

COURSE-1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PROCESS

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Political Science - Relations with allied disciplines (History, Economics, Philosophy and Sociology)

2. Approaches to the study of Political Science:

Traditional Approaches-Philosophical, Historical. Modern Approaches- Behavioural and System Approach.

UNIT-II: STATE

1. Definition of the State, Elements of the State, Theories of Origin of the State- (Divine Origin, Force, Evolutionary and Social Contract).

2. Concepts of Modern State and Welfare State.

UNIT-III: CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Law, Liberty, Equality.

2. Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

UNIT-IV: THEORIES OF RIGHTS

1. Meaning, Nature and Classification of Rights

2. Theories of Rights.

UNIT-V: POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

1. Liberalism, Individualism, Anarchism.

2. Socialism, Marxism and Multiculturalism.

COURSE-2: BASIC ORGANS OF THE GOVERNMENT

UNIT-I: CONSTITUTION

1. Meaning, Definition, Origin and Evolution of Constitution.

2. Classification of the Constitutions-Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible.

UNIT-II: ORGANS OF THE GOVERNMENT

1. Theory of Separation of Powers-B.D. Montesquieu.

2. Legislature-Unicameral and Bicameral-Power and Functions, Executive-Types, Powers and Functions. Judiciary-Powers and Functions.

UNIT-III: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

1. Unitary and Federal forms of Governments-Merits and Demerits.

2. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Governments- Merits and Demerits.

UNIT-IV: DEMOCRACY

1. Meaning, Definition, Significance, Theories and Principles of Democracy
2. Types of Democracy: Direct and Indirect Democracy-Methods, Merits and Demerits-Essential Conditions for Success of Democracy.

UNIT-V: POLITICAL PARTIES, PRESSURE GROUPS AND PUBLIC OPINION

1. Meaning, Definition and Classification of Political Parties: National and Regional-Functions of Political Parties.
2. Pressure Groups (Interest Groups)- Meaning, Definition, Types, Functions and Significance of Public Opinion.

COURSE-3: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

UNIT-I: SOCIAL AND IDEOLOGICAL BASE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Constitutional Development in India during British Rule-A Historical Perspective with reference to Government of India Acts, 1909, 1919 and 1935.
2. Constituent Assembly-Nature, Composition, Socio-Economic, Philosophical Dimensions and Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.

UNIT-II: INDIVIDUAL AND STATE

1. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties-Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. The Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution with reference to Judicial Interpretations and Socio-Political Realities

UNIT-III: UNION EXECUTIVE

1. President of India-Mode of Election, Powers and Functions.
2. Parliament-Composition, Powers and Functions, Legislative Committees, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers-Powers and Functions, Role in Coalition Politics

UNIT-IV: STATE EXECUTIVE

1. Governor-Mode of Appointment, Powers and Functions.
2. Legislature-Composition, Powers and Functions, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers-Powers and Functions

UNIT-V: THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

1. Supreme Court-Composition and Appointments, Powers and Functions or Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.
2. High Court-Composition, Powers and Functions, Debates on the mode of appointment of Judges-National Judicial Appointments Commission and Judicial Reforms.

COURSE-4: INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

UNIT-I: FEDERAL PROCESSES

1. Features of Indian Federal System- Centre-State Relations- Legislative, Administrative and Financial
2. Emerging Trends in Centre-State Relations-Restructuring Centre- State Relations- Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, M.M. Punchi Commission

UNIT-II: ELECTORAL PROCESSES

1. The Election Commission of India, Powers and Functions.
2. Issues of Electoral Reforms, Voting Behaviour-Determinants and Problems of Defections.

UNIT-III: GROSSROOT DEMOCRACY-DECENTRALISATION

1. Panchayat Raj System-Local and Urban Governments-Structure, Powers and Functions.
2. Democratic Decentralization-Rural Development and Poverty alleviation with reference to 73 and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, Challenges and Prospects.

UNIT-IV: SOCIAL DYNAMICS AND EMERGING CHALLENGES TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. Role of Caste, Religion, Language and Regionalism in India.
2. Politics of Reservation, Criminalization of Politics and Internal threats to Security.

UNIT-V: REGULATORY AND GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS

1. NITI Ayog, Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
2. Central Vigilance Commission, Central Information Commission, Lokpal

COURSE-5: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

UNIT-1: CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT:

1. Plato: Theory of Forms, Critique of Democracy, Justice.
2. Aristotle: Citizenship, State, Justice, Virtue.

UNIT-2: EARLY MEDIEVAL TO THE BEGINNING OF MODERN THOUGHT:

1. St. Augustine: Earthly City and Heavenly City, Evil, Freewill, Moral Action.
2. Machiavelli, Statecraft, Virtue, Fortuna.

UNIT-3: LIBERAL THOUGHT:

1. Thomas Hobbes: Human nature, Social Contract, liberty, State.
2. John Locke: Natural Rights, Consent, Social Contract, State.
3. Rousseau: Social institutions and Moral Man, Equality, liberty and General Will.

UNIT-4: LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC THOUGHT:

1. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism.

2. John Stuart Mill: Individual liberty, Representative Government.

UNIT-5: PHILOSOPHICAL IDEALISM AND ITS CRITIQUE:

1. Hegel: Individual Freedom, Civil Society, State.

2. Karl Marx: Alienation, Surplus Value, Materialist Conception of History, State.

COURSE-7: E-GOVERNANCE

UNIT: 1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE:

E-Governance –Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope,

Objectives and Significance-Domains of E-Governance- E-Governance and Good

Governance-Global trends in the growth of E-Governance.

UNIT: 2- GOVERNANCE IN INDIA:

National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)-National Informatics Centre Strategies for E-Governance-E-Governance Implementations: Required infrastructure of

Network, Computing, Cloud Governance, Data system, Human resources, Legal and

Technological infrastructure- Major E-Governance Projects and Initiatives: Gyandoot, Echoupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Seva, CARD, E-Panchayat, Real Time Governance (RTG) etc.

Unit: 3

Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration, Effective delivery of services for public utilities through E-Governance-Online filing of complaints, application registration, issuance of certificates, issuance of land records, online payments of fees, dues etc, e-tendering, easy access to information and E-Governance in Social security and welfare schemes: Direct transfer of benefits, Biometric authentication through Aadhar, etc.

Unit: 4

E-Governance under Information Technology Act-Legal status for digital transactions-Public Private Partnership and expansion of E-Governance.

Unit: 5

E-Governance-Transparency and Accountability at grass root level-Issues and Challenges: Digital Divide, Capacity Building, Cyber Security in Cyber Crimes, Socio-political implications, Issues of integration, Networking with NGOs.

COURSE-7: Local Administration

Unit: 1

Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance, Thoughts on Local Governments by M.K.Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), L.M.Singhvi(1986).

Unit: 2

Decentralization of powers (Political, Administrative and Economic) from the States to Local Institutions- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts-Empowering Local Governments Decision making powers during crisis and disasters-Relationship between local government authorities and Central and State Government service providers-Role of District Collector in strengthening LGIs.

Unit: 3

Revenue raising avenues for Local Governments-Grants, Aid and support from Centre and State Governments-Public Private Partnerships-Concept of Local Development-Village as a unit, SWOC analysis of a village, existing conditions, expected developmental opportunities, the gap, natural, government and private resources, year-wise planning, finances required - Role of Local Governments in implementation of welfare and developmental programmes i.e., (MGNREGS), (SGSY), (IAY) and (PURA).

Unit: 4

Challenges for Local Administration, Financial, administrative and Political ConstraintsPublic relations in Local Administration-Need for training for elected representatives and other stakeholders-Audit training and Participatory training.

Unit: 5

Preparation of Reports-Minutes and Documentation-Types of Reports, Content of Minutes Methods of Documentation-Best practices of Reporting on functioning of Local Administration Use of ICT in documentation.