

RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY BELAGAVI



Proposed Syllabus
Political Science Discipline

B.A. Political Science Syllabus (SEP) for Under Graduate course

1st TO 4th Semester (SEP)

WITH EFFECT FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR
2024-25

Submitted by:

Chairman

Board of Studies

Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

B.A. Program with Political Science Subject

Semester I				
Course	Paper	Credits	No. of Teaching Hours/Week	Total Marks/ Assessment
DSC-1	Introduction to Political Theory	5	5	100 (80+20)
Semester II				
DSC-2	Western Political Thought	5	5	100 (80+20)
Semester III				
DSC-3	Indian Political Thought	5	5	100 (80+20)
EC	Understanding Gandhi	2	3	50 (40+10)
Semester IV				
DSC-4	Indian Government and Politics	5	5	100 (80+20)
EC	Media and Democracy in India	2	3	50 (40+10)
SEC	Parliamentary Procedure and Practices	2	3	50 (40+10)

Appendix 1: B.A. without practical Programmes

COURSE PATTERNS, SCHEMES OF EXAMINATIONS AND CREDITS

(L: Lectures, P: Practical, T: Tutorial, L: Languages, C: Compulsory, E: Elective, O: Optional)

Semester	Major 1		Major 2		Major 3		Elective (E) / Optional (O)		+Languages (L)		Compulsory (C)		Total Credits
	Credits (L+T)	Teaching hrs/week	Credits (L+T)	Teaching hrs/week	Credits (L+T)	Teaching hrs/week	Credits (L)	Teaching hrs/week	Credits (L/P)	Teaching hrs/week	Credits (L)	Teaching hrs/week	
I	5	5	5	5	5	5	--	--	L-1=3 L-2=3	4 4	C-1=2	2	23
II	5	5	5	5	5	5	--	--	L-1=3 L-2=3	4 4	C-2=2	2	23
III	5	5	5	5	5	5	E-1=2	3	L-1=3 L-2=3	4 4	C-3=2	2	25
IV	5	5	5	5	5	5	E-2=2	3	L-1=3 L-2=3	4 4	#Skill-I-2	4	25
V	*S-4+4	5+5	*S-4+4	5+5	*S-4+4	5+5	--	--	--	--	#Skill-II-2	4	26
VI	*S-4+4	5+5	*S-4+4	5+5	*S-4+4	5+5	--	--	--	--	#Skill-III-2	4	26
	36		36		36		04		24		12		148

+ Languages have three credits each, but 4 hrs teaching / Week.

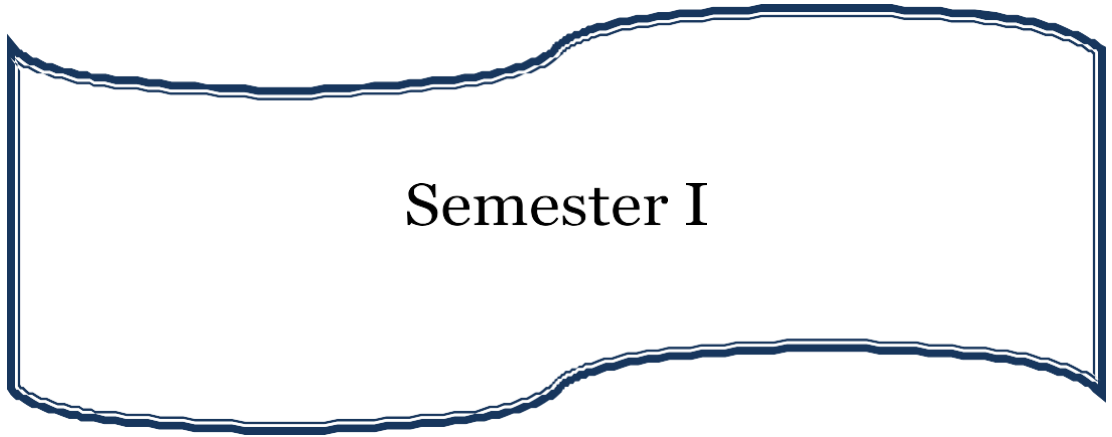
* For 5th & 6th semester, there will be 2 papers in which paper 1 will be core.

Paper 2 will be Specialization & it shall have at least 2 Specialization Papers (Courses). Student shall opt any one specialization paper.

Student shall study practical skill course of all the major courses at least one in each either in 4th, 5th and 6th semester.

Ex:- Skill Major-1 in 4th, Skill Major-2 in 5th and Skill Major-3 in 6th semester

Note: 3-6 credit courses shall have max. 100 marks (20 IA +80 SEE), Less than 03 credits shall have 50 marks (10 IA +40 SEE) for examination.



INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 5
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective:

The course aims to familiarize students with fundamental principles in political theory, enhancing their comprehension of political discussions and their capacity to conduct scientific investigations into political phenomena and inquiries. A wide range of traditions and approaches have been incorporated into the teaching curriculum to ensure a thorough and perceptive understanding. The current discussions on fundamental notions like as power, authority, liberty, equality, and justice enable students to comprehend the broadening scope of discussions in the field.

Learning Outcome:

- a. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon.
- b. They will come to know about the role and functions of Political theory.
- c. They will come to know how liberal and Marxist traditions look at and understand politics.
- d. They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics.
- e. They will be able to explain the debates on the distributive theory of justice.
- f. They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy.

Unit	Contents of Course- 1	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter 1: Political Theory The meaning, nature, scope, and importance, difference between political theory, political philosophy, and political ideology.</p> <p>Chapter 2: Approaches to the Study of Political Theory Traditional: Historical, Legal, and Institutional Modern: Behavioural, Post-Behavioural, Systems Approach,</p>	20 Hours
Unit-II	<p>Chapter 3- Political Traditions Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Communism, and Multiculturalism</p>	20 Hours

	Chapter-4 Political Concepts Power, Authority, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights and Duties	
Unit- III	Chapter-5 Theories of Democracy Classical Liberal Theory-Features. Pluralist Theory-Features, Marxian Theory-Features	20 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. Acharya, A. & Bhargava, R. (Ed.). (2008). Political Theory: An Introduction. Pearson: New Delhi.
2. Bhargava, R. (2010). What is Political Theory and Why Do We Need It? Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Barry, N. (1981). An Introduction to Modern Political theory. London: Macmillan.
- Bertens, H. (1995). The Idea of Postmodern. London: Routledge.
4. Heywood, A. (2004). Political Ideologies: An Introduction (3rd ed.), London: Palgrave.
- Heywood, A. (2013). Politics (4th ed.), London: Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Smits, K. (2016). Applying Political Theory (2nd ed.), London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Vincent, A. (2004). The Nature of Political Theory. New York: Oxford University, Press
- Carlisle, R. P. (2005). The Encyclopedia of Politics: The Left and the Right. London: Sage.
6. Farrelly, C. (2004). An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader. London: Sage.
7. Gray, J. (1993). Post- liberalism: Studies in Political thought. London: Routledge.
8. Kymlicka, W. (1995). Multicultural Citizenship: A liberal Theory of Minority Rights. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
9. Kymlicka, W. (2010). Testing the Liberal Multiculturalist Hypothesis: Normative Theory and Social Science Evidence. Canadian Journal of Political Science, 43(2), pp. 257-271.
10. Mackinnon, C. (2008). Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press

- Shorten, A. (2015). *Contemporary Political Theory*. London: Palgrave.
11. Young, I. M. (2000). *Inclusion and Democracy*. London: Oxford University Press.
 - Dahl, R. A. (1957). *The concept of power*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.
 12. Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, State and Utopia*. New York: Basic Books.
 - Rawls, J. (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
 13. Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton: Princeton University press.
 14. Arblaster, A. (1994). *Democracy: Concepts in the Social Sciences*. New York: Open University Press.
 15. Held, D. (1991). *Models of Democracy*. Polity Press, Cambridge.
 16. Habermas, J. (1996). *Between Facts and Norms: Contribution to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
 17. Pateman, C. (1960). *Participation and Democratic Theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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	05
Assessment Test-2	05
Seminar/Presentation/Fieldwork/Project work	05
Assignment	5
Total	20

Sd/-

Chairman UG BOS



Semester II

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 5
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Outcome:

The objective of this module is to acquaint students with influential Western political theorists who have significantly influenced the ideas and fundamental principles of political science in the Anglo-American tradition. The pursuit of creating a fair and equitable society and government has been a long-standing concern for all civilizations. However, the replies are not similar. They vary throughout different civilizations and during different periods of time. This course explores the concepts put forth by influential classical political philosophers, starting with Plato and concluding with Marx, whose perspectives on political issues greatly impacted political thought. The seeds of the intellectual concepts that appear to be highly developed now also had manifestations in earlier eras with varying emphasis and focal points. The course aims to analyze and evaluate ideas and traditions in a systematic manner.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
- b. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.
- c. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- d. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, and Locke, on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- e. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.
- f. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.

Unit	Contents of Course- 2	60 Hours
Unit-I	Chapter-1 Greek Political Thought Plato's -Justice, Education, communism, and The ideal state Aristotle's, state, classification of governments, revolution, and The best state	12 Hours

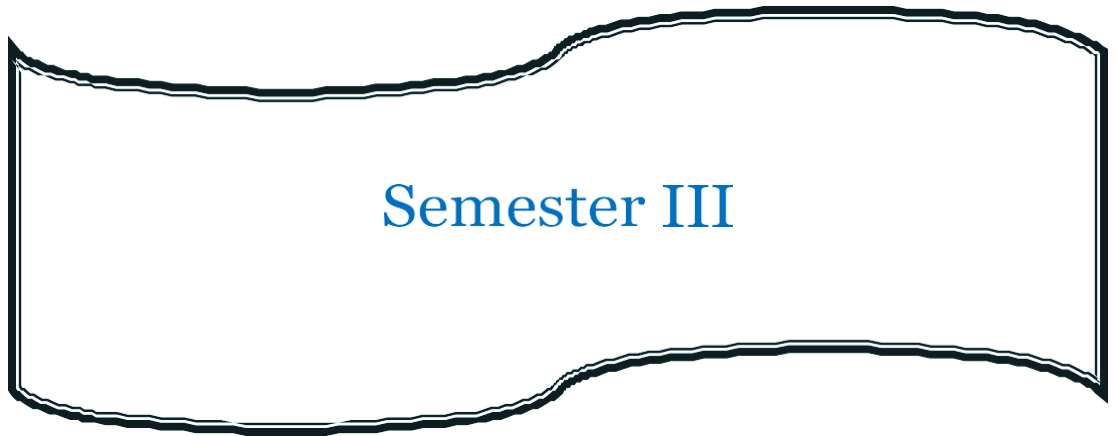
Unit-II	Chapter-2 Medieval Political Thought St. Thomas Aquinas church-state debate and classification of laws Nicollo Machiavelli's Advice to the Prince, Religion, and Politics	12 Hours
Unit III	Chapter 3 - Western Political Thought Thomas Hobbes: human nature, The state of nature, and social contract theory John Locke's human nature, The state of nature, and social contract theory	12 Hours
Unit IV	Chapter 4- Modern Western Political Thought Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism and Idealism Thomas Hill Green- Political Obligation and Idealism	12 Hours
Unit V	Chapter 5 - Modern Western Political Thought J.S. Mill's liberty and representative government Karl Marx's Scientific Socialism	12 Hours

Suggested Readings:

1. Annas, J. (1981). *An Introduction to Plato's Republic*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
2. Barker, E. (1959). *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. New York: Dover Publications.
3. Reeve, C. (2009). Plato. In Boucher, D., & Kelly, P. (Eds.), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 62-80.
4. Nelson, B. (2006). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Pearson.
5. Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswami, S. (2004). *A History of Political Thought*. Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Coleman, J. (2000). Aristotle. In Coleman, J. (Ed.). *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
7. Taylor, C. (1995). Politics. In Barnes, J. (Ed.). *The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258.
8. Machiavelli, N. (1961). *The Prince*. Harmondsworth: Penguin. (Translated by George Bull).
9. Skinner, Q. (2000). The Adviser to Princes. In: *Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 23-53
10. Hobbes, T., & Macpherson, C. B. (1968). *Leviathan*. Baltimore: Penguin Books.
11. Laslett, P. (Ed.). (1960). *Locke - Two Treatises of Government*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *A History of Political Theory*. New Delhi: Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing.
13. McClelland, J. S. (1996). *A History of Western Political Thought*. Routledge.
- Ten, C. L. Mill (1980). *Liberty*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
14. Kelly, P. (2009). J. S. Mill on Liberty. In: *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 381-399.
15. Morrow, J. (2005). *History of Western Political Thought: A Thematic Introduction*. Palgrave.

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.



INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Title: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 5
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: This course explores the evolution of Indian political thought by examining key thinkers and their contributions to statecraft, governance, justice, nationalism, and social reform. It highlights diverse perspectives, from ancient texts like Manusmriti and Arthashastra to modern reformers like Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Periyar, shaping India's socio-political landscape. The course fosters a nuanced appreciation of India's intellectual traditions, emphasizing their relevance in contemporary democratic and social movements.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the key political ideas of major Indian thinkers from ancient to modern times.
2. They will critically analyse concepts like caste, nationalism, social justice, and governance.
3. Learners will apply these philosophical perspectives to contemporary socio-political issues.
4. The course will enhance their research, argumentation, and analytical skills in political thought.

Unit	Contents of Course-3	60 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter -1 Early Indian Political Thought</p> <p>Manu – State, Kingship, and Raja Dharma, law and social justice</p> <p>Kautilya – Saptanga Theory, Mandala Theory, law and justice</p>	12 Hours
Unit-II	<p>Chapter -2 Medieval Political Thought</p> <p>Ziauddin Barani – Ideas on nature of state, Governance , law and Justice</p> <p>Kabir – Religion, Social Equality, and Bhakti (spiritual democracy) as a Political Force</p>	12 Hours

Unit- III	Chapter -3 Medieval and Modern Thinkers Basaveshwara (Lord Basava) – Concept of equality and Casteless Society, kayaka & dasoha – economic democracy, Humanism Gautam Buddha – ideas on dhamma(dharma) bases of governance, ideal king, non-violence (ahimsa), republican and democratic ideas- equality and social justice	12 Hours
Unit- IV	Chapter -4 Social Reform and Political Movements Mahatma Jyotirao Phule – Non-Brahmin Movement, Satyashodhak Samaj and Critique of Caste Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – Annihilation of Caste, Social Justice, and Constitutional Vision	12 Hours
Unit V	Chapter 5 - Nationalism and Self-Respect Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Veer Savarkar) – Hindutva and Indian Nationalism E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar) – Self-Respect Movement and Critique of Brahminism	12 Hours

Suggested Readings:

1. Ambedkar, B. R. (2014). *Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition* (S. Anand, Ed.). New Delhi, India: Navayana Publishing.
2. Barani, Z. (2005). *The Political Ideas of Ziauddin Barani* (M. S. Khan, Ed.). New Delhi, India: Kitab Bhavan.
3. Gandhi, M. K. (2009). *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings* (A. Parel, Ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
4. Jaffrelot, C. (2018). *Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
5. Kangle, R. P. (2010). *The Kautilya Arthashastra* (Vols. 1–3). New Delhi, India: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.
6. Kabir, P. D. (2021). *Songs of Kabir: A New Translation* (A. Bahri, Trans.). New York, NY: Penguin Classics.
7. Keer, D. (2016). *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule: Father of Indian Social Revolution*. Mumbai, India: Popular Prakashan.
8. Pandey, G. (2017). *The Idea of Non-Violence: Gandhi and India's Independence*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
9. Periyar, E. V. R. (2018). *Why Were Women Enslaved?* (A. Thangavelu, Trans.). Chennai, India: The Periyar Self-Respect Propaganda Institution.
10. Roy, A. (2017). *The Doctor and the Saint: The Ambedkar-Gandhi Debate on Caste*. Chicago, IL: Haymarket Books.
11. Savarkar, V. D. (2020). *Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?* New Delhi, India: Rupa Publications.
12. Scharfe, H. (2018). *Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava-Dharmashastra*. Leiden, Netherlands: Brill Academic Publishers.
13. Shiva, V. (2019). *Revisiting the Political Thought of Basava: Social Justice and Humanism in India*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.

Elective Course

Understanding Gandhi

Course Title: Understanding Gandhi	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 2
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Summative Assessment Marks: 40+10=50

Course Objective: This course seeks to introduce students to the life, philosophy, and political practices of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century. By exploring Gandhian ideas in the context of contemporary socio-political challenges, this course encourages critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and participatory skills. It blends academic knowledge with practical insights, enabling learners to engage with Gandhian principles both as a historical legacy and as a living philosophy relevant to modern times.

Learning Outcomes:

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

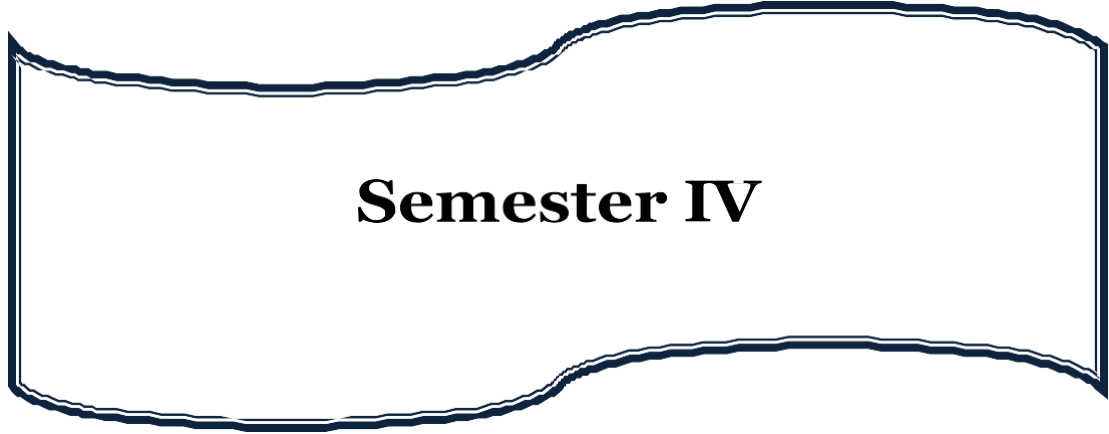
1. Understand and interpret the core tenets of Gandhian philosophy such as nonviolence, truth, and self-rule.
2. Analyze the political strategies and social reforms initiated by Gandhi in the context of Indian freedom movement.
Apply Gandhian methods such as dialogue, satyagraha, and constructive work to contemporary social and political issues.

Unit	Contents of Course-3	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter -1 Gandhi's Life and Core Philosophical Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Influences: Family, education, South Africa experience • Philosophy of Truth (Satya) and Nonviolence (Ahimsa) • Concept of Swaraj (Self-rule) and Sarvodaya (Welfare of All) 	15 Hours
Unit-II	<p>Chapter -2 Gandhi and the Indian National Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass Movements: Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India • Gandhi's Leadership and Methods: Satyagraha and Constructive Program • Gandhi and his Contemporaries: Ambedkar, Nehru, Subhas 	15 Hours

	Chandra Bose	
Unit III	Chapter 3: Relevance of Gandhian Thought Today <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi on Social Justice: Untouchability, Village Economy, Women’s Empowerment • Gandhian Ideas in Contemporary Movements (Environmental, Peace, Anti-Corruption) • Critiques and Interpretations of Gandhi in the 21st Century 	15 Hours

Suggested Readings

1. Gandhi, M. K. (1993). *An Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments with Truth*. Beacon Press.
2. Parel, A. J. (Ed.). (1997). *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Nanda, B. R. (2001). *Mahatma Gandhi: A Biography*. Oxford University Press.
4. Chatterjee, M. (1983). *Gandhian Thought: Myths and Realities*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
5. Brown, J. M. (1991). *Gandhi: Prisoner of Hope*. Yale University Press.
6. Hardiman, D. (2003). *Gandhi in His Time and Ours: The Global Legacy of His Ideas*. Columbia University Press.
7. Weber, T. (2004). *Gandhi as Disciple and Mentor*. Cambridge University Press.



Semester IV

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Title: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 5
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective:

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Constitution, its making, and its core principles. It explores the structure and functioning of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Indian government. The course also delves into key constitutional doctrines and issues related to citizenship, federalism, and contemporary constitutional debates. By studying these aspects, students will gain critical insights into the legal and political framework that governs India, fostering informed citizenship and analytical thinking.

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the historical context and philosophical underpinnings of the Indian Constitution.
2. Analyse the role and functioning of the Constituent Assembly in framing the Constitution.
3. Explain the structure, powers, and functions of the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
4. Evaluate key constitutional doctrines such as judicial review, judicial activism, and the basic structure doctrine.

Unit	Contents of Course-4	60 Hours
Unit-I	Chapter-1 Making of the Constitution Formation of the Constituent Assembly and its Functions Preamble and its Philosophy Basic Structure Doctrine Salient Features of the Indian Constitution	12 Hours

	movement.	
Unit-II	<p>Chapter-2 Citizenship and Constitutional Rights & Duties Methods of Acquiring and Losing Citizenship, Citizenship Act 2005,2015, 2019 with respect to: Persons of Indian Origin (PIO), Overseas Citizen of India (OCI), Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) Fundamental Rights: Meaning, Scope, and Significance Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP): Objectives and Implementation Fundamental Duties: Importance and Relevance</p>	12 Hours
Unit- III	<p>Chapter-3 Legislature Composition, Powers, and Functions of Parliament Composition, Powers, and Functions of State Legislatures Electoral Reforms and Role of Election Commission Anti-Defection Law and its Implications</p>	12 Hours
UNIT IV	<p>Chapter 4 Executive President of India: Election, Powers, and Functions Governor: Appointment, Powers, and Functions Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions Cooperative Federalism</p>	12 Hours
UNIT V	<p>Chapter 5- Judiciary Supreme Court: Composition, Powers, and Functions High Court: Composition, Powers, and Functions Judicial Review and Judicial Activism Independence of Judiciary</p>	12 Hours

Suggested Readings

1. Austin, G. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Austin, G. (1999). *Working a democratic constitution: The Indian experience*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Basu, D. D. (2018). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (25th ed.). Gurgaon: LexisNexis.
4. Bhambri, C. P. (2001). *Indian politics since independence: A critical analysis*. New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
5. Chakrabarty, B., & Pandey, R. K. (2008). *Indian government and politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
6. Chatterjee, P. (1997). *State and politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Dutta, P. K. (1993). *Communalism in Indian politics*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
8. Fadia, B. L., & Fadia, K. (2020). *Indian government and politics*. Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
9. Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.). (2010). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Kashyap, S. C. (2008). *Our Constitution: An introduction to India's Constitution and constitutional law*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
11. Kohli, A. (2001). *The success of India's democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Laxmikant, M. (2021). *Indian polity* (7th ed.). New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education.
13. Noorani, A. G. (2011). *Article 370: A constitutional history of Jammu and Kashmir*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Pai, S. (2013). *Handbook of politics in Indian states: Regions, parties, and economic reforms*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2019). *Indian politics: Institutions, processes, and policies*. New Delhi: PHI Learning.

Elective Course

Media and Democracy in India

Course Title: Media and Democracy in India	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 2
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 3	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Summative Assessment Marks: 40+10=50

Course Objective:

This course aims to explore the dynamic relationship between media and democratic governance in the Indian context. In an era marked by media proliferation, digital transformation, and contested narratives, understanding the role of media in shaping democratic institutions, public opinion, and accountability mechanisms is critical. This course investigates how media functions as a watchdog, policy influencer, and space for public deliberation, while also critically analyzing issues such as media ownership, censorship, fake news, and the digital divide.

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the theoretical linkages between media and democracy.
2. Analyze the evolution and role of media in India's democratic governance.
3. Critically assess the impact of digital and social media on public discourse.
4. Evaluate the issues of media ethics, ownership, and regulatory frameworks.

Unit	Contents of Course	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter-1 Media and Democracy – Theoretical and Institutional Frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and importance of Media and Democracy • Theories of Press and Democracy: Liberal and Developmental • Media, Deliberative Democracy, and Political Participation • Media Ownership Patterns in India: TV Networks, Newspapers and Magazines, Online News Portals • Media Regulatory Bodies: Press Council of India, TRAI, BCCC, etc. 	15 Hours

Unit-II	<p>Chapter-2 Evolution and Political Role of Media in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Overview: Press in Post-Independence India • Growth of Television, Radio, and Regional Media • Liberalization and the Rise of Private Media • Media and Electoral Politics: Agenda-Setting and Political Communication • Role of Media in Civil Society and Activism 	15 Hours
Unit- III	<p>Chapter-3 Digital Media, Democracy, and Contemporary Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Social Media: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, and Instagram • Fake News, Misinformation, and Fact-Checking • Surveillance, Data Privacy, and Digital Governance • Digital Divide and Access to Information 	15 Hours

Suggested Readings

- Banaji, S. (2018). *Social media and citizenship: Civic and political engagement of youth in South Asia*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The politics of the governed: Reflections on popular politics in most of the world*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Kohli-Khandekar, V. (2010). *The Indian media business* (2nd ed.). New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications.
- McQuail, D. (2010). *McQuail's mass communication theory* (6th ed.). London, UK: SAGE Publications.
- Mehta, N. (Ed.). (2008). *Television in India: Satellites, politics and cultural change*. London, UK: Routledge.
- Ninan, S. (2007). *Headline hunting: The inside story of India's media boom*. New Delhi, India: Penguin Books India.
- Rajagopal, A. (2009). *Politics after television: Hindu nationalism and the reshaping of the public in India*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Sen, A., & Drèze, J. (2013). *An uncertain glory: India and its contradictions*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Thussu, D. K. (2007). *News as entertainment: The rise of global infotainment*. London, UK: SAGE Publications.
- Udupa, S. (2015). *Making news in global India: Media, public events, and the cultural politics of nationalism*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICES AND PROCEDURE

Skill Enhancement Course SEC

Course Title: PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICES AND PROCEDURE	
Total Contact Hours: 30	Course Credits: 2
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 2	Duration of ESA/Exam: Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Summative Assessment Marks: 40+10=50

Course Objective: This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of parliamentary procedures, legislative processes, and governance structures. It equips students with the necessary skills to analyze parliamentary debates, draft legislative proposals, and understand the role of elected representatives. The course will be particularly beneficial for those aspiring to enter public administration, legislative research, journalism, or law.

Unit	Contents of Course-SEC	30 Hours
Unit-I	<p>Chapter- Introduction to Parliamentary System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of the parliamentary system in India • Structure and functions of the Indian Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) • Role of the President, Prime Minister, and Cabinet in the parliamentary system • Types of sessions: Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session 	10 Hours

<p>Unit-II</p>	<p>Legislative Process & Parliamentary Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How a Bill Becomes a Law: Stages of Legislative Process • Types of Bills: Money Bill, Ordinary Bill, Constitutional Amendment Bill • Role of Committees: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Standing Committees • Question Hour, Zero Hour, and Calling Attention Motion 	<p>10 Hours</p>
<p>Unit- III</p>	<p>Parliamentary Privileges, Ethics, and Reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary Privileges and Responsibilities of MPs • Role of the Speaker & Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha, Chairman in Rajya Sabha • Parliamentary Discipline & Code of Conduct • Recent Reforms in Parliamentary Functioning and Technology in Governance 	<p>10 Hours</p>

Suggested Readings:

1. Kashyap, S. (2000). *Parliamentary procedure: The law, privileges, practice, and precedents*. Universal Law Publishing, India.
2. Kashyap, S. (2006). *Deliberative democracy: The Indian experience in self-governance*. Macmillan India.
3. Madhavan, M., & Kashyap, S. (2018). *Parliamentary procedure in India*. Universal Law Publishing, India.
4. Rao, C. K. (2004). *Practice and procedure of Parliament in India*. National Book Trust, India.
5. Lok Sabha Secretariat. (2021). *Parliamentary practice and procedure*. Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, India.
6. Rajya Sabha Secretariat. (2022). *Rules of procedure and conduct of business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)*. Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, India.
7. Shukla, V. N. (2021). *Constitution of India* (13th ed.). Eastern Book Company, India.
8. Bakshi, P. M. (2021). *The Constitution of India*. Universal Law Publishing, India.
9. Arora, R. K., & Goyal, R. (2016). *Indian public administration: Institutions and issues*. New Age International Publishers, India.
10. PRS Legislative Research. (n.d.). *Parliamentary functioning and reforms in India*. PRS India. <https://www.prsindia.org>.

Pedagogy:

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

Visit to Assembly/ Parliamentary proceedings to gain hands on experience.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/ type	Weightage in Marks
Assessment Test-1	5
Assignment	5
Attendance	10

RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI




B.A Political Science Syllabus for course 5th and 6th Semesters

Academic Year
2026-27

Submitted by:

Chairman
Board of Studies
Rani Channamma University


Dr. N. Waghmare
Dean


Dr. Arund. C. Nadavimanan


Dr. V. A. K. B. S.


Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

B.A. Program with Political Science Subject

Semester I				
Course	Paper	Credits	No. of Teaching Hours/Week	Total Marks/Assessment
DSC-1	Introduction to Political Theory	5	5	100 (80+20)
Semester II				
DSC-2	Western Political Thought	5	5	100 (80+20)
Semester III				
DSC-3	Indian Political Thought	5	5	100 (80+20)
EC	Understanding Gandhi	2	3	50 (40+10)
Semester IV				
DSC-4	Indian Government and Politics	5	5	100(80+20)
EC	Media and Democracy in India	2	3	50(40+10)
SEC	Parliamentary Procedure and Practices	2	4	50(40+10)
Semester V				
Paper 1 Compulsory DSC-5	Public Administration	4	5	100(80+20)
Paper 2 DSC 06 Elective (Any One)	DSC-6 A Comparative Government and Politics DSC-6 B Karnataka Government and Politics DSC-6 C Public Policy and administration In India	4	5	100(80+20)
SEC	E-GOVERNANCE	2	4	50(40+10)

Abhishek
(Dr. Anand. C. Nalavimani)

Kate
Dr. V. A. K. B. S.

V. Radhakrishnan
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

Semester VI				
Course	Paper	Credits	No. of Teaching Hours/ Week	Total Marks/ Assessment
DSC-7 Paper 1 Compulsory	International Relations	4	5	100 (80+20)
Paper 2 DSC 08 Elective (any One)	DSC 8 A India's foreign Policy DSC 8 B Political Process & Institutions in India DSC-8 C Local Government in Karnataka	4	5	100 (80+20)
SEC	Research Methodology in Political Science	2	4	50 (40+10)

Abhishek
(Dr. Arund. C. Nalavimani)

Kate
Dr. V. A. K. B. S.

V. Padmal
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

SEMESTER V

Abhijit
(Do. Anand. C. N. Chavhan)

Kate
Do. V. A. K. B. S.

Vijayalakshmi
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

**PAPER 1 COMPULSORY DSC-5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Course Title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to understand the fundamental concept of public administration and familiarize students with classical, behavioural, and bureaucratic approaches to organizational management. enhance students' ability to critically analyze the contemporary administrative issues, ethical dilemmas, and accountability mechanisms.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the core theories, concepts, and principles of public administration.
- Critically evaluate the principles of organizations.
- Understand Financial Administration: Comprehend the budgetary processes, financial accountability
- Enhance Career Potential: Gain foundational knowledge necessary for administrative positions and civil service examinations.

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter- 1 Introduction</p> <p>a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration. b) Evolution of the discipline and its present status. c) New Public Administration and New Public Management.</p> <p>Chapter-2 Principles of Organization and administrative behavior</p> <p>a) Hierarchy, Span of Control, Delegation of Authority, b) Process and techniques of decision making, communication, morale c) Theories of leadership: Traditional and Modern</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3 Personnel Administration</p> <p>a) Recruitment, Training, Promotion & Retirement. b) Employer-employee relations, grievance redressal mechanism c) Code of conduct; Administrative ethics</p> <p>Chapter-4 Financial Administration</p> <p>a) Budget-Meaning, Principles, preparation and enactment of Budget b) Financial Accountability; accounts and audits</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	<p>Chapter-5 Contemporary issues in Public Administration</p> <p>a) Development Administration b) Good Governance: concept and application c) E-Governance and information of technology d) Citizen and Administration, Right to Information Act. e) Legislative, Executive, and Judicial control over administration.</p>	20 hours

Abheer...
Do. Anand. C. Hadavimani

Kak
Do. V. A. Kakati


Vijadabala
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

Suggested Readings:

1. M.P. Sharma B.L. Sadana Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Fadia, and Fadia. (2000). Public Administration, New Delhi, Agra Sahitya Bhavan.
3. Raymond W.Cox Susan J.Buck Betty N. Morgan Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Pearson Publication, New Delhi, 2004
4. Nicholas Henry Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2003
5. Alka, Dhameja. (2003). (Ed), Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
6. R.K. Arora C.V.Raghavulu values in Administration, Associated Publishing House, New Delhi, 1989
7. Vishnoo Bhagwan Vidya Bhushan Public Administration, S.Chand & Co., New Delhi, 2005
8. Avasthi & Maheshwari Public Administration, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2004
9. Mohit Bhattacharya Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour, World Press, Calcutta, 1987
10. Ram Avtar Sharma Public Administration Today, Shree Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2005
11. Fadia & Fadia Public Administration Theories and Concepts, Sahitya Bhavan Publications, Agra, 2005
12. A.R. Tyagi Public Administration, Principles & Practice, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 2001
13. C.P. Bhambhri Public Administration, Jai Prakash Nath & co., Meerut, 2000
14. Rumki Basu-Public Administration concepts and Theories
15. G.H. Frederickson: New Public Administration.
16. Public Administration by Mohit Bhattacharya
17. Administrative Thinkers by D. Ravindra Prasad, V.S. Prasad, P. Satyanarayana, and Y. Pardhasaradhi
18. Public Administration: Concepts and Theories by Rumki Basu
19. Public Administration and Public Affairs by Nicholas Henry
20. Modern Public Administration by Nigro & Nigro
21. Arora, Ramesh., and others, (2003). Ethics and Accountability and Government and Business, Jaipur, Aalekha
22. Basu, Rumki. (2000). Public Administration, Concepts and Theories, New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
23. ಎನ್.ಬಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅರಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ವಿಜಯಪುರ
24. ಕೆ.ಜೆ.ಸುರೇಶ್ - ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ,
25. ಮಾಲಿಮದ್ದಣ್ಣ - ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ,
26. ಹೆಚ್. ಟಿ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ - ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಲಲಿತ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ
27. ಹಾಲಪ್ಪ- ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ.


Dr. Anand C. Nadkarni


Dr. V.A. Katti


Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 6 A Comparative Government and Politics

Course Title: COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: To analyze and compare the foundational, legal, and institutional frameworks of the UK, USA, and India. Evaluate the functioning of executives (President/Prime Minister), legislatures (Parliament/Congress), and judiciaries in these countries. Examine party systems, election procedures, and the role of pressure groups in shaping public policy in the three countries.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Critically compare the parliamentary system (UK/India) with the presidential system (USA).
- Understand the nuances of the Prime Ministerial government in the UK, presidential power in the USA, and the coalition/parliamentary dynamics in India.
- Analyze the role of judiciary and judicial review (e.g., Supreme Court of USA vs. India) and the rule of law in different nations

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter-1 Comparative Government and Politics</p> <p>a) Meaning, definition, Nature and scope</p> <p>b) Evolution and Importance of Comparative Government and Politics</p> <p>c) Approaches to the study of Comparative Government and Politics Traditional and Modern Approaches</p> <p>Chapter-2 Types of Government and Politics:</p> <p>a) Parliamentary and Presidential; meaning and features</p> <p>b) Unitary and Federal Government; meaning and features</p> <p>c) Salient Feature of UK, USA and Indian constitutions</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3 Executive of UK, USA and India</p> <p>a) Power and Functions of King Crown and Prime Minister of UK</p> <p>b) Power and Functions of President of USA</p> <p>c) Power and Functions of President, Prime Minister of India</p> <p>Chapter-4 Legislature of UK, USA and India</p> <p>a) Organization Powers and functions of UK Parliament</p> <p>b) Organization Powers and functions of USA Congress</p> <p>c) Organization Powers and functions of Indian Parliament</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	Chapter-5 Institutional Process	20 hours

Abhishek
(Dr. Anand C. Hadavimani)

Kak
Dr. V.A. Kakoti

Vijayalaxmi
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	a) Judiciary system in UK, USA and India b) Party system in UK, USA and India c) Election Process in UK, USA and India	
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Suggested Readings:

1. Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. (Eight Edition). London: Palgrave McMillan.
3. Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage.
4. Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of The Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. O'Neil, P. (2009) Essentials of Comparative Politics. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton & Company, Inc.
6. Palekar, S.A. (2009) Comparative Government and Politics. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
7. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coloman : Politics of Developing Areas
8. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell : Comparative Politics today
9. L.W. Pye : Aspects of Political Development
10. M.A. Quartis : Comparative Government and Politics
11. H. Exkstein and D.E. Apter (ed.) : Comparative Politics – A Reader
12. S.R. Maheswari : Comparative Government and Politics
13. Peter H. Merkel : Modern Comparative Politics
14. Almond and Powell : Comparative Politics today – A World View
15. Johari, J.C. (1986). Major Modern Political Systems. Delhi: Vishal Publications.
16. Almond, Gabriel A., & G. Bingham Powell, (1975). Comparative Politics – A Developmental Approach. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.
17. Mark, Peter H. (1975). Modern Comparative Politics. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
18. Carter, G.M., & Herz, J.H. (1972). Government and Politics in the Twentieth Century. New York: Praeger Publishers.
19. Blondel, Jean. (1969). An Introduction to Comparative Government. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
20. Apter, David E. (1965). The Politics of Modernization. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
21. Wheare, K.C. (1964). Modern Constitutions. London: Oxford University Press.
22. Eckstien, Harry. & Apter, David E. (Ed.). (1963). Comparative Politics, A Reader. New York: The Free Press.
23. Strong, C.F. (1958). Modern Political Constitutions. London: Oxford University Press.
24. Finer, Herman. (1957). Theory and Practice of Modern Government. New York: Holt and Co.

Abhishek
Do. Anand. C. Madhavaram

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Do. V.A. Katti

Vijadhalad
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 6 B Karnataka Government and Politics

Course Title: KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: This paper aims to familiarize students with the historical evolution, nature, and significance of politics in Karnataka. Provide insights into the state legislature, executive, and judiciary, with a focus on governance, including the role of the Lokayukta. Examine the impact of party systems, coalition politics, and regional disparities on Karnataka's governance.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Critically analyze the functioning of the state government, including the legislature and judiciary,
- Evaluate the role of caste, religion, and region in Karnataka's party system and election trends.
- Analyze contemporary challenges in the state, including border disputes (e.g., Belagavi), water disputes (e.g., Cauvery),

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter- 1-Unification Movement</p> <p>a) Origin and Evolution of unification movement in Karnataka</p> <p>b) Literary, Cultural and Institutional dimensions of movement</p> <p>c) Geo-Politics of Karnataka-Physical setting-location, size and administrative divisions</p> <p>Chapter-2 Organization of Government</p> <p>a) Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministry</p> <p>b) Legislature: Composition, power and functions of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council</p> <p>c) Judiciary : Composition, power and functions of State High Court, Karnataka Lokayukta and Administrative Tribunals.</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3 Party System</p> <p>a) Political Parties of Karnataka- Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Janata Dal, (Secular)</p> <p>b) Coalition Politics in Karnataka</p> <p>c) Backward class movement and Caste politics in Karnataka</p> <p>Chapter- 4 Politics of Polarization:</p> <p>a) Growth of Polarization in Karnataka Politics (INC, JDS, JDU, BJP, AAP, SDP, MES)</p> <p>b) Impact of Polarization on Karnataka Politics</p> <p>c) Challenges to Karnataka state Politics</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	<p>Chapter-5 Major Issues In Karnataka Politics</p> <p>a) Border Disputes-Karnataka/Maharashtra</p> <p>b) Water disputes-Cauvery and Mahadayi (Kalasa/Banduri)</p> <p>c) E-Governance in Karnataka-Bhoomi-Digital Land Records E-asti, E-swattu, Sakal, kaveri, Khajane-II and Seva Sindhu</p> <p>d) Regional Disparity</p>	20 hours


Abheer...
(Dr. Anand . C. Nadavimani)

Kak
Dr. V. A. Katti

Vijendralal
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

Suggested Readings:

1. Harish Ramaswamy and S. S. Patagundi (Ed.) (2007). Karnataka- Government and Politics. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
2. Raghavendra Rao, K. (2000). Imagining Unimaginable Communities. Hampi: Prasangra, Kannada University.
3. Hayavadana Rao, M. (1946). Mysore gazetteer. Bangalore: The Govt Press.
4. Halappa, G. S. (1963). Studies in State Administration. Dharwad: Karnataka University.
5. Raghavendra Rao, K., (2005), Karnataka Aikeekaranadha Naalwaru Chinthakaru, (In Kannada). Dharvada :Manohara Grantha Mala.
6. Muthanna, M. (1977).Karnataka -History, Administration and Culture. Mysore: Usha Press.
7. James Manor. (1978). Political Change in an Indian State-Mysore. New Delhi: South Asia Books.
8. Prasad, G. K.,Jeevan Kumar and K. C Suri.(1995). The Angry voter. Madras: Shanti Publications.
9. Sandeep Shastri. (1995). Towards explaining the voters' Mandate: An analysis of the Karnataka Assembly Elections-1994. Michigan University press.
10. Marc Galanter. (1984). Competing inequalities: Law and Backward Classes in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Kuppuswamy.(1978). Backward Classes Movement in Karnataka, Bangalore: Bangalore University:
12. George Mathew (ed). (1984). Shift in Indian Politics, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
13. Chandrashekar, S. (1985), Dimensions of Socio-Political Change in Mysore 1918 To 1940. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
14. Krishana Rao M. & G.S.Halappa. (1962). History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka. Mysore: Government of Mysore.
15. Ramaiya. P. R. (1961). Mysore's Political Evolution. Bangalore: Jayagowri Publications.
16. Arun P. Bali. (2001). Refashioning the New Economic Order- Karnataka in Transition. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
17. Diwakar, R.R. (1992). "The Story of Karnataka Unification". (Kannada). Bangalore: Lokashikshana Trust.
18. Karnataka Patrika. (2001). Academy (In Kannada), "Karnataka Parampare". Karnataka Press Academy.
19. Gopal Rao, H.S. (1996). "The History of Karnataka Unification". Bangalore: Navakarnataka Publications.
20. Kumar,Jeevan and Subramanya, Susheela. (2000). "Vision Karnataka 2025, Strategies and Action Plans for Sustainable Development". Southern Economics.
21. Hasan, Zoya. (2004). "Politics of Inclusion: Caste, Minority, and Representation in India". Oxford University Press.
22. Gubbannavar, Shivananda. (1985). "Karnataka Rajyadalita Krama". (In Kannada). Bangalore: IBH Prakashan.
23. Bali,Arun. P. (2001). "Refashioning the New Economic order, Karnataka in transition". New Delhi: Rawat Publishers.


Dr. Anand C. Nadavimani


Dr. V. A. K. G. S.


Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 6 C Public Policy and Administration in India

Course Title: PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objectives: The objective of studying Public Policy and Administration in India is to understand how the government functions and how policies are made, implemented, and evaluated to improve public life. Public policy objectives generally aim to address societal issues, allocate resources, and regulate behaviors to promote the public interest and overall human well-being. These policies can target areas like economic development, social justice, environmental sustainability, and national security.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- The structure and functioning of government institutions, public systems, and the policy-making process in India.
- Learn how to design, implement, and critically evaluate public policies for addressing societal issues.
- Develop an understanding of administrative theories, practices, and challenges in managing public services.

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter 1 - Introduction to Public Policy:</p> <p>a) Concept of Public Policy, Meaning, definition and nature b) Its evolution - a historical perspective and need for Public Policy. c) Constitutional and cultural basis in formulating Public Policy.</p> <p>Chapter 2- Public Policy Making</p> <p>a) Approaches to Public Policy Making- unified, integrated and sartorial. b) Formulation of Public Policy - Role of Parliament, Cabinet and NITI Ayog. c) Role of Research and Research institutions in Public Policy Making (ICSSR and IKS division Govt. of India).</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter 3 - Public Policy Implementation</p> <p>a) Top-down approach, Bottom-up approach, incremental model, strategic planning. b) Resolving problems in implementation- Defining the problem, identification of issues, preparing problem statement, policy alternatives and resetting goals c) Measuring policy impact: cost-benefit analysis, MBO, PERT and CPM</p> <p>Chapter 4- Administration in India:</p> <p>a) Organization of government at Centre : Organization of Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Cabinet Secretariat, PMO</p>	20 hours

Abhishek
(Dr. Anand C. Hadavimani)

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Dr. V.A. Kakoti

Vijayalakshmi
Chairman
Board of Studies
Department of Political Science
Rani Channamma University, Belagi

	b) Centre State Relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial relations c) Control over Administration; Legislative, Judicial, Executive and Popular control	
UNIT 3	Chapter 5 -Major issues in Indian administration a) Corruption in administration b) Relation between Political and Permanent executive c) Good governance and role of ICT d) Impact of globalization on administration	20 hours

Suggested Readings:

1. Dror, Y. Public Policy Making Reexamined. Oxford: Transaction Publication, 1983
2. Dye, T.R. Understanding Public Policy. New Jersey: Prentice Hall 1975
3. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Public Policy Making In India, Pearson.
4. Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India.
5. A. Celestine: How to Read the Union Budget PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at [http://www.prsindia.org/parliament track/ primers/ how-to-read-the-union-budget-1023/](http://www.prsindia.org/parliament%20track/primers/how-to-read-the-union-budget-1023/)
6. B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Public Policy: Concepts, Theory and Practice
7. Zoya Hasan (ed.), Politics and the State in India, New Delhi
8. Kaushiki Sanyal and Rajesh Chakrabarti, Public policy in India 2017
9. Kuldeep Mathur, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, 2013
10. Prabir Kumar De, Public Policy and Systems
11. Hoshier Singh Indian Administration Current Issues and Problems, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur
12. R.K. Arora, Rajni Goyal Indian Public Administration Institutions and Issues, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi
13. J. Satyanarayana e-Government...the Science of the Possible, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004
14. Kiran Bedi Parminderjeet Singh Sandeep Srivastav Government @net
15. Governance Opportunities for India, Sage Publications, New Delhi
16. Niranjana Pani Santap S. Mishra Bijaya S. Sahu Modern System of Governance
17. Good Governance V/s e-Governance, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
18. P. Ramachandran Issues in Indian Administration, Oxford IBH, New Delhi, 1996.
19. Vidya Bhushan & Vishnoolal Bhagwan Indian Administration, S.Chand Publishers, New Delhi, 2001
20. S.R. Maheshwari Indian Administration, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2001
21. R. B. Jain Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration, Vishwa Publications, New Delhi, 1976

Abheer...
 (Dr. Anand C. Hadavimani)

Kak
 Dr. V.A. Katti

Vijayalaxmi
 Chairman
 Board of Studies
 Department of Political Science
 Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Pedagogy:

The course for B.A. 5th semester students shall be taught through lectures, tutorials, interactive sessions, bridge courses (where required), and guided discussions. Emphasis will be given to research-oriented learning through practical exercises, field work (if applicable), assignments, seminars, group discussions, case studies, and project work. Students will also engage with Self-learning Materials and Open Educational Resources (OER) as reference materials.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/type	Weightage in Marks
Formative Assessment Test-1 (FA-1)	05
Formative Assessment Test-2 (FA-2)	05
Seminar/Presentation/Fieldwork/Project work	05
Assignment	05
Total	20


(Dr. Anand C. Nadkarni)


Dr. V.A. Kulkarni


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Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

**SKILL ENANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)
E-GOVERNANCE**

Course Title: E-GOVERNANCE	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 2
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 4	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Summative Assessment Marks: 40+10=50

Course Objective: The course objective of e-governance typically aims to provide students or participants with a thorough understanding of the principles, practices, and importance of e-governance in public administration, corporate management, or non-governmental sectors. The objective of this course is to equip learners with the knowledge and skills necessary to understand, analyze, and apply the principles of e-governance in various organizational and governmental contexts.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the conceptual framework
- To analyse governance structures in India
- To evaluate governance reforms
- To identify and evaluate the challenges to e-governance in India, including major e-governance projects in India

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	45 HOURS
UNIT 1	Chapter- 1-Introduction: a) Meaning, characteristics, importance b) E-Governance policy, ICT and Governance c) Citizen charter , Digital India, Gender and Governance	15 hours
UNIT 2	Chapter-2 Major E-governance Projects: a) Gyandoot, Warna, E-choupal, E- Bhoomi, E-Governance in Nioda City, Raj Nidhi, Raksha Bhoomi. b) Karnataka One and Grama One- Need and Services c) Current Status of Indian E Governance efforts.	15 hours
UNIT 3	Chapter-3 Digital Governance- a) Meaning and significance of Digital Governance b) Citizen-Centric Governance c) E-Government Services, Public Private Partnership (PPP model) and Expansion of E-Governance	15 hours


Do. Anand. C. Nadarivannan


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Suggested Readings:

1. M.J.Moon, The Evolution of Electronic Government Among Municipalities: Rhetoric or Reality, American Society For Public Administration, Public Administration Review, Vol 62, Issue 4, July –August 2002
2. Vasu Deva, E-Governance In India : A Reality, Commonwealth Publishers,2005
3. Pankaj Sharma, E-Governance: The New Age Governance, APH Publishers,2004
4. Pippa Norris, Digital Divide: Civic Engagement, Information Poverty and the Internet in Democratic Societies, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001
5. Anil Dutta Mishra, Good Governance a Conceptual Analysis, in AlkaDhameja, 2010
6. Zhiyuan Fang, E-Government in Digital Era: Concept, Practice, and Development, International Journal of The Computer, The Internet and Management, Vol. 10, No.2, 2002
7. MahapatraR, and Perumal S. 2006. “e-governance in India : a strategic framework”, International Journal for Infonomics: Special issue on measuring e-business for development. January
8. Signore O., Chesi F. and Pallotti M. 2005, “E-Government: challenges and opportunities”, CMG Italy - XIX annual conference, June7-9.
9. Henrik Paul Bang, (Ed.) Governance as Social and Political Communication, Manchester University Press, New York 2003
10. Malick M H and Murthy A V K, the Challenge of E-Governance, The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol.47, IIPA, New Delhi, 2001


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Dr. V. A. K. G. S.


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Pedagogy:

The course shall be taught through lectures, tutorials, and interactive sessions with emphasis on conceptual clarity and practical understanding of e-governance. Teaching methods will include case studies of digital governance initiatives in India, group discussions, presentations, and assignments.

Students will be encouraged to analyze government digital platforms and policies to understand the functioning of e-governance at central, state, and local levels. Practical exposure through demonstrations of online public service portals, project work, and seminars will form an integral part of the course. Self-learning materials and Open Educational Resources (OER) will be used as reference materials to enhance understanding. Continuous assessment will be carried out through assignments, class participation, and presentations.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/type	Weightage in Marks
Formative Assessment Test-1 (FA-1)	05
Assignment	05
Total	10


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Dr. V.A. Kulkarni


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SEMESTER VI

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(Do. Anand. C. Hadavimani)

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PAPER 1 COMPULSORY DSC-7

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Title: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objectives: Understand Global Politics and study how countries interact, form alliances, solve conflicts, and pursue their national interests. Analyze Power and Conflict and explore causes of war, peace, diplomacy, negotiations, and international law. Enhance Peace and Security and study how peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and dialogue can prevent wars and promote stability.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understanding of Key Concepts
- Knowledge of Global Institutions and Systems
- Critical Analysis of Global Issues
- Understanding approaches to international peace

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter1: Introduction:</p> <p>a) Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance, b) Growth of International Relations as a discipline.</p> <p>Chapter2: National Interest</p> <p>a) Meaning, Elements, Kinds b) Instruments for Promotion of National Interests</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter 3: National Power</p> <p>a) Meaning, Elements of National Power b) Limitations and Evaluation of National Power.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Balance of Power</p> <p>a) Meaning, Nature, and Techniques of Maintaining the Balance of Power b) Relevance of Balance of Power in the Modern Age</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	<p>Chapter 5: Approaches to International Peace</p> <p>a) Collective Security b) Arms Race, Arms control and Disarmament c) Peaceful settlement of International Disputes d) Changing in International Political order</p>	20 hours


 (Dr. Anand C. Nadarimannan)


 Dr. V.A. Kalita



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Suggested Readings:

1. Jakson, Robert., & Sorensen, George. (2008). Introduction to International Relations: Theories and approaches. London: Oxford University press.
2. Malhotra, Vinay Kumar., & Sergounin, Alexander A. (1998). Theories and Approaches to International Relations.
3. Palmer and Perkins International Relations The World Community in Transition, Scientific Book Agency, Latest Edition.
4. Michael G. Roskin I.R. the New World of International Relations, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2002
5. Peter Calvocoressi World Politics 1945-2000, Pearson Publications, New Delhi, 2004
6. Vinay Kumar Malhotra International Relations, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2004
7. Joshua S. Goldstein International Relations, pearson Publications, New Delhi, 2004
8. Vandana V. Theory of International Politics, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996
9. Praash Chandra International Politics, Vikas Publishing House Pvt, Ltd. New Delhi, 2001.
10. Robert Jackson and George Sorensen Introduction of International Relations, Oxford University, Press, 1999
11. H.J. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations
12. Mahendar Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Politics
13. JC Johari, International Relations and politics
14. Urmila Sharma, International Relations
15. ಎನ್.ಬಿ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಅರುಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ವಿಜಯಪುರ
16. ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್- ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು
17. ಕೆ.ಜೆ.ಸುರೇಶ - ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ಚೇತನ ಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್
18. ಹಾಲಪ್ಪ - ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಧಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ


Dr. Anand C. Nadavimani


Dr. V.A. Katti


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PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 8 A India's Foreign Policy

Course Title: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: The course objective is to trace the historical, cultural, and ideological roots of India's foreign policy from the Nehruvian era to the present. Explore internal (political, economic) and external (geopolitical, security) factors shaping foreign policy. Study Non-Alignment Movement (NAM), nuclear policy, and soft power strategies. Analyze relations with neighboring countries (SAARC) and major powers like the US, Russia, and China. Understand India's role in the UN, BRICS, SCO, ASEAN, and G20.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Ability to evaluate India's foreign policy decisions, including recent shifts toward proactive diplomacy
- Knowledge of challenges in India's neighborhood, including relations with Pakistan, China, and border management.
- Capacity to link national security interests with economic and geopolitical strategies, such as maritime security in the Indian Ocean.

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter- 1 - Introduction</p> <p>a) Meaning, Nature of Foreign Policy</p> <p>b) Aims and Principles of Indian Foreign Policy</p> <p>Chapter-2 - Evolution of India's Foreign Policy</p> <p>a) Nehruvian Period to 1990s Period</p> <p>b) NDA I, UPA and NDA II phases and contemporary period</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3- India and Her Neighbors</p> <p>a) Relations with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan</p> <p>b) Border security and regional cooperation issues</p> <p>Chapter-4 -India in International Organizations</p> <p>a) UN, BRICS, SCO, G-20, NAM</p> <p>b) ASEAN, EU AND GULF</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	<p>Chapter 5 - Issues and Challenges to Indian Foreign Policy</p> <p>a) Energy Security</p> <p>b) Global Terrorism</p> <p>c) Human Rights</p> <p>d) Global Warming</p> <p>e) Immigration and refugees</p> <p>f) Cyber Security</p>	20 hours

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Suggested Readings:

1. Hansel, Mischa., Khan, Raphaëlle., & Levaillant, Mélissa. (Eds.). (2017). Theorizing Indian Foreign Policy. UK: Routledge.
2. Malone, David M., Raja Mohan, C., & Raghavan, Srinath. (2015). The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy. UK: Oxford University Press.
3. Miller, Manjari. (2014). Wronged by Empire: Post-Imperial Ideology and Foreign Policy in India and China. UK: Stanford University Press.
4. Bajpai, Kanti P., & Pant, Harsh V. (23-May-2013). India's Foreign Policy. India: OUP.
5. Bajpai, Kanti P., & Pant, Harsh V. (23-May-2013). India's National Security. India: OUP.
6. Michael, Arndt. (2013). India's Foreign Policy and Regional Multilateralism. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Khanna, V. N. (2010). Foreign Policy of India. (6th Ed). India: Vikas Publication House Pvt Ltd.
8. Ganguly, Sumit. (2010). India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect. New Dehli: Oxford University Press.
9. Sikri, Rajiv. (2009). Challenge and Strategy Rethinking India's Foreign Policy. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd.
10. Pant, Harsh V. (2008). Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates its Rise in the International System. US: Palgrave Macmillan.


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Dr. V. A. K. G. S.


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PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 8 B POLITICAL PROCESS AND INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Course Title: POLITICAL PROCESS AND INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the origin, development, and basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Study the electoral process, party system, pressure groups, and the role of social movements in India. Examine the nature of Indian federalism, center-state relations, and the functioning of local self-governance. Foster critical thinking about contemporary political developments and the challenges facing Indian democracy

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to

- able Understand the formal structure of government and the practical application of constitutional provisions.
- Critically evaluate how caste, religion, and region influence the political process in India.
- Evaluate the shifting dynamics of federalism, including the role of the all major institutions

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter- 1-Introduction</p> <p>a) Parliamentary Democracy: Meaning and features</p> <p>b) Indian Federalism: Meaning features and Types</p> <p>c) Center state relations : Administrative, Legislative and financial</p> <p>Chapter-2 -Party System</p> <p>a) Meaning, features and working of Political Parties</p> <p>b) National and Regional Parties</p> <p>c) Significance of Opposition Parties</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3-Social Identity and Politics</p> <p>a) Identity Politics :religion, tribe , region and language</p> <p>b) Social Movements : Dalit, Tribal ,women, farmers and labor</p> <p>a) Gender and politics : Issues of equality and representation</p> <p>Chapter- 4 -Elections</p> <p>a) Meaning of Elections, Universal Adult Franchise</p> <p>b) Election Commission of India :composition, powers and functions</p> <p>c) Electoral Process , Election reforms</p>	20 hours
UNIT 3	<p>Chapter-5 Major Institutions : organization, Powers and functions</p> <p>a) National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>b) National Commission for Schedule Caste</p> <p>c) National Commission for Schedule Tribe</p> <p>d) National Commission for Women</p> <p>e) National Commission for Minorities</p> <p>f) National Commission for Other backward classes</p>	20 hours

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(Dr. Anand . C. Hadavimani)

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Dr. V. A. Kakati

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Chairman
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Suggested Readings:

1. Subhash C. Kashyap Our Parliament, National Book Trust India, New Delhi,
2. Rajani Kothari Politics in India, Orient Longman,
3. Roland Axtmann(Ed.) Understanding Democratic Politics An Introduction, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
4. Fadia&Fadia Indian Government & Politics, SahityaBhavan Publications, Agra,
5. R.C. Agarwal Indian Political System, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi,
6. J.C. Johari Indian Government and Politics, Delhi, Sterling Publishers,
7. Granville Austin Working of a Democratic Constitution : The Indian Experience, New Delhi, Oxford University Press,
8. H. M. Rajasekhar Understanding the Indian Constitution, Mysore, Prabodha,
9. BrijKishore Introduction to the Constitution of India (Second Edition), New Delhi, Prentice- Hall of India,
10. A. P. Avasthi Indian Government and Politics, Agra, Naveen Agarwal
11. D. Srinivasan Indian Constitution, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi/Bangalore,
12. ಎಸ್.ಬಿ. ನರಗುಂದಕರ, ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಧಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಗದಗ,
13. ಎನ್.ಬಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ, ಅರುಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ,
14. ಎಚ್.ಎಂ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯಕಿರಣ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ,
15. ಟಿ.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ, ಚೇತನ ಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು,


Dr. Anand C. Nadavimani


Dr. V.A. Katti


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PAPER 2 ELECTIVE
DSC 8 C Local Government in Karnataka

Course Title: LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN KARNATAKA	
Total Contact Hours: 60	Course Credits: 4
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 5	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Summative Assessment Marks: 80+20=100

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to understand the evolution To trace the historical evolution of local self-government in India, with a specific focus on the development of the Panchayati Raj system in Karnataka. Familiarize students with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts and their implementation in Karnataka through the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. To study the three-tier structure of rural local bodies (Gram, Taluk, Zilla Panchayats) and urban local bodies (Corporations, Municipalities, Town Panchayats). And analyze the sources of income, financial powers, and fiscal constraints of local bodies in Karnataka.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand and explain the structure, powers, and functions of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Karnataka.
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of local governance in Karnataka, including the challenges of state control, finance, and personnel.

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	60 HOURS
UNIT 1	<p>Chapter- 1-Introduction</p> <p>a) Meaning, nature and importance of Local Government</p> <p>b) Constituent debate on Local Government</p> <p>c) Evolution of Local Government in India- pre-independence and post independence</p> <p>d) Historical Overview of Local Government in Karnataka</p> <p>Chapter-2 Constitutional Dimensions of Local Government</p> <p>a) Karnataka Municipality Act 1964</p> <p>b) 73rd amendment and 74th amendments</p> <p>c) Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 and its amendments</p>	20 hours
UNIT 2	<p>Chapter-3-Rural Governance in Karnataka</p> <p>a) Gram Sabha : its relevance</p> <p>b) Gram Panchayat ; structure, finance, election, Powers and Functions</p> <p>c) Taluk Panchayat: structure, finance, election, Powers and Functions</p> <p>d) Zilla Panchayat : structure, finance, election, Powers and Functions</p> <p>Chapter- 4 - Urban Governance in Karnataka</p>	20 hours

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	a) Ward Sabha: its relevance b) Town Panchayat: structure, finance, election Powers and Functions c) Town Municipality: structure, finance, election, Powers and Functions d) City Municipality: structure, finance, election Powers and Functions e) Corporation : structure, finance, election Powers and Function	
UNIT 3	Chapter-5 - Major issues and trends in local government of Karnataka a) DPI-Digital Public Infrastructure b) E-swattu and e-asti c) Gender Inclusive leadership d) Issues and challenges in Karnataka's local Governance	20 hours

Suggested Readings:

1. Maheshwari S R, Local Government in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, New Delhi, latest edition.
2. Vaddiraju, Anil Kumar. (2017). Federalism and Local Government in India. Delhi: Studium Press Pvt. Ltd.
3. R.P Joshi & G.S. Narwani, Panchayati Raj in India: Emerging Trends, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2002
4. A History of Local Self Government in Rural Karnataka- -Dr. M. Umaphathi
5. M.A. Muttalib and MA Khan, Theory of Local Government, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
6. Mohit Bhattacharya, Management of Urban Government in India, Uppal Book Store, New Delhi
7. Sachdeva, Pardeep. (2000). Urban Local Government and Administration in India.
8. Mishra, S.N., Dreams and Realities: Expectation from Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, IIPA, 1996
9. Sachdeva, Pardeep. (1991). Dynamics of Municipal Government and Politics in India. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal.
10. Singh, Pankaj. (2017). Rural Local Government in India. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal
11. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
12. S.N. Jha and P.C. Mathur, Decentralization and Local Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 1999
13. S.R. Maheswari, Local Government in India, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2003
14. S. Singh and P. Sharma: Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India
15. Anil Jana ed.: Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development
16. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ರಾಜ್‌ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1993

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(Dr. Anand . C. Nadavimannur)

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Dr. V.A. Katti

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Pedagogy:

The course for B.A. 6th Semester students, including Research Methods, shall be taught through lectures, tutorials, interactive sessions, bridge courses (where required), and guided discussions. Emphasis will be given to research-oriented learning through practical exercises, field work (if applicable), assignments, seminars, group discussions, case studies, and project work. Students will also engage with Self-learning Materials and Open Educational Resources (OER) as reference materials. Special focus will be given to developing research skills such as problem identification, research design, data collection, analysis, report writing, and presentation.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/type	Weightage in Marks
Formative Assessment Test-1 (FA-1)	05
Formative Assessment Test-2 (FA-2)	05
Seminar/Presentation/Fieldwork/Project work	05
Assignment	05
Total	20


(Dr. Anand C. Nadkarni)


Dr. V.A. Kulkarni


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**SKILL ENANCEMENT COURSE-3 (SEC)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Course Title: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Total Contact Hours: 45	Course Credits: 2
No. of Teaching Hours/Week: 4	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 10	Summative Assessment Marks: 40+10=50

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to provide an understanding of the fundamental concepts, approaches, and methods in social science research and their specific application to Political Science. Familiarize students with the entire research process, from formulating a research problem to writing the final report. Teach students how to design research projects, including selecting appropriate sampling methods and techniques for data collection and analysis.

Learning Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand Research Foundations
- Identify and define a research problem, formulate research questions, and develop hypotheses.
- Develop a suitable research design (research design, methodology, sampling techniques).

UNIT	Contents of Course- 1	45 HOURS
UNIT 1	Chapter- 1-Introduction to research a) Meaning, nature and significance of social sciences research. b) Need for research: its history and utility.	15 hours
UNIT 2	Chapter-2 Methods in Political Science research: a) Formulation research problems, literature review, defining variables and hypothesis generation b) Research design: developing framework, observations, case studies	15 hours
UNIT 3	Chapter-3 Data Collection, Data analysis and Report writing a) Types of Data collection and Techniques. Survey Research. Use of information technology and its application. b) Processing of data, data analysis ; qualitative and quantitative c) Structure and content of research report and Project Work.	15 hours

Suggested Readings:

1. Varma, Basic research in Political science, Rawat publication, Jaipur, 1989.
2. Jayapalan. N., Research Methods in Political Science, New Delhi, Atlanta, 2000.
3. Simon J, Basic research in methods in social sciences, New York, Random House, 1969.
4. Kothari & others, Research Methodology: methods and techniques, New Age international, New Delhi, 2014.
5. Johnson & Joslin, Political science research methods, Prentice hall of India, New Delhi, 1989.
6. Greenstein and Polby, Strategies of Inquiry, Handbook of political science, California Addison, Wesley, 1975.
7. Kamalaxi G Tadasad, Rajakiya Samshodhana Siddanta ,Param Laxmi Prakashan, Dharawad, 2018


Dr. Anand C. Hadavimani


Dr. V.A. Kulkarni

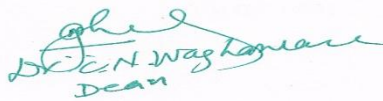

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Pedagogy:

The Research Methods paper shall be taught through lectures, tutorials, and interactive sessions with a focus on developing basic research skills. The course will introduce students to the fundamentals of social science research, including identification of research problems, formulation of objectives and hypotheses, research design, sampling techniques, and methods of data collection (qualitative and quantitative).

Students will be trained in basic data analysis, interpretation, and report writing. Practical exercises, assignments, seminars, and preparation of a short research project will form part of the continuous assessment process. Reference materials including self-learning resources and Open Educational Resources (OER) will be utilized to strengthen conceptual understanding.

Formative Assessment	
Assessment Occasion/type	Weightage in Marks
Formative Assessment Test-1 (FA-1)	05
Assignment	05
Total	10


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Dr. Anand C. Hadavimani


Dr. V.A. Katti


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