



BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Department of Political Science

SYLLABUS

B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Submitted to
Faculty of Arts**

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

**EFFECTIVE FROM
THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-2022**

**Submitted by
Department of Political Science**

September 2021-22

PREAMBLE

Education is critical for realizing one's full potential, creating a more just and equal community, and advancing national progress. In terms of economic growth, social fairness and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation, ensuring universal access to high-quality education is critical to India's continuing rise and leadership on the world arena. In this context, universal high-quality education is the most effective path ahead for developing and exploiting our country's vast skills and resources for the benefit of individuals, community, country, and globe. Over the next decade, India will have the world's largest young population, and our capacity to offer them with high-quality education and employment opportunities will decide the future of the country.

The Government of India accepted and approved (July 2020) the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP), which was drafted under the Chairmanship of well known Educationist and Scientist Dr Kasturirangan. The key objectives of the NEP are to: (a) revise and revamp all aspects of the education structure, regulation & governance. (b) create a new system aligned with inspirational goals of 21st century education, including the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (Goal-4). (c) Development of the creative potential of each individual. (d) Equip the students with critical thinking & problem solving, social, ethical, emotional capacities and dispositions, which are need of hour to build better India.

The Government of Karnataka became the first State to set up the NEP Task Force, which submitted its report in November 2020 and was accepted by the Cabinet (December 2020). As a result, Bangalore University, Bengaluru is also taken necessary steps to implement the NEP goals (2020-2021 academic year) and also to go far beyond the traditional information creation and dissemination by incorporating them for a breakthrough with wider social and economic consequences.

The Board of Studies (BOS) in Political Science (UG), Bangalore University intends to make substantial changes to its undergraduate and graduate programmes in order to satisfy the needs of students with a diverse set of talents, aspirations, and professional objectives. In this context, the syllabus is prepared to equip the students to understand Political Science discipline in term of the basics concepts, thoughts and theories; critically relate the theoretical aspects of Political Science to the socio-economic and political realities, and to enhance the knowledge of the students on regional, national and global politics.

Program Objectives in Political Science

- To understand the importance of concepts in Political Science.
- To familiarize the students with the basic ideas thoughts and theories in Political Science.
- To help them to understand and make distinction among Political Theory, Political Philosophy and Political Science and help them to understand the importance of these in the national and global contexts.
- To help them to understand the emergence and growth of modern States and give them an idea of their functioning and relate them to the political realities.
- To equip them to critically relate the theoretical aspects of Political Science to the socio economic and political realities of our times.

Program Learning Outcomes in Political Science:

At the end of the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to-

- Acquire domain knowledge.
- Study and analyze political contexts from critical and constructive prospective.
- Have a better understanding of the working of various political institutions including decentralized institutions state legislatures and parliament and relate this functioning to the greater cause of nation building as a responsible citizen.
- Assess how global national and regional development affect polity and society.
- To gain critical thinking and develop the ability to make logical inferences about socio-economic and political issues, on the basis of comparative and contemporary political discourses in India.
- Contemplate about national and international issues involving States having different political ideologies and historical contexts.
- Pursue higher education such as Post Graduate Studies and Research in Political Science and in other interdisciplinary areas to provide qualitative insights to create a better world.

Model Curriculum

Name of the Degree Program: BA

Discipline Core: Political Science

Total Credits for the Program:

Starting year of implementation: 2021-22

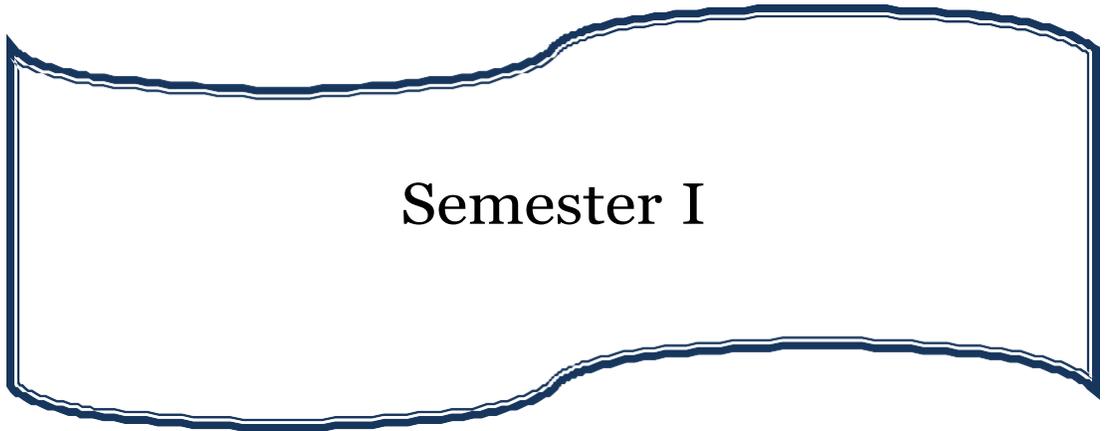
Program Outcomes:

By the end of the program the students will be able to:

- Acquire domain knowledge.
- Study and analyze political contexts from critical and constructive prospective.
- Have a better understanding of the working of various political institutions including decentralized institutions state legislatures and parliament and relate this functioning to the greater cause of nation building as a responsible citizen.
- Assess how global national and regional development affect polity and society.
- To gain critical thinking and develop the ability to make logical inferences about socio-economic and political issues, on the basis of comparative and contemporary political discourses in India.
- Contemplate about national and international issues involving States having different political ideologies and historical contexts.
- Pursue higher education such as Post Graduate Studies and Research in Political Science and in other interdisciplinary areas to provide qualitative insights to create a better world.

Proposed Structure for Political Science Discipline

Semester I				
Course	Paper	Credits	No. of Teaching Hours/Week	Total Marks/ Assessment
Discipline Core-1	Basic Concepts in Political Science	3	3	100 (70+30)
Discipline Core--2	Political Theory	3	3	100 (70+30)
Open Elective-1	Human Rights	3	3	100 (70+30)
Semester II				
Discipline Core -3	Western Political Thought	3	3	100 (70+30)
Discipline Core -4	Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development	3	3	100 (70+30)
Open Elective—2	Indian Polity: Issues and Concerns	3	3	100 (70+30)
SEC	Skill Enhancement courses			



BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**DSC-1**

Course Title: BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week:3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Objective:

Develop an understanding about the nature and philosophy of Political Science and its interface with society. Enable the students to develop qualities of responsible and active citizens in a democracy.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students shall understand -

- Political Science, theoretically and will gain knowledge to explain and analyze politics at large.
- The dynamics of politics.
- To inculcate the democratic spirit.

Unit	Contents of Course- 1	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter -1 Meaning of Politics, Nature, Scope and Importance of Political Science, Approaches to the study of Political Science, Emergence of the idea of Political Domain</p> <p>Chapter- 2 Meaning, Definitions and Elements of State, Difference between State and Government, State and Society, State and Association, Theories of State- Idealist Theory, Liberal, Neo-Liberal Theory, Marxist and Gandhian Theory of State Nature Challenges State</p> <p>Chapter-3 Civil Society- Meaning, Nature, Scope, Importance and Challenges.</p>	15 Hours

Unit-II	<p>Chapter-4 Emergence, Meaning and Characteristics of Sovereignty</p> <p>Chapter-5.Sovereignty: Kinds theories -Monistic, Pluralistic, Challenges to the State Sovereignty in the age of Globalization</p> <p>Chapter-6 .Law: Meaning, Source of Law and kinds.</p>	15 Hours
Unit- III	<p>Chapter-7 Liberty: Meaning and Kinds; Positive and Negative</p> <p>Chapter-8 Equality: Meaning and Kinds (Social, Economic and Political)</p> <p>Chapter-9 Power and Justice: Meaning and kinds, Political Obligation: Meaning and nature</p>	15 Hours

Exercise:

1. List out the modern elements of State
2. List out the countries and identify the issues related to equality
3. Identify an issue and discuss the role of civil society

Suggested Readings:

1. Political Theory: Ideas & Concepts, S. Ramswamy, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.
2. Modern Political Theory, S. P. Verma, New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.
3. Principles of Modern, Political Science, JC Johri, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1995.
4. Principles of Political Science, AC Kapur, New Delhi, Sultan Chand and Sons, 2004.
5. Principles of Political Science, N.N Agarwal, Vidya Bhushan, Vishnoo Bhawan, R. Chand & Co, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Political Science Theory, S.C Pant, Prakashan Kendra, Lucknow, 1998.
7. Political Science Theory, S. N Dubey, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2002.
8. Principle of Modern Political Science, J C Johari, Sterling Publications, New York, 2009.
9. Principles of Political Science, Anup Chand Kapur, S Chand & Co Ltd, 2010.

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	10
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion/Field visit	5
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30

POLITICAL THEORY**DSC-2**

Course Title: POLITICAL THEORY	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Outcome:

This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course the students shall understand -

- The nature and relevance of Political Theory.
- The different concepts like Liberty, Equality, Justice and Rights.
- To reflect upon some of the important debates in Political Theory.

Unit	Contents of Course- 2	45 Hours
Unit-I	Chapter-1 Meaning, Nature and Importance of Theory and Political Theory, Traditional Approaches to Political Theory- Normative, Historical, Philosophical, Institutional & Legal Chapter-2 Modern Approaches- Behavioral, Post-Behavioral, David Easton's Political System and Marxian Approach Chapter-3. Political Theory; Decline and Resurgence Relevance	15 Hours
Unit-II	Chapter-4 Liberalism: J.S Mill Chapter-5 Neo- Liberalism: John Rawls Chapter-6 Libertarianism: Robert Nozick	15 Hours

Unit- III	<p>Chapter-7 Communitarianism and Multiculturalism: Indian perspective, Colonial Discourse and Post Colonialism, Post Colonial Response and its Limitations</p> <p>Chapter-8 Proponents of Secularism: Gandhi , Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajiv Bhargav</p> <p>Chapter-9 Critique of Secularism: Ashish Nandy, T.N. Madan and Partha chatterjee.</p>	15 Hours
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Exercise:

- Write about the Myth and Reality on Communitarianism in India
- Compare the concept of Liberty, Equality and Justice to the Modern world
- Write the understanding of secularism in India

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmed. V, Theory: Classes, Nations Literatures.: Verso, London, 1992.
2. Arendt. H., On Revolution, Viking, New York, 1963
3. Ashcroft. B, The Post-Colonial Studies Reader, Rout ledge London, 1995
4. Bryson. V, Feminist political Theory, Macmillan, London, 1992.
5. Christopher Butler. Postmodernism: A very Short Introduction, OUP Oxford, 2002.
6. Christopher Norris, The Truth about Postmodernism.: Wiley- Blackwell, New Jersey, 1993.
7. Connolly. W, Identity/Difference: Democratic Negotiations, Cornell University Press, NY, 1991.
8. Edward Said, Orientalism, Pantheon Books, New York, 1978.
9. Elshtain. J. B, Public Man, Private Man: women in Social and Political Thought, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ, 1981.
10. Fanon. F. Black skin, white Masks, translated by C. L. Markham, Grove Press, New York, 1967.
11. Jean Francis Lyotard. The Postmodern Condition- A report on Knowledge. Parris: Minuit, 1979.
12. Balagangadhara, S.N., and Jakob De Roover, “The Secular State and “Religious Conflict: Liberal neutrality and the Indian Case of Pluralism”. The Journal of Political Philosophy 15, no. 1: 67-92, 2007.
13. Bhargava, Rajeev. ed. Secularism and Its Critics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.

14. Veena Das, Dipankar Gupta and Patricia. eds.. Tradition, Pluralism and Identity, Uberoi New Delhi, 1999.
15. Nehru, Jawaharlal. 1946. The Discovery of India. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1988.
16. Rochana Bajpai, The conceptual vocabularies of secularism and minority rights in India, Journal of Political Ideologies, 2002.
17. ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಮತ್ತ ಸದಾನಂದ ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. (ಸಂ) "ಪೂರ್ವಾವಲಕನ", ವಸಂತ ಪರ ಕೂಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, 2016

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling

Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	10
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30

HUMAN RIGHTS**Open Elective OE-1**

Course Title: HUMAN RIGHTS	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Objective:

This course aims to introduce the students to basic concepts and practices of Human Rights in the global and local domain. This course also exposes them to certain recent issues confronting the Human Rights debates.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing this course students will be able to-

- Explain the basic concept of Human Rights and its various formulations.
- Have necessary knowledge and skills for analyzing, interpreting, and applying the Human Rights standards and sensitize them to the issues.
- Develop ability to critically analyse Human Rights situations around them.

Unit	Contents of Course- OE-1	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter-1 Meaning, nature, scope and Classification of Human Rights</p> <p>Chapter-2 The Human Rights of First generation (Civil and Political Rights), Second generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), Third generation (Collective Rights) and Fourth generation (Subjective Rights)</p> <p>Chapter-3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p>	15 Hours
Unit-II	<p>Chapter-4 Human Rights and Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties in India</p> <p>Chapter- 5 National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) – Composition, functions, performance and challenges</p> <p>Chapter-6 Karnataka State HumanRights Commissions (KSHRCs) – Composition, functions, performance and challenges</p>	15 Hours

Unit- III	<p>Chapter -7 National Commission and Committees for SCs/STs, Minorities' Commission, Women' Commission, there composition of functions.</p> <p>Chapter-8 Major issues and concerns of Human Rights- Discrimination and violence against women, children, Dalits and Minorities, PwD and Transgender</p> <p>Chapter-9 Challenges to Human Rights</p>	15 Hours
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Exercise:

- Group Discussion on Human Rights and its types (comparison of Western and Eastern concept of Human Rights).
- Students can be asked to do collage making and present the same.
- Find out the different types of complaints received by NHRC and bring out the end results on any one of such case.
- In order to make it more participatory learning, the students are required to visit the website of NHRC (www.nhrc.nic.in), wherein at the left-hand side, a link is provided to the 'instructions. After going through the guidelines issued by NHRC's, briefly explain the guidelines on – Custodial death/rape, Encounter death, and Guidelines on arrest.

Suggested Readings:

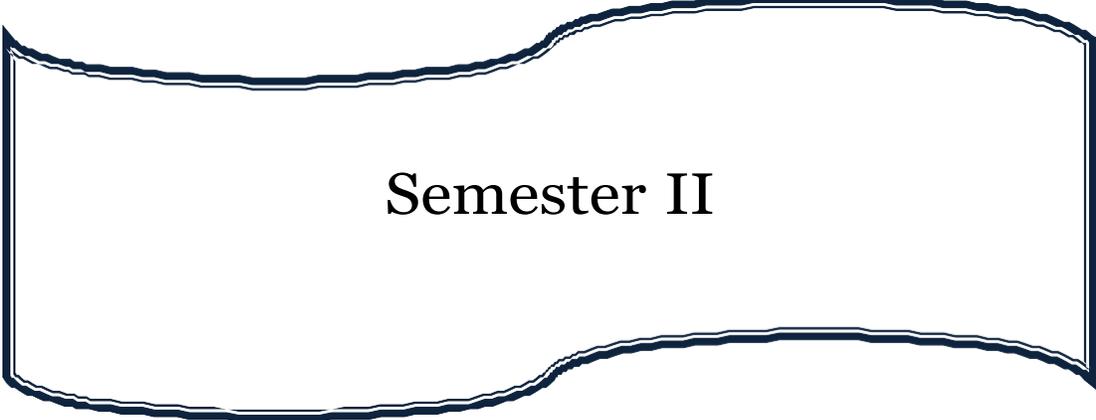
1. Baxi Upendra (ed.), The Right to be Human, Lancer International, Crawford, New Delhi, 1987.
2. James(ed.), The Rights of People, Oxford, New York, 1988.
3. Craston, M. What are Human Rights, Bodely Head, London, 1973
4. Rhonda L.Callaway& Julie Harrelson- Stephens, "International Human Rights", Published by viva books private limited, New Delhi, 2010.
5. Janusz Symonides, "Human Rights Concept and Standards", Rawat Publications, New Delhi , 2019.
6. Sunil Deshta and KiranDeshta, "Fundamental Human Rights", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2011.
7. ಡಾ.ಕಮಲಾಕ್ಷಿ .ತಡಸದ, "ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕದರ್ಶನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳು", ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಧಾರವಾಡ 2015.

8. Donnelly, Jack and Rhoda Howard (ed.), International Handbook of Human Rights, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press,1987.
9. Donnelly, Jack, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice, New Delhi, Manas, 2005.
10. Dr.Tapan Biswal, "Human Rights Gender and Environment", Viva Books Private Limited Publishers, New Delhi 2006
11. Satya.P. Kanan, "Human Rights Evolution and Development", Wisdom Press, New Delhi 2012.
12. Gerwith, Human Rights: Essays on Justification and Application, University of Chicago Press, Chicago,1982.
13. Khan, Mumtaz Ali, Human Rights and the Dalits, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 1995.
14. V.T.Patil,"Human Rights Developments in South Asia", Authors Press Publishers, Delhi 2003.
15. Dr.S.K. Gupta, "Statewise Comprehensive Information on Human Right Violation", Published by ALP Books, Delhi. 2009
16. Acharya, B.C. A Handbook of Wome;s Human Rights, Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2011.
17. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, Introducing Human Rights, Oxford, New Delhi, 2006.
18. Lillich, R. International Human Rights: Law Policy and Practice, Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1991 2ndEdn.
19. ಅರ್ಜುನ್‌ದೇವ್, ಇಂದಿರಾಅರ್ಜುನ್‌ದೇವ್, ಸುಪ್ರಾದಾಸ್ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು, ಅನುವಾದಕರು ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್, ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು: ಒಂದುಆಕರಗ್ರಂಥ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬುಕ್‌ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ.

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	5
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion/Field visit	10
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30



Semester II

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**DSC-3**

Course Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Objective: The Syllabus is designed to understand Political Philosophy, traditions that evolved in Europe from Ancient to the beginning of modern era. To examine the contributions of the Greek, Medieval and early Modern thinker's Philosophical thought.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course the students shall understand -

- And get an introduction to the Schools of Political Thought and Theory making in the West.
- And introduce the richness and variations in the political perceptions of Western Thinkers.
- And familiarize themselves to the Thought and Theory of Western Philosophy.

Unit	Contents of Course-3	45 Hours
Unit-I	Chapter -1 Salient Features of the Greek Political Thought, Plato: State and Theory of Justice, Philosopher King, Aristotle: State and Its Classification, Theory of Revolution Chapter -2 Salient Features of Medieval - Political Thought, Christian Tradition Chapter -3 St. Thomas Aquinas: Church v/s State, St. Augustine: Theory of Two Swords, Machiavelli: On Politics and State Craft, Views on ends and means	15 Hours
Unit-II	Chapter -4 Thomas Hobbes: Social contract Theory of Sovereignty, John Locke: Social Contract and Theory of Government, Tolerance; J J Rousseau: Social Contract, General Will Chapter -5 Jeremy Bentham: Theory of Utilitarianism Chapter -6 J.S. Mill: Views on Liberty	15 Hours

Unit- III	Chapter -7 Hegel - Dialectical Materialism, Karl Marx - Classless and stateless society Chapter -8 Jurgen Habermas- Communicative action, Public Sphere, Theory of truth and knowledge Chapter -9 Hannah Arendt- Theory of Action, Modernity, Conception of Citizenship.	15 Hours
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Exercise:

- Compare Greek State with the Roman state and make points
- Imagine the present situation with that of Contractualist's Social Contract Theory and write the summary
- Can we have a classless society in the modern world? Comment

Suggested Readings:

1. A. Hacker, Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science New York, Macmillan, 1961.
2. G.H. Sabine. A History of Political Theory. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH, 1937.
3. C.L. Wayper. Political Thought. Bombay: B.I. Publications, 1977.
4. Ernest Barker, Greek Political Theory: Plato and his Predecessors. London: Methuen & Co., 1970.
5. M. Butterfield, The State Craft of Machiavelli, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1956.
6. O.P. Bakshi; Politics and Prejudice: Notes on Aristotle's Political Theory. Delhi: The Delhi University Press, 1975.
7. M.A. Shepard, "Sovereignty at the Crossroads: A Study of Bodin", Political Science Quarterly XLV, pp.580-603.
8. L. Colleti. From Rousseau to Lenin. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1969.
9. G.H. Sabine. A History of Political Theory. New Delhi: J.L. Thorson, Oxford and IBH, 1937.
10. C.E. Vanhan. The Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, 2 Vols. New York, John Wiley, 1962.
11. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought. Bombay: B.I. Publication, 1977.
12. H. Warrender. The Political Philosophy of Hobbes: His Theory of Obligation, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957.
13. A. Hacker, Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology Science. New York: Macmillan, 1961.

14. D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) 'Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present', Oxford, Oxford University Press. 2009
15. J. Coleman, 'A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford, Blackwell Publishers, 2000.
16. Mukherjee, Subrato and Susheela Ramaswamy, 'History of political Thought: Plato to Marx', PHI Publishers, New Delhi, 2011.
17. A. Skoble and T. Machan, 'Political Philosophy: Essential Selections', New Delhi, Pearson Education, 2007.

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	10
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**DSC-4**

Course Title: INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Objective:

- To familiarize the students with the ideas of Nationalism and contemplate on how colonial rule was overthrown by the Indian Nationalists.
- To acquaint the students with the problems of Independent India.
- To enable the students to understand the role of India in World affairs and the contributions of great men towards freedom.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students shall -

- Understand how the colonial rule was overthrown by the Indian nationalists.
- Appreciate the ideals and values of Gandhi that resulted in freedom.
- Examine the problem of Independent India and the role played by great leaders in solving them.

Unit	Contents of Course-4	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter-1 Indian National Movement: Features, The Liberal, The Extremist and Revolutionary Phase</p> <p>Chapter-2 The Gandhian Phase: Non-Cooperation movement Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India movement.</p> <p>Chapter-3 Constitutional Development: 1773 Regulation Act, 1833 charters Act, 1858- Queens proclamation</p>	15 Hours

Unit-II	<p>Chapter-4 Morley-Minto Reform Act of 1909, Montague Chelmsford Act of 1919: main provisions and Dyarchy, The Nehru Report and Jinnah's 14-point Formula</p> <p>Chapter-5 Government of India Act of 1935: main provisions of Round Table, Conference provincial Autonomy and federal system</p> <p>Chapter-6 Indian Independence Act of 1947: main provisions, Cabinet Mission Plan</p>	15 Hours
Unit- III	<p>Constituent Assembly Debates on</p> <p>Chapter-7 State structure, citizenship Universal Adult Franchise</p> <p>Chapter-8 Minority Rights, Uniform Civil Code</p> <p>Chapter-9 Language and Union of States (The above three should be discussed in the context of Constituent Assembly Debates)</p>	15 Hours

Exercise:

- Think over a situation in India and identify at least two political and socio-economic conditions that are present and two that are not present in Indian democracy
- List out in a table giving some democratic roles of a citizen, explore yourself how democratic you are.
- Write some good qualities required in a citizen

Suggested Readings

1. Bandopadhyay, S. From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.
2. Thapar, R. 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in DeSouza, P.R. (ed.) Contemporary India: Transitions. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2000.
3. Sarkar, S. Modern India (1885-1847). New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.
4. Jalal, A. and Bose, S. Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
5. Smith, A.D. Nationalism. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2001.
6. Islam, S. 'The Origins of Indian Nationalism', in Religious Dimensions of Indian Nationalism. New Delhi: Media House, 2004.
7. Chatterjee, P. 'A Brief History of Subaltern Studies', in Chatterjee, Partha Empire & Nation: Essential Writings (1985-2005). New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.
8. Mani, B.R. Debrahmanising History, Dominance and Resistance in Indian Society. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2005.

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	10
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30

INDIAN POLITY: ISSUES AND CONCERNS**Open Elective OE-2**

Course Title: INDIAN POLITY ISSUES	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 3
No. of Teaching Hours/Week:3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Summative Assessment Marks: 70+30=100

Course Objective: To make the students aware on different issues that exists in Indian polity. Through this paper students need to understand the emerging issues and their causes to the Indian Democracy.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students shall -

- Understand the reasons behind the causes of these issues and also the constitutional provisions that existed.
- Familiarize with the debates that emerged.
- Be able to suggest the measures to control such issues.

Unit	Contents of Course-OE-2	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter-1 National Integration and Social Harmony - Meaning and Need of National Integration and Suggestions for securing National Integration</p> <p>Chapter-2 Society and Politics in India: Caste and its Impact on Indian society and Polity</p> <p>Chapter-3 Language- Role and Constitutional Provisions,Issues</p>	15 Hours

Unit-II	Chapter-4 Religion and Local Traditions - Role and Constitutional Provisions Chapter-5 Development and Inclusiveness: Issues and Concerns Chapter-6 Regionalism – Reasons for the Growth, Forms and Measures	15 Hours
Unit- III	Chapter-7 Corruptions- Causes and Measures Chapter-8 Terrorism- Types, Causes and Measures Chapter-9 Celebrating Diversity – Consensus and Challenges	15 Hours

Exercise:

- Classify the major factors which are an impediment to National Integration and give your suggestions
- Identify the terrorist's group in the world
- Make a point on 2011 Anti- Corruption movement in India

Suggested Readings:

1. M. Galanter, 'The Long Half-Life of Reservations', in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2002.
2. C. Jaffrelot, 'The Politics of the OBCs', in Seminar, Issue, 2005.
3. Singh, M.P. & Saxena, R. Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns. New Delhi: PHI Learning, 2008.
4. Vanaik, A. & Bhargava, R. (eds.) Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2010.
5. Dunkin Jalaki "Bharatadalli Jativyavste ideye?", Malladahalli Publication, Malladahalli.

Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through the Bridge Courses, Lecture, Tutorial, Interactive Sessions, Self-guided Learning Materials, Open Educational Recourses (OER) as reference materials, Practical Exercises, Assignments, Seminars, Group Discussions and Week-end Counseling Classes.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	10
Seminar/Presentation/Group Discussion	5
Assessment Test-2	10
Assignment	5
Total	30