

# Government Degree College, Siddipet (A)

Scheme of Instruction and Examination

B.A Political Science

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus-w.e.f 2016-2017

Year	Semester	DSC/DSE/ GE/SEC	Paper	Title	Credits	Hours
I	I	DSC	Paper-I	Concepts, Theories and Institutions --Political Theory	5	5
	II	DSC	Paper-II	Concepts, Theories and Institutions --State Apparatus	5	5
II	III	DSC	Paper-III	Indian Government and Politics --Basic of Indian Constitution & Citizenship	5	5
		SEC	Paper-I	Communication Skills in English	2	2
	IV	DSC	Paper-IV	Indian Government and Politics --Government & Politics	5	5
		SEC	Paper-II	Disaster Management	2	2
III	V	DSC	Paper-V- (Compulsory)	Political Thought -Ancient & Medieval Political Thought	4	4
		DSE	Paper-I(A) (Optional)	International Relations -International Relations in 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	4	4
			Paper-1 (B)	Govt. & Politics in Telangana		
		SEC	Paper-III	Citizenship Rights, Duties and Laws	2	2
		GE	Paper-I (Optional)	Contemporary Political Economy	5+1	6
	VI	DSC	Paper-VI (Compulsory)	Political Thought --Western & Indian Political Thought	4	4
		DSE	Paper-II (A) (Optional)	International Relations -International Relations in 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	4	4
			Paper-II (B)	Govt. & Politics in Telangana		
		SEC	Paper-IV	Legislative Practices and Procedures	2	2
		GE	Paper-II (Optional)	Human Rights, Gender & Environment	5+1	6

-DSC (Discipline Specific Course)

-DSE (Discipline Specific Elective)

-GE (Generic/General Elective) or Interdisciplinary Course for Students of Social Sciences other than --  
Political Science (5 Credits + 1 Tutorial)

-SEC (Skill Enhancement Course)

**B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**PAPER I**  
**CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTIONS**  
**Political Theory (Semester 1)**

**Module 1: Introduction:**

Definition, Scope and Importance of Political Science.  
Evolution of Political Science.  
Political Science as a Policy Science.

**Module II:**

Political Science- Relations with other Social Sciences:  
History, Economics and Sociology.

**Module III:**

Approaches to the Study of Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Behavioral.

**Module IV:**

Ideologies: Individualism, Marxism, Anarchism, Fascism and Socialism.

**Module V:**

Theories of Origin of the State:  
Divine, Evolutionary (Historical) and Social Contract.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. A. Appadorai, (2000), *Substance of Politics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India.
2. George H Sabine, Thomas L Thorson, (1973), *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Heywood, Andrew, (2012) *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, UK.
4. Heywood, Andrew, (2013 ), *Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan (UK).
5. Leon P. Baradat, (2011), *Political Ideologies*, Routledge.
6. Michael Freeden, Lyman Tower Sargent, Marc Stears,(eds) (2013), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Ideologies*, Oxford University Press, UK.
7. O.P. Gauba, (2009) *An Introduction to Political Theory*, MacMillan, New Delhi.
8. Rajeev Bhargava, Ashok Acharya,( eds) (2008), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson Longman, New Delhi.
9. Susheela Ramaswamy, (2002), *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*, Macmillan, Delhi.

# **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **PAPER I CONCEPTS, THEORIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

### **State Apparatus (Semester 2)**

#### **Module VI:**

State; Nation; Civil Society.

#### **Module VII:**

Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism.

#### **Module VIII:** Concepts:

Law: Sources of Law, Rule of Law.

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

Citizenship Aspects

Liberty and Equality Their Relationship.

Theories and kinds of Rights; Human Rights.

#### **Module IX:** Forms of Government:

Democracy: Direct and Indirect.

Moduleary and Federal.

Parliamentary and Presidential.

#### **Module X:** Organs of Government:

Theory of Separation of Powers (Montesquieu)

A. Legislature : i) Unicameral and Bi-cameral - Powers and Functions.

B. Executive : i) Powers and Functions.

C. Judiciary : i) Powers and Functions.

ii) Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. A. Appadorai, (2000) *Substance of Politics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India.
2. George H Sabine, Thomas L Thorson, (1973), *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Heywood, Andrew, (2012) *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, UK.
4. Heywood, Andrew, (2013 ), *Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan (UK).
5. Leon P. Baradat, (2011), *Political Ideologies*, Routledge.
6. Michael Freedon, Lyman Tower Sargent, Marc Stears,(eds) (2013), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Ideologies*, Oxford University Press, UK.
7. O.P. Gauba, (2009) *An Introduction to Political Theory*, MacMillan, New Delhi.
8. Rajeev Bhargava, Ashok Acharya,( eds) (2008), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson Longman, New Delhi.
9. Susheela Ramaswamy, (2002), *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*, Macmillan, Delhi.

**B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**PAPER II**  
**INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Basics of Indian Constitution & Citizenship (Semester 3)**

**Module 1:** Nationalist Movement and Constitutional Development:

Impact of Colonial Rule and Indian National Movement.

Making of the Indian Constitution.

Philosophical Foundations and Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.

**Module II:** Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles:

Fundamental Rights and Duties.

Directive Principles of State Policy.

Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Module III:** Statutory Commissions for Protection of Rights:

National Human Rights Commission, Emergence, Evolution and Functioning (NHRC).

National Commission for Women (NCW).

National SC & ST Commission.

National Minorities Commission.

**Module IV:** Social and Political Movements in India:

Farmers Movements.

Dalit Movements.

Tribal Movements.

Environmental Movements

Women's Movement

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. *Abbas, H., Kumar, R. & Alam, M. A. (2011) Indian Government and Politics. Pearson, Newdelhi.*
2. *Austin, G. (1999). Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation.:Oxford University. Newdelhi*
3. *Austin, G. (2004). Working of a Democratic Constitution of India.Oxford University Press,New Delhi*
4. *D. Basu, (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi:*
5. *Jayal, N. G. & Maheta, P.B.(eds.)(2010). Oxford Companion to Indian Politics:Oxford University Press. New Delhi*
6. *Menon, N. and Nigam, A.(2007) Power and Contestation: India Since 1989. Zed Book. London*
7. *M. Weiner, (2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in Atul Kohli (ed.).*
8. *R. Kothari, (1970) 'Introduction', in Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longman. Delhi*
9. *R. Kothari, (2002) Parties and Party Politics in India, Oxford University Press. New Delhi*
10. *Singh, M.P. & Saxena, R. (2008). Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns. PHI learning. New Delhi*

# **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **PAPER II INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

### **Government & Politics (Semester 4)**

#### **Module V:** Union Government:

President: Election; Powers and Functions.

Parliament: Composition; Powers and Functions.

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Supreme Court: Composition; Powers and Functions

Judicial Review; Judicial Activism.

#### **Module VI:** State Government:

Governor.

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

Legislature.

High Court: Composition; Powers and Functions.

#### **Module VII:** Union - State Relations:

Features of Indian Federal System.

Centre - State Relations.

Recent Trends in Centre-State Relations.

#### **Module VIII:** Local Self Government: Democratic Decentralisation.

Panchayati Raj Institutions: 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

Urban Self Governing Bodies: 74th Constitutional Amendment.



## **Module IX:** Political Process:

Nature of Indian Political Party System.

Political Parties- *National*: INC, BJP, CPI, CPM, BSP, SP, JD(V).

Political Parties- *Regional*: Akali Dal, JMM, AIADMK, TRS, TDP.

Pressure Groups, Media.

Right to Information Act.

## **Module X:** Electoral Politics: Election Commission: Composition;

Powers and Functions

Voting Behavior; Influence of Socio-Economic Factors;

Electoral Reforms.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

1. *Abbas, H., Kumar, R. & Alam, M. A. (2011) Indian Government and Politics. Pearson, Newdelhi.*
2. *Austin, G. (1999). Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation.:Oxford University. Newdelhi*
3. *Austin, G. (2004). Working of a Democratic Constitution of India.Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
4. *D. Basu, (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis. New Delhi:*
5. *Jayal, N. G. & Maheta, P.B.(eds.)(2010). Oxford Companion to Indian Politics: Oxford University Press, New Delhi*
6. *Menon, N. and Nigam, A.(2007) Power and Contestation: India Since 1989. Zed Book. London*
7. *M. Weiner, (2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in Atul Kohli (ed.).*
8. *R. Kothari, (1970) 'Introduction', in Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longman. Delhi*
9. *R. Kothari, (2002) Parties and Party Politics in India, Oxford University Press. New Delhi*
10. *Singh, M.P. & Saxena, R. (2008). Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns. PHI learning. New Delhi*

# **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **PAPER III POLITICAL THOUGHT**

### **Ancient & Medieval Political Thought (Semester 5)**

#### **Module I:** Introduction:

Political Thought: Nature, Methods and Significance.

Western and Indian Political Thought - Comparison.

#### **Module II:** Ancient and Medieval Political Thought:

Plato: Theory of Justice and Ideal State.

Aristotle: Classification of Governments, Theory of Revolutions and Slavery.

Manu- Dharma and Varna.

Kautilya - Saptanga Theory, Mandala Theory.

Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Law.

#### **Module III:** Early Modern Western Political Thought:

Church - State Controversy.

Niccolo Machiavelli as a modern political thinker and views on State Craft.

#### **Module IV:** Social Contractualists:

Thomas Hobbes- Individualism and Absolute (State) Sovereignty.

John Locke - Natural Rights and Limited Government.

Jean Jouques Rousseau- General Will and Popular Sovereignty.

#### **Module V:** Utilitarians:

Jermy Bentham- Principles of Utilitarianism.

J.S. Mill- Liberty, Representative Government.

***Books Recommended:***

1. *Gregory Claeys, (eds)(2013), Encyclopedia of Modern Political Thought, Sage Publication, New Delhi.*
2. *George Klosko, (eds), (2011), The Oxford Handbook of The History of Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, New York.*
3. *N.D.Arora and S.S.Awashy, (2007), Political Theory and Political Thought, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.*
4. *Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy, (2011), A History of Political Thought,: Plato to Marx, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.*
5. *S.K.Sarma and Urmila Sharma, (2006), Western Political Thought (from Plato to Burke), Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi.*

# **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## **PAPER III**

### **POLITICAL THOUGHT**

#### **Western & Indian Political Thought (Semester 6)**

##### **Module VI:** Idealists:

GWF Hegel- Dialectics and Theory of State.

TH Green- Rights and Political Obligation.

##### **Module VII:** Marxist Philosophy-I

Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism.

##### **Module VIII:** Marxist Philosophy-II

*MaoZe dong*: On Contradictions, New Democratic Revolution.

Antonio Gramsci: Hegemony and Civil Society.

##### **Module XI:** Indian Political Thought - I

Buddha- Social and Political Ideas; Dhamma and Sangha.

Basava - Social Ideas.

JyotiraoPhule- Critique of Brahmanism, Social Revolution.

##### **Module X:** Indian Nationalist Political Thought -II

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi - Ahimsa, Satyagraha.

Jawaharlal Nehru - Democratic Socialism, Secularism.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- Theory of Caste, Annihilation of Caste and State Socialism.

**Books Recommended:**

1. *D.Mackenzie Brown, (1959), Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhi., University of California Press, Berleley and Los Angeles.*
2. *George Klosko, (eds), (2011), The Oxford Handbook of The History of Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, New York.*
3. *Gregory Claeys, (eds)(2013), Encyclopedia of Modern Political Thought, Sage Publication, New Delhi.*
4. *M.P.Singh and Himanshu Roy, (eds), (2011), Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers, Pearson, New Delhi.*
5. *N.D.Arora and S.S.Awasthy, (2007), Political Theory and Political Thought, Har-Anand Publications, New Delhi.*
6. *S.K.Sarma and Urmila Sharma, (2006), Western Political Thought (from Plato to Burke), Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi.*
7. *Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy, (2011), A History of Political Thought,: Plato to Marx, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.*
8. *Thomas Pantham, Kenneth L. Deutsch, (1986), Political Thought in Modern India, Sage Publication, New Delhi.*

## **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **PAPER IV (A) (OPTIONAL)**

#### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

##### **International Relations in 19th & 20th Century - I (Semester 5)**

###### **Module I:** Introduction:

International Relations: Definition, Evolution, Scope and Significance.  
Emergence of Sovereign State System.

###### **Module II:** History of International Relations:

Colonialism: Causes, Phases and Impact.  
The First World War; The Second World War: Causes and Consequences.

###### **Module III:** Post - War Developments:

Decolonization.  
Emergence of Third World - Problems and Prospects.  
Cold War- Causes, Phases and Impact.

###### **Module IV:** Concepts:

Power ; National Power.  
Super Power; Regional Power; Détente.  
Bipolarity; Unipolarity; Multipolarity.  
Peace; Security.

## **Module V: International Organisations:**

Moduleed Nations: Structure and Role; Need for Reforms

Regional Organisations: EU, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS.

Global Developmental Politics & India and World (Semester 6)

Part I (Global Developmental Politics)

### ***Books Recommended:***

1. Appadorai and Rajan, M.S.(eds.)(1985) *India's Foreign Policy and Relations.: South Asian Publishers. New Delhi*
2. Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999). *International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.: Longman, New York*
3. Carr E.H. *International Relations between the Two World Wars:*
4. Ganguly, S.(ed.)(2009) *Indian's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect. Oxford University Press, New Delhi:*
5. Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009) *International Relations. Pearson.*
6. Hans J. Morgenthau. *Politics Among Nations, New Delhi:*
7. Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.: Oxford University Press, New York*
8. Prakash Chander & Prem Arora, *International Relations, 'Cosmos Book hives.'*
9. Vinay Kumar Malhotra , (2002). *International Relations: Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited*
10. William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999). *Classic Readings of International Relations. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co.*

## **B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **PAPER IV (A) (OPTIONAL)**

#### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

#### **International Relations in 19th & 20th Century – II (Semester 6)**

##### **Module VI:** International Political Economy:

Neo Colonialism: North-South Dialogue; South-South Cooperation.

IBRD, IMF, WTO and MNCs.

Globalization.

##### **Module VII:** International Security:

Arms Race, Arms Control, Disarmament.

Issues in Nuclear Politics.

##### **Module VIII:** Emerging Areas in International Relations:

Environment.

Human Rights.

Terrorism.

##### **Module IX:** Foreign Policy:

Foreign Policy- Determinants.

India's Foreign Policy: Features.

Non-Alignment - Relevance.



## **Module X: India's Bilateral Relations:**

India and Major Powers (U.S.A., Russia).:  
India and Neighbouring Countries (China and Pakistan).

### ***Books Recommended:***

1. *Appadorai and Rajan, M.S.(eds.)(1985) India's Foreign Policy and Relations.: South Asian Publishers. New Delhi*
2. *Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999). International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.: Longman, New York*
3. *Carr E.H. International Relations between the Two World Wars:*
4. *Ganguly, S.(ed.)(2009) Indian's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect. Oxford University Press, New Delhi:*
5. *Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009) International Relations. Pearson.*
6. *Hans J. Morgenthau. Politics Among Nations, New Delhi:*
7. *Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.: Oxford University Press, New York*
8. *Prakash Chander & Prem Arora, International Relations, 'Cosmos Book hives.'*
9. *Vinay Kumar Malhotra , (2002). International Relations: Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited*
10. *William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999). Classic Readings of International Relations. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co.*

**B.A Political Science**  
**Semester IV**  
**Legislative Practices and Procedures**  
**(SEC)Paper IV**

**Course Description:-**

To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle inter-office communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

**MODULE-I: Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance**

Members of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self - government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.

**MODULE-II: Supporting the legislative process**

How a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.

**MODULE-III: Supporting the Legislative Committees**

Types of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.

**MODULE-IV: Reading the Budget Document**

*Overview* of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway *Budget* Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

**MODULE-V: Support *in* media monitoring and communication**

Types of media and their significance for legislators; Basics of communication in print and *electronic* media.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. H. Kalra, (2011) *Public Engagement with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
2. P. Mehta, 'India's Unruly Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', *Journal of Democracy*
3. *Celestine*, (2011) *How to Read the Union Budget* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
4. G. Rose, (2005) 'How to Be a Media Darling: There's No getting Away From it', *State*
5. *Legislatures*
6. N. Jay al and P. Mehta (eds), (2010) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford
7. University Press: New Delhi,

**B.A Political Science**  
**Semester IV**  
**Laws, Duties and Rights of Citizens**  
**(SEC) Paper II**

**Course Description:-**

More often than not, when we talk of laws we mean authoritatively sanctioned rules, which are considered essential for a well-ordered society. Yet laws in a democracy are also about constituting a society marked by equality, freedom, and dignity. The rights approach to law has assumed importance in democracies, precisely because of people's struggles to broaden the understanding of law as something which reflects the will of the people. As such law becomes an important source of rights and duties, which develop and strengthen alongside institutions of representative democracy, constitutional norms, and the rule of law. This course aims to understand law as a source of rights, as a progressively widening sphere of substantive justice, welfare, and dignity. This relationship between laws and rights will be studied through specific values which have come to be seen as integral for a democratic society viz., equality and non-discrimination, empowerment, redistribution and recognition of traditional rights etc.

**MODULE-I: Rule of law and the Criminal Justice System in India**

**MODULE-II: Laws relating to criminal justice administration**

- a. How to file a complaint, First Information Report (FIR)
- b. Detention, arrest and bail

**MODULE-III: Equality and non-discrimination**

- a. Gender: the protection of women against domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment
- b. Caste: laws abolishing untouchability and providing protection against atrocities
- c. Class: laws concerning minimum wages
- d. *Disability and* equality of participation and opportunity

**MODULE-IV: Empowerment**

- a. *Access* to information
- b. *Rights* of the consumer

**MODULE-V: Redistribution, recognition and livelihood**

- a. Traditional rights of forest dwellers and the issue of women's property rights
- b. Rural employment guarantee

## **MODULE-VI: Access to Identification documents and Social Security Schemes**

Familiarise yourself with the following: Procedure for obtaining an Election Commission of India Identity Card, Driving license, Ration Card, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, Old Age Pension Scheme.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) 'Introduction', in *Towards Legal Literac.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. P. Mathew, (2002) *The Law on Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, Indian Social Institute. New Delhi.
3. P. Mathew, (2004) *The Minimum Wages Act, 1948*, New Delhi:
4. S. Naib, (2013) 'Right to Information Act 2005', in *The Right to Information in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
5. Dreze, Dey and Khera, (2008) *Employment Guarantee Act, A Primer*, National Book Trust, New Delhi

# **B.A Political Science**

## **Semester V**

### **Contemporary Political Economy**

#### **(GENERIC ELECTIVE) PAPER: 1**

##### **Course Description:**

Given the growing recognition worldwide of the importance of the political economy approach to the study of global order, this course has the following objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with the different theoretical approaches;
2. To give a brief overview of the history of the evolution of the modern capitalist world;
3. To highlight the important contemporary problems, issues and debates on how these should be addressed.

##### **MODULE-I: Approaches to Political Economy**

Classical Liberalism, Marxism, Welfarism, Neo-liberalism and Gandhian approach

##### **MODULE-II: Capitalist Transformation**

- a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism
- b. Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (their role in development)

##### **MODULE-III: Issues in Development**

- (i) Culture: Media and Television
- (ii) Big Dams and Environmental Concerns
- (iii) Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade
- (iv) Knowledge Systems

##### **MODULE-IV: Globalization and Development Dilemmas**

- (i) IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty
- (ii) Gender
- (iii) Racial and Ethnic Problems
- (iv) Migration

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Frankel Francine R, Indian Political Economy, OUP, Delhi
2. Rudolph, Llyod and Rudolph Susan(2004) In Pursuit of Lakshmi, OUP, Delhi
3. Jenkins Rob(2000), Economics Reforms in India, Delhi, OUP,2000
4. Mukherjee Rahul(2007) (Ed) India's Economic Transition: The politics of Reforms, OUP, New Delhi.
5. Arblaster, A. (2006) 'The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism' in Lal, D. *Reviving the Invisible Hand: The Case for Classical Liberalism in the Twenty first Century.* Princeton:
6. Harvey, D. (2005) *A Brief History of Neo-liberalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press
7. Ghosh, B.N. (2007) *Gandhian Political Economy: Principles, Practice and Policy.* Ashgate
8. Gilpin, R. (2003) *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order.*
9. Prasad, K. (2000) *NGOs and Social-economic Development Opportunities.* New Delhi: Deep & Deep
10. Singh, S. (1997) *Taming the Waters: The Political Economy of Large Dams in India.* New Delhi.
11. Sen, A. (2006) *Identity and Violence: Illusion and Destiny.* London: Penguin/Allen Lane
12. Kesselman, M. and Krieger, J. (2006) *Readings in Comparative Politics: Political Challenges*

# **B.A Political Science**

## **Semester V**

### **Public Opinion and Survey Research (SEC)Paper III**

**Course Objective:** This course will introduce the students to the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies, with special reference to India. It will familiarise the students with how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

#### **MODULE-I: Introduction to the course**

Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

#### **MODULE-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling**

- a. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
- b. Sampling error and non-response
- c. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

#### **MODULE-III: Survey Research**

- a. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
- b. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

#### **MODULE-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis**

- a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
- b. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

#### **MODULE-V: Interpreting polls**

Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls  
Politics of interpreting polling



### **Suggested Readings:**

1. G. Gallup, (1948) *A guide to public opinion polls* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948.
2. G. Kalton, (1983) *Introduction to Survey Sampling* Beverly Hills, Sage Publication.
3. Lokniti Team, (2004) 'National Election Study 2004', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXXIX (51).
4. 'Asking About Numbers: Why and How', *Political Analysis* (2013)
5. S. Kumar and P. Rai, (2013) 'Chapter 1', in *Measuring Voting Behaviour in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
6. D. Rowntree (2000) *Statistics Without Tears: an Introduction for Non Mathematicians*, Harmondsworth : Penguin.
7. Discussion of readings and Indian examples.
8. Groups of students to collect examples of and discuss various sample based studies across many fields: e.g. consumer behaviour, unemployment rates, educational standards, elections, medicinal trials etc.
9. Non-random sampling: The students have to identify one group of people or behavior that is unique or rare and for which snowball sampling might be needed. They have to identify how they might make the initial contact with this group to start snowball rolling.
10. Give the students the electoral list of your area. Those students have to draw a random sample of n number of respondents.
11. For this activity, working with a partner will be helpful. The class should first decide on a topic of interest. Then each pair should construct a five-item self report questionnaire. Of the five items, there should be at least one nominal response, one ordinal response and one interval. After the common questionnaire is constructed putting together the questions from everyone, working in pairs, the questionnaire should be administered on 10 different individuals.
12. Give the students a questionnaire from any public opinion survey and ask them to identify the type of variables.

# **B.A Political Science**

## **Semester VI**

### **Human Rights Gender and Environment**

#### **(Generic Elective) Paper II**

**Course Objective:** This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

#### **MODULE-I: Understanding Social Inequality**

Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.  
Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

#### **MODULE-II: Human Rights**

Human Rights: Various Meanings  
UN Declarations and Covenants  
Human Rights and Citizenship Rights  
Human Rights and the Indian Constitution  
Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission.  
Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.  
Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance redressal mechanisms.  
Human Rights Movement in India.

#### **MODULE-III: Gender**

Analysing Structures of Patriarchy  
Gender, Culture and History  
Economic Development and  
The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India  
Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India  
Women's Movements in India

#### **MODULE-IV: Environment**

Environmental and Sustainable Development  
UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.  
Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity  
Environment Policy in India  
Environmental Movement in India

## **Suggested Readings**

1. Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), *Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism*, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.
2. Baxi, Upendra (2002), *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
3. Beteille, Andre (2003), *Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*, Stree Publications, Kolkata.
5. Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, Delhi.
6. Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) *Environmental History of India*, University of California Press, Berkeley.
7. Haragopal, G. (1997) *The Political Economy of Human Rights*, Himachal Publishing House, Mumbai.
8. Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
9. Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) *Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, Kali for Women, Delhi.
10. Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, Kali for Women, Delhi.