



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

306 M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Programme Structure and Scheme of Examination (under CBCS)
(Applicable to the Candidates Admitted in Affiliated Colleges from
The Academic Year 2022 -2023 onwards)

Course Code	Study Components & Course Title	Hours/Week	Credit	Maximum Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
SEMESTER - I						
22PPOLC11	Core Course - I: Political Theory	6	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC12	Core Course - II: Western Political Thinkers	6	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC13	Core Course - III: Constitutional Development and Indian National Movement	5	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC14	Core Course - IV: Theories and Practice of Public Administration	5	4	25	75	100
	Core Elective - I	5	4	25	75	100
	Open Elective - I	3	3	25	75	100
	Total	30	23			600
SEMESTER - II						
22PPOLC21	Core Course - V: Contemporary Political Systems	6	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC22	Core Course - VI: Indian Constitution	6	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC23	Core Course - VII: Government and Politics in Tamil Nadu since 1900	6	4	25	75	100
22PPOLC24	Core Course - VIII: Legislative Procedures	5	4	25	75	100
	Core Elective - II	5	4	25	75	100
22PFLDC26	Field Study	-	2	25	75	100
22PHUM27	Compulsory Course: Human Rights	2	2	25	75	100
	Total	30	24			800

List of Core Electives
[Internal Elective for Same Major Students]
(Choose 1 out of 3 in each Semester)

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	H/W	C	CIA	ESE	Total
I	22PPOLE15-1	Federalism: Theory and Practice	5	4	25	75	100
	22PPOLE15-2	Police Administration	5	4	25	75	100
	22PPOLE15-3	Ethics and Politics	5	4	25	75	100
II	22PPOLE25-1	International Relations	5	4	25	75	100
	22PPOLE25-2	Peace and Conflict Resolution	5	4	25	75	100
	22PPOLE25-3	Political Systems in South Asian	5	4	25	75	100

List of Open Electives
[External Elective for Other Major Students – Inter/Multi-Disciplinary Courses]
(Choose 1 out of 3 in each Semester)

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	H/W	C	CIA	ESE	Total
I	22PPOLO15-1	International Organisations	3	3	25	75	100
	22PPOLO15-2	National Security in India	3	3	25	75	100
	22PPOLO15-3	Political Sociology	3	3	25	75	100

SEMESTER – I PART -III	22PPOLC11: POLITICAL THEORY	CREDIT:4 HOURS:6
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) This course discusses the concepts, ideas and theories both historically and analytically.
- 2) This course encourages the students to learn the organizations and functions of the state.
- 3) This course will enlighten the students to learn about the major Political Ideals such as Rights, Liberty, Equality Law and Justice.
- 4) This course will promote the Political Ideals like Civil Society, Democratic Participation and Political Obligation to the students.
- 5) Finally, it will mitigate the better understanding of various Political Ideologies like Marxism, Liberalism, Socialism and Gandhism.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science – Political Science relationship with Allied Disciplines: History, Economics, Philosophy, Sociology and Public Administration -Different Approaches to the Study of Political Science: Historical, Normative and Empirical.

UNIT-II ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE:

Key Concepts: Society – State – Citizenship- Nation - Nationality - Sovereignty- Power – Authority and Global Order. Essential Elements and Functions of the State- Separation of Powers – Division of Powers.

UNIT-III THEORIES

Theories of Origin of the State: Divine Theory-Force Theory - Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theory - Social Contract Theory - Evolutionary Theory.

UNIT-IV CONCEPTS

Rights – Liberty – Equality – Justice- Rule of Law- Civil Society- Political Participation -Political Obligation.

UNIT-V POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

Liberalism - Neo-Liberalism – Marxism – Socialism – Fascism – Nazism - Gandhism.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Gain rudimentary concepts and understand the meaning of Political Science.
- 2) Enhance the better way of understanding idea of State.
- 3) Analyse various theories of the State
- 4) Learn major concepts of political Science such as Rights, Liberty, Equality, etc.
- 5) Understand various ideologies of Political Science

Text Books

- 1) Appadorai, A. *The Substance of Politics*. New Delhi: Oxford U.P., 2000.
- 2) Gaus, Gerald F., and Chandran Kukathas. *Handbook of Political Theory*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2009.
- 3) Lowndes, Vivien, David Marsh, and Gerry Stoker. *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Palgrave, 2018.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Gilchrist, R.M., and C.S. Srinivasachariar. *Principles of Political Science*. Bombay: Longmans, 1952.
- 2) Agarwal, R.C. *Political Theory: Principles of Political Science*. New Delhi: S. Chand, 1994.
- 3) Asirvatham, Eddy, and K.K. Misra. *Political Theory*. New Delhi: S. Chand, 1995.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART -III	22PPOLC12: WESTERN POLITICAL THINKERS	CREDIT:4 HOURS:6
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To enable the students to understand the growth and diverse areas of the Western Political Thought.
- 2) To study the Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought and also classical thinkers and their contributions to Political Science.
- 3) To understand the Modern Political Thought with the help of the great political thinkers and their perspective of theoretical solution to the Modern Political Thought.
- 4) To evaluate Neo-Liberalist Thinkers in detail.
- 5) To focus on the concept of Rationalism and Conservatism and also concentrate on deconstruction and reconstruction of modernity.
- 6) To identify paradigm on Civil Liberty and Human Rights.

UNIT-I CLASSICAL THOUGHT

Plato-Aristotle.

UNIT-II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

St. Thomas Aquinas- Niccolo Machiavelli.

UNIT-III SOCIAL CONTRACTUALISTS

Thomas Hobbes – John Locke – Jean Jacques Rousseau.

UNIT-IV INDIVIDUALISTS

Montesquieu-Thomas H. Green – Jeremy Bentham - J.S. Mill.

UNIT-V DIALECTICAL THINKERS

Hegel – Kant - Karl Marx – Gramsci - Jean Bodin.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Strengthen his/her knowledge about various Greek Political Thinkers
- 2) Analyse and evaluate Political Thought of Medieval Period, and also guide the younger generation to know for the better construction of modern state.
- 3) Understand through social contractual thinkers, the basic concept like the political community, social order, and human nature and aim of the state.
- 4) Learn the growth and development to Western Political Thought and develop ability of critical thinking.
- 5) Enhance his knowledge of Political Thought or Political Philosophy and also nurture the better understanding to raise the questions of power, justice, rights, law and other issues pertaining to governance.

Textbooks

- 1) McClelland, J.S. A History of Western Political Thought. London: Rutledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2009.
- 2) Mukherjee, Subrata and Sushila Ramaswamy. A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 2002.
- 3) Allison, Henry E. Benedict De Spinoza: An Introduction. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1987.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Ebenstein, William, and Alan O. Ebenstein. Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present. Boston, Mass: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2013
- 2) Jha, M.N. Modern Indian Political Thought: Ram Mohan Roy to Present Day. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1978
- 3) Varma, Vishwanath Prasad. Modern Indian Political Thought. Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 1996.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART -III	22PPLOC13: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To understand about Colonialism and Imperialism
- 2) To know the impact of British rule in India
- 3) To analyze the Freedom struggle by Indian leaders
- 4) To learn about different movements of pre-Independent India
- 5) To examine the First War of Indian Independence (1857)

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

East Indian Company Rule - Nature and Impact of British Rule in India – The First War of Indian Independence (1857) – Birth of Congress.

UNIT-II MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS

Moderates and Extremists: Objectives, Techniques and its Impact on national movement –Swadeshi Movement and its importance.

UNIT-III REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

Causes for the emergence of Revolutionary Movements – Aims and its Achievements –Revolutionary Movement in Bengal – The Great Revolutionary Movement of Bhagat Singh and Subash Chandra Bose.

UNIT-IV GANDHIAN PHASE

Rowlatt Act- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) – Round Table Conferences - The Salt Satyagraha-World War II and its impact on Indian National Movement.

UNIT-VI INDIA TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

Cripps Proposals (1942)- Wavell Plan and Simla Conference (1945)- Cabinet Mission Plan-Mountbatten Plan (June 1947)- Indian Independence Act 1947.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) To trace out the roots of Freedom struggle
- 2) To acquaint with the Noble ideals of the National Movement
- 3) To understand and explore the significance of Nationalism and Patriotism.
- 4) To understand about noble cherished ideals of the Indian National Movement
- 5) To have better understand the circumstances in which the Civil Disobedience Movement emerged

Text Books

- 1) R.C. Agarwal, R.C., *Constitutional Development and National Movement of India*, New Delhi: S. Chand & Company, 2014.
- 2) Dharam Chand Gupta, *Indian National Movement*, New Delhi: Vikas Publication, 1970.

3) Bipan Chandra, *Indian National Movement*, New Delhi: Har-Anand,2010.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Bipan Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee, K.N. Panikkar and Sucheta Mahajan, *India's Struggle for Independence*, New Delhi: Penguin, 2004.
- 2) Tim Masseluyts, *Indian Nationalism: A History*, New Delhi: Sterling,1985.

OUTCOME MAPPING

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	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
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CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART -III	22PPOLC14: THEORIES AND PRACTICES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To Study the elements of Public Administration.
- 2) To understands the Theories of Organization.
- 3) To teach principles of management system in Public Administration.
- 4) To Promote understanding of the political, social, legal, and economic environments in which public organizations operate
- 5) To Provide understanding of, and insight into, the nature of the administrative process and bureaucratic behavior, leadership, and decision making.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration – Growth and Development and its present status- Private Administration - New Public Administration.

UNIT-II THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION

Bureaucratic Theory: Karl Marx and Max Weber –Classical Theory: F.W. Taylor, Henri Fayol, Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick –Human Relations Theory: Elton Mayo, Chester Barnard and Herbert Simon – Socio –Psychological Theory: Abraham Maslow, Fredrick Herzberg

UNIT-III PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Centralization and Decentralization – Leadership - Policy Formulation and Analysis - Decision Making – Public Relations- Co-ordination- Delegation- Communication and Supervision.

UNIT-IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Bureaucracy and Civil Services- Recruitment- Promotion-Training- Rank and Position Classification - Generalists Vs Specialists in Administration- Employer-Employee Relations- Integrity in Administration – Retirement Benefits – Discipline Procedures.

UNIT-V FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Administration and Finance: Budgetary Process – Performance Budgeting- Financial Committees – Control over Finance– Audit.

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the course

- 1) The student will be familiar with functioning of major political institutions and Agencies.
- 2) The student will be familiar with policy making process.
- 3) Students will know about Integrity in Administration.
- 4) Students can explain about the need of Communication and Supervision.

- 5) The student will be to discuss about Financial Committees and its role in public administration

Text Books

- 1) Hoshiar Singh, Pradeep Sachdeva, Public Administration: Theory and Practice, New Delhi: Pearson Education India, 2011
- 2) Laxmikanth, Public Administration, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2011
- 3) Maheshwari S.R, Public Administration in India, New Delhi, Mac Millan Publisher, 2008.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Kshine, V.K. and V.G. Nandedkar, Public Administration, New Delhi, Rawat Publisher, 1995.
- 2) RumkiBasu, Public Administration, New Delhi, Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd. 2004.
- 3) Goel, S.L. Advanced Public Administration, New Delhi, Deep& Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd. 2003.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART -III	22PPOLE15-1: FEDERALISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To understand the nature of federalism in India.
- 2) To identify the concepts that Influence the dynamics of federalism.
- 3) To understand the concepts and their historical development.
- 4) The major issues of federalism known.
- 5) To understand the center -state relations

UNIT-I MEANING AND CONCEPT

Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Federalism – Confederation vs Federation- Motives of Federal Union - Requisites of Federalism.

UNIT-II THEORIES

Theories of Federalism-Classifications of Federalism: Dual, Co-operative, Symmetrical and Asymmetrical – Federalism and Nationalism

UNIT-III FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS (USA, CANADA, SWITZERLAND & AUSTRALIA)

Constitutional and Political Framework –Political Executives – Legislatures– Courts–Political Parties.

UNIT-IV DIVISION OF POWERS

Legislative Authorities–Executive Power-Financial Powers–Relations between Legislative and Executive authority – Centre-State Relations – Inter-Governmental relations.

UNIT-V CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

Federalism and Democracy – European Union as a Federal Model – Federalism and Globalization - Emerging Trends in Federalism.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Understand comparative analyses of the following institutions of UK and Canada legislature, executive and party systems.
- 2) Know the critical issues in federalism.
- 3) Understand theories of federalism
- 4) About the practice of federalism
- 5) Students can explain about the European Union as a Federal Model
- 6) Federalism and Globalization

Text Books

- 1) Wheare, K.C. Federal Government London, Oxford University Press, 1971.
- 2) John Erik Fossum, Federal challenges and challenges to federalism. Insights from the EU and federal states, New York, Journal of European Public Policy, 2006
- 3) Michael Burgess, Comparative Federalism and Federation, New York: Routledge, 2006.
- 4) Ghai, K.K. Major Political Systems, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, 2011.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Duchacek, Ivo D. Comparative Federalism: The Territorial Dimension of Politics. Lanham: University Press of America, 1987.
- 2) Joshua gold stein and Jon Pevehouse, International Relation, 2008-2009 update, New York International Edition 8th Edition, 2018.
- 3) 3.Robert Art & Robert Jervis, International Politics, Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, London, United States Edition 9th Edition, 2018.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART –III	22PPOLE15-2: POLICE ADMINISTRATION	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To understand nature of Police administration in India.
- 2) To study about the Duties-Responsibilities of police.
- 3) To understand the Concepts related to Armed Police.
- 4) To explain the Police Organisation at the State level
- 5) To study about the Police Public Relations

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Police Administration- The Role- Duties- Responsibilities of the Police in Traditional and Modern Societies.

UNIT-II POLICE ORGANISATION

The Structure of the Police Organisation at the State level- Various branches of the Police Organisation: Traffic Branch – Armed Police – District Armed Police- Special Branch- Crime Branch –Security Branch- Communication System – Cyber Cell.

UNIT-III POLICE OPERATIONS

Police Operations – Working of the Police Station- Patrol, Beats, and Outposts- Investigation of Cases –Prosecution of Cases- Supervision and Control-District Police Administration.

UNIT-IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Police Personnel Administration; Recruitment, Promotion, Training, and Conditions of Service- Rights of the Police Personnel – Public Grievance- Police and Public Relations

UNIT-V SPECIALIST UNITS

Specialist Units: Crime Records Bureau – Dog Squad-Modus operandi Bureau-Forensic Science Laboratory – Finger Print Bureau– Mounted Police- Juvenile Aid Units-Women Police wing.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) To know relationship between Police and public
- 2) To understand about Responsibilities of the Police in Traditional and Modern Societies
- 3) To know about The Structure of the Police Organisation at the State level
- 4) To explain about the Police personnel powers and functions
- 5) To discuss about Women Police Wing

Text Book

- 1) O.W. Wilson and Roy Clinton-Police Administration, McCraw Hill, 1977.
- 2) J.C. Curry-Indian Police, New Delhi, Manu Publications, 1976.
- 3) David Arnold-Police Power and Colonial Rule, New Delhi, Oxford Press, 1986.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) J. C. Johari, J.C. Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: Sterling, 1996.
- 2) Venkat Rao, V. A history of Political Theory, Delhi: S. Chand, 1980.
- 3) Joshua gold stein and Jon Pevehouse, International Relation, 2008-2009 update, New York International Edition 8th Edition, 2018.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – I PART –III	22PPOLE15-3: ETHICS AND POLITICS	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To understand the moral values
- 2) To refers to the ideas of scholars on ethics
- 3) To understand the individual rights.
- 4) To explain the Relation between Politics and ethics
- 5) To study about the Ethical values in discharging the duties.

UNIT-I-INTRODUCTION

Ethics: Meaning and Nature – Relation between Politics and Ethics – Function, Purpose and Value–Moral value Judgments.

UNIT-IIHISTORICALPERSPECTIVE

Historical Perspective – Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Kautilya and Mahatma Gandhi.

UNIT-III COMMONGOOD

Common Good – Individual Rights and Common Good – Individual and Group Values–Morality and Self–Interest–Private Moralityand Political Morality.

UNIT-IVKINDSOFPOLITICALVISION

Kinds of Political Vision – Non-Violence- Conversion Dilemmas and Choices–Means and Ends.

UNIT-V ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

Ethics in Government – Moral Obligations of Government Officials – Corruption and Ethical Seriousness – Morality and Compromise – Democracy as a way of Life – Toward a Humanistic Political Ethics.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) To know relation between Relation between Politics and Ethics
- 2) To understands about Individual Rights and Common Good.
- 3) To know about Private Morality and Political Morality.
- 4) To explain about the Moral Obligations of Government Officials.
- 5) To discuss about Toward a Humanistic Political Ethical value.

Text Books

- 1) Croce, Benedetto, *-Politics and Morals*, London: GeorgeAllens,1946.
- 2) Gaede, Erurin A.- *Politics and Ethics*, New York: University Press of America.
- 3) Venkat Rao, V. *A history of Political Theory*, Delhi: S. Chand, 1980.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) J. C. Johari, J.C. *Contemporary Political Theory*, New Delhi: Sterling, 1996.

- 2) Venkat Rao, V. A history of Political Theory, Delhi: S. Chand, 1980.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART - III	22PPOLC21: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SYSTEMS	CREDIT:4 HOURS:6
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) This course aims to trace the evolution of Contemporary Political Systems
- 2) To understand the working of various Constitutions of the countries
- 3) The course critically looks at the rights of the citizens of UK, USA.
- 4) This course exhibits the features of a liberal democratic and socialist political system with focus on UK, USA and the People's Republic of China
- 5) To discuss the concept of Judiciary and Rule of Law.

UNIT – I CONSTITUTION OF U.K.

Salient Features of UK Constitution– Customs and Conventions - The Monarchy – Parliament, Prime Minister and Cabinet– Political Parties - Local Governments - Judiciary and Rule of Law.

UNIT- II CONSTITUTION OF U.S.A.

Salient features of U.S.A Constitution –Federal Features - The President–Congress– Judiciary and Party System – Local Governments - Theory of Separation of Powers.

UNIT-III CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE:

Development of French Constitution – Salient features of Fifth Republic (1958) –President and Prime Minister – Parliament- Party System, Administrative Law and Administrative Court - Local Government – Judiciary.

UNIT-IV CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND

Salient Features of Constitution of Switzerland – Plural Executive– Federal Assembly and Federal Court – Direct Democracy Devices and its working – Party System –Local Governments.

UNIT-V CONSTITUTION OF CHINA

Salient Features of Constitution of China – The Executive – National People's Congress – Communist Party of China - Local Governments – Judiciary.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Understand the distinctive features of the Contemporary Political systems
- 2) Enhance the student's capacity to learn about constitutional bodies and its working.
- 3) Know the role of President and Prime Minister in national politics
- 4) Understand the Administrative Law and working of administrative courts

- 5) Students can develop knowledge about Party System in China.

Text Books

- 1) J.C. Johari, Comparative Politics, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.,2013
- 2) Anup Chand Kapur and K.K. Misra, Select Constitutions, New Delhi,
- 3) S. Chand & Company Ltd. 20112. S. Pathi and Amareswar Mishra, Major Constitution, New Delhi, Dominant Publisher & Distribution, 2014
- 4) Samirendran Ray, Modern Comparative Politics Approaches Methods and Issues, PHI, 2018.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Ronald Chilkote, Theories of Comparative Politics, London Westview Press, 2018.
- 2) N. Jayapalan, Comparative Government, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 2015.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
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CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART -III	22PPOLC22: INDIAN CONSTITUTION	CREDIT:4 HOURS:6
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To learn about the British legacy in India
- 2) To understand evolution of Indian Constitution
- 3) To grasps the knowledge of Union Government
- 4) This course exhibits the features of a Constituent Assembly:
- 5) To discusses the significance and working of various constitutional bodies

UNIT-I-INTRODUCTION

Evolution of the Indian Constitution – Constituent Assembly - Philosophical and Socio – Economic Dimensions – The Preamble: Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

UNIT-II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Fundamental Rights: Constitutional Provisions and Political Dynamics– Judicial Interpretations & Socio-Political Relations – Fundamental Duties– Directive Principles of State Policy

UNIT-III UNION GOVERNMENT

President – Prime Minister – Council of Ministers – Parliament – Supreme Court– Judicial Review and Judicial Activism

UNIT-IV STATE GOVERNMENT:

Governor – Chief Minister – Council of Ministers–Legislative Assembly– High Court.

UNIT-V CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITIES:

Planning Commission and NITI Aayog – UPSC – Election Commission— Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) – Auditor General (AG) – Finance Commission – Inter-State Council.

COURSEOUTCOMES

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

- 1) Trace out different phases of the law of the land
- 2) Identify the important provisions of the Constitution
- 3) Know the power and authority of President and Prime Minister
- 4) Understand the constitutional institutions
- 5) To understand the role of Election commission in conducting elections.

Text Books

- 1) R.C. Agarwal, Constitutional Development and National Movement in India, New Delhi: S. Chand & Company, 2004.
- 2) Bipan Chandra et al., Freedom Struggle, New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2017.
- 3) Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Nagpur, Wadhwa& Company, 2019.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Austin, Granville. Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation. London: Clarendon Press, 2016.
- 2) B.C. Rout. Democratic Constitution of India, New Delhi: S, Chand & Co., 1980.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART –III	22PPOLC23: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN TAMIL NADU SINCE 1900	CREDIT:4 HOURS:6
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To understand the Tamil Nadu State Political framework and its problems.
- 2) To know about the role of Caste, Languages in state politics.
- 3) To evaluate the role played by the political parties in liberating the people from the clutches of cynicism
- 4) To know the need for the participation of people in the Panchayati Raj institutions
- 5) This course also exposes about the river water disputes and alternatives to solve the issue.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Significance of the study of State Politics in India – Theoretical Framework and problems –Determinants of State Politics.

UNIT-II NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

Impact of Constitutional Reforms of 1909 act and 1919 act on Provincial Politics–Emergence of Non-Brahmin Movement – Theoretical Background of the Movement – Objectives and Achievements – Caste – Class Dichotomy of the Movement - Self Respect Movement- Dravidar Kazhagam.

UNIT-III MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Congress (I) – BJP – CPI - CPI(M) - Registered regional Political Parties in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-IV CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

Centre-State Relations: The Congress Period - The DMK period - The AIADMK period – Committees on Centre State Relations – Local-Self Government in Tamil Nadu- 73rd and 74th Amendments- Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1994 - Performance of Panchayat Raj system in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-V ISSUES

Reservation and Language Issues- Tamil Nationalistic Movement – Communalism – Caste Politics –Prohibition Politics – Agriculture, Industrial and Water Policy– River Water Dispute- E-Governance and Mobile-Governance policy.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Understand the nuances of state politics of Tamil Nadu.
- 2) Understand the nature of center-state relations during DMK and AIADMK period.
- 3) Explore the political developments that took place after 1947.
- 4) Comprehend the institutional arrangements and processes of rural and urban governance

- 5) Discuss about the emergence of Communalism and its impact in state politics.

Text Books

- 1) Bhaskaran, Ramaswami. Sociology of Politics. Bombay: Asia Publ. House, 1967.
- 2) Barnett, M.R. The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976.
- 3) Hardgrave, R.L. The Dravidian Movement, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1965.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) H. Irschik, Tamil Revivalism in 1930s. Madras: Ere. A 1986
- 2) Sparat, P. DMK in Power, Nachiketa Publications Limited; 1970.
- 3) Narendra Subramaniam, Ethnicity and Populist Movement, Madras: OUP, 1999.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART -III	22PPOLC24: LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) The course will introduce students the role, processes, and political context of the Legislative Branch in state government.
- 2) To make to understand about the law-making procedures
- 3) To acquaint with the stages of the law-making
- 4) To educate about the role of electoral system in strengthening the participatory democracy
- 5) To illuminate the students on the parliamentary procedures in the meetings which are carried out in a fair, orderly, and expeditious manner.
- 6) To shed light on the parliamentary etiquette and privileges in view of the fact that it provides legal immunity for the members.

UNIT-I Introduction

Structure of Parliament and its Position in Indian Polity - Representative Democracy-Composition of Parliament: The President- House of People and Council of States - -Relative roles of the two houses - Parliament and the Executive - Parliament and Judiciary –Parliament and the State Legislatures.

UNIT-II ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Elections to Parliament: Qualifications and Disqualifications for Membership- Mode of Election – Functions of the Parliament.

UNIT-III PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

Sittings of the Houses- Speaker and other Officers of the Houses of Parliament – Question Hour and Zero Hour– Joint Sitting of the Parliament - Various kinds of Motions and other procedural devices- The Legislative Process – Parliamentary Committees.

UNIT-IV PARLIAMENTARY ETIQUETTE AND PRIVILEGES

Secretaries of the Houses of Parliament – Code of Conduct for Members –Tours for Visitors of Parliamentary Buildings.

UNIT-V TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATURE

Tamil Nadu Legislature: Composition and Duration –Formation of Council Ministers – Speaker and Deputy Speaker – Governors Address – Rules to be observed by the Members - Various kinds of Motion-Short Duration Discussions – Point of order- Privileges.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) Develop critical thinking over development of parliamentary democracy in India.
- 2) Explain the law-making procedure in Indian Parliament.

- 3) Understand about nature of electoral system in India.
- 4) Critically evaluate the nature of discourse took place inside the parliament.
- 5) Pursue research in legislative procedures.

Text Books

- 1) Hari Hara Das, Indian Government & Politics, New Delhi: Vedandam Books Ltd. 2009.
- 2) Mc Crocklin, James H., and R.O. Hughes. Building Citizenship. [Louisville, Ky.]: [American Printing House for the Blind], 1966.
- 3) Subash Kashyap, Our Parliament, New Delhi: NBT,2004.
- 4) Arora, Ranjana. Parliamentary Privileges in India: Jawaharlal Nehru to Indira Gandhi. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications, 1986.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Manoj Sharma, Indian Government of Politics, New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited, 2004
- 2) Archana Chaturvedi, Indian Government Politics, New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers, 2007
- 3) Fadia, B. L. Indian Government & Politics, Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publishers, 2008.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART -III	22PPOLE25-1: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To educate about basic concepts of international politics
- 2) To apprise about modern and as well as the traces of past relations between countries
- 3) To study the major issues that emerged after first world war.
- 4) To know significance of theories in international politics
- 5) Teach about major issues which dominated the international politics.

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of International Politics – International Politics and International Relations.

UNIT –II CONCEPTS

Power - Balance of Power - National Interest - Foreign Policy - International Peace-Collective Security- Geopolitics - Global Order.

UNIT-III THEORIES

Theories: Marxist-Realist-Systems –Decisions Making –Game Theory – Functionalism and Structuralism theory.

UNIT-IV MAJOR ISSUES-I

Major Issues: World War-I - World War II - Cuban Missile Crisis- Vietnam War- Collapse of Soviet Union - Unification Germany - Yugoslavian Crisis - Iraq Crisis - Sri Lankan Ethnic crisis - Afghanistan Issues.

UNIT-V MAJOR ISSUES-II

Cold War - Post-Cold War developments – Afro-Asian Resurgence - Human Rights –Refugees- War on Terrorism- Environmental Issues – Russian – Ukraine war.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- 1) To know relationship between International Peace and Collective Security
- 2) To understand about Environmental Issues
- 3) Students will know about Cuban Missile Crisis
- 4) Students can explain about the Unification Germany
- 5) To understand about Human Rights and its influence in international politics.

Text Books

- 1) Dougherty, James E and Pfaltzgraff, Robert L., Contending Theories of International Relations, New York: Lippincot, 1971.
- 2) Palmer Norman D, and Perkins, International Relations, Howard Third World Community in Transition, 2000.
- 3) K.P. Mishra, South Asia in International Politics, New Delhi: UPH, 2012.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Joseph Nye, Understanding International Conflicts, An Introduction to theory and History, New York: International Edition 7th Edition, 2018.
- 2) Joshua gold stein and Jon Pevehouse, International Relation, 2008-2009 update, New York International Edition 8th Edition, 2018.
- 3) Robert Art & Robert Jervis, International Politics, Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, London, United States Edition 9th Edition, 2018.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER –II PART –III	22PPLE24-2: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To refers to the political economic and sociological dimensions of conflict.
- 2) To understand the Intellectual Foundations of Peace Science
- 3) To explains the theories of conflict
- 4) To explain about Political, Economic and Sociological dimensions of resolving the conflicts
- 5) To discuss the Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam for the promotion of peace

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Meaning, Nature and Dimensions of Peace – Political, Economic and Sociological dimensions of Peace – Conflicts: Meaning and Types – War and its consequences.

UNIT-II INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATIONS

Intellectual Foundations of Peace Science: Bertrand Russell, Aldous Huxley, Thoreau Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi - Religion and Peace: Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam.

UNIT-III PEACE EDUCATION

Peace Education: Meaning, Nature and significance – Objectives, problems and Prospects of Peace Education – Peace Education and Peace Action-Peace Movement.

UNIT-IV THEORIES

Theories of Conflict: Levels, Areas and Nature – Types of Conflicts: Interpersonal– National – International – Psychological – Sociological – Ethnic – Communal – Ideological – Economic – Political and Industrial - Conflict Resolution: Meaning and Scope – Goals and methods of conflict resolution.

UNIT-V GANDHIAN STRATEGIES

Gandhian Strategies of Conflict Resolution: – Non-Violent Resistance and Defense – Satyagraha as a technique in Conflict Resolution – Types of Satyagraha – Qualities of a Satyagrahi – Shanti Sena – Relevance of Gandhian Techniques.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) To know relation between Political, Economic and Sociological dimensions.
- 2) To understand about Religion and Peace: Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam.

- 3) To know about Peace Movement
- 4) To explain about the Satyagraha as a technique in Conflict Resolution
- 5) To get the knowledge about the Types of Satyagraha

Text Book

- 1) Gene Sharp–*Politics of Non-Violent Action* Vol. II, III Boston: Porter Sergent, 1973.
- 2) Ho-Won-JEONG, *Peace and Conflict Studies (An introduction)* Altershot Ashgate, 2000.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Anildulka Mishra, *Gandhism after Gandhi*, New Delhi, Mittal Publicatios, 2005.
- 2) A.D. Mishra, *Rediscovering Gandhi*, New Delhi, Mittal Publications, 2008.
- 3) M.K. Gandhi for Pacifists, *Ahmedabad: Navajivan*, 1971.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**

SEMESTER – II PART -III	22PPOLE24-3: POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN SOUTH ASIA	CREDIT:4 HOURS:5
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COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To the study the Sri Lankan Constitution
- 2) The explains the parliamentary system in Bhutan.
- 3) To know about the Nepal's Constitutions
- 4) To study the major issues of Historical Development of the Constitution.
- 5) To explain the Civil and Military Relations

UNIT –I: SRI LANKA

Basic Features of Sri Lankan Constitution – Parliament – Executive - Judiciary - Political Parties – Local Governments.

UNIT –II: BHUTAN

Bhutan: Salient Features of the Constitution – Institution of Monarchy-Parliament- Executive – Judiciary - Political Parties – Local Governments.

UNIT –III: NEPAL

Nepal: Historical Development of the Constitution- Features of the Constitution - Executive- Judiciary - Political Parties – Local Governments.

UNIT IV: PAKISTAN

Pakistan: Salient Features of Constitution – Parliament - Executive - Judiciary- Political Parties- Civil - Military Relations – Local Governments.

UNIT V: BANGLADESH

Bangladesh: Salient Features of the Constitution–Parliament - Executive–Judiciary-Political Parties – Local Governments.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

- 1) To understand the Basic Features of Sri Lankan Constitution
- 2) To understands about Political Parties in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Buttan and Pakistan.
- 3) To know about Features of the Constitutions of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Buttan and Pakistan
- 4) To explain about the Civil Military Relations
- 5) To know the judiciary and judicial system.

Text Book

- 1) Vishnoo Bhagawan, World Constitutions, New Delhi, Sterling Publication, 1999.
- 2) V.N. Gupta, Select World Constitution (Vol2), Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi 2000.
- 3) Craig and Malik, Government and Politics in South Asia, Boulder, West View, 2013.

Supplementary Readings

- 1) Sugata Bose, Modern South Asia: History, Culture and Political Economy, Routledge, 2011.
- 2) D. D. Basu, Select Constitutions of the World, New Delhi, Lexis-Nexis India, 2009.

OUTCOME MAPPING

CO/PO	PO				
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	1	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	2	3
CO5	2	2	2	3	3

***1-Low *2-Medium *3-Strong**