

Paper – 1
Fundamentals of Social Sciences

Learning objectives: The student will be able to understand the nature, various approaches, organs of the state, social perspectives and application of ICT.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to :

1. Learn about the nature and importance of social science.
2. Understand the Emergence of Culture and History
3. Know the psychological aspects of social behavior
4. Comprehend the nature of Polity and Economy
5. Knowledge on application of computer technology

Unit – I – What is Social Science?

1. Definition and Scope of Social Science – Different Social Sciences
2. Distinction between Natural Science and Social Sciences
3. Interdisciplinary Nature of Social Sciences
4. Methods and Approaches of Social Sciences

Unit -II: Understanding History and Society

1. Defining History, Its Nature and Scope
2. History- A Science or an Art
3. Importance of History in the Present Society
4. Types of History and Chronology of Indian History

Unit – III – Society and Social Behaviour

1. Definition , Nature and Scope of Psychology
2. Importance of Social Interaction
3. Need of Psychology for present Society
4. Thought process and Social Behavior

Unit – IV – Political Economy

1. Understanding Political Systems
2. Political Systems – Organs of State
3. Understanding over Economics - Micro and Macro concepts
4. Economic Growth and Development - Various aspects of development

Unit - V – Essentials of Computer

1. Milestones of Computer Evolution - Computer – Block Diagram, Generations of Computers
2. Internet Basics – Internet History, Internet Service Providers – Types of Networks – IP – Domain Name Services – Applications
3. Ethical and Social Implications – Network and Security concepts – Information assurance fundamentals
4. Cryptography – Symmetric and Asymmetric –malware – Fire walls – Fraud Techniques – Privacy and Data Protection

Reference Books

1. The social sciences: An Integrated Approach by James M. Henslin and Danniell F. Chambliss
2. The Wonder that was India – A.L.Bhasham
3. Introduction to Psychology – Morgan and King
4. Principles of Political Science – A.C. Kapoor

5. Contemporary Political Theory – J.C.Johari
6. M.L.Jhingan – Economic Development – Vikas, 2012
7. ML Seth – Macro Economics - Lakshminarayana Agarawal, 2015
8. Fundamentals of Computers by V. Raja Raman
9. Cyber Security Essentials by James Graham, Richard Howard, Ryan Olson

Activities:

1. Group Project Work
2. PPT Presentation, Participation in Webinars
3. Field visits
4. Group Discussion
5. Survey and Analysis
6. Charts and Poster presentation
7. Identifying the attributes of network (Topology, service provider, IP address and bandwidth of your college network) and prepare a report covering network architecture.
8. Identify the types of malwares and required firewalls to provide security.
9. Latest Fraud techniques used by hackers.

Paper – II
Perspectives on Indian Society

Learning objectives: The student is expected to demonstrate the significance of social sciences through better understanding of various fields of social experience and would be able to apply methods and approaches to social phenomena.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to :

1. Learn about the significance of human behavior and social dynamics.
2. Remembers the Indian Heritage and freedom struggle
3. Comprehend the philosophical foundations of Indian Constitution
4. Knowledge on Indian Economy

Unit – 1 – Man in Society

1. Human Nature and Real-Life Engagement
2. Social Groups and Social Dynamics
3. Individualism and Collectivism – Ethical Concerns
4. Human Life – Social Influence and Social Impact

Unit-II: Indian Heritage and Freedom Struggle in India

1. Cultural & Heritage sites of Tourism in India
2. Indian Dance, Music and Yoga
3. Rise of Nationalism Under British Rule in brief (1857-1947)
4. Contemporary history of India-integration of Princely States, abolition of Zamindari, formation of linguistic states

Unit – 3 – Indian Constitution

1. Philosophical Foundations of Indian Constitution
2. Elements of Indian Constitution
3. Study of Rights in Indian Constitution
4. Directive principles to State

Unit – 4. Indian Economy

1. Indian Economy - Features – Sectoral contribution in income
2. Role of Financial Institutions - RBI - Commercial Banks
3. Monetary and Fiscal Policies for Economic Development
4. Economic Reforms - Liberalization - Privatization- Globalization

Unit – 5 - Impact on Society & Analytics

1. Role of Computer, impact of Computers on human behavior, e-mail,
2. Social Networking- WhatsApp, Twitter, face book, impact of Social Networks on human behavior.
3. Simulating, Modeling, and Planning, Managing Data, Graphing, Analyzing Quantitative Data,
4. Expert Systems and Artificial Intelligence Applications in the Social Sciences

References

1. Introduction to Psychology – Atkinson RC
2. History of the freedom movement in India – Tara chand
3. India since Independence – Bipin chandra
4. Introduction to the Constitution of India D.D.Basu
5. S.K Misra & V.K Puri – Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House , 2015
6. Government of India, Economic Survey (Annual), New Delhi

7. Information and Communication Technology by APCCE
8. Computer Applications in the Social Sciences by Edward E. Brent, Jr. and Ronald E. Anderson

Activities:

1. Assignment
2. PPT Presentation, Participation in Webinars
3. Field visits
4. Group Discussion
5. Survey and Analysis
6. Charts and Poster presentation
7. Identify the peripherals connected to a system and label them as either Input or Output or both.
8. Identify the Operating System loaded in your system and compare the features with other existing Operating System.
9. Collect latest census data and draw a graph indicating the growth rate.
10. Predicting the risk of depression, substance dependency, drinking, obsessive compulsive disorders, and suicide using AI.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2023-2024
II SEMESTER FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE MAX. MARKS:60
POL-Ma1- 2501(4) PAPER-III TIME: 3 Hours

Learning Objectives: The student will be able to

- To understand the nature of political science
- Various approaches
- Knowledge of the state and its origin
- Evolution of the modern state in political science.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

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

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Definition, Nature of political science
2. Scope and Importance of Political Science.
3. Relations with allied disciplines: History and Economics
4. Relations with allied disciplines: Philosophy and Sociology

Unit-II: Approaches:

1. Approaches to the study of Political science
2. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical and Historical
3. Modern Approaches: Behavioral and post-Behavioralist
4. Modern approaches: Systems Approach and Structural - Functional

Unit III: State

1. Definition of the State and Nature
2. Elements of the State
3. Theories of Origin of the state: Divine Origin
4. Theories of Origin of the state: Force and Evolutionary

Unit-IV: Theory of Social Contract

1. Social Contract Theory: Origin of the theory
2. Social Contract Theory: Thomas Hobbes
3. Social Contract Theory: John Locke
4. Social Contract Theory: Jean Jaques Rousseau

Unit-V: Modern State

1. Concepts of modern State: Meaning, Origin
2. Nature of Modern State
3. Welfare State: Origin
4. Nature of Welfare State

Unit wise proposed Activities & evolution:

- 1. Assignments: A two-minute presentation on the topic**
- 2. Discussion: Team evolution by the faculty**
- 3. Quiz program: Based on scores**
- 4. Classroom seminar: Faculty evolution**
- 5. Open forum: A PPT presentation**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Political Ideologies – An Introduction: Andrew Heywood
2. Principles of Political Science-A.C. Kapoor.
3. Contemporary Political Theory: J.C. Johari.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE I YEAR 2023-2024
II SEMESTER CONCEPTS & IDEOLOGIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE MAX MARKS:60
POL-Ma2- 2501(4) PAPER-IV T IME: 3 Hours

Learning Objectives: The student will be able to

- To learn the concepts like Law, Liberty, Equality, Rights and Power
- To Learn the concepts like ideologies like liberalism, Individualism, Anarchism and fascism.
- Various Isms like Socialism, Marxism, Multiculturalism and Nationalism.
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Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the student will be able to:

- Learn the significance of the concepts
- Understand the law and liberty
- Know equality and power and its theories
- Experience the rights and its theories
- Understand the political ideologies.

Unit-I: Law and 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 and Power:

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

Unit III: Rights

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

Unit-IV: Ideologies

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

Unit-V: Isms

1. Socialism
2. Marxism

3. Multiculturalism
4. Nationalism

**Unit wise proposed Activities & evolution:
Celebration on International Human Rights Day**

1. **Group discussion: Team evaluation by the faculty**
2. Debate: Faculty evolution
3. Essay writing: Based on understanding and scores
4. Classroom seminar: Faculty evolution
5. Peer Teaching: A PPT Presentation

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. A 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: P Susheela Ramaswamy.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2024-2025
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

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2024-2025
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

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2024-2025
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: Analyze 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: Religious and Political conditions in Europe & Africa
4. St. Augustine of Hippo: Theory of Two Cities

Unit:IV:

1. St.ThomasAquinas:PoliticalPhilosophy
2. St.ThomasAquinas:FourCardinalPrinciples
3. WilliamofOckham:PoliticalPhilosophy
4. WilliamofOckham: Influenceandlegacy

Unit:V

1. NiccoloMachiavelli:ConditionsofEuropeandItaly
2. NiccoloMachiavelli:HumanNature
3. NiccoloMachiavelli:SuggestionstoPrince
4. NiccoloMachiavelli:StateandStatecraft

Unit-wiseproposedactivities&evaluation:

1. **Assignment:**Marks obtained.
2. **Discussion:**Facultyevaluation.
3. **Essaywriting:**Basedon understandingandscores.
4. **ClassroomSeminar:**Peerevaluation.
5. **Debate:**Evaluationbyfaculty.

References:

1. AHistoryofPoliticalTheory:GeorgeH. Sabine
2. AHistoryofPoliticalThought-PlatotoMarx:S.Mukherjee&SushilaRamaswamy
3. AncientandMedievalPoliticalThinkers-FromPlatotoPadua:P.B.Rathod
4. PoliticalThought:C.L. Way per
5. WesternPoliticalThought:B.N.Ray

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. HONORS POLITICAL SCIENCE II YEAR 2024-2025
POLITICAL SCIENCE
INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

III SEMESTER
POL-Ma1 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: 73rd. & 74th:

1. Democratic Decentralization
2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 74th 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.

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

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

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.

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

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE THIRD YEAR

ELECTORAL POLITICS AND VOTING BEHAVIOUR

V SEMESTER

PAPER-I

Max. Marks: 100

POL-E4-5503

SYLLABUS

Time: 3 hrs.

OBJECTIVES: TO ENABLE THE STUDENTS TO

- Understand the institutional orientation and electoral politics in India.
- Identify the role of the Election Commission.
- Articulate the challenges to free and fair elections.

COURSE OUTCOMES: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Analyse the safeguards to maintain free and fair elections.
- Acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of Election Commission of India.
- Provide an overview on voter turnout, voting behaviour in India.
- Aware of the role of new media and technology in election campaign.
- Develop of the required skills for data collection, research in election management.

UNIT-I: ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY

1. Electoral Politics in India – Pre- Independence and Post-Independence, Nature and Characteristics.
2. Electoral Process – Nature and Significance.

UNIT – II: ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

1. Composition, Powers and Functions in Election Commission of India.
2. Merits and Demerits of Election system of India- Political participation – General Elections in India since 1952.
3. Elections in Local Bodies – State Election Commission.

UNIT – III: ISSUES IN ELECTORAL POLITICS

1. Corruption, Money power, rigging, booth capturing.
2. Un- democratic party system, politics of political defections and Reservations- Ethics in Elections.
3. Need of Electoral System- Reports of Tar Kunde, Goswamy, Indra Jet Gupta Committees.

UNIT-IV: VOTING BEHAVIOUR

1. Public Opinion: Meaning and its role in Democratic Politics.
2. Voting Behaviour: Meaning, Nature and determinants of voting behaviour: Caste, Religion, Language, Region etc.

UNIT – V: MANAGEMENT OF ELECTIONS

1. Moral Code Conduct, Filing Election Nominations and Affidavits.
2. Use of new techniques and methods in election campaigns: Membership drive, Responsibility Management, Booth Management
3. New ways of generating funds, Polling research, Opinion Polls, Predictions, Techniques of interpreting collected election data, use of print, electronic and social media in elections.

REFERENCES:

1. Basu D. D, Introduction to Constitution of India, Lexis Butterworths, 2018.
2. P. R. Brass, The Politics of India since Independence, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1974.
3. C.P. Bhambri, Politics in India since Independence, Delhi, Shipra Publications, 1990.
4. J. C. Agarwal & N.K. Choudhary, Election in India, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 1998.
5. R. Ali, Representative Democracy and Concept of free and Fair Elections, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
6. D. Anand, Electoral Reforms – Curbing Role of Money Power, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 2005.
7. A. Bajpai, Indian Electoral System –An Analytical Study, Nardeen Book Centre, New Delhi, 2002.
8. A. K, Bhagat, Elections and Electoral Reforms in India, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 2006
9. R. P. Bhalla, The Electoral System, Its Operation and Implications for Democracy in India, Teaching Politics, New Delhi, 1989.
10. R. Hegde, Electoral Reforms – Lack of Political Will, Bangalore, Karnataka State Janata Party, 1987.
11. P. N. Sharma, Elections and National Politics, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2004.
12. Eldersveld, S.J. Experimental Propaganda Techniques and Voting Behaviour, The American Political Science Review, New York, 1986.
13. Eldersveld, S.J. Theory and Method in Voting Behaviour Research, The American Political Science Review, New York, 1992.
14. Jain, S. State Funding of Elections of Political Parties in India, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Allahabad, 1999.
15. Sridharan, E. Toward State Funding of Elections in India: A Comparative Perspective on Possible Options, The Journal of Policy Reforms, 3:3, pp.229-254.
16. Rosenblum. N Political Parties as Membership Groups, Columbia Law Review, 100(3), pp.813-844.

IV. Co-Curricular Activities (*Training of students by the teacher: Total 10 hours*):

A). Mandatory:

1. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on collection of data relating to General Elections to Lok Sabha/Assembly or elections to Local bodies for a particular period, analysis of data by using statistical tools, preparation of questionnaire on voting behavior, identifying techniques for interpretation of election data and imparting skills involved in political campaigning by using new media.
2. **FOR STUDENT:** Students have to visit to nearby residential colony or street or a village, collect data regarding their voting behavior, voter turnout by interviewing the voters using

formal and informal questionnaire, interaction with the voters and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.

3. Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:

Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.

4. Max marks for Fieldwork/Project work Report: 05

5. Unit Tests /Internal Examinations

b). Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

1. Training of students by a related field expert.

2. Reading Local Daily newspaper either print or online.

3. Reading Editorial pages, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.

4. Assignments.

5. Discuss the debates around any recent Ordinance, Bill or Act in the Parliament or State Legislature.

6. Discuss any contemporary practice or event that violates the true spirit of democracy and political equality.

7. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.

8. Witness any incident occurred in your surroundings that would be considered for obstacle for reforms in politics

9. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in Electoral Politics.

10. Read the guidelines issued by Supreme Court in landmark cases relating to Political Defections, Anti-democracy acts of political parties.

11. Arrange Guest Lectures inviting election authorities such as District Returning Officer /Observers / Experts in Election Management.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S (AUTONOMOUS), VISAKHAPATNAM
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE THIRD YEAR
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES

V SEMESTER
POL – E4 – 5504

PAPER-II
SYLLABUS

Max. Marks: 100
Time: 3 Hours

OBJECTIVES: TO ENABLE THE STUDENTS TO

- To achieve excellence in legislative matters for accomplishing the objectives set out in the Constitution of India.
- Understand and improving legislative drafting skills of the union and state levels.
- Understand the Use of information technology in the functioning of the legislative departments.
- Disposing of legislative proposals in time.
- Understand the real time dissemination of information of principal legislation for the benefit of the common man.

COURSE OUTCOMES: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

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

UNIT – I

1. Brief introduction on Legislative Bodies, roles and responsibilities – Constitutional Procedures: Articles 107-122.
2. Kinds of Bills: Ordinary Bills, Money Bills, Finance Bills, Constitutional Amendment Bills and Private Member Bills.

UNIT – II

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 – III

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

UNIT -IV

1. Legislative Committees in India: Role on reviewing government policies, finances, Programmes and Legislation.
2. Types of committees: Department Standing Committees, Select Committees, Joint Parliamentary Committees, Public Account committee, Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Ethics Committee etc.

UNIT – V

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, 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 Depot, New Delhi, 1998.
4. H. Karla Public Engagement with the Legislative Process, PRS Centre for policy Research, New Delhi,2011 available at <http://www.prsindia.org>.
5. Kaul, M.N. & S. L. Shadier, 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. Sing. D. The Indian Parliament Beyond the seal and signature of democracy, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon,2016.
10. Kapur, D. Mehta, P &Vaishnav, M (eds), Public Institutions in India, performance and Design, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2005.
11. Kapur, D. Mehta, P &Vaishnav, M (eds), Rethinking Public Institutions in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2015.
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 and College Librarian including reading material.

IV. Co-Curricular Activities (*Training of students by the teacher: Total 10 hours*):

A). Mandatory:

1. **FOR TEACHER:** Training of students by teacher in the classroom for a total of not less than 10 hours on conducting of a Mock Parliament, Conduct of Sessions, preparation of budget, formulation of policy, Collection and analysis of data for legislation, Imparting skills on asking questions and identifying communication skills.

2. FOR STUDENT: Students have to visit to a legislative/ local body unit nearby, observe legislative/ local body meetings, interact with stakeholders, monitor media and press releases, understanding political process and individually submit his / her observation as a hand-written Fieldwork/Project work Report not exceeding 10 pages in the given format to the teacher.

3. Suggested Fieldwork/Project work Format:

Title Page, Student Details, Acknowledgements, Index page, Objectives, Step-wise process, Findings, Conclusion and References.

4. Max marks for Fieldwork/Project work Report: 05

5. Unit Tests /Internal Examinations

b). Suggested Co-Curricular Activities

1. Training of students by a related field expert.

2. Reading Local Daily newspaper either print or online.

3. Watching live stream of sessions of Parliament or State Legislature.

4. Reading Editorial pages, blogs and websites for various ideological perspectives.

5. Assignments.

6. Discuss the debates around any recent Ordinance, Bill or Act in the Parliament or State Legislature.

7. Discuss any contemporary practice or event that violates the true spirit of democracy and political equality.

8. Seminars, Group discussions, Quiz, Debates etc.

9. Invited lectures and presentations on related topics by experts in Legislative Procedures.

10. Read the guidelines issued by Supreme Court in landmark cases relating to Political Defections, Anti-democracy acts of political parties.
