

**ANNAMALAI**  **UNIVERSITY**

**ANNAMALAINAGAR**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION**

**HAND BOOK**

**M.A., POLITICAL SCIENCE  
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**

**ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**  
**REGULATIONS**

**Master's Programme (Choice Based Credit System – CBCS)**

A Master's Programme consists of two categories of courses in each semester, namely, compulsory courses (Core Courses) and optional courses (Elective Courses).

**Core Courses**

Core courses are basic courses required for each programme. Each Semester will have 4 core courses.

**Elective Courses**

Each department shall offer one elective in each semester open to all the students of the three faculties of Arts, Education and Indian Languages. Each student will select an elective from a list of electives offered by other departments.

A course is divided into five units to enable the students to achieve modular and progressive learning.

**SEMESTERS**

An academic year is divided into two semesters, Odd semester and Even semester. The normal duration of the semesters being:

**Odd Semester:** July to November (90 Working days)

**Even Semester:** December to April (90 Working days)

**CREDITS:**

The term credit is used to describe the quantum of syllabus for various programmes in terms of hours of study. It indicates differential weightage given according to the contents and duration of the courses in the curriculum design.

The minimum credit requirement for a two-year Master's programme in Political Science shall be 90.

The distribution of credits are as follows:

**74 credits for Core Courses and 16 credits for Elective Courses.**

## **COURSES**

Each course consists of lectures / tutorials / seminar / project work / practical training / report writing / viva-voce etc., so as to meet effective teaching and learning needs and credits are assigned suitably.

## **COURSE WEIGHT**

Core and Elective courses may carry different weights. For example, a course carrying one credit for lectures will have instruction of one period per week during the semester, if three hours of lecture is necessary in each week for that course then 3 credits will be the weightage. Thus normally, in each of the courses, credits will be assigned on the basis of the lectures / tutorials / laboratory work and other form of learning in a 15 week schedule:

1. One credit for each lecture period per week.
2. One credit for each tutorial per week
3. One credit for every three periods of laboratory of practical work per week
4. One credit for 3 contact hours of project work in a week.
5. One credit for every two period seminar.
6. Six credits for project work/ dissertation.

## **ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION**

A candidate who has passed the Bachelor's Degree in any subject including the Professional Courses of this University or an examination of any other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

## **GRADING SYSTEM**

The term grading system indicates a 10-point scale of evaluation of the performance of students in terms of marks, grade points, letter grade and class.

## **STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME**

The Master's programme consists of:

1. Core courses which are compulsory for all students.
2. Elective courses which students can choose from amongst the courses approved within the department or in other departments of the Faculty and other Faculties.
3. A Course on "Soft Skills".

4. Dissertation/Project Work/ Practical Training/ Field Work which can be done on issues/topics which relating to an organisation (Government, Industry, Firm, Public Enterprise etc.,) approved by the concerned department.

## **ATTENDANCE**

Every teaching faculty handling a course shall be responsible for the maintenance of attendance register for candidates who have registered for the course. Those who have earned 80% of attendance can appear for the University Examination.

Those with an attendance of 70% to 79% can appear for university examination after obtaining condonation from the university upon payment of a prescribed condonation fee as prescribed by the university.

Those with less than 70% attendance will not be permitted for the university examination. They shall repeat the course.

The instructor of the course must intimate the Head of the Department at least Seven Calendar days before the last instruction day in the semester about the particulars of all students who have incurred attendance deficiency.

## **EXAMINATION**

There will be Two Sessional assessments and one End-Semester examination in each semester.

Sessional Test-I will be held in the Sixth Week of the Semester.

Sessional Test-I will be a combination of a variety of tools such as class test, assignment, and paper presentation relevant to the course. This requires an element of openness. The students are to be informed in advance about the nature of assessment and the procedures. However the tests are compulsory. Test I may be for two-hour duration. The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Sessional Test-I will carry 20% of marks of the entire course.

Sessional test –II will be held during Eleventh week of the Semester. Test II may be for a duration of two hours . The pattern of question paper will be decided by the respective Faculty. Sessional Test II will carry 20% of marks of the entire course

There will be one End Semester Examination of 3 hour duration for each course.

The End Semester Examination will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 75% of marks.

## **EVALUATION**

Evaluation will be done on a continuous basis. Evaluation may be by objective Type Questions, Quiz, Short Answers, Essays or a combination of these.

The performance of a student in each course is evaluated in terms of percentage of Marks (PM) with a provision for conversion to Grade Point (GP). The sum total performance in each semester will be rated by GPA while the continuous performance from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester onwards will be marked by (OGPA).

## **MARKS AND GRADING**

A student cannot repeat the assessment of Sessional Test I and Sessional Test II. However, if for any compulsive reason the student could not attend the test, the prerogative of arranging a special test lies with the teacher in consultation with the Head of Department.

A minimum of 50% marks in each course is prescribed for a pass. A student has to secure 50% minimum in the End Semester Examination.

If a candidate fails to secure a minimum of 50% of marks in a course, he shall be deemed to have failed in that course.

The student can repeat the End Semester Examination when it is offered next in the subsequent Odd/ Even Semesters till the regulations are in force.

A candidate who has secured a minimum of 50 marks in all the courses prescribed in the programme and earned a minimum of 90 credits will be considered to have passed the Master's Programme.

## GRADING

A ten point rating scale is used for the evaluation of the performance of the student to provide letter grade for each course and overall grade for the Master's Programme.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Grade point</b>	<b>Letter grade</b>	<b>Class</b>
90+	10	S	Exemplary
85-89	9.0	D	Distinction
80-84	8.5	D	Distinction
75-79	8.0	D	Distinction
70-74	7.5	A	First Class
65-69	7.0	A	First Class
60-64	6.5	A	First Class
55-59	6.0	B	Second Class
50-54	5.5	C	Second Class
49 or Less		F	Fail

The successful candidates are classified as follows:

I-Class –60% Marks and above in Overall Percentage of Marks (OPM)

II-Class – 50 – 59% Marks in Overall Percentage of Marks.

Candidates who obtain 75% and above but below 90% of marks (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class (Distinction) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at the first appearance.

Candidates who obtain 90% and above (OPM) shall be deemed to have passed the examination in First Class (Exemplary) provided he/she passes all the courses prescribed for the programme at first appearance.

For the Internal Assessment Evaluation, the breakup of marks shall be as follows:

Tests (2)	10 Marks
Assignments (2)	5 Marks
Case Study/Role play/ Viva/ Seminar/ Short Answer etc.	5 Marks
Attendance	5 Marks
<b>Total –</b>	<b>25 marks</b>

The award of marks shall be as below:

Faculty of Science Theory & Practicals	2000 Marks
Faculty of Arts, Indian	2000 Marks

Language and Education.

### **COURSE-WISE LETTER GRADES**

The percentage of marks obtained by a candidate in a course will be indicated in a letter grade.

A student is considered to have completed a course successfully and earned the credits if he/she secures an overall letter grade other than F. A letter grade F in any course implies a failure in that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated for the purpose of improving the Grade Point.

The F grade once awarded stays in the grade card of the student and is not deleted even when he/she completes the course successfully later. The grade acquired later by the student will be indicated in the grade sheet of the Odd/Even Semester in which the candidate has appeared for clearance of the arrears.

A student who secures F grade in any course which is listed as core course, has to repeat it compulsorily when the course is offered next. If it is an elective course, the student has the option to repeat it when it is offered next or to choose a new elective if he/she so desires in order to get a successful grade.

When a new elective is chosen in place of the earlier choice wherein the student has failed, the failure in the elective course earlier chosen will be indicated as dropped in the subsequent grade card.

If a student secures F grade in the Project Work/ Field work/ Practical work / Dissertation, either he / she shall improve it and resubmit it, if it involves only rewriting incorporating the clarifications of the evaluators or he/she can re-register and carry out the same in the subsequent semester for evaluation.

### WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COURSE BY THE STUDENT:

Within 2 weeks from the date of commencement of the Semester.

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**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE- Two Year PG Programme**  
**2015-2016**

Semester	Course No.	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type	Credit	University Exam. Marks	Internal Marks	Total Marks
I	1.	POSC 101	1.Principles of Political Theory	Core	5	75	25	100
I	2	POSC 102	2.Western Political Thought	Core	4	75	25	100
I	3	POSC 103	3.Indian Constitution	Core	4	75	25	100
I	4	POSC 104	4.Principles of Public Administration	Core	4	75	25	100
I	5		5.Elective Course	Elective	4	75	25	100
			<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>500</b>
II	6	POSC 201	1.Comparative Government and Politics	Core	5	75	25	100
II	7	POSC 202	2.Modern Indian Political Thought	Core	4	75	25	100
II	8	POSC 203	3.Dynamics of Indian Democracy	Core	4	75	25	100
II	9	POSC 204	4.International Politics (Theory and Practice)	Core	4	75	25	100
II	10		5.Elective Course	Elective	4	75	25	100
			<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>500</b>
III	11	POSC 301	1.Modern Political Analysis	Core	5	75	25	100
III	12	POSC 302	2.Contemporary Issues in International Politics	Core	5	75	25	100
III	13	POSC 303	3.Government and Politics of Tamil Nadu since 1900	Core	4	75	25	100
III	14	POSC 304	4.Legislative Procedures	Core	4	75	25	100
III	15		5.Elective Course	Elective	4	75	25	100
III	16	SOSC 306	6.Soft Skills	Core	4	75	25	100



			<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>600</b>
IV	17	POSC 401	1.Research Methodology	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	18	POSC 402	2.Contemporary Political Theory	Core	5	75	25	100
IV	19	POSC 403	3.India in World Affairs	Core	4	75	25	100
IV	20	POSC 404	4.Project and Viva-voce	Core	4	75	25	100
IV	21		5.Elective Course	Elective	4	75	25	100
			<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>500</b>
			<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2100</b>

**Note:** An Elective Course has to be chosen by a student as per his/her choice. Elective Courses offered by various Department for the Two Year PG Programmes from Semester I to Semester IV are enclosed.

## REVISED SYLLABI

### POSC-101-PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL THEORY

#### **Objectives:**

This is an introductory course in Political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of the concepts, ideas and theories both historically and analytically. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change.

#### **Unit-I Introduction**

Meaning Nature and Scope of Political Science - Relationship with Allied Disciplines: History-Economics – Philosophy –Sociology - Psychology -Different Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Historical - Normative and Empirical -Key Concepts: State – Society – Sovereignty-Power – Citizenship-Nation and Nationality -Global Order.

#### **Unit-II Organisation and function of State:**

Origin of the State- Essential Elements of the State-Functions of the State- Separation of Powers - Division of Powers – Constitution.

#### **Unit-III Theories**

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

#### **Unit-IV Political Ideas**

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

#### **Unit-V Political Ideologies**

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

#### **Text Books:**

1. Appadorai,A. *The substance of Politics*, London: Oxford University Press, 1968.
2. Gettell, Raymond Garfield, *Political Science*, Calcutta.
3. Gilchrist, R.N. *Principles of Political Science*, Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1952 (Seventh Edition).
4. Agarwal, R.C. *Political Theory*, New Delhi S.Chand. Co. 2008.
5. Eddy Asirwatham, *Political Theory*, New Delhi. 2007.

## POSC-102-WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

### Objectives:

This is a course on key thinkers who have provided critical interpretations of the political philosophy underlying the ancient and modern way of life. Their ideas it is assumed are a source of enlightenment and guidance for the deconstruction or reconstruction of modernity.

### Unit-I

**Classical Thought:** Plato- Aristotle.

### Unit-II

**Medieval Political Thought:** St. Thomas Aquinas- Niccolo Machiavelli.

### Unit-III

**Thoughts on Contracts:** Thomas Hobbes- John Locke Jean Jacques Rousseau.

### Unit-IV

**Individualists:** Montesquieu- Thomas H.Green- Jeremy Bentham and J.S.Mill.

### Unit-V

**Dialectical Thinkers:** Hegel- Kant- Karl Marx.

### Text Books:

1. Ebenstein William, *Great Political Thinkers, Plato to Present*, III Edition, New Delhi:OUP IBH publishing co, 1969.
2. Sabine, George H.A. *History of Political Theory*, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961.
3. Jha,M.N.*Modern India Political Thought* .Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1975.
4. Verma, V.P.*Modern Indian Political Thought* (3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition),Agra: Lakshmi Narain agarwal Educational Publishers, 1967.

## POSC-103- INDIAN CONSTITUTION

### Objectives:

This Course intends to impart a comprehensive outlook about the nature of the Indian constitution, rights and duties of the citizens, political institutions of Central and State governments and its relationship with each other and the organisation and functions of local government. A detailed analysis of the functions of the statutory bodies are incorporated in this course.

### Unit-I Introduction

Landmarks in Constitutional Development During British Rule: Morley Minto Reforms, Montague Chelmsford Reforms, Simon Commission, Government of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission, Indian Independence Act 1947-Constituent Assembly: Philosophical and Socio-Economic Dimensions.

### Unit-II Salient Features of Indian Constitution

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

### Unit-III Union Government

President- Prime Minister- Council of Ministers Parliament –Supreme Court-Judicial review.

### Unit-IV The State and Local Government

Governor- Chief Minister - Council of Ministers- Legislature- High Court – Rural and Urban Local Government- 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments.

### Unit-V Constitutional Issues

Amending Procedures – Major Amendments (First, Twenty Fourth, Twenty Fifth, Twenty Sixth, Forty Second, Forty fourth, Eighty fifth) Judicial Interpretations: Cases - AK Gopalan Vs. State of Madras- Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab- Kesavanandha Bharathi Vs. State of Kerala- Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India- SR.Bomma Vs. Union of India- Mandal Case.

#### Text Books:

1. Brij Kishore Sharma, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice – Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 2005
2. R.C. Agarwal, *Constitutional Development and National Movement of India*, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company Ltd. 2005.
3. Durga Das Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur, Wadhwa & Company, 2004.

#### Reference Books:

1. Subhas Kashyap, *Our Constitution*, New Delhi, The constitution of India, A political Legal study, J.C.Johari, Standing Publisher Pvt.Ltd, 2004.
2. P.M. Bakshi, *The Constitution of India*, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Co. 2006.
3. Jagadish Swanup, *Constitution of India Vol- I, II, III*, New Delhi, Deep& Deep Publication, 2006.
4. M.V.Pylee, *Constitutional Government & Politics*, New Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. 2002.

## **POSC-104- PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### **Objectives:**

This course is designed to introduce the students to the elements of Public Administration. This would help them to obtain a suitable conceptual perspective on Public Administration. Further this course introduces students to the growth of such institution devices as to meet the needs of changing times.

### **Unit-I**

#### **Introduction**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration -Growth and Development of Public Administration- New Public Administration – Control over Public Administration.

### **Unit-II**

#### **Theories of Organization**

Bureaucratic Theory – Karl Marx and Max Weber –Classical Theory – F.W.Taylor, Henri Fayol, Luthor Gulic and Lyndall Urwick Human Relation Theory – Elton Mayo, Chester Barnard and Herbert Simon Socio Psychological Theory – Abraham Maslow, Fredrick Herzberg- Principles of Organization: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Centralization and Decentralization.

### **Unit-III**

#### **Principles of Management**

Leadership- Policy Formulation Decision Making- Planning- Public Relations- Co-Ordination- Delegation- Communication and Supervision.

### **Unit-IV**

#### **Personnel Administration:**

Bureaucracy and Civil Service- Recruitment- Promotion Training- Position Classification- Generalist and Specialist in Administration- Employer- Employee Relations- Integrity in Administration.

### **Unit-V**

#### **Financial Administration**

Administration and Finance – Budgetary process Performance Budgeting- Financial Committees of Parliament of India – Audit.

### **Text Books:**

1. Kshine, V.K. and V.G. Nandedkar, *Public Administration*, New Delhi, Rawat Publisher, 1995.
2. Maheshwari S.R, *Public Administration in India*, New Delhi, Mac Millan Publisher,2008.
3. Goel, S.L. *Advanced Public Administration* , New Delhi, Deep& Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd. 2003.
4. Vishnoo Bhogwan, and Vidya Bhushan, *Public Administration*, New Delhi, S.Chand Company Ltd. 2007.
5. Rumki Basu, *Public Administration*, New Delhi, Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd. 2004.

## **POSE-105- INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

### **Objectives:**

This Course teaches the political processes and the actual functioning of the political system. It emphasizes local influences that derive from social stratification of caste, language, and religion, ethnic and economic determinants and critically assesses their impact on the political processes.

### **Unit-I**

#### **Introduction**

British Colonialism- Indian Nationalism- Nature of Indian Freedom Struggle- Constitutional Development- Basic Characteristic of the Indian Constitution.

### Unit-II

#### **Union Government**

President- Prime Minister- Council of Ministers- Parliament- Supreme Court- Judicial Review.-Nature of Administration- Emergency Provisions.

### Unit-III

#### **State Government**

Governor- Chief Minister- Council of Minister- Legislature- High Court- Urban and Rural Local Government.

### Unit-IV

#### **Statutory Institutions**

UPSC- Election Commission- Comptroller and Auditor General- Backward Classes Commission- National Commission for Women- National Human Rights Commission- Minorities Commission.

### Unit-V

#### **Party System**

Ideologies and Social base of parties- Fragmentation and regionalization- Pressure Groups- Patterns of Coalition Politics- Role of Opposition Parties.

**Text Books:**

1. M.V.Pylee, *Constitution Government & Politics*, New Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. 2002
2. Mand Sharma, *Indian Government of Politics*, Annual Publications Pvt, 2004
3. Archana Chatunvedi, *Indian Government Politics*, Commonwealth Publishers, 2006
4. Fadia, B.L, *Indian Government & Politics* ,Agra ,Sahitya Bhawan Publishers,2008
5. Hari Hara Das , *Indian Government & Politics*, Vedam Books Ltd. 2009.

**POSC-201- COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS****Objectives:**

This course deals with the major constitutions of the world. Each constitution highlights a particular type of system. This course helps the students to understand the fundamental features and understand the fundamental features and functioning of these constitutions from a comparative perspective.

**Unit-I Approaches to Study of Comparative Government and Politics**

Comparative Politics: Traditional approaches – Political economy and Political Sociology approaches- Nature of Political process in the Third World- Forms of Government- Comparative Government- Historical - Legal and Institutional approaches- Classification of Political Systems- Democratic and Authoritarian.

**Unit-II Britain**

Salient Features- Executive- Legislature- Judiciary – Local Government and Party System .

**Unit-III America**

Salient features – Federalism-Executive – Legislature – Judiciary –Party System- Pressure Groups.

**Unit-IV France Switzerland & South Africa**

France- Switzerland and South Africa: Salient features – Executive- Legislature- Judiciary-Local Government and Party System-Instruments of Direct Democracy.

**Unit-V China and Germany**

Cultural Revolution – Salient features – Federalism – Executive – Legislature – Judiciary  
– Party System – Pressure Groups.

**Text Books:**

1. J.C. Johari, *Comparative Politics*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2003
2. Anup Chand Kapur and K.K. Misra, *Select Constitutions*, New Delhi, S. Chand & company Ltd. 2002
3. Pathi. S. and Amareswar Mishra, *Major Constitution*, New Delhi, Dominant Publisher & Distribution, 2004
4. Samirendran Ray, *Modern Comparative Politics Approaches Methods and Issues*, PHI, 2008.

**Reference Books:**

1. Ronald Chilkote, *Comparative Government & Politics*, 2008.
2. Jayapalan, N. *Comparative Government*, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers, 2005.
3. Rod Hague & Martin Hannop, *Comparative Government & Politics: An Introduction*, Palgrave Publisher, 2003.

**POSC 202 MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Objectives:**

The purpose of this course is to generate a critical awareness in the students about the distinctive features of the tradition of socio-religious and political thought in India. Focal theme of the course is the bearing of Indian religious and philosophical systems of thought on social and political ideas. Further the course focuses on the Indian political-philosophical responses to western modernity and imperialism

**Unit-I Ancient and Early Modern Political Thinkers**

Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought – Kautilya- Tiruvalluvar - Features of Medieval Indian Political Thought - Renaissance in India. Raja Rammohan Roy- Dadabhai Naoroji- Dayanandha Saraswathi and Swami Vivekananda.



**Unit-II Moderate and Extremist Thinkers**

Gopalakrishna Gokhale - Balgangadhar Tilak - Sri Aurobindo

**Unit-III Father of the Nation**

Mahatma Gandhi

**Unit-IV****Hindu and Muslim Political Thinkers**

V.D. Savarkar - Muhammad Ali Jinnah - Iqbal

**V Socialists and Reformists**

M.N. Roy - Jawaharlal Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan - B.R. Ambedkar – Periyar

**Text Books:**

1. Jha, M.N., *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1975
2. Verma, V.P., *Modern Indian Political Thought* (3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition), Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1967.
3. Mehta, V.R., *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1992.
4. Pantham, T and Deustch (eds), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage, 1986.

## **POSC-203 – DYNAMICS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY**

### **Objectives:**

This course deals with the nature, structure and functioning of democracy in India. The fact that India has been surviving democracy despite its relative under development and poverty and in a region where democracy has had a chequered history is considered by many as her unique achievements. The process of democratization, the role of political parties and pressure groups, the initiatives of encouraging grass-roots democracy and the various influences like the caste system, class, religion, regionalism ethnicity, and gender are explained and critically analyzed.

### **Unit-I Introduction**

Nation – Building and Political Institutions – Democratic Political Process: Meaning and Theory of Democracy- Electoral System- Forms of Representation Participations- Political Accountability

### **Unit-II Federalism**

Nature of Indian Federalism: Centre – State Relations-Legislative, Administrative, Financial, and Political: Distribution of Powers between Centre and States, Politics of Regional move and National Integration.

### **Unit-III Political Economy of India**

Politics of Poverty, Economics of Electoral Politics – Politics of Industrial and Agricultural Sectors – Politics of Nationalisation – Politics of Trade Union.

### **Unit-IV Electoral and Party System**

Electoral System and Reforms- Political System –Political Process- Theory of Parties System – National and Regional Parties Political Parties: Cong (I) – BJP- JD – CPI - CPI (M) - Pressure Groups.

### **Unit-V Issues**

Challenges to Indian Democracy: Communalism- Regionalism-Casteism- Linguism-Criminalization and Corruption- Regional disparities- Environmental degradation- Mass Poverty- Population Growth.

**Text Books:**

1. Kothari, Rajni, Democratic Policy and Social Changes in India.
2. Pal, Chandra, Centre-State Relations and co-Operative Federalism – New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1983.
3. Varshney, Ashutosh (ed) The London Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, Delhi: Sage publications.
4. S.R.Maheshwari, Administrative Reform in India, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, 2008.
5. Vishnoo Phagwan, Public Administration , S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, New Delhi, 2007.
6. R.C.Agarwal , Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S.Chand & Co. Ltd. Ram Nagar, New Delhi, 2007.

**POSC-204 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (THEORY AND PRACTICE)****Objectives:**

This course is designed to expose the students to the key concepts, terminology and theories in the field of International Politics. The purpose is to create awareness among the students regarding the study of International Relations as a defined inter-disciplinary oriented field of study.

**Unit-I Introduction**

International Politics – Meaning – Nature – Scope – Theories and Basics.

**Unit-II Concepts**

Power – Balance of Power – National interest – Foreign Policy –International Peace – Collective Security-Geopolitics – Global order.

**Unit-III Theories**

Theories : Marxist- Realist – Systems- Decision Making - Game Theory

**Unit-IV Major Issues -I**

Major issues : World War I – World War II- Cuban Missile Crisis – Vietnam War — Collapse of Soviet Union - Unification Germany – Yugoslavian Crisis – Iraq Crisis.

**Unit-V Major Issues -II**

Cold War – Post- Cold War – Human Rights –Refugees – Terrorism – Environmental Issues.

**Text Books:**

1. Dougherty, James E and Pfaltzgraff, Robert L., Contending Theories of International Relations, Newyork: Lippincot, 1971.
2. Palmer Norman D and Perkins, Howard, International Relations, Third World Community in transition.
3. Mishra, K.P., South Asia in International Politics, New Delhi: UPH, 1986.
4. Sarahadin, India's Security in Resurgent Asia, Bombay: Amrita, 1993
5. Burchill et.al., Theories of International Relations, Hampshire, Macmillan,2001.

**Reference Books:**

1. Joseph Nye, Understanding International Conflicts, An Introduction to theory and History, International Edition 7<sup>th</sup> Edition ,2008.
2. Joshua gold stein and Jon Pevehouse, International Relation ,2008-2009 update, International Edition 8<sup>th</sup> Edition ,2008.
3. Peter calvocoressi ,World Politics since 1945, 19<sup>th</sup> Edition,2008.
4. Robert Art & Robert Jervis, International Politics, Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, United states Edition 9<sup>th</sup> Edition,2008.
5. Paul viotti & Mark Kauppi, International Relations theory, International Edition, 4th Edition,2009 .

**POSE-205-POLITICAL SCIENCE (FOR CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATIONS) – I**

**Objectives:**

The course content is closely modeled on the syllabus for civil service examination and will be useful to the students taking up competitive examinations

**Unit-I Introduction**

Political Science: Nature and Scope – Relationship with allied disciplines: History- Economics - Philosophy- Sociology - Psychology – Approaches to the study of Politics.

**Unit-II Key Concepts**

State – Society – Sovereignty – Power- Rights – Liberty – Equality – Justice.

**Unit-III Democracy and forms of Government**

Democracy- Forms of Government: Presidential and Parliament – Unitary - Federal – Political Participation.

**Unit-IV Political Ideologies**

Liberalism- Neoliberalism – Marxism – Socialism – Fascism – Gandhism.

**Unit-V Party System and Political Process**

National and Regional Parties – Coalition Politics – Interest- groups and Pressure groups.

**Text Books:**

1. A.Appadorai, *The substance of Politics*, London: Oxford University press,1968.
2. Eddy Asirvatham, *Political theory*, New Delhi: S.Chand & Company,2007.
3. R.C.Agarwal, *Political theory*, New Delhi, S.Chand & Company,2008.
4. George H.Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford, IBG Publishing company,1973.
5. S.P.Varma, *Modern Political Theory*, New Delhi., Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd.,1975.

**POSC-301- MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS****Objectives:**

This course is designed to make the students to understand the origin, growth and development of Political Science and its relationship with other subjects. Further it gives the details about the methodological aspects involved in the study of Political Science and promises to develop the knowledge of the students on the methodological issues. This subject will enable the students to undertake specialized research in Political Science.

**Unit-I Introduction:**

Meaning, Objective and growth of Modern Politics Analysis – Traditionalist Vs. Contemporary Approaches – Behavioural Revolution – Post – Behavioural Revolution.

**Unit-II Inter-Disciplinary Approaches**

Meaning, objectives and growth of Inter – disciplinary approaches – Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy and Political Sociology.

**Unit-III Political Culture**

Political Socialisation, Political Participation, Political Recruitment, Political Development, Political Culture.

**Unit-IV Models**

Systems Analysis (David Easton) – Structural Functional Analysis (Gabriel Almond) – Communication Theory – Decision making theory.

**Unit-V Group theory**

Group Theory – Concept of Political Elite – Power as an organizing principle.

**Text Books:**

1. Frolich, Norman and Joe A.Oppenheimer, *Modern Political Economy*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Ltd.
2. Dikshit, R.D. *Political Geography – A Contemporary Perspective*, New Delhi: Mc Graw Hill, 1982.
3. Jangam R.T. *Text Book of Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1984
4. Verma, S.P., *Modern Political Theory*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House,2000.
5. Johari, J.C., *Contemporary Political Theory*, II Edition, Delhi: Sterling,1987.

**POSC-302-CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL  
POLITICS**

**Objectives:**

This course is designed to expose the students to the key issues in the field of International Politics. The purpose is to create awareness among the students regarding the study of International Relations in the changing global context.

**Unit-I Introduction**

The Modern State: Evolution - the contemporary trends in the advanced industrial countries and the third world.

**Unit-II Cold War**

Origin and contemporary relevance of the Cold War- nature of the post-Cold War global order.

**Unit-III Major Issues**

Major issues in the contemporary world: Israel- Pakstinian issue- Kashmir Carnage- Srilankan Crisis- Iraq crisis- Afghanistan- Civil War- Iran and North Korea- Oil Crisis

**Unit-IV Changing Global Order**

Change of Global order-Global terrorism- North South Divide Change in Unipolar system- Nuclear aggression Globalization.

**Unit-V Economic impact**

Economic Meltdown – Impact on and Implications for World Polity - Global Financial Crisis- Globalization.

**Text Books:**

1. Dougherty, James E and Pfaltzgraff, Robert L., *Contending Theories of International Relations*, Newyork: Lippincot, 1971.
2. Palmer Norman D and Perkins, Howard, *International Relations*, Third World Community in transition.
3. Mishra, K.P., *South Asia in International Politics*, New Delhi: UPH, 1986.
4. Sarahadin, *India's Security in Resurgent Asia*, Bombay: Amrita, 1993
5. Burchill et.al., *Theories of International Relations*, Hampshire, Macmillan,2001.
6. Prem Arora, *International Relations*, Bookhives Publishers, New Delhi, 2007.

**Reference Books:**

1. Peter Calvocoressi, *World politics Since 1945*, Paperback, Oct 2008.
2. Robert Art and Robert Jervis, *International Politics*, United States Edition,2008
3. Paul Viotti and Mark Kauppi, *International Relations Theory*, International Edition,2009.

***POSC-303- GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF TAMILNADU  
SINCE 1900***

**Objectives:**

This course is intended to prepare the student to gain an in-depth understanding of the government and politics of a particular state of Indian Union viz., Tamilnadu. An attempt is made to acquaint the student with such major influences as deriving from social stratification of caste and from language, religion, ethnic and economic determinants. The course further provides an understanding of the political perspective the states have been contributing to altering the nature of the federal polity in India.

**Unit-I Significance and Framework**

Significance of the study of state politics – Theoretical framework and problems – Determinants of State Politics.

**Unit-II Non-Brahmin Movement**

Impact of Constitutional Reforms of 1909 and 1919 on Provincial Politics – Emergence of non-Brahmin movement – Theoretical background of the movement – Objectives and achievements – Caste – Class dichotomy in the Movement.

**Unit-III Political parties**

Congress-DMK-AIADMK- CPI-CPI (M)-MDMK-PMK-DMDK.

#### **Unit-IV Centre-State Relations**

Centre-State Relations: The Congress Period - The DMK period - The AIADMK period – Local-Self Government in Tamilnadu - 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments- Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act - Performance of Panchayat Raj.

#### **Unit-V Issues**

Reservation and Language issue – Communalism – Caste Politics – Prohibition Politics – Agriculture and water policy – River water dispute.

#### **Text Books:**

1. Baskaran, R. Sociology of Politics Tradition and Politics in India, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1967.
2. Barnett M.R., The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976.
3. Hardgrave, R.L. Jr. The Dravidian Movement, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1965.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. H.Irschik, Tamil Revivalism in 1930s.
2. Sparat, *DMK in Power*, Nystic, Conn: Lawrence, 1960.
3. Narendra Subramaniam, *Ethnicity and Populist Movement*, OUP, 1999.

### **POSC-304-LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES**

#### **Objectives:**

This course aims to explain the legislative procedures which ensure the orderly conduct of business in our Parliament and state legislative assemblies in India

#### **Unit-I The Political System**

Structure of Parliament and its Position in Indian Polity - Representative Democracy- Composition of Parliament: The President- Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha - Relative Roles of the Two Houses-Parliament and the Executive - Parliament and Judiciary – Parliament and the State Legislatures.

#### **Unit-II The Electoral System:**

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



### **Unit-III Parliamentary Procedures**

Sittings of the Houses-The Speaker and Other Officers of the Houses of Parliament –The Question Hour and the Zero Hour – Various kinds of Motions and other procedural devices-Procedures for Financial Business – The Legislative Process – Parliamentary Committees: Structure and Functions.

### **Unit-IV Parliamentary Etiquette and Privileges**

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

### **Unit-V Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly: Procedures**

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

#### **Text Books:**

1. Hari Hara Das , *Indian Government & Politics*, Vedandam Books lted. 2009.
2. James H. McCrocklin, *Building Citizenship*, USA: Allen and Bacon, 1961.
3. Subash Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, NBT, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Ranjana Arora, *Parliamentary Privileges in India*, Deep and Deep.1986.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Mand Sharma, *Indian Government of Politics*, Annual Publications Pvt, 2004
2. Archana Chatunvedi, *Indian Government Politics*, Commonwealth Publishers, 2006
3. Fadia, B.L, *Indian Government & Politics* ,Agra ,Sahitya Bhawan Publishers,2008.

## **SOSC305 SOFT SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Objectives:**

Soft skills evolve the personality of a person and prepare him/her for competition in the changing employment market elsewhere. A degree from a university is a basic requisite for job but an acquirement of soft skills will boost the employment opportunities of a person. The skills, when acquired, will change the attitude of people and make them approach life with zest.

### **Unit I Personality Development**

Personal effectiveness skills – Managerial and supervisory skills – Leadership skills – Creativity skills – Problem solving skills – Team spirit – culture building

### **Unit II Effective Listening**

Registration of ideas – Crystallization – Listening – What does listening mean? – Why are people inherently poor listeners? – Poor listening habits – Types of listening – Effective and

ineffective listening skills – Pay-offs of effective listening – Barriers to listening – Active and passive listening

### **Unit III Interpersonal Communication**

Characteristics of interpersonal relationships – Intimacy in interpersonal relationship – Relationship development and maintenance – Self disclosure in interpersonal relational relationships

### **Unit IV Public Speaking**

What is public speaking – The art of public speaking – Language and proficiency in public speaking – Spoken English-Fluency – Awareness of different accents – Interviews – Group discussion – Seminars – Telephone skills

### **Unit V Writing Skills**

Business writing of sorts – Common components of business letters – strategies for writing the body of a letter – Writings of other sorts like memos, notes etc. – Business report – Business proposal

#### **References:**

1. Namrata Palta, *the Art of Effective Communication*, Lotus Press, New Delhi, 2007.
2. Edgar Thorpe, Showick Thorpe, *Winning at Interviews*, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, 2006.
3. S.K. Mandal, *Effective Communication and Public Speaking*, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai, 2005.
4. Lani Arredondo, *Communicating Effectively*, Tata MCGraw-Hill edition, 2003.
5. Robert Bolton, *People Skills*, Simon & Schuster, 1986.
6. Ronald B. Adler, George Rooman, *Understanding Human Communication*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
7. Meenakshi Raman, Prakash Singh, *Business Communication*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
8. V. Sasikumar, P. Kiranmai Dutt, Geetha Rajeevan, *A Course in Listening and Speaking II*, Cambridge University Press, 2007
9. Dale Carnegie, *The Leader In You*, Pocket Books, New York, 1993.

## **POSE-306-POLITICAL SCIENCE – II**

### **Objectives:**

The course content is closely modeled on the syllabus for civil service examination and will be useful to the students taking up competitive examinations

### **Unit-I Bureaucracy**

Bureaucracy: Types - Theories – Weber and critiques of Bureaucracy.

### **Unit-II Theories**

Theories of development: Meaning and various approaches – Concept and theories of underdevelopment Debates in the third world.

### **Unit-III Social Movement**

Meaning – Theories and forms – Role of Environmental, Feminist, Peasant and workers movement – Role of NGO.

### **Unit-IV Theories of International Relations**

Meaning of International relations – Theories: Realist , Marxist, Systems, Decision making and Game Theory.

### **Unit-V State and the Global order**

Neo-Liberalism-Globalisation-Regional Economic integration – Nature and impact of Globalisation.

#### **Text Books:**

1. A.Appadorai, *The substance of Politics*, London: Oxford University press,1968.
2. Eddy Asirvatham, *Political theory*, New Delhi: S.Chand & Company,2007.
3. R.C.Agarval, *Political theory*, New Delhi, S.Chand & Company,2008.
4. George H.Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford, IBG Publishing company,1973.
5. S.P.Varma, *Modern Political Theory*, New Delhi., Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd.,1975.

## **POSC 401 -RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Objectives:**

This course attempts to introduce the students in a simple way, to the nature of scientific method and its application to the understanding of social reality. Students are taught how to conceptualise and formulate a problem and examine which designs are appropriate. They are expected to know how the relevant data can be collected and processed. The students should be further in a position to arrive at conclusions, if necessary, with the help of statistics. The idea is to help an average P.G. Student to be fairly confident in undertaking and executing small and simple research projects.

### **UNIT I Introduction**

The Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Social Science Research – Pure and Applied Research – Problems in Social Science Research.

### **UNIT II Methods and Problems**

Methods of Social Science Research: Historical, Comparative and Descriptive methods – Hypothesis – Concepts - Variables.

### **UNIT III      Research Design and Types of Research**

Research Design – Types of Research: Exploratory – Descriptive - Experimental – Content Analysis.

### **UNIT IV      Collection of data and Statistical Tools**

Collection and Analysis of Data: Sampling Method – Observation – Survey- Case Study – Questionnaire and Interview Method – Statistics and its Use in Social Science Research – Computer and its Applications.

### **UNIT V      Research Report:**

Research Report: Purpose – Content – Style and Presentation – Footnotes and Endnotes – Tables and Figures – Bibliography – Appendices.

#### **Text Books:**

1. Current, Richard N. et al American History A Survey, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1987.
2. Parkes, Henry Bamford: The United States of America, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.
3. Alan Bryman , *Social Research Methodology* ,New York, Oxford University Press, 2008
4. A.K. Gupta and R. Singh, *Research Methodology*, New Delhi, Vayu Education of India, 2009.
5. Wishwa Prakasham, *Research Methodology Methods and Technology*, New Delhi, 2001.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Mats Alvesson and Kaj Skoldbeny, *Research Methodology*, Sage Publication Ltd. 2000.
2. B.N. Ghosh, *Scientific Method and Social Research*, New Delhi, Stenling blishersPvt. Ltd. 2003.

## **POSC-402-CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY**

### **Objectives:**

This course is about some of the key issues in Political theory with special emphasis on major political theorists of the twentieth century. Since Political theory in this period is about refining the existing critical formulations, the role of these key theorists is of crucial significance. The course focuses on the trends within political theory after its revival and the future of these

trends for larger political theorizing. Each of these themes is to be critically examined to establish continuity and change with political theorizing..

**Unit-I Liberal School**

John Rawls – Methodology – Works of John Rawls: Theory of Justice – Assessment of John Rawls.

**Unit-II Phenomenological School**

Edmund Husserl, Methodology – Works of Husserl – Theory of Intentionality – Assessment of Husserl.

**Unit-III Structuralism School**

Levi Strauss – Works of Levi Strauss – Methodology – Theories of Myth and Kinship – Assessment of Levi Strauss.

**Unit-IV Hermeneutic School**

Gadamer – Methodology – Works – Theory of Interpretation – Assessment of Gadamer; Critical Theory (Jurgen Habermas) – Life and Jurgen Habermas – Works – Methodology – Theory of Communicative Action – Assessment of Habermas.

**Unit-V Feminist School**

Foucault – Methodology – Works – Theory of Archaeological- Geneological construction – Assessment of Foucault – Post-Modern School (Jacques Derrida) – Life and times of Derrida – Works – Methodology – Theory of Deconstruction – Assessment of Derrida.

**Text Books:**

1. Richard Kearney, Modern Movements in European Philosophy, London: Manchester University Press, 1986.
2. Quentin Skinner, The Return of Grand Theory in Human Sciences, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.
3. John Lechte, Fifty Key Contemporary Thinkers, London: Rutledge, 1994.
4. Parekh, B., Contemporary Political Thinkers, Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1982.

**Reference Books:**

1. Prasenjitbisws, Post Modern Controversy, Rawat Publication, Jaipure,2005
2. John Rawls ,Political Liberalism, Columbia University Press,1996.
3. Alan Finlayson, Contemporary Political Thought , Ediburgh University press,2003.

## **POSC-403-INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS**

### **Objectives:**

This course enables the student to acquire knowledge of India's participation in world affairs, which is not merely relational but meaningfully explanatory of India's foreign policy behaviour. The course content is designed in such a way as to form an indispensable first step in the study of any country's foreign policy.

### **Unit-I Introduction**

Indian Foreign Policy: Historical origins - Determinants, and the institutions of policy-making – India and the NAM – Relevance of NAM- Major issues in Indian foreign policy: Sino-Indian Border War (1962) – Indo-Pakistan War (1971) and the liberation of Bangladesh –IPKF in Sri Lanka.

### **Unit-II India in South and South East Asian Affairs**

India's relations with Pakistan – Sri Lanka – Bangladesh - Nepal- SAARC- ASEAN.

### **Unit-III India in African and Latin American Affairs**

India's relations with major Africa and Latin American countries.

### **Unit-IV India and the Major Powers**

USA-EU-China-Japan - Russia.

### **Unit-V India and the UN**

India's role in UN peace keeping and global Disarmament – India and the emerging international economic order: Multilateral agencies – WTO – IMF –IBRD - ADB.

### **Text Books:**

1. Appadorai, A.,- Essays in Indian Politics and Foreign policy, Delhi; Vokas publications, 1971.
2. Charles H and Surjit Nansing,- A Diplomatic History of Modern India, Madras: Allied publications, 1971.
3. Appadorai and M.S.Rajan,-India's Foreign policy and Relations New Delhi: South Asian publishers, 1985.
4. Bandyobadya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy ,New Delhi, Allied Publisher, 1975.
5. Preme Arora , India's Foreign Policy, Geethamahal publishers,2001.

**Reference Books:**

1. Joseph Nye, Understanding International Conference, Pearson Education, 2008.
2. Joshua Goldstein and Jonpevehouse, International Relations, 2008-2009. Update Pearson Education,2008.

**POSC-404 ISSUES AND POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SINCE  
1900**

**Objectives:**

This course focuses on the evolution of the domestic and foreign policies of the United States of America over the past century. The transformation of the United States of America into a mighty world power and the exchanges in the domestic environment that have helped to bring out its role as a dominant global player under different Presidents are surveyed with the help of in-depth readings of some of the important historical documents.

**Unit-I Regime of T-Roosevelt**

T-Roosevelt-Domestic and Foreign Policy – Taft-Republican Split.  
DOCUMENTS

Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (Vol.2 Item No.62).

Clayton Anti-Trust Act (Vol.2 Item 4030).

Woodrow Wilson – The New Freedom – USA in the First World War – Three War time changes - Coolidge and Prosperity – Foreign Policy under Harding and Coolidge – Prohibition and Gangsters – Business Trade Unionism.

## DOCUMENTS

The Fourteen Points (Vol.2 Item No.423)

National Prohibition Act (Vol.2 Item No.433)

Kellogg Peace Act (Vol.2 Item No.467)

**Unit-II Regime of F.D.Roosevelt**

F.D.Roosevelt – New Deal – II World War.  
DOCUMENTS

Tennessee Valley Act: (Vol.2 Item No.479)

F.D. Roosevelt's Four Freedom Speech (Vol.2 Item No.537)

Yalta Agreement Atlantic Treaty

**Unit-III US and World Affairs**

U.S. and world Affairs – Domestic Policy – Beginnings or Containment – Problems of Change – Civil Rights Movement.

**DOCUMENTS**

Marshall Plan (Vol.2 Item No.557)

Point IV Programme

PL 480

Brown Vs Board of Education of Topaka (Vol.2 Item No.617)

J.F. Kennedy's Message on the Peace Corps (Vol.2 Item No.652)

**Unit-IV Regime of Nixon**

Nixon-Water Gate – New China Policy – Carter and Human Rights – Reagan – Affirmative Action - Domestic and Foreign Policy

**Text Books:**

- 1.Current, Richard N. et al *American History A Survey*, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1987.
- 2.Parkes, Henry Bamford: *The United States of America*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.

**POSE-405-LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES (Elective)****Objectives:**

This course aims to explain the legislative procedures which ensure the orderly conduct of business in our Parliament and state legislative assemblies in India

**Unit-I The Political System**

Structure of Parliament and its Position in Indian Polity - Representative Democracy- Composition of Parliament: The President- Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha - Relative Roles of the Two Houses-Parliament and the Executive - Parliament and Judiciary – Parliament and the State Legislatures.

**Unit-II The Electoral System:**

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



### **Unit-III Parliamentary Procedures**

Sittings of the Houses-The Speaker and Other Officers of the Houses of Parliament –The Question Hour and the Zero Hour – Various kinds of Motions and other procedural devices- Procedures for Financial Business – The Legislative Process – Parliamentary Committees: Structure and Functions.

### **Unit-IV Parliamentary Etiquette and Privileges**

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

### **Unit-V Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly: Procedures**

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

#### **Text Books:**

1. Hari Hara Das , *Indian Government & Politics*, Vedandam Books lted. 2009.
2. James H. McCrocklin, *Building Citizenship*, USA: Allen and Bacon, 1961.
3. Subash Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, NBT, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Ranjana Arora, *Parliamentary Privileges in India*, Deep and Deep.1986.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Mand Sharma, *Indian Government of Politics*, Annual Publications Pvt, 2004
2. Archana Chaturvedi, *Indian Government Politics*, Commonwealth Publishers, 2006
3. Fadia, B.L, *Indian Government & Politics* ,Agra ,Sahitya Bhawan Publishers,2008.

## **POSE-405-LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES (Elective)**

#### **Objectives:**

This course aims to explain the legislative procedures which ensure the orderly conduct of business in our Parliament and state legislative assemblies in India

### **Unit-I            The Political System**

Structure of Parliament and its Position in Indian Polity - Representative Democracy- Composition of Parliament: The President- Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha - Relative Roles of the Two Houses-Parliament and the Executive - Parliament and Judiciary – Parliament and the State Legislatures.

### **Unit-II            The Electoral System:**

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

### **Unit-III          Parliamentary Procedures**

Sittings of the Houses-The Speaker and Other Officers of the Houses of Parliament –The Question Hour and the Zero Hour – Various kinds of Motions and other procedural devices- Procedures for Financial Business – The Legislative Process – Parliamentary Committees: Structure and Functions.

### **Unit-IV          Parliamentary Etiquette and Privileges**

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

### **Unit-V            Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly: Procedures**

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

#### **Text Books:**

5. Hari Hara Das , *Indian Government & Politics*, Vedandam Books lted. 2009.
6. James H. McCrocklin, *Building Citizenship*, USA: Allen and Bacon, 1961.
7. Subash Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, NBT, New Delhi, 2004.
8. Ranjana Arora, *Parliamentary Privileges in India*, Deep and Deep.1986.

#### **Reference Books:**

4. Mand Sharma, *Indian Government of Politics*, Annual Publications Pvt, 2004
5. Archana Chaturvedi, *Indian Government Politics*, Commonwealth Publishers, 2006
6. Fadia, B.L, *Indian Government & Politics* ,Agra ,Sahitya Bhawan Publishers,2008.