV	@ Non-Major Elective Course- I  Those who choose Tamil in Part -I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments.  Those who do not choose Tamil in Part- I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level (or ) b) Special Tamil if Tamil language was studied upto 10 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> std.	International organizations	2	2	3	25	75	100	
<b>Total</b>				<b>30 +6 *</b>	<b>25</b>				<b>800</b>
IV	I	Language Course - IV ( Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-IV		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – VII (CC)	Ancient Western political Thought	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VIII (CC)	Asian governments	6	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Second Allied Course-II (AC)	Human rights Institutions	4	3	3	25	75	100
		@ Non Major Elective Course-II (NME)	Social and political thought of Mahatma Gandhi	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Those who choose Tamil in Part-I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments.  Those who do not choose Tamil in Part-I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level or b) Special Tamil if Tamil Language was studied upto 10 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> Std.							
VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Digital Skills for Employability - Microsoft	-	2	3	25	75	100	
<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>				<b>700</b>

V	III	Core Course-IX (CC)	Modern Political Analysis	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-X (CC)	Tamil Nadu Government and politics	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XI (CC)	Modern Western political thought	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XII (CC)	E – Governance	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective Course-I (MBE)	1. Political parties In India (or) 2. Research Methodology	5	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective Course-I	Tourism	3	2	3	25	75	100
		Soft Skills Development	Soft Skills Development	2	2	3	25	75	100
		<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>				<b>700</b>
VI	III	Core Course- XIII (CC)	Dynamics of Indian democracy	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course –XIV (CC)	International relations and politics	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XV (CC)	Indian Political thought	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Course Course-II (MBE)	1. Tamil political thought (or) 2. Fundamentals of Police Administration	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Project	Project	4	3		20	80	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective Course-II	Journalism	3	2	3	25	75	100
	V	Gender Studies	Gender Studies	1	1	3	25	75	100
		Extension Activities		--	1*	--	--	--	--
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Employability Readiness	--	--	--	--	--	--
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>700</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>152</b>				<b>4200</b>	

\$ For those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 (Regular Stream)

+ Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level

# Those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part- I should study special Tamil in Part -IV

## The Professional English – Four Streams Course is offered in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (only for 2022-2023 Batch) in all UG Courses. It will be taught apart from the Existing hours of teaching/ additional hours of teaching (1 hour /day) as a 4 credit paper as an add on course on par with Major Paper and completion of the paper is must to continue his/her studies further. (As per G.O. No. 76, Higher Education (K2) Department dated: 18.07.2020)

\* The Extra 6 hrs/cycle as per the G.O. 76/2020 will be utilized for the Add on Professional English Course.

@ NCC Course is one of the Choices in Non-Major Elective Course. Only the NCC cadets are eligible to choose this course. However, NCC Course is not a Compulsory Course for the NCC Cadets.

\*\* Extension Activities shall be out side instruction hours.

@@ Naan Mudhalvan Scheme: As per Naan Mudhalvan Scheme instruction

## SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES – ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses - I & II	4	12	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	10	200
6.		Add on Course I & II (Professional English)	2	8	200
7.		Project	1	3	100
8.	IV	Non Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
9.		Skill Based Elective Courses	2	4	200
10.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
11.		Value Education	1	2	100
12.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
13.	V	Gender Studies	1	1	100
14.		Extension Activities	1	1	---
15.	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (For All Arts Programmes Except Economics)	3	4	200
Total			44	152	4200

### PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

- Today, 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, rights 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 Inter disciplinary character.
- The proposed Under Graduate course in Political Science is designed in the light of these new dimensions of Political Science in the changing world. It will impart basic Principles, Ideologies - Important Concepts of the subject and also covers the latest developments in Local, State, National, World politics and Governments.
- Political Science subject is one of the most important subjects in all the competitive exams, especially in UPSC, TNPSC Exams. A student with depth of knowledge in Indian Constitution, Political Science and International politics are much better equipped to successfully handle various questions and gain crucial marks.

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:**

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

**PROGRAMME EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:**

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

1. Civil service
2. Journalism
3. Teaching
4. Social service
5. Political scientists

**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-I**

**Semester-I**

**INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:**

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

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

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

**UNIT-III SOVEREIGNTY AND RIGHTS:**

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

**UNIT-IV LAW, LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE:**

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

**UNIT-V DEMOCRACY:**

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

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

**MODERNISATION THEORY:** Daniel Bell’s End of Ideology and Huntington

Modernisation theory

## REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Appadurai.A the substances of politics, madras, oxford University press, 1974.
2. Gilchrist R.N, principles of political sciences, madras, orientLongman, 1983.
3. Johari J.C,principles of modern political science, new Delhi,Sterling publications pvt.ltd,1989.
4. Amal ray and Bhattacharya, Political Theory: ideas and institutions. Calcutta, The world Press, 2004.
5. Bipan Chandra, nationalism and colonialism in modern India,New Delhi: orient Longman :2009
6. Vinod ,M.J. and Deshpande, Meena, contemporary political Theory, Delhi, PHI learning,2013.
7. Heywood, Andrew, political theory: Ideas and concepts, New Delhi: palgrave,2015.
8. Sushila Ramasamy., political theory: ideas and concepts , new Delhi, prentice hall,2015.
9. The Prince, by Niccolò Machiavelli, June 2015
10. Anarchy, State, and Utopia, by Robert Nozick,1974

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

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

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-II  
CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF  
GOVERNMENT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

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

**UNIT - I            CONSTITUTION :**

Definition- Meaning and content- Classification of the constitution: Written and unwritten constitution – Rights and flexible constitution- Types of governments: Unity and federal- Forms of government- Advantages and disadvantages.

**UNIT – II            LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE :**

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

**UNIT – III            JUDICIARY :**

Theories of separation of powers- Checks and balances- Rule of law and Administrative law- Judiciary: powers and functions of judiciary

**UNIT – IV            PROCESS OF ELECTION :**

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

**UNIT – V            POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS :**

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

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

**ANTI –DEFECTION LAW :** Need of Stringent Anti-Defection Law



## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

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

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

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

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**First Year**

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE - I  
SOCIETY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

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

**UNITS – I INDIAN SOCIETY :**

Historical background of Indian society – Traditional Hindu social Organisations- Foreign invasions and communal conflicts and assimilations In Indian culture- Impact of Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity- Religious Tolerance, Communalism, conversion and secularism.

**UNIT – II CASTE SYSTEM :**

Caste system: caste hierarchy, caste and occupational identity, caste dominance and conflicts – Untouchability- Origin and impact.

**UNIT – III SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS :**

Family, marriage and kinship- Types of family, marriage as a Sacrament, parental choice, changing functions of family- Kinship and role.

**UNIT – IV SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES :**

Social problems and issues: female foeticide, dowry, domestic Violence, divorce, problems of aged.

**UNIT – V SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION :**

Social Disorganization: crime and juvenile delinquency, corruption in Public Life Drug Addiction- Black money- Commercial sex.

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

**GERIATRICS HEALTH CARE :** Increase of Old Age Homes and Geriatrics Health Care

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Mandelbaum, society in India, Bombay, popular prakashanPublishers,1972.
2. Dube, Indian society, new Delhi national book trust, 1991.
3. Ram Ahuja, Indian social system, New Delhi, raw publications, 2001.
4. Shankar Rao, C.N., Sociology of Indian society, S.Chand publications,New Delhi,2004.
5. K. Sing, Indian Social System, Prakasham Kendra, Lucknow.
6. 2. G.R.Madan, Indian Social Problems, Vol. I & II, Allied Publishers, Chennai
7. S.C.Dube, Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2010.
8. The Archaeology of Institutional Life ,Edited by April M. Beisaw and James G. GibbUniversity ofAlabama Press, 2008.
9. M. N. Srinivas , India: Social Structure, Hindustan Publication Corporation, New Delhi,
10. Decentralizing Power: Paul Goodman's Social Criticis, Taylor Stoehr ,Black Rose Books, 1994

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

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

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

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE – III  
INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND  
CONSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

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

**UNIT – I ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN NATIONALISM :**

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

**UNIT – II TOWARDS MASS MOBILISATION :**

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement – National education-Formation of Muslim league - The Ghadar party- Lucknow pact – Home rule Movement and Annie Besant- revolutionary terrorism- Rowlett act – Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.

**UNIT – III GANDHIAN PHASE :**

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

**UNIT – IV TOWARDS FREEDOM :**

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

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

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

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

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

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

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

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

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

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE - IV  
INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM  
(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**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 SALIENT FEATURES :**

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

**UNIT – II UNION GOVERNMENT :**

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

**UNIT – III UNION PARLIAMENT :**

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

**UNIT – IV UNION JUDICIARY :**

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

**UNIT – V UNION TERRITORIES AND STATE GOVERNMENT :**

Union territories. The state government: The governor as the head of the state-Mode of appointment-Tenure and removal-His powers-The chief Minister and cabinet –State legislature-The high court-District Courts- Composition and functions-Method of appointment of Judges-Its judicial and administrative functions over subordinate Courts and tribunals-Union territories- Administration of the ?

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

**FISCAL FEDERALISM :Fiscal Federalism and cooperative Federalism**

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Basu. D.D, Introduction to the constitution of India, new Delhi,Prentice hall of India,1982.
2. Bakshi.P.M, The constitution of India, New Delhi, 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 Amitendu Palit (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**

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE - II  
FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMICS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

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

**UNIT – I WHAT IS ECONOMICS :**

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

**UNIT – II APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS :**

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

**UNIT – III ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRIES :**

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

**UNIT – IV MONEY PAYMENTS FOR RESOURCES AND THEORIES :**

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



## **UNIT – V FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION :**

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

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

**CRYPTO CURRENCY AND BITCOIN :** Crypto currency and Bit coin, economic collapse of Sri Lanka

## **REFERENCES :**

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

**COURSE OUTCOMES :** Upon successful completion of the course a student will be able to:

- Explain the concepts of Macroeconomics and its interrelations with Microeconomics.
- Associate the current economic phenomenon with existing theory and put their views on contemporary economic issues.
- Apply the principle of Macroeconomics in explaining the behaviour of Macroeconomic variables at national as well as global level.
- Extend the concepts of economics in unfolding the dynamics of real living difficulties.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - V  
COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**OBJECTIVES :**

- This course aims to trace the evolution of Comparative government.
- It also aims in analysing the models of comparison, Systems analysis structural functionalism and institutional approach.
- The course critically looking at the rights of the citizens of UK, USA, and FRANCE from a comparative perspective.

**UNIT – I BRITAIN :**

Salient features -Executive –Legislature –Judiciary –Local government and Party system.

**UNIT – II AMERICA :**

Salient features-Federalism-Executive-Legislature-Judiciary-Party system-Pressure groups.

**UNIT – III FRANCE :**

Salient features- Executive –Legislature-Judiciary- Local government and Party system

**UNIT – IV SWITZERLAND :**

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):**

**JUDICIARY :**Comparative study of Judiciary

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Johari, JC. Comparative politics, new Delhi: sterling publishers,2011.
2. Kapur,anup, select constitutions, place of publications not identifiedS.Chand &Co ltd, 2010.
3. Pathi, srinibas, and amareshwar Mishra. Major constitution: Government and politics in UK USA Switzerland and china.New Delhi;Dominant publishers,2004.
4. Ray, samirendra N. modern comparative politics: approaches methods andissues. New delhi prentice hall of India,2004.
5. Ronald chilkote, theories of comparative politics, London: west viewPress,2008.
6. Jayapalan, N. comparative government new Delhi: atlanticPublishers;2008.
7. Hague , rod, martin harrop, and john McCormick. Comparative Government and politics: an introduction London:Red globe press,2019.
8. Mahajan V.D., Select Modern Governments, S.Chand and Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.
9. Sachdeva and Gupta, World Constitution, Delhi, Ajantha Prakasam, 2000.
10. J.C. Johari, Comparative Politics, New Delhi: Sterling, 2003.

## COURSE 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 in details.
- Gain comparative knowledge of various political system of the world.
- Understand the main concepts of comparative governments
- Critically read and analyzethe comparative structures between governments

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE – VI  
INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
(Theory)**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To equip the students with some theoretical understanding about Public administration.
- To embody detailed discussion on organisation and decentralization.
- To provide the student with a deeper understanding on public Administration.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Introduction to public administration- Meaning, nature and scope- Evolution of the discipline-Public and private administration – Approaches to the study of public administration – Liberal and Marxist tradition- Challenges ahead.

**UNIT – II THEORIES OF ADMINISTRATION :**

Theories of administration- Classical organisation theory- Scientific Management theory- Bureaucratic theory –Human relations theory-Decision Making theory.

**UNIT – III PRINCIPLES OF ORGANISATION :**

Principles of organisation- Meaning, function and structure of Organisation- Principles of organisation (hierarchy, span of control, Unity of command) – Centralization 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 FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION :**

Financial administration- Budget meaning- Budget preparation, Enactment, Execution- Contemporary development.

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

**ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY :** Adapting rapid advancing Technology

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Paramatma Sharen, Theory and practice of public administration, New Delhi Meenakshi prakashan, 1977.
2. Tyagi. A.R, Public administration: principles and practice, New Delhi, Atma Ran and sons, 1983.
3. Hoshiar singh and mohider singh, public administration in India Theory and practice, new Delhi, sterling publishers, 1989.
4. Rumki basu, public administration: concepts and theories new delhi Sterling publishers, 2004.
5. Fadia , public administration: Administrative theories and concepts New Delhi sahithya bhavan publications, 2011.
6. Bhagwan. D.V, & Mohla, public administration, new Delhi, S.chand companies, 2012.
7. Avasthi & maheswari, public administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 2013.
8. Basu. R, public administration: concept and theories ,New Delhi, Sterling publishing 2014.
9. Ravidra Prasad, D., Prasad.V.S ed., Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1995
10. Sayanarayana, P. Ed., Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1989

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive features of the public administration.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about human resource administration.
- Gain knowledge about principles of organisation.
- Understand the main concepts of liberal and Marxist tradition.
- Critically read and analyze the theories of administration.

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**Second Year**

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE - I  
POLITICAL ECONOMY : THEORIES AND  
PRACTICES**

**Semester-III**

**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 :**

Mercantilism – as History, Philosophy and state Policy – Mercantilism and Realism – Economic Nationalism- Rise of Neo Mercantilism – statism

**UNIT – III THEORIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (CONTINUED) :**

Classical Liberalism: Adam Smith and Classical Liberalism – David Ricardo and Comparative Advantage – Liberalism and Keynesianism- conservatism -Hegemonic stability theory –Dependencia Theory

**UNIT – IV INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY :**

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      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 :

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

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.
11. Also useful on the internet are the following annual reports from various multilateral institutions including:
  - the UNDP - [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)
  - the World Bank – [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
  - the IMF – [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)
  - other such websites that may be searched through the search engine: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

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**

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE - I  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**Credit: 2**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- The objectives of this course is to provide the students with a Comprehensive understanding of the role and activities of International Organisations in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- To allow a better understanding of the structure of International relations.
- To provide a general understanding of the major international Organisations with particular emphasis on the analysis of its powers and Areas of operations.

**UNIT – I EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION :**

Evolution of international organisations- League of nations- Origin of UN – Organs, structure and functions- Specialized agencies: UN peace keeping Operations.

**UNIT – II INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -I :**

ASEAN-APEC-EU-ARAB League-OIC-OAS-Multilateral agencies (WTO, IMF,IBRD)

**UNIT – III INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION- II :**

NAM-SAARC- Common wealth- African union-OPEC- BIMSTEC-BRICS.

**UNIT – IV INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION -III :**

NATO-SEATO-CENTO-WARSAW PACT-G8-G15-G20-G77-NAFTA.

**UNIT – V INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS :**

Nuclear non- proliferation treaty (NPT)-Comprehensive nuclear Test ban treaty (CTBT)- Fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT)- Strategic defence intuitive – Chemical weapons convention-Human cloning agreement-Kyoto protocol.

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

QUAD and BIMSTEC

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Goodspeed S.S, The nature and functions of international Organisation, New York, Oxford University press,1967.
2. Miller L.B, World order and local disorder: the UN and International conflict, New York, Princeton university press,1967.
3. Bennett A.L, international organisations: principles and issues New York, Prentice Hall,1977.
4. Bilgrami S.J.R, International organisations, New Delhi, vikasPublications 1977.
5. Baehr and L. Gorendenkar, the united nations in the 1990's London, Oxford university press 1992.
6. Berkin.J, international organisations: theories and institution England, palgrave macmillan publisher,2006.
7. Hurd. I in international organisations, Illionois, cambridges University press,2017.
8. Kuldeep fadia, international organisations, delhi, salitya Bhawan publishers,2017.
9. Kalpana Rajaram: International Organizations Conferences and Treaties , Spectrum Books,(P)Ltd, New Delhi.
10. B.N. Mehrish, International Organizations, Structures and Processes, Vishal Publications, Delhi, 2010

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive features of the international organizations
- Enhance his/her knowledge about UN and its specialized agencies.
- Analyse contemporary debates on the role and effect of international organisations as forums for interstate cooperation and as actor in international relations.
- Understand the main concepts of the Historical development of international organisations And their current operations in different issue area
- Critically read and analyze the major Traditional and critical theories of international relations on International organisations.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE - VII  
ANCIENT WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To familiarize the students with the various Political thoughts.
- To enable critical thinking and analysis of the state- society Relations.
- To develop a cohesive thought process concerned with various political thinkers.

**UNIT – I ANCIENT GREEK POLITICAL THOUGHT SOCRATES :**

Socrates – Methods -- Theory of knowledge – Theory of state – Theory of law.

**UNIT – II PLATO :**

Plato – Theory of justice – Theory of education and curriculum- Philosopher king – Theory of Idealism –theory of communism.

**UNIT – III ARISTOTLE :**

Aristotle – Theory of best practicable state – Methods of Aristotle –Theory of revolution – Classification of government – View on citizenship and Slavery.

**UNIT – IV TRADITIONAL PERIOD :**

Marcus Tullis Cicero – Human nature – State – Government-Theory of law.

**UNIT – V AUGUSTINE :**

St.Augustine -- Human nature -- Theory of state – Theory of property –Church -- state relationship – Theory of two words.

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

**COMPARATIVE ANCIENT THOUGHT :**

Comparative ancient thought with J P Naryanan and Joti Bhi Bhole

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. William Ebenstein, great political thinkers plato to the present, New Delhi oxford press, 1970.
2. Sukhbir Singh, history of political thoughts New Delhi, Rustogi Publications, 1993.
3. Subrata Mukherjee and sushila ramasamy, history of political thoughts; plato to marx, New Delhi, prentice hall of India,2002.
4. Prem arora and brij grover selected Western & Indian political Thinkers, New Delhi, cosmos book hive (p)ltd,2003.
5. Sreedathan. G, western political thought and theories New Delhi deepened, Deep publications, 2006.
6. Haddock, Bruce. A,A history of political thought from antiquity to the Present, U.K. Cambridge publishing press, 2008.
7. Jha, Shefali, western political thoughts from palto to marx, New Delhi, Pearson, 2010.
8. Mukherjee, A history of political thought palto to marx, New Delhi PHI,2014.
9. Jha, Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx, Pearson Education India.
10. V.Venkararao, A History of Political Theories, S.Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive features of the western political thought
- Enhance his/her knowledge about political thought of reformation.
- Gain knowledge about various political thinkers
- Understand the main concepts of medieval political thoughts
- Critically read and analyze the theories of political thinkers

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE – VIII  
ASIAN GOVERNMENTS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- To know the significance of constitutional system.
- To increase knowledge of diverse constitutions around the world..
- To develop theoretical understanding of different political institution and processes.

**UNIT – I      CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN :**

Salient features of the constitution – Fundamental rights- Legislature- Executive-Judiciary- local – Self government- Political parties.

**UNIT – II      CONSTITUTION OF ISRAEL AND SOUTH KOREA :**

Salient features of the constitution- Legislature –Executive - Judiciary – Party system.

**UNIT – III      CONSTITUTION OF SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA :**

Salient features of the constitution- Sources of the constitution- Fundamental rights legislature-Executive- Judiciary- Citizenship.

**UNIT – IV      CONSTITUTION OF INDONESIA :**

Salient features of the constitution- Fundamental rights- Legislature- Executive-Judiciary- Local Self government –Political parties.

**UNIT – V      CONSTITUTION OF IRAN AND PAKISTAN :**

Constitutional history- Salient features of the constitution- Legislature- Executive- Judiciary- Islamic states.

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

**CONSTITUTION OF SRILANKA :**

Salient features of the constitution - Legislature –Executive - Judiciary – Party system

## REFERENCES BOOKS :

1. Hague., R and M. Harrop, comparative government and politics: An introduction, 5<sup>th</sup> edn., New York: Palgrave, 2001.
2. Almond, G.Harper Collins, et.al, comparative today: A World view 7<sup>th</sup> edn new York , London,2000.
3. Gupta, U.N. Select world constitution, new Delhi :Atlantic 2009.
4. Kapur, A.C. & K.K .Misra, select constitution new Delhi, S.Chand Publishing 1995.
5. The Great Disappointment Salman Anees Sos,2019
6. India and Asian Geopolitics: The Past, Present ,Shivsankar Menon,2016
7. Jaishankar, the India way,4 september 2020
8. Talmiz ahmad, west Asia at war,2022
9. south Asia in 21<sup>st</sup> century, Dr. Meena Bardia ,2017

## COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the distinctive features of Japan constitution.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about Asian government
- Gain knowledge about various constitution structures in Asia.
- Understand the main concepts of various government forms.
- Critically read and analyze the constitution of Israel and South Korea

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**Second Year**

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE - II  
HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To make an understanding 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 'skills to evaluate the human rights Enforcements methods.

**UNIT – I CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS :**

Definition-Meaning -Nature- Characteristics of human rights- Classification of human rights- Indian perspective of human rights.

**UNIT – II HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE :**

Human rights in international perspective- Role of UNO- Universal Declaration of human rights, 1948- International covenant on civil and political rights 1966- International covenant on economics, social and cultural rights 1996-Racial discrimination –UN Commission for human rights.

**UNIT – III HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT :**

Constitutional guarantee of human rights in the Indian context-Fundamental rights and duties- Civil and political rights- National Human rights commission and state human rights commissions-Structure-Powers and functions-Human rights court.

**UNIT – IV RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN :**

Women's rights: legal rights of women, Prisoners' rights –Transgender rights-Refugees rights- Child rights.

**UNIT – V CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN HUMAN RIGHTS :**

Contemporary issues in human rights- Social media and human Rights-Violation of human rights: right to privacy, Pornography, Online violence, Cyber threats.

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

Fourth Generation of rights

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Bajwa, G.S., Human rights in India, New Delhi, Anmol Publications (p) Ltd,1995.
2. Sanajauba, N, human rights in the new Delhi millennium, New Delhi, Manas publications,2000.
3. Syed Mehartaj Begum, human rights in India, issues And perspective, new Delhi APH Publishing 2000.
4. Jayapalan. N, human rights, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers,2000.
5. Kannan. D.P, Reforming human rights, New Delhi, ManasPublications, 2001.
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, 1999,A.P., H, Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
10. Hingorani R.C., Human Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,1985

## **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 - I  
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT OF  
MAHATMA GANDHI**

Semester-IV

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 2

**COURSE OBJECTIVE :**

- From this course students understand the social and political thought of Gandhi.
- It gives clear information about economics thoughts of Gandhi.
- It provides students knowledge about Gandhian thoughts in way of Ahimsa.

**UNIT – I SOCIAL SCIENCES AND GANDHIAN THOUGHT :**

Approaches to the study of Gandhian thought -- Sources of Gandhian thought – Gandhi on human nature .

**UNIT – II SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VALUES IN GANDHIAN THOUGHT :**

Non- violence – Freedom – Equality –Religion and politics – Ends and means.

**UNIT – III POLITICAL THOUGHT OF GANDHI :**

Conception of power – Critique of modern civilization – Critique of state – Critique of parliamentary democracy – Oceanic circle – Satyagraha as method of conflict resolution.

**UNIT – IV SOCIAL IDEAS :**

Caste and communalism – Trusteeship – Constructive programme – Sarvodaya.

**UNIT – V GANDHI AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT THINKING :**

Gandhi on women -- Gandhi and human ecology – Gandhi and Social movements -Gandhi's global legacy.

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

**GANDHI'S CONCEPT ON ENVIRONMENTALISM :**

Gandhi on environmentalism

## REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Bondurant, Joan V. (1958) *Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict* Princeton, Princeton University Press.
2. Chandra, Bipan, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee, K.N. Panikkar and Sucheta Mahajan (1998) *India's Struggle for Independence* New Delhi, Viking.
3. Parekh, Bhiku, (1997) *Gandhi*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
4. Parekh, Bhiku (1989) *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, London, .
5. Tarchek, Ronald, (2000) *Gandhi Struggling for Autonomy*, New Delhi, Vistaar.
6. Hardiman, David, (2003) *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
7. Iyer, Raghavan, (1973) *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
8. Mehta, V.R. (1992) *Foundation of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Penguin.
9. Parel, Anthony (Ed), (1997) *Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writings* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
10. Parel, Anthony, (Ed), (2000) *Gandhi Freedom and Self Rule*, New Delhi Vistaar, Sharp, Gean (1973) *The Politics of Nonviolent Action*, Boston.
11. Thomas Pantham, (1995) *Political Theories and Social Reconstruction: A Critical Survey of the Literature on India*, Delhi.

## COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the contemporary thinking of Gandhi.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about social ideas of Mahatma Gandhi
- Gain knowledge about the Gandhi's thought and influences in our constitution.
- Understand the historical importance of Gandhi's non-violence concept
- Critically read and analyze the political thought of Gandhi.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - IX  
MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To orient the students about the growth of modern Political analysis
- To educate the student about importance of political sociology and Political economy is analysing the political situation.
- To familiarize about the new processes, approaches and strategies that guide the students in studying political phenomena.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning, objectives and growth of modern political analysis – Traditionalists vs. contemporary approaches – Behavioural revolution – Post – Behavioural revolution.

**UNIT – II INTER DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES :**

Meaning, objectives and growth of inter disciplinary approaches –Meaning, nature and scope of political economy and political sociology.

**UNIT – III POLITICAL CULTURE :**

Political socialisation—Political participation – Political recruitment – Political development – Political culture.

**UNIT – IV MODELS :**

System analysis (David Easton) – Structural and functional Analysis (Gabriel Almond)—Communication theory – Decision making theory..

**UNIT – V GROUP THEORY :**

Group theory – Concept of political elite – Power as an Organizing principle.

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

Multi-culturalism

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Jayapalan, N. Comprehensive modern political analysis, New Delhi: Atlantic publishers & Dist,2002.
2. Madan Gandhi, G. modern political analysis , London :Oxford & IBH publishing Company,1981.
3. Frolich norman and Joe A. oppenheimer, modern political economy, New Delhi : prentice hall of India Ltd, 2002.
4. Verma, S.P. modern political theory, New Delhi ; Vikas Publishing house,2000.
5. Johari, J.C. contemporary political theory, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Delhi; Sterling ,1987.
6. Jangam, R.T, Text book of political sociology , New Delhi: Oxford and IBH publishing co,1984.
7. The Communist Manifesto, Freidrich Enghels,1848
8. A History of Political Thought, Subrata Mukerjee ,2004
9. Modern political analysis, Pramod Rajendra Tambe ,2018
10. Robert A. Dahl, Modern Political Science,1976

## COURSE 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 the political culture and models.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - X  
TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT AND  
POLITICS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

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

**UNIT – I SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY OF STATE POLITICS :**

Significance of the study of state politics- Determinants of state politics-Social and political conflicts in Tamilnadu at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**UNIT – II NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT :**

Emergence of non- Brahmin movement –Justice party- Swarajists-The home rule League- Congress ministry- Dravidar Khazhagam- Birth of DMK-Independence and state reorganisations.

**UNIT – III POLITICAL PARTIES :**

Socio- economic policies and programs- Welfare schemes- Congress-DMK- AIADMK – Governments.

**UNIT – IV CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS :**

Centre – state relations and interstate relations the congress period, The DMK period , The AIADMK Period.

**UNIT – V POLITICS OF LANGUAGE :**

Politics of language – Reservation- Communalism- Emergence of New political parties and role of caste, cinema and ethnic identity.

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

**DEVELOPMENT :**

Dravidian Model of Development

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Hardgrave R.L, The Dravidian movement, raks Bombay, popularPrakashan,1965.
2. Spratt Philip, DMK in power, Bombay Nachiketa publications,1970.
3. Baker. C.J, The politics of south India, New Delhi, vikas Publishing house,1976.
4. Barnett M.R., politics of cultural nationalism in south India ,Princeton, university press, 1976.
5. Marguerite Ross Barnett, the politics of cultural nationalism in south India, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1976.
6. Arnold David, the congress in Tamilnadu , New Delhi, oxford University press,1977.
7. Fadia,B, State politics in India , Vol 1, New Delhi, radiantPublishers, 1984.
8. Palanithurai. G, Caste politics and society in Tamilnadu,New Delhi, Kanishka publications,1995.
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 leading trends and important events in the history of Tamilnadu.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about the various schemes o Tamilnadu government.
- Gain knowledge about rise of various political parties.
- Understand the various problems such as the Cauvery issue, film politics, and various environmental Issues, that are important to the state.
- Critically read and analyze the emergence of political, Dravidian movement the politics of the state from 1950-67 and 1967 to the present

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - XI  
MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL  
THOUGHT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- To familiarize the students with the various Political thoughts.
- To enable critical thinking and analysis of the state- society Relations.
- To develop a cohesive thought process concerned with various political thinkers.

**UNIT – I POLITICAL THOUGHT IN TRANSITION :**

Machiavelli and Montesquieu.

**UNIT – II SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY :**

Thomas Hobbes - John Locke- J.J Rousseau

**UNIT – III UTILITARIANISM :**

Bentham and J.S. Mill.

**UNIT – IV INDIVIDUALISTS :**

T.H.Green and Hegal.

**UNIT – V MARXISM LENINISM MAOISM :**

Marx, Lenin and Mao-Tse-Tung.

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

**TERRORISM :** Terrorism and Extremism

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. William Ebenstein, great political thinkers plato to the present, New Delhi Oxford press, 1970.
2. Sukhbir singh, history of political thoughts, New Delhi, Rustogi publications, 1993.

3. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramasamy , history of political Thoughts Plato to Marx, New Delhi ,prentice hall of India,2002.
4. Prem Arora and Brij Grover, selected western & Indian political thinkers, New Delhi, cosmos book hive (p)ltd,2003.
5. Sreedathan. G, western political thoughts and theories, New Delhi, deepened deep publication,2006.
6. Haddock, Bruce. A, ,A History of political thought from Antiquity to the present, U.K, Cambridge publishing press,2008.
7. Jha, shefali, western political thoughts from Plato to Marx, New Delhi , pearson,2010.
8. Mukherjee, A history of political thoughts Plato to Marx, New Delhi, PHI,2014.
9. Jha, Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx, Pearson Education India. 3.
10. V.Venkararao, A History of Political Theories, S.Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

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

- Understand the distinctive features of the modern western political thought
- Enhance his/her knowledge about political thought of Machiavelli and Montesquieu.
- Gain knowledge about various political thinkers
- Understand the main concepts of Marx and Lenin
- Critically read and analyze the theories of political thinkers such as Thomas Hobbes and Locke etc.,

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - XII  
E-GOVERNANCE  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students to be able to understand the different methods of E-Governance.
- To describe the E-Governance projects at the union and state Government levels
- To relies the issues and challenges of E-Governance in the real situations.

**UNIT – I CONCEPT AND INITIATIVES :**

E-Governance- Meaning- Definition- Importance of E-Governance –Stages and development of E-Governance –E-Governance process-National E-Governance division.

**UNIT – II PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP :**

Public-private partnership for E-Governance-Difference between Government and governance –Government database managements.

**UNIT – III NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE :**

National information centre- Data warehouse- Government web Services- State data centre.

**UNIT – IV DIGITAL GOVERNANCE :**

Digitalization of state and district administration- Bridging and Digital divide.

**UNIT – V LEGAL STATUS :**

Cyber law and E-Governance-Legal status for digital transactions-Informations technology.

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

**E-SEVA MAIYYAM :**

E-Seva maiyam and Robotic Process Automation Governance Model

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Sinha. R.P,E-Governance in India ; Initiatives and issues, New Delhi,concept ,publishing company,2006.
2. Vishwas Tripathi, E-Governance perspective, New Delhi, Anmol publications, 2007.
3. Pankaj. S, Electronic Governance, New Delhi, A,P.H. Publishing corporations,2008.
4. Srinivas Raj. B,E-Governance techniques India and global Experiences, New Delhi, New Centaury publications,2008.
5. Parthasarathi. Y,(ED.AL),E-Governance and Indian Society , New Delhi kanishka publications, 2009.
6. E. Vayunadan & Dolls Methew, Good Governance Initiatives in India, Printice Hall of India, Pvt(L), New Delhi, 2003.
7. Satyanarayanan .J. E-Government–The science of the possible, Prentice Hall of India (PVT),New Delhi,2003
8. E-Governance in India ,Dr.Devaiiah.N.G,2021
9. R.K Dubey,E-Governance,2019
10. A handbook of E-Governance in India, Dr. M.Sumathy,2020

## LEARNING OUTCOMES :

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

- Understand the distinctive features of digitalization of state and district administrations.
- Enhance his/her knowledge about public-private partnership for E-Governance
- Gain knowledge of E-Governance
- Understand the main concepts of information technology
- Critically read and analyze the role of national information centre.

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - I**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**1. POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA  
(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- To understand the evolution of party system in India.
- To know the role of political parties in democracy.
- To examine the problems, challenges and reforms in existing system.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning of political party – Nature of party system—Evolution of Political parties and its classification –Election commission and political parties–Recognition of national and state parties—Political parties and the electoral process.

**UNIT – II MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES :**

Indian national congress, BJP, CPI and CPI (M): Origin, programme, Organisation and support base – Interaction between state and centre UNIT'S.

**UNIT – III POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA-I :**

Bahujan samaj party --- Samaj wadi party ----Rashtriya janata dal—Biju janata dal--- shiromani akali dal--- Jharkhand mukti morcha ---J&K National conference ---Trinomool congress.

**UNIT – IV POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA-II :**

Shivsena – Nationalist congress party---Janata dal (secular)DMK,ADMK—Telugu desam – Telangana rashtriya samiti—Muslim league--- Rashtriya lok dal—Lok jan sakthi party---All India forward bloc.

**UNIT – V POLITICAL PARTIES IN NORTH—EAST INDIA :**

Asom gana parishad—Mizo national front ---Nagaland people's front-Sikkim democratic front—Arunachal congress – Federal party of Manipur.

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

**POLITICAL RADICALISM :**

Emerging Trends of Political Radicalism in Parties and Dynastic Politics

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Duvergar Maurice, political parties, London ; Methuen & co 1954. Eldersveld, Samuel J. political parties: a behavioural analysis .Bombay : Vora , 1971.
2. Morris –jones W.H. the government and politics of india. London: Hutchinson university library,1967.
3. Thandavan raja, AIADMK, Political dynamics in Tamilnadu, Chennai ,tamilnadu academic of political science,1987.
4. Barnet, M.R., politics of cultural nationalism in south india,New Jersey: princeton university press 1976.
5. Seven Decades Of Independent India: Ideas And Reflections Vinod Rai & Dr Amitendu Palit (Eds.),2018
6. India Emerging: From Policy Paralysis To Hyper Economics Sandip Sen & Aarohi Sen, 2019
7. When Crime Pays: Money And Muscle In Indian Politics,Vaishnav,2017
8. The Saffron Tide: The Rise Of The BJP Kingshuk Nag,2014
9. 24 Akbar Road: A Short History Of The People Behind The Fall And The Rise Of The Congress,2011
10. Indira Gandhi – Tryst With Power Nayantara Sahgal,2012

## COURSE OUTCOMES :

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of development of party system in India.
- Understand role and significance of political parties in democratic system.
- Know about the objective and working of leading national and regional parties of India.
- Gain knowledge of various political parties.
- Understand the main concepts of functions of political parties.

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - I**  
**2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES :**

- To gathering knowledge about the methods and process of social science Research.
- Acquiring information regarding to research design and types of research.
- To know how the relevant data can be collected and processed.
- The students to be fairly confident to understand and executing small and simple research projects.

**UNIT – I INTRODUCTION :**

The meaning, nature and scope of social science research- Pure and applied Research – Problems in social sciences research- Ethics and values in Social science research.

**UNIT – II METHODS AND PROCESS :**

Methods of social science research: historical, comparative and descriptive methods- Hypothesis- Concepts – Variables.

**UNIT – III RESEARCH DESIGN AND TYPES OF RESEARCH :**

Research design- Types of research; exploratory- Descriptive-Experiment-Content analysis.

**UNIT – IV COLLECTION OF DATA AN ANALYSIS :**

Collection and analysis of data; sampling method- Observation- Survey- Case study- questionnaire and interview method- Statistics and its use in Social science research- Computer and its applications- SPSS.

**UNIT – V RESEARCH REPORT :**

Research report: purpose – Content- Style and presentation- Footnotes and Endnotes- Tables and figures- Bibliography- Appendices- Plagiarism.

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

**FGD AND KII :**

Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII)

## REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. William Goode, J.& Paul Hatt, methods in social research, Singapore, McGraw-Hill,1962.
2. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar, Methodology and techniques of social Research, Himalayas publishing, 1997.
3. Alan Bryman , social research methodology., New York: Oxford university press, 2008.
4. Mats Alvesson and Kaj Skoldbeny, research methodology, Sage publication ltd.2000.
5. Ghosh, B.N. scientific method and social research, New Delhi: Sterling publishers pvt.ltd.,2003.
6. Gupta, A.K. and R. Singh, research methodology, New Delhi,
7. Dr. O.R. Krishnaswami, Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1999.
8. TamilannalEram, Periyakaruppan & M.S Lakkuvanan, An Introduction To Research Methodology (Tamil Book) Meenachi Puthaka Nilayam, Madurai 2004
9. Dr. V.K Dube, Research Methodology in Political Science, Omega Publications, New Delhi, 2015.
10. Paul K. Half, Methods in Social Research, Surjeeet Publications, 2006.

## COURSE OUTCOMES:

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of various research designs.
- Understand role and significance of research methods.
- Know about the research report.
- Gain knowledge about methods and process of research.
- Understand the main concepts of research methodology.

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**Third Year**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -I  
TOURISM  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 2**

**OBJECTIVES :**

- To know the natural resources of India and thereby explain the tourist its importance.
- To study the cultural resources like temples, archaeological monuments etc.
- To develop practical skill in travel formalities.
- To study the transportation and accommodation facilities in India.

**UNIT - I INTRODUCTION :**

Definition and Meanings of Tourism-Historical Development-Kinds of Tourism

**UNIT - II HERITAGE :**

Land and People- Heritage Tourism-Fine Arts

**UNIT - III TOURISM IN INDIA :**

Tourism in India- Sargent Committee's Report-ITDC and TTDC

**UNIT - IV TRANSPORT :**

Transport-Accommodation-Hospitality

**UNIT - V PASSPORT AND VISA :**

Passport and Visa-Functions of Travel Agents- Positive and Negative Impacts of Tourism

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

Space Tourism

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Anand Aseem, Advanced Dictionary of Tourism, New Delhi, Sarup & Sons, 1997.
2. Batra, G.S., & Dangwal, R.C., Tourism Promotion and Development, New Delhi, Deep & Deep publications, 1999.
3. Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development and Principles, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1982.

4. Kamra Kriahnan, K., Tourism: Theory, Planning and Practices, New Delhi, Indus Publishing Company, 1997.
5. Negi, Jagmohan & Mabohel, Gaurav N., INDIA 50 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE-1947-97
6. Seth Praveen, Handbook on Modern Tourism, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1999.
7. Seth Praveen, TOURISM: TODAY AND TOMORROW, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1999.
8. Singh Ratandeep, DYNAMICS OF MODERN TOURISM, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers,1998.
9. Singh Sagar, STUDIES IN TOURISM, New Delhi, A.B.H. Publishing Corporation, 1999.
10. Sinha P.C.,TOURISM PLANNING, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 1998.

**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

After completing this course, the students will be able

- To learn the history of tourism
- To know the factors influencing the growth of tourism
- To understand the measures adopted for the growth of tourism in India
- To examine the necessary components of tourism
- To lay emphasis on the necessary documents needed for international tourism

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - XIII  
DYNAMICS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**OBJECTIVES :**

- This course intends to impart a comprehensive nature of Indian Constitution
- It focuses on the basic principles of Indian Constitution such as the Preamble, Rights and Duties, Citizen and Political Institution.
- It concentrates in detail about the organization of Government at center, state and local level.

**UNIT - I INTRODUCTION :**

Nation-Building and Political Institutions - Democratic Political Process: Meaning and Theory of Democracy- Electoral System- Forms of Representation -People Participations- Political Accountability

**UNIT - II FEDERALISM IN INDIA :**

Nature of Indian Federalism: Centre - State Relations-Legislative, Administrative and Financial, Politics of Regional move and National Integration.

**UNIT - III POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA :**

Politics of Poverty, Electoral Politics-Politics of Industrial and Agricultural Sectors - Politics of Nationalization and Denationalization-Politics of Trade Union.

**UNIT - IV ELECTORAL PROCESS AND PARTY SYSTEM :**

Electoral System and Reforms- Political Party System-Political Process-Civil Society- Public Opinion and Non-Party Politics -Pressure Groups- National and Regional Political Parties: Congress (I) BJP-JO-CPI-CPI(M).

**UNIT - V ISSUES :**

Challenges to Indian Democracy: Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, Linguism, Criminalization and Corruption- Regional Disparities- Environmental Degradation- Problems of Poverty- Human Development Index

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

**MAJORITARIANISM :** Majoritarianism and rising dominance of rightist ideology

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Pal. Chandra, Centre-State Relations and co-Operative Federalism, New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1983publications, 1998
2. Maheshwari, S.R. Administrative Reform in India, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, 2014.
3. Vishnoo Bhagwan, Public Administration, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, 2014.
4. Agarwal, R.C. Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, New Delhi: S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, 2014.
5. Varshney. Ashutosh (ed). The London Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, Delhi: Sage
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.
10. P. Bhambhri, Democracy in India, National, Book Trust, New Delhi, 2007

## **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the student will be able to

- Equip himself/herself with the knowledge about the constitutional provision of India
- Understand the Centre, State and Local Government in detail
- Develop active deliberation about electoral process in India
- Enrich the knowledge and understand the consisting during issues in India
- Analyse the concept of federalism in India

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - XIV  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND  
POLITICS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**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 21ST 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. Haas, Ernest. "The Balance of Power: Prescription, Concept, or Propaganda?" *World Politics* 5.4 (July 1953): 442–47
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Posen, Barry R. *The Sources of Military Doctrine: France, Britain, and Germany between the World Wars*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1984.
8. Sheehan, Michael. *Balance of Power: History and Theory*. New York: Routledge, 1996.
9. Gorley- Heenan, Cathy, and Simon Lightfoot, eds. *Teaching Politics an International Relations*
10. 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 are search 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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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE - XV  
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- The purpose of this course is to generate a critical awareness in the Students about the distinctive features of the tradition of socio-Religious and political thought in India.
- Tracking the evaluation of Indian political thoughts from Ancient India to modern India.
- To demonstrate knowledge of key thinkers and concept.

**UNIT – I ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Sources of ancient Indian political thought.

**UNIT – II MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Kabirdas- Saphism- Jainism-Buddhism

**UNIT – III MODERATES :**

Dadabhai Naoroji- Mahadev Govind Ranade.

**UNIT – IV EXTREMISTS :**

Bipin Chandra pal –Subash Chandra Bose

**UNIT – V MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Madan Mohan Malaviya-Syed Ahmed Khan-Ram Manohar Lohia-Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

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

**RADICAL LIBERALISM :** Radical Liberalism of E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Varma. V.P, Indian political thoughts, Agra, Laxminarayan Agarwal publishers, 1959.
2. Karunakaran. K.P, Modern Indian political traditions, New Delhi, allied publishers, 1962.
3. Bhose. S, Modern Indian political thoughts, Delhi, Allied publishers, 1984.
4. Appadurai. A, Indian political thinking in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, New Delhi, south Asian publishers,1987.

5. Ghoshat. U.N,A History of Indian political ideas, London, Oxford university press,1989.
6. Vishoobhagwan, Indian political thinkers, Lucknow, Atma ram publishers, 1999.
7. Verma.V.P, Modern Indian political thoughts, Agra, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal publishers,2000.
8. Gupta.R.C. Great political thinkers, agra,Laxminarayan Agarwal publishers,2012.
9. Urmila Sharma,s.k.sjharna, Indian political thought, new delhi: atkanic publishers
10. Mahatma Gandhi, My Experiments with Truth, Navajeevan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 2012

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of utility in the current political scenario
- Understand the importance of the ideology of Indian political thoughts
- Know about the leading political thinkers in India.
- Gain knowledge about features of ancient and medieval Indian political thought
- Understand the main concepts of views of various political thinkers on Indian political thought.

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - II  
1. TAMIL POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This is a course on key thinkers who have provided critical Interpretation 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.
- To demonstrate various political thinking

**UNIT – I ANCIENT POLITICAL THOUGHT :**

Political thought in Sangam Age – Thiruvalluvar

**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-Muthuramalinga Thevar.

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

**RATIONALISM AND DRAVIDIANISM**

**REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Baker.C.J, The politics of south India, Cambridge University press, 1977.
2. Washbrook D.A, the emergence of provincial politics-Provincials politics- the madras presidency 1876-1920, vikas Publishing house,1976.

3. Spratt Philip, dravida munnetra kazhagam in power, Bombay Nachiketa publications, 1790.
4. P.Raman, the justice party, poonapozhil publishers, 1988.
5. Subramanian. N., History of Tamilnadu, Vol.3. ,2019
6. Rajayyan .K., History of Tamilnadu.,2015
7. Alala Sundaram. A., History of Tamilnadu.,1996
8. Hardgrave Jr. R.L., The Dravidian Movement, Popular Prakasam, New Delhi.,1965
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 studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of ancient political thought of Tamilnadu.
- Understand various Tamil political thoughts.
- Know about the Dalit political thought
- Gain knowledge about Dravidian and communist thoughts.
- Understand the importance of Tamil nationalism.

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**Third Year**                      **MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - II**                      **Semester-VI**  
**2. FUNDAMENTALS OF POLICE**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**Code:**                                      **(Theory)**                                      **Credit: 5**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- This course exposes the students to the fundamental of the structure of the Police administration in India.
- It also deals with functions in the background of the said structure of the police administrative semester.
- To demonstrate scope of police administration

**UNIT – I      INTRODUCTION :**

Meaning-nature, scope and significance of police administration- Approaches to police administration – Role of police in the contemporary Society.

**UNIT – II      EVOLUTION OF POLICE SYSTEM IN INDIA :**

Evolution of police system in India- pre-British system of police in India- India police act 1861- Central police organisation : Structure and functions of CBI-CRPF-RPF-BSF-CISF- National police commission.

**UNIT – III      FUNCTIONS :**

Objectives and functions of police ; protection of the society-Maintenance of peace and order, protection of life and property-Prevention of crime- Patrolling, surveillance- intelligence-Maintenance of law and Order –Upholding human values etc.,

**UNIT – IV      STATE POLICE ADMINISTRATION :**

State level police organisations: structure and functions- Other police Organisations –CBCID, Finger print bureau, Dog squad- Cyber crime wing –Women police.

**UNIT – V      ACCOUNTABILITY OF POLICE :**

Autonomy and accountability of police: police networking- Corruption of police-Recruitment and training of constables, Sub inspectors and Deputy superintendent of police – Public police force.

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

**DIGITALIZATION OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION :** E-Kavalan and digitalization of police administration

### **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Bailey, david. H, the police and political development in India, New jersey, princetan university press,1969.
2. Willson. O.W, and macharan roy, police administration New York, megraw hill book company,1972.
3. Adans, Thomas F, police fired 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. Chatervedi J.C, police administration and investigation of crime, delhiIsha books, 2006.
6. Venugopal Rao S., Criminal Justice, Problems and Perspectives in India, New Delhi.,1991
7. Fosdick Raymond Blaine, Police Administration, Haryana, Franklin Classics Trade Press.,1921
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

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES :**

After studying the course the students should be able to

- Gain knowledge of evaluation of police system in India.
- Understand state level police organisations.
- Know about role of police in contemporary society.
- Gain knowledge about functions of police.
- Understand the main concepts of police training.

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**Third Year**

**PROJECT**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

The candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work by group *or individual* 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 students 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 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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**Third Year**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE - II  
JOURNALISM  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 2**

**OBJECTIVES :**

- To state the importance of journalism in day today life.
- To appreciate the necessity of Freedom of Press.
- To study the history of journalism.
- To recognize the role of press in the Indian freedom struggle.

**UNIT - I INTRODUCTION :**

Definition of Journalism- Fields of Journalism- Fourth Estate in Democracy- Freedom of Press-Duties of Journalism.

**UNIT - II HISTORY OF JOURNALISM :**

History of Journalism- Indian Press from Hicky to 1947- Role of Press in the Indian Freedom Struggle- Press as a Custodian of Indian Constitution-Journalism Today: Television Journalism and e-journalism.

**UNIT - III NEWS :**

Value of News-Kinds of News-Collection of Facts-Reporting-Duties and Responsibilities of a Reporter.

**UNIT - IV EDITING :**

Professional and Freelance Writers-Proof Reading-Page Make Up-Editing- Role of the Editor.

**UNIT - V NEWS AGENCIES :**

Different Departments in Newspaper Organisation-News Agencies- Advertisements-Press Laws-Law of Defamation and Contempt of the Court.

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

**LATEST TYPES OF JOURNALISM :Cyber-Online-Digital journalism**

## **REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. Agarwal, S.K., A Handbook of Journalism and Editorial Excellence, New Delhi, Mittal Publications, 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. Pant, N.C., Modern Journalism: Principles and Practice, New Delhi, Kanishka Publishers, 2004.
9. Media effects research by Glenn G. Smith, 2015
10. Journalism and mass media by Om Gupta, 2019

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

After completing the course , the students will be able

- To examine the role of journalism in preserving democracy
- To understand the various phases of Journalism in India
- To describe the duties of a reporter
- To expose the different stages of presenting a news
- To identify the different departments of news agencies

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