

# MASTER OF ARTS - POLITICAL SCIENCE

## Objective of the Subject

The main Objective of **Political Science** Are:

1. Make him/her alert and sharp about **Indian Politics**.
2. To be able to understand the Problem of **Politics**.
3. To develop students' cross-cultural awareness and Skill.
4. Preparing him/her for National level Competitive examination.
5. Complete Knowledge about Indian Government and **Politics**.

## Expected Course Outcome

Upon completion of Master of Arts (**Political Science**) Students should be able to-

- Demonstrate a broad and coherent body of knowledge with depth in the underlying principles and concepts.
- Integrate knowledge of the diversity of cultures and peoples.
- Apply critical thinking, independent judgment, intercultural sensitivity and regional, national and global perspectives to identify and solve problems in the discipline of the **Political Science**.
- Demonstrate capacity for reflection, planning, ethical decision-making and inter-disciplinary team work in diverse contexts of community engagement.

## WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To prepare our students with the political ideologies of Plato and Aristotle.  
To provide a better understanding to get knowledge of Marx, Lenin and St. Thomas.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

Political Thought of Plato  
Political Thought of Aristotle

#### Unit II

Medieval Political Thought: St. Thomas Aquinas, Marsilio of Padua Machiavelli,  
Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu.

#### Unit III

Banham, J.S. Mill - Hegel, Green.

#### Unit IV

Marx, Lenin, Mao-Tse-Tung , New - Leftism.

#### Unit V

Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians Zio Pal Satra

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students will be able for a better understanding about the vision and theories of Political thinkers.
- Students will be able to understand different political and ideologies

# **INDIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS**

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Students can know about constitution our fundamental rights and duties
- Students can get knowledge of the Indian administrative systems.

## **Syllabus:**

### **Unit-1**

Constituent Assembly : Composition and working; Making of the Indian Constitution, Salient features of the Indian constitution

### **Unit-2**

Preamble; Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy Amendment Procedure

### **Unit-3**

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

### **Unit-4**

Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; Union Judiciary: The Supreme Court of India

### **Unit-5**

Political process:

- a) Nature of Indian Politics
- b) Nature of Indian Party system
- c) Challenges before Indian Polity
- d) Casteism
- e) Regionalism
- f) Linguism
- g) Communalism
- h) Corruption & Criminalisation
- i) Naxalism

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

- Students will be able to understand the Nature of Indian Politics....
- Students will be able to understand the Indian constitution and Fundamental rights and Duties.

## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Student can know about processes of politics.
- Be aware of the behavioral frame-work and culture.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

1. Comparative Politics - Meaning, nature and scope.
2. Comparative Politics – Evolution
3. Comparative Politics - Traditional and Modern Perspective
4. Comparative Politics - Behavioral Frame-work

#### Unit II

1. Political System Approach and Analysis (David Easton)
2. Structural Functional Approach and Analysis (G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell)

#### Unit III

1. Political Development approach and analysis (views of Lucian Pye, Huntington, Almond and Organsi)
2. Political Modernisation.
3. Political Culture.

#### Unit IV

1. Why's and wherefore's of Marxian approach
2. Significance of Marxist-Leninist approach in comparative Politics.
3. Critical appraisal of Marxist-Leninist approach.

#### Unit V

1. Political Elites (Views of Pareto, Mosca, Michels, Laswell)
2. Political Socialization (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell)
3. Political Participation and Political Recruitment (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell)
4. Political Communication (Views of Norbert Wiener and Karl W. Deutsch)

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students will be able to identify political system and comparative political approach.
- Students Get knowledge of political communication, socialization and elites.

# **INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Students can know about international politics.
- Students can know about North - South Dialogue and South - South Dialogue and Terrorism.

## **Syllabus:**

### **Unit I**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Politics; Theories of International Politics: Realism & Idealism, System Theory and Decision Making Theory.

### **Unit II**

The Elements of National Power and Limitations, Balance of Power and Collective Security. National Interest and International Ideology, morality and moral.

### **Unit III**

Regional Cooperation: SAARC, ASEAN, OPAC, OAS.  
Disarmament and Arms Control: CTBT, NPT, PNE

### **Unit IV**

North - South Dialogue and South - South Dialogue and their major issues

### **Unit V**

Terrorism : Factors which give rise to terrorism, Terrorism in South Asia, Cross-Border Terrorism.

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

- Students will be able to describe and explain theories of international Politics.
- Students will be able to analyze terrorism and treaties

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## POLITICS IN INDIA

### COURSE OBJECTIVE :

- This Course Focuses On Societal Dynamics And Their Impact On Political Processes. It Identifies Specific Themes Which Are Significant For The Study Of Politics In India . Explores The Way In Which These Themes Have Acquired Salience, And How Their Changing Forms Have Impacted Upon The Nature And Course Of Indian Politics. It Seeks In Particular To Understand How States And Politics Are Informed By Social Process And Political Mobilizations, Historically And Contemporary Contexts.

#### **Unit- 1 1. Approaches to Indian Politics**

- a. Historical, cultural, legal and political economy perspectives

#### **2. State Politics in India**

- a. Democratic, developmental and coercive dimensions ,Geographical ,Social, Cultural, Economics determinants and basic of Chhattisgarh Politics, Govt and state politics in Chhattisgarh , Governor appointment , powers and constitutional position – relation with chief minister ,chief minister appointment powers and position, formation of council of ministers powers and role .

#### **Unit -2 Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender**

- a. The changing nature of class dominance in India
- b. Politics and social mobilizations
- c. Issues of equality and representation

#### **Unit -3 Religion, Region and Language**

- a. Communalism and secular politics
- b. Region and language: issues of recognition, autonomy and secession

#### **Unit- 4 Development Process**

- a. Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques
- b. Poverty alleviation programmes
- c. Globalisation and impact on the weaker sections

#### **6. Political Parties**

- a. Party system and reforms  
The evolution of political party systems in Chhattisgarh and political parties in Chhattisgarh .

#### **Unit -5 Elections**

- a. Caste, class, religion, gender and region in electoral politics
  - b. Election Commission and electoral reforms
- #### **8. Social Movements: objectives, methods, impact and recent trends**
- a. Labour: organized and unorganized, (b) Peasantry, (c) Adivasis, (d) Women
  - (e) Elections in Chhattisgarh and voting behavior of Chhattisgarh .

### COURSE OUTCOME:-

- through this subject student will get information about various aspects of India politics and competition will make important contributions in the preparation of

## MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can know about Indian political and social thinkers .
- Take positive inspiration from Gandhi ji.s thoughts.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

1. Overview of Indian Political Thought, Genesis and Development.
2. The Indian Renaissance - Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Balgangadhar Tilak Vivekanand.

#### Unit II

1. Influences on the Ideas of Mahatama Gandhi.
2. Satya, Dharma, Shanti, Prem, Ahinsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Swadeshi, Roti ke liye shram, Brahmacharya, Satyagrah, Savinaya Awagya.
3. Gandhi as a Social Reformer
4. Gandhi as a Political Leader and Political Activist.
5. Gandhi as a Statesman
6. Gandhi as an Economic Activist

#### Unit III

1. Political Ideas of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.
2. Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan, Moh. Ali Jinna
3. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

#### Unit IV

1. Views of Ram Manohar Lohia
2. Views of Jai Prakash Narayan
3. Views of Acharya Narendra Deo

#### Unit V

1. Views of Dindayal Upadhyay
2. M.N. Rai.
3. Arvind Ghosh.

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students will be able for a better understanding about the fundamental concepts of Indian Political thoughts.
- Students will be able to analyses the Gandhi am approach and other well known Indian social reformers

# STATE POLITICS IN INDIA

## COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To prepare our students with the state executive and judiciary in India.
- Students can know about State politics and State planning commission in India.

## Syllabus:

**Unit-1** State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

**Unit-2** State Legislature: Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

**Unit-3** Judiciary: High court and Subordinate Courts

**Unit-4** Problem Areas

- a) Increasing Demand for state Autonomy
- b) Demand for the creation of new states
- c) State politics in the era of Globalization and coalition politics
- d) Inter state river water disputes
- e) Factors influencing state politics in India

**Unit-5**

- a) Inter-state council
- b) State planning commission
- c) State finance commission
- d) State election commission

Broad patterns of state politics in India

## COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students will be able for a better understanding about the identify the inter-state relationship in India.
- Students will be able to identify the basic concept of state politics elections & finance commission

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# **POLITICS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, SRI LANKA AND NEPAL)**

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Students will be able to discuss the relations with Indian`s neighboring countries.
- Students will be able to analyses the neighboring countries of India's friendship agreement.

## **Syllabus:**

### **Unit I**

1. A brief history and general informations about the economy and polity of Pakistan.
2. Pakistan - Main problems of constitution making since independence.
3. Pakistan - Main political issues since 1971 AD.
4. Pakistan - The status of the roots of democracy.

### **Unit II**

1. A brief history and general informations about the economy and polity of Bangladesh.
2. Main problems of constitution making since independence.
3. Main political issues since 1971 AD.
4. Bangladesh - The status of the roots of democracy.

### **Unit III**

1. A brief history and general informations about the economy and polity of Sri Lanka.
2. Main problems of constitution making since independence.
3. Main political issues since 1971 AD.
4. Sri Lanka - The status of the roots of democracy.

### **Unit IV**

1. A brief history and general informations about the economy and polity of Nepal.
2. Main problems of constitution making since 1948 AD.
3. Main political issues.
4. Nepal - The status of the roots of democracy.

### **Unit V**

1. Indo Pak Relations.
2. Indo Bangladesh Relations.
3. Indo Nepal Relations.
4. Indo Sri Lanka Relations.

## **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

- Students will be able for a better understanding about the Identify the history and general Information`s of Pakistan ,Nepal , Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
- Students will be able to Understand the main Political, issues and polity of developing countries .

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ISSUES

## COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students will be aware of the non-alignment policy.
- Students can know the meaning of globalization and issues of various problems.

## Syllabus:

### UNIT I

Colonialism- New Colonialism. The Concept of Non-Alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance

### Unit II

Cold War and beginning of the New Detente. End of Cold War, Contemporary Political Issues After in Post Cold War.

### Unit III

Globalization: Meaning, Nature, its advantages and disadvantages, role of the WTO. Environmental Issues: Rio-Declaration 1992 & Rio-Bio Diversity Agreement.

### Unit IV

Human Right, Liberalization & Changing Nature of State.

### Unit V

Foreign Policies of Major countries: India, USA, China and Pakistan

## Course Outcomes :

- Students will be able for a better Understanding about the concepts of Non Alignment, colonialism, and Globalization.
- Students will be able to Understand the Human Rights and foreign Policies of India , USA and China

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# CONSTITUTIONALISM & INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

## COURSE OBJECTIVE -:

- Understands the concept of Constitutionalism
- Gets acquainted with various Indian Political System
- Becomes familiar with various Union Executive
- Gets conversant with Legislatures, Legislative Bills
- Achieves skills in various writings

## Syllabus:

### Unit- I:

Meaning: Constitution, Constitutional government & constitutionalism; Difference between Constitution & Constitutionalism; Constitutionalism: Basis, Elements, Features & future. Forms of Government: Democracy & Dictatorship, Unitary & Federal, Parliamentary & Presidential form. Ideals of the Indian Constitution incorporated in the Preamble. Special Features of the Indian Constitution.

### Unit-II:

Concept of State and Citizenship, Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of the State Policy, Fundamental Duties, Procedure to Amend the Indian Constitution, Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court, Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation and Provisions relating to Emergency.

### Unit-III:

Union Executive- President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers. State Executive- Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj

### Unit-IV:

Parliament of India, State Legislatures, Legislative Bills: Ordinary, Money and Financial, Union State Relations, Principles of the 'Separation of Power and the 'Principles of Check & Balance'. Political Parties and Pressure Groups. Challenges before Indian Democracy: Terrorism, Regionalism, Communalism, *Linguistics* and National Integration.

### Unit-V:

Controller & Accountant General of India, Solicitor General, Advocate General, Election Commission, Union and State(s) Public Service Commission, Finance Commission.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION COURSE

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can know about the area of public administration.
- Students can know about Political and Administrative interaction in Economic-Development.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit I

1. Meaning nature and scope of Public Administration.
2. Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.
3. New Public Administration.
4. Impact of Information Technology on Administration
5. Ecological Approach-Fred Riggs Model.
6. Scientific Management Theory : Taylor

#### Unit II

1. Decision Making Approach of Herbert Simon.
2. Developmental Administration Approach.
3. Principles of Organization: Line and Staff
4. Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control ,
5. Centralization and Decentralization.

#### Unit III

1. Liberal Democratic Approach.
2. Marxist Leninist Approach.
3. Welfare State Approach.

#### Unit IV

1. Financial Administration-Importance and Aims.
2. Zero Base Budgeting and Performance Budgeting-Process, Problems and importance.
3. Political and Administrative interaction in Economic-Development.
4. Impact of Economic Liberalization and Globalization on administration.

#### Unit V

1. Neutrality of Civil Services.
2. Downsizing of Bureaucracy.
3. Modernization of Bureaucracy
4. Administrative Management

### Course Outcomes :

- Students will be able for a better understanding about the Familiar with nature process and approach of Public administration.
- Students will be budgeting & economic, liberalization.

## INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can know the objectives of Indian foreign policy and principles.
- Student Will be able to discuss the differences between different countries and India.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit-1

- a) Foreign policy: Meaning, nature and determinants
- b) Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy: internal and external
- c) Principles and objectives of Indian Foreign policy

#### Unit-2

- a) India and The USA
- b) India and Russia
- c) India and China

#### Unit-3

- a) India and Pakistan
- b) India and Bangladesh
- c) India and Sri Lanka

#### Unit-4

- a) India and Nepal
- b) India and Bhutan
- c) SAARC and India

#### Unit-5

- a) India and The U.N.O.
- b) India and Nuclear Disarmament
- c) Challenges before Indian Foreign policy in the 21 century

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students will be able for a better Understanding about the nature Principals and objectives of foreign policy
- Student Will be able Understand the International relations and comparative foreign policy.

## **INTERNATIONAL LAW**

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Students can able to obtain information about the source of development of inter-national law.
- Student can be familiar with the relations of national and international law.

### **Syllabus:**

- Unit-1** Origin and Development of International law, Meaning, nature, scope and Sources of International law.
- Unit-2** Relationship between international law and national law. Codification and Progressive Development of International law.
- Unit-3** International Legal Principles : Recognition, Equality, Law of Sea, Diplomatic immunities and privileges, Extradition.
- Unit-4** Law of Neutrality, Rights and duties of neutral powers, Violations of neutrality.
- Unit-5** Laws of Air; Land and sea warfares, Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949 Geneva convention.

### **COURSE OUTCOMES :**

- Students will be able for a better Understanding about the origin and development of International Law familiar will law of neutrality .treatment of prisoners of war and Geneva convention.
- Students will be able to discuss the equality Extradition and pow`s treaty.

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## DEMOCRACY & POLITICAL INSTITUTION IN INDIA (ELECTIVE – I)

### COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- studying political institutions is indispensable for an adequate understanding of democracies while institutions are often studied as parts of the state apparatus this course hopes to place them within the shared common space of democracy . which is created by the exchanges and interactions among institutions . the manner in which institutions function in relation to each other and in the context of the wider social and political processes are therefore crucial for making sense of the democratic practices of the state. While the focus in this course will be on contemporary institutional forms and practices their historical underpinnings will also be studied an exploration of the debates from the past.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit –I theory and practice of the India constitution

- a. Historical origins and constituent assembly Debates
- b. Transformative constitutionalism in post colonial context

#### Unit –II governmental institutions : functioning and inter relationships

- a. Judiciary judicial review judicial independence, judicial activism and judicial accountability
- b. Executive coalition government and changing role of president and prime minister
- c. Legislature issues of representation and diversity; functioning, parliamentary committees and privileges
- d. Issues of institutional supremacy and the debate on basic structure doctrine.

#### Unit –III Federalism

- a. Union state relation
- b. Accommodation of diversity
- c. Intergovernmental mechanisms

#### Unit –VI local self government

- a. Panchayats
- b. Municipalities

#### Unit –V Rule of law rights and accountability

- a. Rule of law debates on extraordinary laws and civil liberties
- b. Institutional mechanisms the national human rights commission, the national commission for scheduled castes, the national commission for scheduled tribes. The national commission for minorities central information commission

# INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION (ELECTIVE – I)

## Course Objectives :

- Students can know about Democratic and Administrative Arrangements.
- Students can Know the structure and functioning of international organizations.
- Students can Know about Rural and Urban Development.

## Syllabus:

### Unit I

Nature and Evolution of International Organization.

The League of Nations: Role in protecting world peace causes of failure of League of Nations.

### Unit II

The United Nations: Structure and Functions, Various organs of the UN, need of reforms in the UN structure.

### Unit III

Pacific Settlement and Forceful Settlement of International Disputes and Enforcement Action.

Economic and Social Development and the Role of the UN.

### Unit IV

UN in the Post Cold War Era, Socio Economic and Humanitarian role.

UN as peace keeper & Politics within UN.

### Unit V

UN's role in Disarmament.

Contribution of Third world's to Achieve goal of U.N.

## COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Student will be able to discuss disarmament & international disputes.
- Know the usefulness of the League of Nations and its approach.

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**ADVANCE POLITICAL THEORY  
ELECTIVE II**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES :**

- Students can know the Methods of Political Sciences.
- Student can able to get acquainted with the democratic, idealist and socialistic approach.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit-1** Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Theory. Decline of Political Theory. Scientific Method in Political Science.

**Unit-2** Modern Political Theory : Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism. The Concept of Power and Authority.

**Unit-3** The Political Systems Approach : Easton's and Almond's view of political Systems. The structural-Functional Approach.

**Unit-4** Political modernization, Political Socialisation, the concept of Elite in politics. Political culture.

**Unit-5** Democracy, Idealism, Socialism.

**COURSE OUTCOMES :**

- Develop a scientific vision of political science
- Be aware of the modern political approach and democratic system

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# DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA

## ELECTIVE II

### COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- This course aims to familiarize students with the theory and practice concerning development issues in India. It, therefore, also traces the history and subsequent course of public policies and planning at the national, state and local level.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit – 1 Relationship between Development and Politics; Theory of the Developmentalist

##### State Concept of Development

- a. Concept of Human Development
- b. Gender Development Debates

#### Unit -2 Socio-Economic Problems and Issues of Development in India

- a. Poverty
- b. Social Backwardness and Disparities
- c. Role of Historical, Sociological and Economic Forces

##### Development Strategy and State Policies in India

- a. Priorities
- b. Target Groups
- c. Approaches and Methods

#### Unit- 3 Shift in Developmental Policies and Strategies

- a. Liberalisation
- b. Privatisation and Globalisation
- c. Implications for Weaker Sections

#### Unit- 4 Critiques of Development and Alternative Models

##### 7) Democracy, Decision Making and Development

- a. Participatory Development
- b. Decentralised Planning.

#### Unit- 5 Non-Governmental Initiatives and People's Empowerment

##### Assessment

- a. Impact of Development on the Political Process
- b. India as a Developmentalist State.

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can know the social research process solving and importance
- Students can analyze techniques of research methodology.

### Syllabus:

#### UNIT I

Nature of Social Research: Importance and uses, Difference between Pure and Applied Research, Identification of Research Problem, Research Design.

#### UNIT II

Hypothesis, Concepts and Variables, Typologies, Hypotheses Formulation and testing, Sampling Method.

#### UNIT III

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection,  
Observation: Characteristics of observation, Kinds of observation, merits and Demerits, Questionnaire, Scheduled and Interviews, Sampling and Survey technique.

#### UNIT IV

Nature of study: Case study, technique, Role and importance of case studies, Pilot studies and pannel studies.

#### UNIT V

Theory Formation in Social Science, Survey Analysis, Types, Merits, Demertis, Report writing, Purpose and contents of a Report.

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- By studying the method of research techniques, analyzing the problem, appropriate approaches can be set to solve the problem

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## DIPLOMACY & HUMAN RIGHT

### COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can know about international relations & diplomacy.
- Students can know about human protection acts , Human Rights and Basis of self determines Problems and solutions.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit-I

Meaning & Objectives of Diplomacy, Relation of Diplomacy with International Relations, Foreign Policy and International Law. Historical evolution of diplomatic theory, methods and techniques up to present day. Limitations of Diplomacy.

#### Unit-II

Types of Diplomacy, Function & Duties of a diplomat, Diplomatic procedure, Diplomatic Language.

#### Unit-III

Diplomacy as an Instrument of National Policy. Organisation of the Ministry of External Affairs in India and Department of State in U.S.A. Cold War Diplomacy between two super Powers. Decline of Diplomacy in the 20th century

#### Unit-IV

Meaning and nature of Human Rights . Origin of development of concept of Human Rights.

Human Rights Global and regional scenario. UNO and Human Rights, Provision in UN Charter Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### Unit-V

International protection of Human Rights Civic , Political , Social and Economic Rights . Collective security rights , Basis of self determines Problems and solutions.

### COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Acquire knowledge of political social rights at national and international level.
- Can analyses Indian diplomacy & international laws.



# FEDERALISM IN INDIA AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ELECTIVE -I

## COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- Students can information about Indian federal system and constitution amendment.
- Students can aware of the activities of rural and urban organizations.

## Syllabus:

**Unit-1** 1. Nature of Indian Federal system

2. Center State Relations in India: Legislative, Administrative and Financial

**Unit-2** 1. Sarkaria Commission Report: An Analytical Study

2. Regional Parties and their effect on Indian Federalism

**Unit-3** 1. Emerging trends in Indian federalism

2. Development of local-self –Government after independence;73rd and 74th constitutional amendments

**Unit-4** 1. Rural local self government: Origination powers and functions

2. Urban local self government: organization, powers and functions

**Unit-5** Finance and Local self Govt; Bureaucracy and Local self Govt; Women's reservation in Panchayat and its effects . Local autonomy and its importance.

## COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Student will be able for a understanding about the nature of Indian Federal System and rural, urban, local Government.
- Students will be able to understand bureaucracy, panchayat`s working & local autonomy.



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# PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

## ELECTIVE -I

### COURSE OBJECTIVE-:

- This course focuses on matters pertaining to public enterprises and their functioning as well as to administrative civil services reform and their consequences the treatments. The treatment is both historical and comparative as well as having reference to the Indian experience.

### Syllabus:

#### Unit –I state and development; historical & comparative Experiences

From structural adjustment to Good governance

- a. State versus markets
- b. Structural adjustment programs to comprehensive to comprehensive development framework

#### Unit –II public finance & management

- a. Budget deficit & subsidies
- b. Financial management & accountability
- c. Privatization public private partnership service delivery & regulation

#### Unit –III administrative and civil service reform

- a. Rule of law & contract Enforcement
- b. Improving public administration – incentives & accountability
- c. Improving public services strategies for civil engagement

#### Unit –IV state governments; comparative development performance public enterprises in india

- a. Promise performance and reforms
- b. Disinvestment  
Social development : issues policies & challenge
- a. Health & population
- b. Education and social development

#### Unit –V infrastructure development : issues policies & challenges

- a. Power
- b. Transport
- c. Telecommunication
- d. Water
- e. Sanitation & wastewater
- f. **Ports**

Reference books

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