

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS),  
VISAKHAPATNAM**

**SEMESTER-I (25AM BATCH)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**MAJOR 1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE**

POL Ma1-1501(4)

Theory Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

**Course Objectives:**

1. To understand the meaning, nature, scope, and importance of Political Science and its relationship with other social sciences.
2. To study various traditional and modern approaches to the study of Political Science.
3. To learn the meaning, nature, elements, and theories explaining the origin of the State.
4. To analyse the Historical and Social Contract theories of the State.
5. To understand the meaning, nature, and features of the Modern and Welfare State.

**Course Outcomes:**

- CO1: Learn nature, importance, and relationship with other social sciences.  
CO2: Understand the traditional and modern approaches.  
CO3: Know the origin and evolution of the state.  
CO4: Comprehend the development of social contract theory.  
CO5: Understand the birth of modern state.

**Unit – I: Introduction**

1. What is Political Science?
2. Definition, Nature of Political Science
3. Scope and Importance of Political Science
4. Relationship with allied disciplines: History, Economics, Philosophy and Sociology

**Unit – II: Approaches**

1. Approaches to the study of Political Science
2. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical.
3. Empirical Approaches: Behavioural and Post-Behaviourism
4. Modern Approaches: System Approach and Structural – Functional

**Unit – III: State**

1. Definition and Nature of the State
2. Elements of the State

3. Patriarchal and Matriarchal theory of the State
4. Theory of Divine Origin, Theory of Force

## **Unit – IV: Modern Theories of the State**

1. Historical or Evolutionary theory
2. Social Contract Theory (Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau)

## **Unit – V: Modern State**

1. Concepts of Modern State: Meaning, Origin
2. Nature and feature of Modern State
3. Origin of Welfare State
4. Nature and features of Welfare State

## **References**

1. Political Ideologies-An Introduction: Andrew Heywood
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J. C. Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P. Gauba
5. Political Theory: Eddy Ashirvadam & K. K. Mishra

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS),  
VISAKHAPATNAM**

**SEMESTER-I (25AM BATCH)**

**POITICAL SCIENCE**

**MAJOR 2: CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

POL Ma2-1501(4)

Theory Credits: 4

4 hrs/week

**Learning Objectives:**

1. To understand the meaning, nature, and types of law and liberty.
2. To study the concepts of equality, power, authority, and legitimacy.
3. To learn the nature, types, and theories of rights.
4. To examine major ideologies like Liberalism, Conservatism, Anarchism, and Fascism.
5. To understand Socialism, Marxism, Multiculturalism, and Nationalism.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

**CO1: Learn the significance of concepts.**

**CO2: Understand the law and liberty.**

**CO3: Know equality and power and its constituents.**

**CO4: Experience the rights and its theories.**

**CO5: Understanding of political ideologies.**

**Unit – I: Law & Liberty**

1. Law: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Law: Types of Law - Sources of Law
3. Liberty: Meaning, Definition, Nature
4. Liberty: Types of Liberty

**Unit – II: Equality & Power**

1. Equality: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Equality: Types of Equality
3. Power: Meaning, Definition, Nature and types
4. Authority and Legitimacy: Meaning, Definition and Nature

**Unit – III: Rights**

1. Rights: Meaning, Definition and Nature
2. Rights: Classification of Rights
3. Theories of Rights: Natural, Legal and Historical
4. Theories of Rights: Idealistic, Social and Welfaristic

## **Unit – IV: Ideologies – I**

1. Liberalism
2. Conservatism
3. Anarchism
4. Fascism

## **Unit –V: Ideologies - II**

1. Socialism
2. Marxism
3. Multiculturalism
4. Nationalism

## **References**

1. Modern Political Theory: S.P.Varma
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: Ideas & Concepts: Susheela Ramaswamy.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS),  
VISAKHAPATNAM-II SEMESTER(25AM)**

**INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM(IKS)**

**IKS-2001(4)**

**SYLLABUS**

**Marks:50**

- 1. Vedic Period: Vedas and their Significance**
- 2. Upanishads: Philosophy and Knowledge**
- 3. The Six Schools of Indian Philosophy**
- 4. Indian Linguistics: Panini and Sanskrit**
- 5. Evolution of other Indian Languages: Tamil, Marathi, Hindi etc.,**
- 6. Ancient Indian Education System: Guru Kul System**
- 7. Ancient Indian mathematics: Overview and contributions**
- 8. Ancient Indian Astronomy and Astrology: Overview and Contributions**
- 9. Charaka & Sushruta Samhita, Ayurveda: Principles and Practices**
- 10. Ancient Indian Architecture: Vastu Shastra and Temple Architecture(Part-1)**
- 11. Ancient Indian Architecture: Vastu Shastra and Temple Architecture(Part-2)**
- 12. Trade and Commerce in Ancient India**
- 13. Arthashastra(Part-1)**
- 14. Arthashastra(Part-2)**
- 15. Ancient Indian Art and Culture(Part-1)**
- 16. Ancient Indian Art and Culture(Part-2)**
- 17. Ancient Indian Music and Dance (Part-1)**
- 18. Ancient Indian Music and Dance (Part-2)**
- 19. Ancient Indian Farming Practices**
- 20. Ancient Indian Craftsmanship (Part-1)**
- 21. Ancient Indian Craftsmanship (Part-2)**
- 22. Ancient Indian Warfare and Weaponry**
- 23. Ancient Indian Engineering and Technology**
- 24. Ancient Indian Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism: Teachings and Philosophies**
- 25. Ancient Indian Knowledge Systems: Global Influence**
- 26. Semester 1 review and Conclusion**

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

**II SEMESTER**  
**POL-Ma1 -2501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Recall and describe the fundamental components and functions of each organ of government.
2. Dissect how the separation of powers is applied across various systems and assess its success in preventing power concentration.
3. Evaluate democratic principles and their application, using case studies to support their critical assessments.
4. Evaluate democratic principles and their application, using case studies to support their critical assessments.
5. Analyze the influence of various political actors and public opinion on the political process and policy decisions.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO-1: Describe the distinct functions and roles of each branch of government and explain their interrelationships.

CO-2: Examine how the separation of powers operates within different political systems and assess its role in maintaining checks and balances.

CO-3: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different government forms and their implications for political stability and governance.

CO-4: Critique democratic principles and their implementation in various democratic contexts, using real-world examples to support their assessments.

CO-5: Analyse how political parties, pressure groups, and public opinion shape political outcomes and influence policy decisions.

**Unit – I: Organs of Government:**

1. Legislature: Unicameral and Bicameral
2. Legislature: Powers and Functions
3. Executive: Types, Powers, and Functions
4. Judiciary: Powers and Functions

**Unit – II: Separation of Powers:**

1. Theory of Separation of Powers: Meaning, Nature
2. Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers
3. Merits and Demerits of Separation of Powers
4. Case study of USA & UK

**Unit – III: Forms of Government:**

1. Unitary form of Governments: Merits and Demerits
2. Federal form of Government: Merits and Demerits
3. Parliamentary form of Government: Merits and Demerits

4. Presidential form of Government: Merits and Demerits

**Unit – IV: Democracy:**

1. Democracy: Meaning, Definition, Significance
2. Theories and Principles of Democracy
3. Types of Democracy
4. Essential Condition for the success of Democracy

**Unit – V: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion:**

1. Political Parties: Meaning, Definitions and Functions
2. Classification of Political Parties
3. Pressure Groups: Meaning, Definition, and Types
4. Public Opinion: Meaning, Definition, and Significance

**References:**

1. Modern Political Theory: S. P. Varma
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: R.C.Agarwal

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**II SEMESTER**  
**POL – Ma2-2501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Understand the foundational principles, purposes, and the historical context of the Indian Constitution.
2. Analyze the ideological foundations and philosophical principles that underpin the Indian Constitution.
3. Compare and contrast the key features of the Indian Constitution with those of other constitutions around the world.
4. Evaluate the significance and impact of Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution on citizens and governance.
5. Analyze the Theory of Basic Structure and its implications for constitutional amendments and judicial review.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO-1: Describe the essential elements and historical context of the Indian Constitution.

CO-2: Analyze and assess how the foundational ideologies shaped the provisions of the Constitution.

CO-3: Recall and describe the unique features of the Indian Constitution

CO-4: Evaluate how Fundamental Rights and Duties affect individual rights and state responsibilities.

CO-5: Analyze the Theory of Basic Structure and its impact on the stability and amendment of the Constitution.

**Unit – I: Introduction to the Constitution:**

1. Constitution: Meaning, Definition, & Origin
2. Evolution of Constitution
3. Classification of the Constitutions: Written and Unwritten
4. Classification of the Constitutions: Rigid and Flexible

**Unit – II: Development of the Indian Constitution:**

1. Constitutional Development in India during British Rule
2. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
4. Government of India Act, 1935

**Unit – III: Making and Features of Indian Constitution:**

1. Constituent Assembly: Nature, Composition,
2. Constituent Assembly: Working and Committees
3. Indian Constitution: Preamble
4. Indian Constitution: Salient Features

**Unit – IV: Rights & Duties:**

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties

**Unit – V: Theory of Basic Structure:**

1. Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution: Origin & Growth
2. Judicial Interpretations: Golaknath Case, 1967
3. Judicial Interpretations: Kesavananda Bharathi Case, 1973
4. Judicial Interpretations: Minerva Mills Case, 1980

**References:**

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Constitutional Government in India: M. V. Pyle
3. Politics in India: Rajani Kothari
4. Indian Government and Politics: B.L. Fadia
5. Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution: Subhash Kashyap

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

**III SEMESTER**  
**POL – Ma1-3501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Recall and describe the fundamental components and functions of each organ of government.
2. Dissect how the separation of powers is applied across various systems and assess its success in preventing power concentration.
3. Evaluate democratic principles and their application, using case studies to support their critical assessments.
4. Evaluate democratic principles and their application, using case studies to support their critical assessments.
5. Analyze the influence of various political actors and public opinion on the political process and policy decisions.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO-1: Describe the distinct functions and roles of each branch of government and explain their interrelationships.

CO-2: Examine how the separation of powers operates within different political systems and assess its role in maintaining checks and balances.

CO-3: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different government forms and their implications for political stability and governance.

CO-4: Critique democratic principles and their implementation in various democratic contexts, using real-world examples to support their assessments.

CO-5: Analyze how political parties, pressure groups, and public opinion shape political outcomes and influence policy decisions.

**Unit – I: Organs of Government:**

1. Legislature: Unicameral and Bicameral
2. Legislature: Power and Functions
3. Executive: Types, Powers, and Functions
4. Judiciary: Powers and Functions

**Unit – II: Separation of Powers:**

1. Theory of Separation of Powers: Meaning, Nature
2. Montesquieu's doctrine of separation of powers
3. Advantages & Disadvantages
4. Case study of USA & UK

**Unit – III: Forms of Government:**

1. Unitary form of Governments: Merits and Demerits
2. Federal form of Government: Merits and Demerits
3. Parliamentary form of Government: Merits and Demerits
4. Presidential form of Government: Merits and Demerits

**Unit – IV: Democracy:**

1. Democracy: Meaning, Definition, Significance
2. Theories and Principles of Democracy
3. Types of Democracy
4. Condition for the success of democracy

**Unit – V: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion:**

1. Political Parties: Meaning, Definition, Classification of Political Parties: National
2. Classification of Political Parties: Regional, Functions of Political Parties.
3. Pressure Groups: Meaning, Definition, and Types
4. Public Opinion: Meaning, Definition, and Significance

**Unit-wise proposed activities & evaluation:**

**Celebrations on International Day of Democracy**

1. **Quiz Program:** Marks scored by teams.
2. **Debate:** Faculty evaluation.
3. **Essay writing:** Based on understanding and scores.
4. **Classroom Seminar:** Peer evaluation.
5. **Study Project:** Faculty evaluation.

**References:**

1. Modern Political Theory: S. P. Varma
2. Principles of Political Science: A.C. Kapoor
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C.Johari
4. An Introduction to Political Theory: O.P.Gauba
5. Political Theory: R.C.Agarwal

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**III SEMESTER**  
**POL – Ma2 3501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Understand the foundational principles, purposes, and the historical context of the Indian Constitution.
2. Analyze the ideological foundations and philosophical principles that underpin the Indian Constitution.
3. Compare and contrast the key features of the Indian Constitution with those of other constitutions around the world.
4. Evaluate the significance and impact of Fundamental Rights and Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution on citizens and governance.
5. Analyze the Theory of Basic Structure and its implications for constitutional amendments and judicial review.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

CO-1: Describe the essential elements and historical context of the Indian Constitution.

CO-2: Analyze and assess how the foundational ideologies shaped the provisions of the Constitution.

CO-3: Recall and describe the unique features of the Indian Constitution

CO-4: Evaluate how Fundamental Rights and Duties affect individual rights and state responsibilities.

CO-5: Analyze the Theory of Basic Structure and its impact on the stability and amendment of the Constitution.

**Unit – I: Constitution:**

1. Constitution: Meaning, Definition, & Origin
2. Evolution of Constitution
3. Classification of the Constitutions: Written and Unwritten
4. Classification of the Constitutions: Rigid and Flexible

**Unit – II: Ideological Base of the Indian Constitution:**

1. Constitutional Development in India during British Rule
2. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
4. Government of India Act, 1935

**Unit – III: Features of Indian Constitution:**

1. Constituent Assembly: Nature, Composition,
2. Constituent Assembly: Socio-Economic, Philosophical Dimensions
3. Indian Constitution: Preamble
4. Indian Constitution: Salient Features

**Unit – IV: Rights & Duties:**

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties

**Unit – V: Theory of Basic Structure:**

1. Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution: Origin & Growth
2. Judicial Interpretations: Golaknath Case, 1967
3. Judicial Interpretations: Kesavananda Bharathi Case, 1973
4. Judicial Interpretations: Minerva Mills Case, 1980

**Unit-wise proposed activities &**

**evaluation: Celebrations** on Indian Constitutional Day.

1. **Assignment:** Marks obtained.
2. **Discussion:** Faculty evaluation.
3. **Essay writing:** Based on understanding and scores.
4. **Classroom Seminar:** Peer evaluation.
5. **Debate:** Evaluation by faculty.

**References:**

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Constitutional Government in India: M. V. Pyle
3. Politics in India: Rajani Kothari
4. Indian Government and Politics: B.L. Fadia
5. Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution: Subhash Kashyap

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: ANCIENT&MEDIEVAL**

**III SEMESTER**  
**POL – Ma3 3501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Examine the historical context of Western political thought and analyze Plato's theories on politics and governance.
2. Analyze Aristotle's theories regarding the state, citizenship, revolutions, and slavery, and evaluate their relevance to political theory.
3. Explore Cicero's concepts of law and justice and analyze St. Augustine's theory of the Two Cities, including their contributions to political philosophy.
4. Analyze the political theories of St. Thomas Aquinas and William of Ockham, focusing on their views on law, governance, and the nature of political authority.
5. Examine and critique Niccolò Machiavelli's theories on power, statecraft, and political ethics, including their relevance to modern political thought.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- CO-1: Explain the historical context of Western political thought and interpret Plato's contributions to political theory.
- CO-2: *Analyse and critique Aristotle's theories and their impact on the understanding of political organization and social structures.*
- CO-3: Evaluate the contributions of Cicero and St. Augustine to political theory and their implications for law and justice.
- CO-4: Analyse and compare the theories of Aquinas and Ockham, assessing their impact on medieval political thought.
- CO-5: *Evaluate Machiavelli's ideas on power and governance and discuss their relevance and impact on both historical and modern political thought.*
- of the Constitution

**Unit:I:**

1. History of Western Political Thought
2. Plato: Rule of Philosopher Kings
3. Theory of Justice and Law
4. Ideal State and Education

**Unit:II:**

1. Aristotle: Theory of State
2. Classification of Governments
3. Citizenship and Slavery
4. Theory of Revolutions

**Unit:III:**

1. Cicero: On Law and Justice
2. Cicero: Influence on Western Political Thought
3. St. Augustine of Hippo: and Political conditions in Europe & Africa
4. St. Augustine of Hippo: Theory of Two Cities

**Unit:IV:**

1. St. Thomas Aquinas: Political Philosophy
2. St. Thomas Aquinas: Four Cardinal Principles
3. William of Ockham: Political Philosophy
4. William of Ockham: Influence and legacy

**Unit:V**

1. Niccole Machiavelli: Conditions of Europe and Italy
2. Niccole Machiavelli: Human Nature
3. Niccole Machiavelli: Suggestions to Prince
4. Niccole Machiavelli: State and Statecraft

**Unit- wise proposed activities & evaluation:**

1. **Assignment:** Marks obtained.
2. **Discussion:** Faculty evaluation.
3. **Essay writing:** Based on understanding and scores.
4. **Classroom Seminar:** Peer evaluation.
5. **Debate:** Evaluation by faculty.

**References:**

1. A History of Political Theory: George H. Sabine
2. A History of Political Thought- Plato to Marx: S. Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy
3. Ancient and Medieval Political Thinkers- From Plato to Padua: P. B. Rathod
4. Political Thought: C.L. Way
5. Western Political Thought: B.N.Ray

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM**

**III SEMESTER**  
**POL – Ma4 3501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Understand and analyze the framework and dynamics of center-state relations within the Indian federal system, including legislative, executive, and financial aspects.
2. Examine the processes and mechanisms involved in the functioning of the Indian federal system, including the role of federal institutions and intergovernmental relations.
3. Analyze the electoral process in India, focusing on the framework for elections, electoral institutions, and the impact of electoral dynamics on federal governance.
4. Explore the structure, functions, and significance of the Panchayat Raj system in decentralized governance and its impact on local self-government.
5. Analyze the significance and impact of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts on local governance and federal structure in India.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- CO-1: Dissect and evaluate the various dimensions of centre-state relations and their implications for federal governance.
- CO-2: Assess how different processes and mechanisms contribute to the effective functioning of the federal system.
- CO-3: Analyse and evaluate the electoral mechanisms and their effects on the functioning of the federal system.
- CO-4: explain the Panchayat Raj system and assess its role in local governance
- CO-5: Assess the impact of these amendments on the Indian federal system and local governance.

**Unit – I: Centre - State Relations:**

1. Features of Indian Federal System
2. Centre-State Relations: Legislative
3. Centre-State Relations: Administrative
4. Centre-State Relations: Financial

**Unit – II: Federal Processes:**

1. Emerging Trends in Centre-State Relations
2. Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission
3. Recommendations of M. M. Punchi Commission
4. Role of Governor

**Unit – III: Electoral Processes:**

1. Election Commission of India: Powers and Functions
2. Issues of Electoral Reforms
3. Determinants of Voting Behavior
4. Problems of Defections: Anti-Defection Law

**Unit – IV: Panchayati Raj System:**

1. Evolution of Panchayati Raj System
2. Recommendations: Balwant Rai Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee
3. Rural Governments: Structure, Powers, and Functions
4. Urban Governments: Structure, Powers, and Functions.

**Unit – V: Constitutional Amendment Act: 73<sup>rd</sup>. & 74<sup>th</sup>:**

1. Democratic Decentralization
2. 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts
4. Challenges and Prospects

**References:**

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Democratic Political Process: M.R. Biju
3. Indian Polity: Laxmikanth
4. Democratic Decentralization and Grassroot Leadership in India: Subh Arata Dutta
5. Panchayat raj System and Development Planning: Hari Prasad Chhetri.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**INDIAN GOVERNMENT**

**IV SEMESTER**  
**POL-Ma1 4501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will

1. Understand and analyze the framework and dynamics of center-state relations within the Indian federal system, including legislative, executive, and financial aspects.
2. Examine the roles, powers, and functions of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, including their influence on governance and policy-making.
3. Understand the powers and functions of the Governor within the State Executive and analyze how they influence state governance.
4. Understand the powers and functions of the Chief Minister within the State Executive and analyze their impact on state governance.
5. Understand the structure, roles, and functions of the judiciary in India, including its role in interpreting the Constitution and upholding the rule of law.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- CO-1: Analyze the functions and powers of the President and Parliament and evaluate their roles within the Indian political system.
- CO-2: Assess the effectiveness of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in shaping and implementing government policies.
- CO-3: Dissect and evaluate the roles and functions of the State Executive and their relationship with the central government.
- CO-4: Analyze the Chief Minister's role and functions within the state executive framework.
- CO-5: Analyze the roles and functions of the judiciary and its impact on maintaining the rule of law and constitutional order.

**Unit – I: President & Parliament:**

1. President of India: Mode of Election & Impeachment
2. President of India: Powers and Functions
3. Parliament: Composition – Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
4. Parliament: Powers and Functions

**Unit – II: Prime Minister & Council of Ministers:**

1. Prime Minister: Powers and Functions
2. Prime Minister: Role in Coalition Politics
3. Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions
4. Legislative Committees: PAC, Estimates Committee, CPU

**Unit – III: State Executive:**

1. Governor: Powers and Functions
2. Governor: Role
3. Legislature: Composition – Legislative Council & Legislative Assembly
4. Legislature: Powers and Functions

**Unit – IV: State Executive:**

1. Chief Minister: Powers and Functions
2. Council of Ministers: Powers and Functions
3. Business Advisory Committee
4. Standing committees

**Unit – V: Judiciary:**

1. Supreme Court-Composition and
2. Appointments, Powers, and Functions
3. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism
4. National Judicial Appointments Commission and Judicial Reforms

**References:**

1. An Introduction to the Constitution of India: D. D. Basu
2. Government and Politics of India: Morris Jones
3. Indian Polity: Lakshmikanth
4. Indian Government and Politics: B.L. Fadia
5. Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution: Subhash Kashyap

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

**IV SEMESTER**  
**POL-Ma2 4501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will be able to:

1. **Recall** foundational concepts and significant events in the Indian political system.
2. **Understand** the interplay between social, political, and regulatory dynamics in India.
3. **Apply** theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios involving Indian political mechanisms.
4. **Evaluate** the effectiveness and challenges of political and regulatory frameworks.
5. **Analyse** the functions and impacts of various governing institutions and civil services.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- CO-1: Understand the social dynamics that influence political behaviour and policy in India.
- CO-2: Remember key terms, concepts, and historical events related to the Indian political system.
- CO-3: Knowledge of regulatory frameworks to assess their impact on various sectors and Concepts of governance to evaluate the effectiveness of different governing mechanisms
- CO-4: Analyse the effectiveness of governance mechanisms and evaluate the effectiveness of social policies in addressing inequalities.
- CO-5: Understand recruitment, training, and performance evaluation. and apply knowledge to assess civil services' impact on administration.

**Unit – I: Social Dynamics:**

1. Role of Caste
2. Role of Religion
3. Role of Language
4. Social Media & Politics

**Unit – II: Political Dynamics:**

1. Politics of Reservation
2. Criminalization of Politics
3. Regionalism in India
4. Internal threats to Security

**Unit – III: Regulatory Institutions:**

1. NITI Ayog
2. Finance Commission
3. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
4. Central Vigilance Commission

**Unit – IV: Governing Mechanisms:**

1. Central Information Commission
2. Lokpal
3. Lok Ayukta
4. Right to Information Act, 2005

**Unit – V: Civil Services:**

1. UPSC: Powers & Functions

2. Neutrality and integrity of Civil Services: All India Services
3. Administrative Reforms Commission: I ARC Recommendations, 1966
4. Administrative Reforms Commission: II ARC Recommendations, 2005

**Unit-wise proposed activities & evaluation: Celebrations on Civil Services Day. Webinar on Social – Political dynamics**

1. **Assignment:** Marks obtained.
2. **Discussion:** Faculty evaluation.
3. **Essay writing:** Based on understanding and scores.
4. **Classroom Seminar:** Peer evaluation.
5. **Debate:** Evaluation by faculty.

**References:**

1. Social Justice and the Constitution of India: C.B.Raju
2. Caste and Reservation in India: V.K.Garg
3. Indian Polity: Laxmikanth
4. Indian Administration: Vishnoo Bhagwan & Vidya Bhushan
5. Government and Politics in India: S.H.Patil

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2025-2026**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**IV SEMESTER**  
**POL-Ma3 4501(4)**

**Marks: 60**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Course Objectives:** The student will be able to:

1. Explore the foundational texts and ideas that shaped ancient Indian political thought.
2. Evaluate the relevance of Kautilya's ideas in contemporary political and administrative practices.
3. Assess the impact of social reform movements on the Indian political system.
4. Examine the role of religious reformers in transforming Indian society and politics.
5. Analyze the development of modern Indian political thought through the lens of nationalist movements.

**Course Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- CO-1: Illustrate the influence of ancient political thought on contemporary Indian society.  
CO-2: Apply Kautilya's principles to analyse a contemporary political scenario.  
CO-3: Summarize the key ideas and objectives of various social reform movements.  
CO-4: Identify significant religious reformers and their contributions.  
CO-5: Analyze the role of nationalist thinkers in the Indian independence movement. Indian Political Thought

**Unit -I: Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought**

1. Sources of Ancient Indian Political Thought (Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana & Mahabharata)
2. Manu-Elements of State-Duties of King –Manu Dharma–Varna System
3. Gautama Buddha Political ideas.

**Unit -II: Kautilya and his Artashastra**

1. Kautilya– King & Kingship
2. Saptangatheory–Mandal Theory

**Unit-III: Social Reformers**

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy –Brahma Samaj–Social and Religious reforms
2. Jyotiba Phule –Satya Shodak Samaj -Champion of Equal Rights
3. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar –Bethune Society–Women Education
4. Savitri Bhai Phule and her ideas–Women empowerment-

**Unit-IV: Religious Reformers**

1. Vivekananda–Ramakrishna Mission –Speech at World Parliament of Religions
2. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi–Arya Samaj–Back to Vedas
3. Bala Gangadhar Tilak – Father of the Indian Revolution –National Education

**Unit-V: Modern Nationalist Thinkers**

1. M.K. Gandhi –Ahimsa–Satya–Satyagraha–Trusteeship
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar–View on Indian Society –Social Movements
3. Jawaharlal Nehru–Pancha Sheela–Non-Alignment Movement
4. Sardar Patel–Unification of India
5. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya–Integral Humanism

**References:**

1. Modern Indian Political Thought, H.R. Mukhi, SBD Publishers, Delhi, 2004.
2. Indian Political Thought, R.C. Gupta, Ram Chandra Gupta, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2005.
3. Indian Political Thinkers, Dr. Vishnu Bhagwan, Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 1996.
4. Modern Indian Political Thought, V.P. Verma, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra
5. Ancient Indian Political Thought & Institutions by H.R. Mukhi, SBD Publishers, Delhi, 2008.
6. Modern Indian Political Thought, V.P. Verma, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra, 1974.
7. Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century, A. Appadurai, South Asia Publishers, New Delhi, 1987.
8. Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar, writings and speeches vol: I, II, III and VIII.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE**

**IV SEMESTER**  
**IG-4001(2)**

**Marks: 50**

**Time: 2hrs**

## **INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY**

### **Learning Objectives:**

1. **To understand the basic concepts of Geography**, including its definition, scope, importance, tools, and methods.
2. **To explain the structure and composition of the Earth**, along with the Five Themes of Geography.
3. **To analyze physical processes**, such as plate tectonics, continental drift, landform development, climate, and ecosystems.
4. **To examine human geography aspects**, including population distribution, cultural patterns, migration, and urbanization.
5. **To evaluate environmental issues**, including natural resource depletion, globalization impacts, and environmental hazards.

### **Learning Outcomes:** After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. **Define and explain key geographical concepts** and apply geographic tools and methods in real-world situations.
2. **Describe the Earth's structure and physical processes**, including plate tectonics, climate systems, and ecosystems.
3. **Analyze spatial patterns of population distribution** and understand factors influencing population growth and migration.
4. **Interpret cultural and social landscapes**, including language, religion, ethnicity, and urban-rural differences.
5. **Assess environmental challenges and resource management issues**, and suggest sustainable solutions in a global context.

### **UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION**

Introduction-Definition-Scope-Importance of Geography- Geographic Tools and methods - Five Themes of Geography-Structure and Composition of Earth.

### **UNIT-II: PLATE TECTONICS AND CONTINENTAL DRIFT**

Plate Tectonics and Continental Drift-Landforms-Hydrosphere-Climate and Weather Patterns-Ecosystems and Biodiversity-Distribution and Depletion of Natural Resources-Environmental Hazards.

### **UNIT-III: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH**

Population Distribution and Growth-Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Diffusion-Language, Religion and Ethnicity- Urban and Rural Landscapes-Migration and Urbanization- Globalization and its impacts.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS II YEAR 2025-2026**  
**SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE**

**IV SEMESTER**  
**TG-4001(2)**

**Marks: 50**

**Time: 2hrs**

**TOURISM GUIDANCE**

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**Learning Outcomes:**

*By successful completion of the course, students will be able to:*

1. *Understand the basic tourism aspects*
2. *Comprehend the requirements, role and responsibilities of profession of a Tourist Guide*
3. *Apply the knowledge acquired in managing different groups and guiding in a tour*
4. *Explain basic values related to tourism and heritage*

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I:** (06 hrs.)

Tourism – What is Tourism - Characteristics of Tourist Places – Guidance in Tourism  
- Meaning of Guidance – Types of Tour Guidance - Government/Department  
Regulations

**Unit II:** (10 hrs)

Types of Guides – Characteristics of a Guide - Duties and Responsibilities of a Guide  
- The Guiding Techniques –Guide's personality- Training Institutions – Licence.  
Leadership and Social Skills - Presentation and Communication Skills - Working with  
different age and linguistic groups - Working under difficult circumstances –  
Precautions at the site -Relationship with Fellow Guides and Officials.

**Unit III:** (10 hrs)

Guest Relationship Management- Personal and Official - Arrangements to Tourists –  
Coordinating transport - VISA/Passport -Accident/Death -Handling Guests with  
Special Needs/ Different Abilities –Additional skills required for Special/Adventure  
Tours - Knowledge of Local Security and Route Chart – Personal Hygiene and  
Grooming - Checklist - Code of Conduct

**Co-curricular Activities Suggested:** (04 hrs)

1. Assignments, Group discussion, Quiz etc.
2. Invited lecture/training by local tourism operators/expert/guides
3. Visit to local Tourism Department office and a tourist service office
4. Organisation of college level short-duration tours to local tourist sites.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Jagmohan Negi (2006); Travel Agency and Tour Operations, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi
2. Mohinder Chand (2009); Travel Agency and Tour Operations: An Introductory Text, Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited, New Delhi
3. Pat Yale(1995); Business of Tour Operations, Longman Scientific & Technical, New Delhi
4. Websites on Tourism guidance.

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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM  
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE

V SEMESTER

E GOVERNANCE

Marks:60

**POL-Ma1-5501(4)**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Develop a foundational understanding of what E-Governance is, its historical background, and how it has evolved in India.
2. Analyse key government initiatives like the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Digital India, and the role of institutions involved in implementing E-Governance.
3. Study the implementation of E-Governance in sectors such as education, health, agriculture, public distribution, and urban governance.
4. Assess how E-Governance has contributed to improving service delivery, reducing corruption, and increasing accountability.
5. Discuss the technological, administrative, social, and infrastructural challenges and explore possible reforms and innovations.

**Course Outcomes:** Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to:

1. Acquaint student with the introduction to good governance and how it can be achieved by information and communication technology.
2. Understand the growing needs of E-Governance, improving transparency in the system of governance
3. Have understanding of various government schemes and E-Governance projects and initiatives.
4. Provide the practical knowledge about the effective delivery of citizen services through online mode.
5. Realize the issues and challenges of E-Governance.

**Unit: 1**

1. Brief Introduction to Governance-E-Governance –Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Objectives and Significance.
2. Domains of E-Governance.
3. E-Governance and Good Governance-Global trends in the growth of E-Governance.

**Unit: 2**

1. E-Governance in India- - National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)-National Informatics Centre.
2. Strategies for E-Governance-E-Governance Implementations: Required infrastructure of Network, Computing, Cloud Governance, Data system, Human resources, Legal and Technological infrastructure.
3. Major E-Governance Projects and Initiatives: Gyandoot, E- choupal, E-Bhoomi, E-Seva, CARD, E-Panchayat, Real Time Governance (RTG) etc.

**Unit: 3**

1. Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration, Effective delivery of services for public utilities through E-Governance.
2. Online filing of complaints, application registration, issuance of certificates, issuance of land records, online payments of fees, dues etc, retendering, easy access to information and E-Governance in Social

security and welfare schemes: Direct transfer of benefits, Biometric authentication through Aadhar, etc.

**Unit: 4**

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

**Unit: 5**

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

**References:**

1. B.Sreenivas Raj, E-Governance Techniques-Indian and Global Experiences, New Century Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
2. Subhash Bhatnagar, Unlocking E-Government Potential-Concepts, Cases and Practical Insights, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Y.Parthasaradhi, E-Governance and Indian Society, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
4. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India, Initiatives and Issues in India, Centre for Public Policy, 2006.
5. Anil Kumar Dhiman, E-Governance –Good Governance using ICTs, S.K.Book Agency, New Delhi, 2017.
6. Ashok Aggarwal, Governance-Case Studies, University Press India Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, 2017.
7. Web resources suggested by the Teacher concerned and the College Librarian including reading material.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**V SEMESTER**

**LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

**Marks:60**

**POL-Ma2-5501(4)**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Explore the origin and development of Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies as instruments of grassroots democracy.
2. Examine the roles, responsibilities, and institutional frameworks of Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, and Municipal Corporations.
3. Understand how these amendments empowered local institutions and decentralized governance in India.
4. Evaluate how local bodies contribute to planning, implementation, and monitoring of public welfare schemes and development programs.
5. Critically examine issues like financial autonomy, political interference, capacity building, and suggest reforms for effective local governance.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to;

1. Understand the existing context of Local Government Institutions in India.
2. Have knowledge on the need of empowerment and autonomy of LGIs.
3. Provide an overview on financial resources and constitutional provisions.
4. Analyze the issues, problems and conflicts in Local Administration.
5. Develop communication skills to interact with the elected members and officials.
6. Enhance skills for observation, organizing, networking, documentation.

**Unit: 1**

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

**Unit: 2**

1. Decentralization of powers (Political, Administrative and Economic) from the States to Local Institutions.
2. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts.
3. Empowering Local Governments Decision making powers during crisis and disasters. Relationship between local government authorities and Central and State Government service providers.
4. Role of District Collector in strengthening LGIs.

**Unit: 3**

1. Revenue raising avenues for Local Governments-Grants, Aid and support from Centre and State Governments-Public Private Partnerships.
2. 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.
3. Role of Local Governments in implementation of welfare and developmental programmes i.e., (MGNREGS), (SGSY), (IAY) and (PURA).

**Unit: 4**

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

**Unit: 5**

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

**References:**

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Nagpur, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2018
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and Governance of Public Institutions, 2006, Palgrave Mc Millan Publications.
3. R Venkata Ravi, Empowering Rural India: Experiments and Experiences, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Sawalia Bihari Verma, Empowerment of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi, 2006.
5. World Bank, Empowerment in Practice: Analysis and Implementation, World Bank Institute, Washington D.C.
6. S.Chandrasekhar, Panchayati Raj and Financial Resources, Regal Publications, 2008, New Delhi.
7. Rajesh Tondon and Mohini Kak (Eds), Citizen Participation and Democratic Governance, New Delhi, 2016.
8. Anand Prakash, State and District Administration, Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2008.
9. N.Lalitha, Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi, 2014.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS),  
VISAKHAPATNAM  
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE  
V SEMESTER POLITICAL REPORTING Marks:60  
POL-Ma3-5501(4)**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Explore the role of political journalists in informing the public and holding power to account.
2. Learn how to report on elections, legislative proceedings, political parties, policies, and public opinion.
3. Understand the principles of fact-checking, avoiding bias, and maintaining journalistic integrity in political coverage.
4. Study how media influences political discourse and how political actors engage with media platforms.
5. Provide practical exposure to reporting political news for print, television, radio, and digital media.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to:

1. Understand the need, scope and concepts in Political Reporting.
2. Identify various sources for Political Reporting.
3. Provide an overview of interpreting the political phenomena from the grass roots level to the Parliament.
4. Develop insights and enhance skills in a professional manner in the age of mass media.
5. Learn skills related to reporting, enlarge job opportunities, and make it as a career.

**Unit: 1**

1. Introduction to Political Reporting-Nature.
2. The role of Mass Media in Political Reporting- Press, Radio and Television
3. State Meaning, Nature and role in Developments-Political Issues and Dynamics.

**Unit: 2**

1. Organs of the Government-Union, State and Local Governments and Judiciary-Reporting on their working and assessment.
2. Ethics for political Reporter-Role and responsibilities of Press- Freedom of press and its limitations.

**Unit: 3**

1. Political News-Meaning, Nature and Forms of Political News.
2. Sources of Political News and its Limitations-Working of Lobbies and Pressure Groups in Political Reporting.

**Unit: 4**

1. Writing Reports-Background Information-Framing and crafting Political Stories.
2. Watchdog of enforcement of States' Laws, Rules and Regulations-Political Reporting in deadline situations, Reporting on Political Campaigns.

**Unit: 5**

1. Political Reporting Skills-Interviewing-Types and Forms of Interviewing and Techniques Questionnaire – Opinion Polls-Writing Blogs.
2. Role in citizen's civic engagement, political communication and political Participation-Analyzing politician's media strategy.

**References:**

1. Raymond Kuhn, Political Journalism New Challenges, New York: New Practices, Rutledge, 2003
2. Gail Sedorkin and Judy Mc gregor, Interviewing – A Guide for Journalist and Writers, Crow's Nest, NSW: Allen and Unwin, 2002
3. R.T.Jangam, Political Analysis, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publication, 1997
4. J.C.Johari, Comparative Politics, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2002
5. Robert A. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 2001
6. Davis Merrit, Public Journalism and Public Life, London, 2014
7. Erik Albaek, Arjen Van Dalen, Neel Jebril& Claes H. de.Vreese, London, Cambridge University Press, 2014
8. Alok Mehta, Power, Press and Politics, 2021.

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**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM**  
**B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**V SEMESTER LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE AND PRACTICES**  
**POL-Ma4-5501(4)**

**Marks:60**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Provide a comprehensive overview of the composition, roles, and powers of legislative bodies in India.
2. Examine the stages of law-making, including introduction, debate, committee scrutiny, and passage of bills in Parliament and State Assemblies.
3. Understand the functions and responsibilities of the Speaker, Chairman, Whips, and legislative committees.
4. Learn about Question Hour, Zero Hour, Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Motions, and Budget Sessions.
5. Discuss issues like disruptions, lack of debate, absenteeism, and suggest reforms for strengthening legislative functioning in India.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students at the successful completion of the course will be able to;

1. Make familiar with legislative procedures and practices.
2. Equip the students with the adequate skills of participation in deliberative processes and democratic decision making.
3. Understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, analyze ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements.
4. Provide skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work.
5. Enhance understanding of procedures, practices, different committees and motions in the House.

**Unit: 1**

1. Brief Introduction on Legislative bodies, roles and Responsibilities-Constitutional Provisions of Legislative Procedures: Articles 107-122.
2. Kinds of Bills: Ordinary Bills, Money Bills, Finance Bills, Constitution Amendment Bills and Private Member Bills.

**Unit: 2**

1. Powers and Functions of People's Representatives in Legislative Process: Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislatures.
2. Political Heads of Rural and Urban Local Governments.

**Unit: 3**

1. Drafting of the Bill-First Reading and Departmental Standing Committee-Second and Third Reading.
2. Framing rules and regulations, Passage of the Bill, Consent by the President of India and Gazette Notifications.

**Unit: 4**

1. Legislative Committees in India: Role in reviewing government policies, finances, programmes and legislation.

2. Types of Committees: Department Standing Committees, Select Committees, Joint Parliamentary Committees, Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Ethics Committee etc.

**Unit: 5**

1. Budget process: Reviewing the Union Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.
2. Motions and Hours in the House: Question Hour : Rules of putting questions, Types of Questions-Rules relating to Calling Attention Motion, Adjournment Motion, Privilege Motion, Censure Motion, No-Confidence Motion, Cut Motion including Resolutions, Discussion and Short Discussion

**References:**

1. Basu, D.D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Nagpur, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2018.
2. Jayal, N.G., and Mehta, P. (eds), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
3. Bhambri, P.C., Parliamentary Control over State Enterprise in India, Delhi Metropolitan Book Dept, New Delhi, 1998.
4. H.Karla, Public Engagement with the Legislature Process, PRS Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2011 available at <http://www.prsindia.org>.
5. Kaul, M.N. &S.L.Shakdher, Practice and Procedure of Parliament, New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 2016.
6. Mehra, A.K, The Indian Parliament and Democratic Transformation, New Delhi, Routledge, 2017.
7. Pai, Sudha & Kumar, A, (eds), The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2014.
8. Shankar, B. & Rodriguez V, The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2011.
9. Singh, D, The Indian Parliament: Beyond the Seal and Signature of Democracy, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon, 2016.
10. Kapur, D and P.Mehta (eds), Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
11. Kapur, D., Mehta, P. &Vaishnab, M (eds), Rethinking Public Institutions in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2017.
12. Kashyap, S. Reviewing the Constitution, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
13. Kashyap, S.Our Parliament, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2015.
14. Web resources suggested by the Teacher concerned and the College Librarian including reading material.

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