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KANNUR UNIVERSITY

(Abstract)

BA Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading Conducted by the SDE- Scheme (full) and Syllabus & Model Question Papers (I Year only) of Core & Complementary Courses- Implemented with effect from 2011 Admission - Orders issued.

ACADEMIC BRANCH

U.O No.Acad/C1/10517 / 2011

K.U. Campus, Dated, 13-12-2011

- Read:1. Resolution of the Meeting of the Syndicate vide item No.2011.419. dated 22-06-2011.
2. U.O.No .Acad/A2/NCDE/6816/2011 dated 13-07-2011.
3. Minutes of the meeting of the Boards of Studies in Political Science (Cd) held on 05-08-2011.
4. Letter dated 05-08-2011 from the Chairman Board of Studies in Political Science (Cd).
5. U.O.No .Acad/C2/11772/2011 dated 15-10-2011.

ORDER

1.As per the paper read (1) above, the Syndicate resolved to start B.A.Political Science Programme under School of Distance Education from the academic year 2011-2012 .

2. As per the paper read (2) above , permission was granted for starting B.A political Science Programme under School of Distance Education of this University from the academic year 2011-2012 under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading.

3. As per the paper read (3) above ,the meeting of the Board of Studies in Political Science (Cd) held on 20-08-2011 has finalized the Scheme (full) , Syllabus and Model Question papers (I year) of Core & Complementary for B.A Political Science Programme under CCSS for implementation with effect from 2011 admission.

4. As per the paper read (4) above , Chairman ,Board of Studies in Political Science (Cd) has forwarded the finalized copy of the Scheme (full) , Syllabus and Model Question papers (I year) for B.A Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading for implementation with effect from 2011 admission.

5.As per the paper read (5) above the Regulations for UG Programmes under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading was implemented for UG Programmes conducted by the School of Distance Education with effect from 2011 admission.

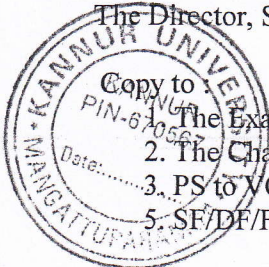
6. The Vice Chancellor after considering the matter in detail and in exercise of the powers of Academic Council conferred under section 11 (1) of Kannur University Act 1996 and all other enabling provisions read together with has accorded sanction to implement the Scheme (full) Syllabus and Model Question Papers (I Year only) of Core & Complementary courses of B.A. Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading Conducted by the SDE with effect from 2011 admission subject to report to the Academic Council.

7. Orders are therefore issued accordingly.

8. The implemented Scheme , Syllabus & Model Question Papers are appended.

To
The Director, School of Distance Education.

Sd/
DEPUTY REGISTR(Academic)
For REGISTRAR



Forwarded/By Order,


SECTION OFFICER

See

B A POLITICAL SCIENCE
CORE COURSE SDE 1B01 POL

POLITICAL SCIENCE: AN INTRODUCTION

Unit I Political science-Meaning, Nature and Definition-

a) as art of government, b) as public affairs, c) as compromise and consensus, d) as power and distribution of resource

Unit II Different views of politics-

a) Liberal b) Marxist, c) Communitarian, d) Feminist

Unit III Approaches-

A) Traditional –philosophical, historical, legal, institutional .

B) Modern- behavioural, post-behavioural, structural functional, systems, communication, decision making.

C) Interdisciplinary-political economy, political sociology, political psychology, political philosophy, political anthropology.

Unit IV State-definition, elements, theories of origin of state (social contract and historical evolution),

Unit V Sovereignty-monism and pluralism, nation state and civil society, demise of nation state.

Unit VI Organization of Modern State: Democracy
Direct and Indirect- Devices.

Unit VII Organization of Modern State: Constitutions and constitutionalism, classifications of constitutions.

Unit VIII Organization of Modern State : Structure of Government:

a) Theory of Separation of powers

b) Legislature- bi-cameral and unicameral, role of legislature,

c) Executive-permanent and political and d) Judiciary. The role of judiciary – judicial review – judicial activism-public interest litigation

Unit IX Political Parties and elections -An overview

Unit X Public Opinion- An overview

Reference

1) E. Barker, Principles of Social & Political Theory, Calcutta, Oxford Uni. Press, 1976.

2) S. I. Benn & R. S. Peters, Social Principles & Democratic State, London, Geogre & Allen, 1959.

3) A. Brecht, Political Theory: The foundations of Twentieth Century Political Thought, Bombay, The Times of India Press, 1965.

4) M. Carnoy, The State & Political Theory, Princeton NJ Princeton Uni. Press, 1987.

5) D. Held, Models of Democracy, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1987.

6) D. Held, Political Theory & Modern State, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1989.

7) Laski H. J. – A Grammar of Politics, Allen & Unwin, 1948.

8) Macpherson C. B. – Democratic Theory, Essays in Retrieval, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1977.

9) S. Ramswamy - Political Theory: Ideas & Concepts, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.

10) S. P. Verma – Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.

11) Andrew Heywood-Politics, Macmillan, 2002

12) Andrew Heywood-Politics, Macmillan, 2002

B A POLITICAL SCIENCE COMPLEMENTARY COURSE (FOR ECONOMICS)
SDE 1 C01 POL

POLITICS OF GLOBALISATION

Unit 1. Globalisation:

History, definition, meaning,

Unit 2 Approaches to the understanding of Globalisation: Liberal and Radical Approaches.

Unit 3 International Institutions/Regimes-critical appraisal

a. World Bank, b. International Monetary Fund, c. The World Trade Organisation

Unit 4. Globalisation and State: Retreat and redefinition of nation state.

Unit 5 Global Village-hollow state, borderless world,

Unit 6. Globalisation and Development: MNC's, NGO's and development, Newage Technologies.

Unit 7 Globalisation and Culture: Synchronisation and Hybridisation

a) Hollywoodisation

b) McDonaldisation

c) Walmartisation

Unit 8. Globalisation and Resistance

Movements: Feminist, Environmentalist, Various Protest movements, Social Forums etc

Suggested Reading:

1. Anthony Giddens, *The Globalizing of Modernity*.
2. Arjun Appadurai, *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation*, University of Minnesota Press, 1996.
3. David E. Korten, Niconor Perlas and Vandana Shiva (ed.), *International Forum of Globalisation*.
4. Deepak Nayyar (ed.) *Governing Globalisation: Issues and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, 2002.
5. Held, David and Anthony McGrew (ed.), *The Global Transformation Reader: An introduction to the Globalisation Debate*, 2nd Cambridge, Polity Press, Blackwell Publishing.
6. Jagdish Bhagwati, *In defense of Globalisation*, Oxford University Press, 2004.
7. John Stopford, *Multinational Corporations*, Foreign Policy, Fall, 1998
8. Joseph E Stiglitz, *Globalisation and its discontents*.
9. Keohane Robert and Joseph S. Nye Jr., *Globalisation: What is new, what is not*.
10. Kofi Annan, *The politics of Globalisation*,
11. Marc Lindenberg and Coralie Bryant, *Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs*, Bloomfield, Kumarian Press.
12. Noreena Hertz, *The silent take over: Global Capitalism and the death of Democracy*, Praeger, 2000.
13. Nye Joseph S and John D. Donanu (ed.) *Governance in a Globalizing World*, Washington dc, Brookings.
14. Nye Jr. Joseph S, *Globalisation and American Power*.
15. Piipin Robert, *The National State in the Global Economy*.
16. Samuel Huntington, *the clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of world order*.
17. Stanley Hoffman, *Clash of civilizations*,
18. Tyler Cowen, *Creative Destruction: How Globalisation is changing the world's culture*, New Jersey,

UNIVERSITY OF KANNUR
POLITICAL SCIENCE B A PROGRAMME
FIRST B A DEGREE EXAMINATION – SDE – 2012

SDE 1 B01 POL: POLITICAL SCIENCE : AN INTRODUCTION (CORE)

TIME: 3 HOURS

WEIGHTAGE:30

1. Objective type: WEIGHTAGE 1

A) The article of the Indian Constitution that deals with right to constitutional remedy is

- i) Art-30
- ii) Art-22
- iii) Art-31
- iv) Art-32

B) The main architect of the Indian foreign policy was

- i) Sardar Patel
- ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
- iii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- iv) Smt. Indira Gandhi

C) December 10 is celebrated as

- i) U N Day
- ii) Human Rights Day
- iii) Peace Day
- iv) Martyr's day

D) Find out from the following list that which is not a fundamental right

- i) Right to property

- ii) Right to freedom
- iii) Right to equality
- iv) Right to religion

2. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Plato | The Spirit of Law |
| B. Aristotle | Politics |
| C. Machiavelli | The Republic |
| D. Montesquieu | The Prince |

3. Fill in the blanks

- A. The General Assembly is the principal organ of
- B.....is the father of political science
- C. According to Laswell and Kaplan, Political science is the study of
- D. The present chairman of Rajya Sabha is.....

Short Question(Answer any 9 answer may not exceed 60 words) WEIGHTAGE 1

- 4. Political sociology
- 5. Liberalism
- 6. Fundamental duties
- 7. Globalization
- 8. Development administration
- 9. New International Economic Order
- 10. Structural functional analysis
- 11. Non-alignment
- 12. Judicial activism
- 13. Territorial representation
- 14. Neo-colonialism
- 15. Nationality
- 16. Pluralism

Short Essay – Answer any 5 (answer may not exceed 100 words) WEIGHTAGE 2

17. Examine the scope of political science
18. Bring out the characteristics of political system
19. what are the characteristics of sovereignty
20. explain inter disciplinary approach
21. what are the conditions necessary for the maintenance of independence of judiciary
22. explain the main principles of Marxism
23. Examine the composition and functions of the constituent assembly of India

Essay type questions – answer any 2 (answer shall not exceed 500 words)

WEIGHTAGE 4

24. Discuss the post behavioral approach to the study of political science
OR
25. Describe the fundamental rights of Indian citizens
26. Analyze the role of Bureaucracy in modern state
OR
27. Discuss the various methods of minority representation

UNIVERSITY OF KANNUR
ECONOMICS B A PROGRAMME
FIRST B A DEGREE EXAMINATION – SDE – 2012

**SDE 1 C01 POL: POLITICS OF GLOBALISATION (COMPLEMENTARY
COURSE FOR ECONOMICS)**

TIME: 3 HOURS

WEIGHTAGE:30

1. Objective type:

A) The term globalization was coined by

- i) Robertson
- ii) Kaplan
- iii) Burton
- iv) Spiro

B) Which of the following is not true about globalization economically?

- i) Development of global financial system
- ii) Development of nationalistic sovereignties
- iii) Increased role of international organization such as WTO and IMF
- iv) Increase in international trade at faster rate

C) Which of the following round is helped to create the World Trade Organization?

- i) Doha Round
- ii) Uruguay Round
- iii) Tokyo Round
- iv) Kennedy Round

D) International Monetary Fund was established in

- i) December 1945
- ii) December 1954
- iii) December 1950
- iv) December 1955

2. Fill in the blanks

- A.is a term closely associated with Marshall McLuhan
- B.....is a term used to describe an International Financial Institution
- C. Multinational corporation is also termed ascorporation.
- D. WTO's headquarter is at.....

2. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| A. George Ritzer | Walmartisation |
| B. Sam Walton | McDonaldization |
| C. Dominique Strauss Kahn | World Bank |
| D. Robert Zoellick | IMF |

Short Questions (Answer any 9 of the following) Weightage 1 for each answer)

- 3. Globalization
- 4. World Bank
- 5. International Monetary Fund
- 6. World Trade Organization
- 7. Nation – State
- 8. Global Village
- 9. Hollow State
- 10. Borderless World
- 11. Multinational corporation
- 12. Non governmental organization
- 13. Coca colonization
- 14. McDonaldization
- 15. Walmartisation

Paragraph type questions (any five) answer may not exceed 100 words. Weightage 2 for each answer

16. Trace out the historical perspective of globalization
17. explain the liberal approach of Globalization
18. describe the organization of world bank
19. Explain the concept of "Hollow State"
20. Write a note on globalization and development
21. Explain the process of anti – globalization movement
22. Trace out the issues raised by the environmentalists against globalization

Essay type questions (answer any 2) Answer shall not exceed 500 words. Weightage 4 for each answer

23. Bring out the arguments for and against the globalization

OR

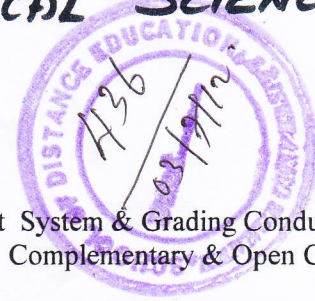
24. Describe the organization and functions of the World Trade Organization

25. In what way globalization is different from internationalism? Discuss.

OR

27. Write a note on globalization and culture

KANNUR UNIVERSITY
(Abstract)



BA Political Science Programme –Under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading Conducted by the SDE- Syllabus & Model Question Papers (II &III Years) of Core Complementary & Open Courses- Implemented with effect from 2011 Admission - Orders issued.

ACADEMIC BRANCH

U.O No.Acad/C1/10517 / 2011

K.U. Campus, Dated, 30-06-2012

- Read: 1. Resolution of the Meeting of the Syndicate vide item No.2011.419. dated 22-06-2011
2. U.O.No .Acad/A2/NCDE/6816/2011 dated 13-07-2011.
3. Minutes of the meeting of the Boards of Studies in Political Science (Cd) held on 05-08-2011.
4. U.O.No.Acad/C1/10517/2011 dated 13-12-2011
5. Letter dated 13-6-2012 from the Chairman Board of Studies in Politics (Cd)

ORDER

- 1.As per the paper read (1) above, the Syndicate resolved to start B. A. Political Science Programme under School of Distance Education from the academic year 2011-2012 .
2. As per the paper read (2) above , permission was granted for starting B.A political Science Programme under School of Distance Education of this University from the academic year 2011-2012 under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading.
3. As per the paper read (3) above ,the meeting of the Board of Studies in Political Science (Cd) held on 20-08-2011 has finalized the Scheme (full) , Syllabus and Model Question papers (I year) for B.A Political Science Programme under CCSS for implementation with effect from 2011 admission.
4. As per the paper read (4) above Scheme (full) , Syllabus and Model Question papers (I year) for B.A Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading were implemented with effect from 2011 admission.
- 5.As per the paper read (6) above , Chairman Board of Studies in Political Science (Cd) has forwarded the finalized copy of Syllabus of Core, Complementary and Open courses, and Model Question papers (II &III years) for B.A Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading for implementation with effect from 2011 admission
- 6.The Vice Chancellor after considering the matter in detail and in exercise of the powers of Academic Council conferred under section 11 (1) of Kannur University Act 1996 and all other enabling provisions read together with has accorded sanction to implement the Syllabus of Core, Complementary and Open courses, and Model Question papers (II &III years) of B.A. Political Science Programme under Choice Based Course Credit System & Grading Conducted by the SDE with effect from 2011 admission subject to report to the Academic Council.
- 7.Orders are therefore issued accordingly.
- 8.The implemented Syllabus of I &II year & Model Question Papers are appended.

To
The Director, School of Distance Education.

Sd/
DEPUTY REGISTRAR(Academic)
for REGISTRAR

Copy to :

1. The Examination Branch (through PA to CE).
2. The Chairman BOS in Political Science(Cd)
3. PS to VC/PA to PVC /PA to R/PA to CE/ 4.DR/AR 1 (Acad).
5. SF/DF/FC.

Forwarded/By Order,

SECTION OFFICER



Credit)

POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit I **Greek political thought**
Plato: Ideal State, Justice, Education, Communism
Aristotle: State-origin, nature and functions. Justice, Slavery and Revolution
- Unit II **Ancient Roman political thought:**
Contributions of Polybius and Cicero to Roman political thought
- Unit III **Ancient Hindu political thought:**
Hindu conception of Dharma and Justice, Kautilya Saptanga theory of state,
- Unit IV **Medieval Political Thought:** Theory of Two Swords.
St. Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Knowledge, Law and Justice.
Dante :theory of Universal Monarchy.
Machiavalli : on human nature ,religion ethics and politics ,realism in
Machiavallian political philosophy
- Unit V **Social contractualists:**
Hobbes: Theory of Social Contract, Sovereignty, Individualism,
Locke: Natural Law, Natural Rights, Social Contract, , Liberalism.
Rousseau: Social Contract, General Will.
- Unit VI **Utilitarians:**
Bentham: Utilitarianism, Pleasure -Pain theory
J.S Mill: Liberty and freedom, Representative Government.
- Unitv VII **Idealists:**
Hegel: Dialectics, State, freedom
Green: Theory of Freedom and Rights, State.
- Unit VIII **Socialists:**
Marx: Basic principles-a critical appraisal
V I Lenin: Imperialism

Unit IX **Modern Indian Political Thought**

Gandhiji: Satyagraha, non-violence, his political and economic ideas

M N Roy: New-Humanism

Sree Narayana Guru: as a social reformer

Unit X **Contemporary political thought**

McPherson: criticism to liberal democratic theory

John Rawls: theory of justice and political liberalism

Gramsci: theory of hegemony

1. F.W. Coker, Recent Political Thought, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1971.
2. J.H. Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, Holt, New York, 1960.
3. George, H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973 (English & Hindi)
4. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, New Delhi, 1989 (Revised Edition) (English & Hindi).
5. D.Germino, Modern Western Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1972.
6. Miliband, Ralph. 1977. *Marxism and politics, Marxist introductions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Dunning W.A. A history of Political Theories From Rousseau to Spencer Vol. III (New - york) 1955.
8. Ebenstein W. Great Political Thinkers- Plato to the Present (New Delhi) Oxford & IBH, 1969.
9. Lancaster L.W. Master of Political Thought (Vol. I, III) London ; George Harrap 1963.
10. U.N. Ghosal, A History of Indian Political Ideas, OUP, Mumbai, 1968
11. A S Altekar, State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1966.
12. V.R. Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Manohar Publisher, New Delhi, 1999.
13. R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political ideas and institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1959
14. C. B. Macpherson, *Second Treatise of Government*, Hackett Publishing, 1980.
15. J. H. Burns(ed): The Cambridge History of Political Thought, 1450- 1700, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1991.

16. M. Cornforth: *The open Philosophy and The Open Society: Reply to sir Carl Popper's refutation of Marxism*, London, Lawrence and Wishart 1968.
17. W.L. Davidson, : *Political Thought in England: The Utilitarians from Bentham to Mill*, Oxford, Oxford university Press, 1957.
18. W. Ebenstein: *Great Political Thinkers*, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH, 1969
19. S. Mukharjee and S.Ramaswamy ; *History of Political Thought ; Plato to Marx*, New Delhi Prentice Hall 1999.
Sir K. P. Popper : *The Open Society and its Enemies 2 Vols.*

Books Recommended

1. George, H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973.
2. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, Hutchinson, London, 1965.
3. S. Mukerjee, & S. Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1999.
4. E. Barker, *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*, Dover Publications, New Delhi, 1964.
5. A.Hacker, *Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science*, Macmillan, New York, 1961
6. Hacker, *Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science*, Macmillan, New York, 1961.
7. George, H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973 (English & Hindi)
8. C.L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, New Delhi, 1989 (Revised Edition) (English & Hindi).

POLITICAL SCIENCE (core) Model question paper

Political Thought SDE 2B02POL

Time: 3 Hours

Total Weightage: 30

1. Objective Type

A). The Book written by Plato is -----

- i) Politics ii) Republic
iii) Prince iii) Leviathan.

B). Who said the idea of Philosopher King?

- i) Aristotle ii) Plato
iii) Socrates iv) Hobbes

C) Plato fixed number of population in his ideal state-----

- i) 5040 ii) 5000
iii) 10000 iv) 10500

D) ----- is known as the father of Political Science

- i) Aristotle ii) Plato
iii) Rousseau iv) Hobbes.

(Weightage-1)

2. Fill in the blanks

A) According to ----- state is a natural institution

B) The Arthashastra is the contribution of -----

C) ----- Contributed the saphthanga theory of state

D) Plato's communism means -----

(Weightage-1)

3. Match the following

- A) Polybius - Politics
B) Aristotle - History of Rome
C) Plato - De Legibus
D) Cicero - Politics

(Weightage-1)

Short Questions (Answer any 9 of the following) Weightage-1 for each Answer

4. Republic

5. Economic justification of slavery
6. Best state
7. Philosopher King
8. Politics
9. Plato
10. City state
11. Sovereignty
12. Hegemony
13. State
14. Violence
15. Communism
16. Liberty **Paragraph Type Questions (Answer any 5) Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words. Weightage-2 for each Answer**
- 17 What you mean by Scientific Materialism
18. Discuss Locke's concept of human nature and state nature
19. Write J.S Mills views on representative government
20. The role of politics and religion in Machiavelli's state-Discuss
21. Machiavelly on human nature
22. Explain Aristotle's best state
23. What are the differences between Plato's and modern communism

Essay Type Questions (Answer any TWO) Answer shall not exceed more than 500 Words. Weightage-4 for each Answer

24. Write an essay on Plato's ideal state and its important features
- Or
25. Write an essay on the contribution of Kautilya to the Ancient Indian Political Thought
 26. Write an essay on Rousseau's theory of General Will
- Or
- 27 Write an essay on Political and Economic ideas of Gandhi .

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS SDE 2B03 POL (4 CREDIT)

- Unit I The Making of India's Constitution, philosophy of the constitution and its sources,
Basic Features of India's Constitution, Preamble
- Unit II Indian citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties, and the Directive Principles of
State Policy, differences between fundamental rights and DPSP
- Unit III Union Government: President- Powers and functions, Parliament-
composition and
Functions, Cabinet and Prime Minister
- Unit IV The State Government: Governor- Powers and functions, state legislative
assembly-
Composition and functions, Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister
- Unit V Federalism- Centre-State Relations-legislative, administrative and financial
relations, critical appreciation.
- Unit VI Judiciary and the Constitutional Process-Supreme Court and High Courts,
Judicial
Review, Public Interest Litigation- meaning, scope and limitations, Judicial
Activism,
Independence of judiciary
- Unit VII Political Parties: National and Regional Parties, anti defection law, coalition
politics
- Unit VIII The Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, voting behavior

Readings:

- S. P. Aiyar and U. Mehta (eds.), *Essays on Indian Federalism*, Bombay, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1965.
- G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
- D. D. Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
- U. Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*, Delhi, Eastern Book Company, 1980.
- C. P. Bhambhri, *The Indian State: fifty years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.
- S. Bose and A. Jalal, *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*, London, Routledge, 1997.
- P. Brass, *Politics of India Since Independence*, Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 1990.
- J. Brown, *Modern India: the Origins of an Asian Democracy*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985
- M. Chadda, *Ethnicity, Security and Separatism in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
- A. Chanda, *Federalism in India: A Study of Union-State Relations*, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
- S. K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, New Delhi, Peoples' Publishing House, 1973.
- J. Dasgupta, *Language Conflict and National Development*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1970.
- B. L. Fadia, *State Politics in India*, 2 vols. New Delhi, Radiant Publishers, 1984.
- C. Fuller and C. Jaffrelot (eds.), *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.
- A. H. Hanson and J. Douglas, *India's Democracy*, Delhi, Vikas, 1972.
- R. L. Hardgrave, *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.
- R. Inden, *Imaging India*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1990.
- C. Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1996.
- I. Jennings, *Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution*, London, Oxford University Press, 1953.

- N. G. Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
- S. Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1992.
- S. Kaushik (ed.), *Indian Government and Politics*, Delhi University, Directorate of Hindi Implementation, 1990.
- S. Khilnani, *The Idea of India*, London, Hamish Hamilton, 1997.
- R. D. King, *Nehru and the Language Politics of India*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1997.
- M. P. Krishna Shetty, *Fundamental Rights and Socio-Economic Justice in the Indian Constitution*, Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1969.
- B. Kuppuswamy, *Social Change in India*, New Delhi, Vikas Publications, 1972.
- N. N. Mallya, *Indian Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1970.
- J. Manor (ed.), *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India*, Delhi, Viking, 1994.
- W. H. Morris Jones, *Government and Politics in India*, Delhi, BI Publications, 1974.
- K. M. Munshi, *The President Under the Indian Constitution*, Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963.
- G. Myrdal, *Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1968.
- I. Narain (ed.), *State Politics in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1967.
- A. G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- N. D. Palmer, *Elections in India: Its Social Basis*, Calcutta, KP Bagchi, 1982.
- M. V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government in India*, Bombay, Asia, Publishing House, 1977.
- A. Ray, *Tension Areas in India's Federal System*, Calcutta, The World Press, 1970.
- R. Roy, *Bureaucracy and Development*, New Delhi, Manas Publications, 1974.
- S. H. Rudolph and L.I. Rudolph, *In Pursuit of Lakshmi- The Political Economy of the Indian State*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1987.
- N. C. Sahni, (ed.), *Coalition Politics in India*, Jullunder, New Academic Publishing Company, 1971.
- M. C. Setalvad, *Union and State Relations under the Indian Constitution*, Calcutta, Eastern Law Hose, Calcutta, 1975
- M. M. Sankhdher, *Framework of Indian Politics*, Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1983
- J. R. Siwarch, *Dynamics of Indian Government & Politics*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1985.

- M. Shakir, *State & Politics in Contemporary India*, Delhi, Ajantha, 1986.
- L. N. Sharma, *The Indian Prime Minister: Office and Powers of India*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1976.
- S. R. Sharma, *The Indian Federal Structure*, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967.
- Singh, M.P. and H. Roy (eds.), *Indian Political System: Structure, Policies, Development*, New Delhi, Jnanada Prakashan, 1995.
- B. Tapan, *Khaki Shorts & Saffron Flags: A Critique of the Hindu Right*, Columbia, Columbia University Press, 1993
- R. Thakur, *The Government & Politics of India*, London, Macmillan, 1995.
- A. Vanaik, *The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India*, London, Verso, 1990.
- S. P. Verma and C.P. Bhambri (eds.), *Elections and Political Consciousness in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1967.
- M. Weiner, *Party Politics in India*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (core) Model question paper
INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS (SDE 2B03 POL) (4 CREDIT)

Time: 3 Hours

Total Weightage:

30

1. Objective Type- Multiple Choice

A) Find out from the following list which was not the fundamental Right

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Right to Equality | (ii) Right to Freedom |
| (iii) Right against exploitation | (iv) Right to Property |

B).The Chairman of the constituent Assembly of India

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | (ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| (iii) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan | (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru |

C).Identify the person who related to the formation of Indian National Congress

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Mahatma Gandhi | (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| (iii) A.O Hume | (iv) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |

D).Identity the year of Pitt's India Act

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 1781 | (ii) 1784 |
| (iii) 1773 | (iv) 1858 |

(Weightage 1)

2. Fill in the blanks

A).The word 'equal protection of law' is borrowed from constitution
to the Indian constitution

B).The constituent assembly of India consisted members

C).The women representatives of the constituent assembly is

D).The present Home Minister of India is

(Weightage 1)

3. Match the following

A

- A. Lok Saba Speaker
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. President of India
- D. Chairman of NHRC

B

- Prathiba Devisingh Pattel
- K.G. Balakrishnan
- S.H Kapadia
- Meera Kumar

(Weightage 1)

Short Questions (Answer any 9 of the following) Weightage-1 for each Answer

- 4. Flexible constitution
- 5. Republic
- 6. Secularism
- 7. Judicial Activism
- 8. 44th Amendment of the Indian constitution
- 9. Moderates
- 10. Charter Act 1853
- 11. Prepare a list of 10 leaders who were the members of the constitution drafting committee of India
- 12. Universal Adult franchise
- 13. Uniform Civil code
- 14. President
- 15. Equality
- 16. Regionalism.

Paragraph Type Questions (Answer any 5) Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words.

Weightage-2 for each Answer

- 17. The sources of the Indian constitution
- 18. Right to equality under the Indian constitution
- 19. Examine the federal features of the Indian constitution
- 20. What are the features of fundamental rights?
- 21. The role of political parties in Indian politics
- 22. Communalism and secularism

23. What are the powers of Vice-president of India

Essay Type Questions (Answer any TWO) Answer shall not exceed more than 500

Words. Weightage-4 for each Answer

24. What are the salient features of the Indian constitution

OR

25. The constituent assembly and the procedure for drafting constitution

26. Write an essay on Indian President and explain his powers

OR

27. The Ideological base of Indian constitution

(Total Weightage: 30)

POL (8 CREDIT)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORY AND CONCEPT

- Unit I Introduction-meaning, nature, scope, importance, evolution and growth.
Public Administration as a discipline and practice, public administration Vs private administration, politics- administration dichotomy, New Public Administration.
- Unit II Basic concepts and principles
Chief executive, line, staff ,auxiliary functions, integration vs. disintegration
Hierarchy, unity of command, span of control, co-ordination, centralization and de-centralization, supervision ,delegation administration, leadership and co-ordination.
- Unit III Theories of organization
Formal, informal organization and management, F.W taylor and scientific management, bureaucracy Max Weber-criticism, human relations theory, social and psychological approach (Elton Mayo)
- UnitIV Administrative behavior
Leadership, decision making, communication, acceptability(Herbert A Simon)
public relations
- UnitV Public personnel administration
Recruitment, Merit Vs spoil system, civil service-evolution, neutrality, role of civil service in good governance, financial administration, budget, treasury management, comptroller and auditor general of India
- Unit VI Control over public administration
Legislative control, judicial control, executive control, role of civil society, people's participation and right to information

UnitVII
impact of

E- governance, new public management, entrepreneurial government,

Globalization on public administration

References:-

1. Rumki Basu, Public administration, Concepts and Theories (2nd Edn.) Sterling, New Delhi, 1990.
2. S. R. Maheshwari, Theories and Concepts in Public administration, allied, Delhi, 1991.
3. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public administration, agra, Laxminarain aggarwal, 1996.
4. Sharma M.P.&Sadana, B. L. Public administration-Theory and Practice.
5. Prashant K. Mathru, Public administration, Policy and Planning, Kanishka, New Delhi, 1996.
6. J. E. anderson, Public policymaking, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1990.
7. 11) P. H. appleby, Policy and administration, alabama, Uni. alabama press, 1957.
8. T. N. Chaturvedi (ed.) Contemporary administrative Culture of India, New Delhi, Mittal, 1997.
9. P. R. Dubhashi, Recent Trends in Public administration, Delhi, Kaveri, 1995.
10. C. M. Jain and a Hingar (Ed.) administrative Culture : Premises and Perspectives, Jaipur, RBSa publication, 1996.
11. J. Lapalambora & M. Weiner (Ed.), Bureaucracy and political development, princeton, N.J. Princeton Uni. Press, 1996.
12. J. McGregor etal., Downsizing the Civil Service in Developing Countries, The Golden Handshake option Revisited public administration and Development 18 (1), Feb. 1996. pp. 61-76
13. L. D. White, Introduction to the Study of Public administration, New york, Mcmillan, 1955.
14. M. P. Sharma & Sadana B. L. , Public administration, Theory & Practice, allahabad, Kitabmahal, 38th Edn. 1999.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (core)Model question paper

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: THEORY AND CONCEPT SDE 2B04 POL (8

CREDIT)

Time: 3 Hours

Total

Weightage: 30

1. Objective type:

A) 'The principles of public administration' was written by-----

- i) Willoughby
- ii) Henry Fayol
- iii) Woodrow Wilson
- iv) Mooney

B) The appointments of the members of the State Public Service Commission are made by the _____

- i) Chief Minister
- ii) Governor
- iii) Prime Minister
- iv) President

C) The concept of unity of command requires that every member of an organization should report

to _____

- i) Representatives of people
- ii) Subordinates in Organization
- iii) One leader
- iv) None of the Above

D) New Public Administration lays great emphasis on _____

- i) Structures
- ii) Human relations
- iii) Formal organization
- iv) Processes

(Weightage 1)

2. Fill in the blanks:

A) Seniority is one of the principles of _____ system.

B) -----insisted on a high degree of specialization and propounded theory of "functional Foremanship"

C) _____ has been regarded as the first chairman of the comparative administration group.

D) -----is the systematic and consistent reservation of authority at central point of the organisation.

(Weightage 1)

3. Match the following:

- A) Hierarchy -- Publicly owned enterprise
- B) Staff agencies -- Adjustment efforts

C) Public corporation	--	Graded organisation
D) Co-ordination	--	Secondary functions

(Weightage 1)

Short questions (Answer any nine of the following). Weightage 1 for each answer.

4. Private administration
5. Span of Control
6. New Public administration
7. Right to information
8. Public administration
9. Good governance
10. Independent Regulatory Commissions
11. E-governance
12. Policy formulation
13. Training
14. New public management
15. POSDCORB
16. Globalisation

Paragraph type questions (answer any 5). Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words.

Weightage 2 for each answer.

17. Discuss politics-administration dichotomy.
18. Write a note on unity of command.
19. Point out the qualities of leadership
20. Explain the need for delegated legislation
21. Discuss the differences between the staff and auxiliary agencies
22. What are the features of formal organization?
23. Explain the various steps in decision- making process

Essay type questions (answer any two). Answer shall not exceed more than 500 words.

Weightage 4 for each answer.

24. Explain meaning nature and scope of public administration.

OR

25. Explain the features' of the principle of hierarchy. Discuss its merits and defects.

26. Discuss the various functions of chief executive.

OR

27. Point out the need for judicial control over public administration.

**B A POLITICAL SCIENCE COMPLIMENTARY COURSE FOR HISTORY SDE 2C02
POL**

International Organization and Regional Arrangement

Unit I a)Origins and development of international organizations

b)contemporary international organization,nature,scope

c)the goals,intentions,and purposes of International organization

d)terms and definition-IO,IGO,ICO,NGO

Unit II a)the U N –history and institutions

b)Concert of Europe,League of Nations,the U N

c)U N structure –specialized agencies

Unit III a)The Bretton Woods Systems-IMF, WB,GATT/WTO,and other functional organizations

b)NAM,Commonwealth of Nations

c)Military Organizations

d)NGOs-Amnesty,Redcross,Greenpeace,Transparency

International,MSF,MNCs,andTNCs

Unit IV Regional Arrangements-Overview

SAARC,ASEAN,EU,OAU,OPEC,GCC

Unit V Intercontinental Organizations-Multilateral Groupings

Reference

1. Joseph Schwartzberg, Revitalizing the United Nations: Reform Through Weighted Voting. New York: Institute for Global Policy. 2004.
2. Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics. Cornell University Press, 2004.
3. Paul Diehl, The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World. Lynn Reiner, 2001.
4. Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics, Cornell University Press. 1998.
5. Sebastian Mallaby, The World's Banker: A Story of Failed States, Financial Crises, and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations.. New York: Penguin Press. 2004.

6. Karen Alter, *Establishing the Supremacy of European Law: The Making of an International Rule of Law in Europe*. Oxford University Press. 2003.
7. Michael Barnett, *Eyewitness to a Genocide*. Cornell University Press. 2003.
8. Lloyd Gruber, *Ruling the World: Power Politics and the Rise of Supranational Institutions*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2000.
9. John Ikenberry, *After Victory. Institutions, Strategic Restraint, and the Rebuilding of Order After Major Wars*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 2001.
10. Andrew Moravcsik, *The Choice for Europe*. Cornell University Press. 1998.
11. Paul F. Diehl, *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*, 3rd edition.
12. David P. Forsythe, Roger A. Coate, Kelly-Kate Pease, Thomas G Weiss, et al, *the United Nations and Changing World Politics*, 5th edition.
13. Diehl, Paul F. ed. 1997. *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.

SDE 2C03 POL

(For English Main)

8 Credit

POLITICS OF GLOBALISATION

Unit 1. Globalisation:

(A) History, definition, meaning,

(B) Approaches to the understanding of Globalisation: Liberal and Radical Approaches.

(C) International Institutions/Regimes-critical appraisal

a. World Bank, b. International Monetary Fund, c. The World Trade Organisation

Unit 2. Globalisation and State: (A) retreat and redefinition of nation state.

(b) Global Village-hollow state, borderless world,

Unit 3. Globalisation and Development: MNC's, NGO's and development, Newage Technologies.

Unit 4. Globalisation and Culture: Synchronisation and Hybridisation

a) Hollywoodisation

b) McDonaldisation

c) Walmartisation

Unit 5. Globalisation and Resistance

Movements: Feminist, Environmentalist, Various Protest movements, Social Forums etc

Suggested Reading:

1. Anthony Giddens, The Globalizing of Modernity.

2. Arjun Appadurai, Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation, University of Minnesota Press, 1996.

3. David E. Korten, Niconor Perlas and Vandana Shiva (ed.), International Forum of Globalisation.

4. Deepak Nayyar (ed.) Governing Globalisation: Issues and Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2002.

5. Held, David and Anthony McGrew (ed.), The Global Transformation Reader: An introduction to the

- Globalisation Debate, 2nd Cambridge, Polity Press, Blackwell Publishing.
6. Jagdish Bhagwati, In defense of Globalisation, Oxford University Press, 2004.
 7. John Stopford, Multinational Corporations, Foreign Policy, Fall, 1998
 8. Joseph E Stiglitz, Globalisation and its discontents.
 9. Keohane Robert and Joseph S. Nye Jr., Globalisation: What is new, what is not.
 10. Kofi Annan, The politics of Globalisation,
 11. Marc Lindenberg and Coralie Bryant, Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs,
Bloomfield, Kumarian Press.
 12. Noreena Hertz, The silent take over: Global Capitalism and the death of Democracy, Praeger, 2000.
 13. Nye Joseph S and John D. Donanu (ed.) Governance in a Globalizing World, Washington dc, Brookings.
 14. Nye Jr. Joseph S, Globalisation and American Power.
 15. Pilpin Robert, The National State in the Global Economy.
 16. Samuel Huntington, the clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of world order.
 17. Stanley Hoffman, Clash of civilizations,
 18. Tyler Cowen, Creative Destruction: How Globalisation is changing the world's culture, New Jersey,
Princeton University Press, 2000.

Additional Reading

1. Brahis John and Steeve Smith (ed.) The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, Oxford University Press, 2001.
 2. John Clark (ed.), Globalising Civic Engagement: Civil Society and Transnational Action, London, Earthscan, 2003.
 3. Sanjeev Khagram, James Riker and Korthrxu Sikkink (ed.) Restructuring World Politics: Transnational Social Movements, MN, University of Minnesota Press, 2002.
 4. Bernard Hoelkman and Michel Kosteki, the Political Economy of the World Trading System: From GATT to WTO, New York, OUP, 1995.
- Bibindas Gupta ,Globalisation:india's Adjustment Experience,New Delhi,Sage Publications

Credit

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

- Unit I Comparative Politics: Meaning, nature and scope, and development
- Unit II Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Behavioral, System, Structural- Functional and Marxist approaches
- Unit III models of political system: Traditional, modern, liberal- democratic, authoritarian,
Socio-economic and political features of developed and developing countries
- Unit IV Elements of comparison-political culture, political modernization, political development, political socialization
- Unit V Constitution and Constitutionalism-An overview of the Constitutions of USA, UK, France, China and Switzerland
- Unit VI Federalism and political process-USA, Canada, Switzerland and India
- Unit VII Rule making, Rule Application and Rule Adjudication-Special reference to UK, USA,
France, Switzerland, China
- Unit VIII Interest articulation and interest aggregation-UK, USA, China, India
Coalition politics-France, India
- Unit IX Issues in comparative politics-terrorism, fundamentalism, and militarism

Readings

1. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell Jr., *Comparative Politics: A Development Approach*, Boston, Little Brown, Boston, 1966.
2. G.A. Almond et.al., *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., Singapore, 2004.
3. L.J. Cantori and A.H. Zeigler (ed.), *Comparative Politics in Post-Behaviouralist Era*, Lymme Reinner Publisher, London, 1988.
4. R.H. Chilcote, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Boulder, West view Press, Colarado, 1994.
5. H.J. Wiarda (ed.), *New Developments in Comparative Politics*, Boulder West view Press, Colarado, 1986.
6. O. Dunleary and B.O' Leary, *Theories of Liberal Democratic State*, Macmillan, London,1987.
7. D. Easton, *A Systems Analysis of Political Life*, Wiley, New York, 1965.
8. J.E. Goldthrope, *The Sociology of Post-Colonial Societies: Economic Disparity, Cultural Diversity and Development*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
9. J.C Johari, *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*, Sterling, New Delhi, 1987.
10. D. Krishna, *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1979.
11. J. Manor (ed.), *Rethinking Third World Politics*, Longman, London, 1991.
12. L.W. Pye and S. Verba (ed.), *Political Culture and Political Development*, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ, 1976.
13. G. Sartori, *Parties and Party Systems: A Framework for Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1976.
14. H.J. Wiarda, *New Development in Comparative Politics*, Colorado, West-View Press, Boulder, 1986.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (core) Model question paper

SDE 3B05 POL

-COMPARITIVE POLITICS

Time: 3 Hours

Total

Weightage: 30

1. Objective type:

- A) The Lower House of the French Parliament is called
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) The National Council | ii) The National Assembly |
| iii) The Loksabha | iv) The House of Representatives |
- B) The conventions are the major sources of the
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) American constitution | ii) British constitution |
| iii) French constitution | iv) German constitution |
- C) Who exercises the largest amount of authority ever exercised by any one in democracy?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) The Swiss Executive | ii) The Chinese President |
| iii) The American President | iv) The Indian President |
- D) Which one of the following is not a feature of the Swiss Constitution?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| i) Written Constitution | ii) Rigid Constitution |
| iii) Republican | iv) Unitary Government |

(Weightage 1)

2. Fill in the Blanks:

- A) The _____ parliament has been called the Mother of Parliaments.
- B) The president of America is elected constitutionally by an _____
- C) The political assembly of male citizens of the small cantons of Switzerland is called _____
- D) The National People's Congress of China is the _____ Legislature.

(Weightage 1)

3. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| A) Rajya Sabha | — | England |
| B) Supreme Court of Judicature | — | Switzerland |
| C) Federal Council | — | Russia |
| D) Democratic Centralism | — | India |

(Weightage 1)

Short questions (Answer any nine of the following). Weightage 1 for each answer.

4. Democratic Centralism.
5. Rule of Law.
6. The Crown in England.
7. The Speaker of the House of Commons.
8. Gerry Mandering.
9. Checks and Balances.
10. Impeachment.
11. America's Vice President.
12. Referendum.
13. Political development.
14. The National Council.
15. The Prime Minister of France.
16. Rights of Chinese Citizens.

Paragraph type questions (answer any 5). Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words.

Weightage 2 for each answer.

17. Discuss the Nature of Swiss Federal Council.
18. Explain the features of the British Cabinet System.
19. What you mean by political culture?.
20. Explain the term 'constitutionalism'.
21. Write a Note on Canadian Federalism.
22. Bring out the features of judicial system in China.
23. Write a note on 'Judicial Review 'in America.

Essay type questions (answer any two). Answer shall not exceed more than 500 words.

Weightage 4 for each answer.

24. Bring out the salient features of the American Constitution.

OR

25. Explain the Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics.
26. Describe the composition and powers of the British House of Commons.

OR

27. What you mean by political socialization? Discuss the various agents of political socialization?

International Relations

(SDE 3B06POL)

Core Course Credit 8

Module I

International Relations as a discipline: Emergence and evolution:

(A) Meaning, nature, scope and importance of International relations.

(B) Approaches: Realist, Idealist, Game theory, Systems theory, Decision making theory, Dependency theory and Communications theory Marxist and Liberal.

Module II

Central concepts and ideologies in international politics -

(A) National Power : Elements and limitations, Power: Concept of Power- Geo-politics, national interest and ideology,

(B) State System : Evolution, development and corollaries – Nature of contemporary state system: Evolving Inter-State System: Nation state, and non state actors -MNCs

TNCs, International organizations, Inter-governmental organizations, NGO and Civil Society

(C) Imperialism and colonialism : Modern trends

(D) sovereignty, nationalism, (national) interest, security,

c) war, changing facets of war, cold-war, post-cold war

d) international law,

Module III

Collective Security and Deterrence Doctrine.

Module IV

Diplomacy : Functions, styles and limitations of Diplomacy. Diplomacy in the post cold war period.

Module V

Foreign Policy :

- a) Foreign Policy-Nature, Types, Decision Making and Bargaining Theory.
- b) Determinants: External and Internal Instruments- Diplomacy.
- c) Ideology as an instrument of foreign policy.
- d) Future of war as an instrument of national policy

Module VI

Controls of Inter State Relations

- a) Balance of Power : Meaning, devices and contemporary relevance
- b) Collective Security : Meaning and safeguards, Deterrence Doctrine
- c) Pacific settlement of International disputes : Devices under UN charter
- d) International Law : nature, limitations and contemporary relevance.
- e) Disarmament Theories and Attempts, Disarmament and arms control : obstacles to Nuclear Disarmament, Peace

Module VII

New World Order-Background of debate

- a) Concert of Europe, League of Nations, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen point
 - b) Principles, United Nations, Bi-polar World Order, Uni-polar World Order
- Post-Cold War "new world order"
- Conflicts of culture shaping the world order:
 - Dominance of western liberalism shaping the world order:
 - International law and institutions shaping the world order:

c) Polarity redefined-Polarity in international relations
Bipolarity, Unipolarity, Multipolarity, Age of non polarity

Readings

1. John, Baylis and Steve Smith, *Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, London, 1997.
2. P.Allan and K. Goldman (eds.), *The End of the Cold War*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
3. D.G. Brennan (ed.), *Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security*, New York, George Braziller, 1961.
4. S. Burchill et. al., *Theories of International Relations*, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001.
5. I.Claude, *Power and International Relations*, New York, Random House, 1962.
6. A.A. Coulombis and J.H. Wolf, *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*, New York, Praegar, 1989.
7. W. Epstein, *The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control*, New York, The Free Press, 1976.
8. K.W. Deutsch, *The Analysis of International Relations*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1989.
9. P.Gilbert, *Terrorism Security and Nationality*, London and New York, Routledge, 1995.
10. A.J.R. Groom and M. Lights (eds.), *Contemporary International Relations: A Guide to Theory*, London, Printer, 1993.
11. F. Halliday, *Revolution and World Politics: The Rise and Fall of the Sixth Great Power*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1999.
12. F. Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1994.
13. S.H. Hoffman, *Essays in Theory and Politics of International Relations*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1989.
14. R.O. Keohane (ed.), *Neo-realism and Its Critics*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1986.

15. H.J. Morgenthau, *Politics Among Nations*, 6th Edition, revised by K.W., Thompson, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985.
16. M.S. Rajan, *Non-Alignment and the Non-Alignment Movement in the Present World Order*, Delhi, Konark, 1994.
17. J.N. Rosenau and K. Knorr (eds.), *Contending Approaches to International Politics*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1969.
18. A.P. Schmidt and A.J. Jongman (eds.), *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories and Literature*, 2nd edn., Amsterdam, North Holland Publishing Co., 1988.
19. M.P. Sullivan, *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World*, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001.
20. S.P. Verma, *International System and the Third World*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.
21. G. Williams, *Third World Political Organizations*, London, Macmillan, 1987.

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
CORE COURSE SDE 3B07POL

STATE AND SOCIETY IN KERALA

- Unit I Social and Democratic basis of Kerala Society :
Caste and class structure in the Pre-independence period. Role of Missionaries, Social Reform Movements of Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali and others. Temple entry struggles, Democratic Movements and rise of representative institutions.
- Unit II Role of Caste / Community Interest Groups, Nationalist Movements, Communist and peasant movements, coalition experiments, factional politics, Trade unionism.
- Unit III : Party system and electoral Politics : Emerging Trends;
Role of Legislature in Social change.
- Unit IV : Grass root level Democracy – Working of Panchayathiraj institutions – Peoples Planning Programme, Neighbourhood groups.
- Unit V : Kerala Model of Development: features, challenges and prospects.
- Unit VI : New Social Movements among Dalits and Adivasis, Women, Fisherfolk, Environmental groups etc.

Books and References

1. John, John P. : Coalition Governments in Kerala, Institute for the Study of Public Policy and Management, Trivandrum, 1983.

2. Joseph Tharamangalam (ed) Kerala: The Paradoxes of Public action and development, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2006.
3. Mathew E.T (ed) : Dynamics of Migration in Kerala : Dimension, Differential and Consequences, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2003.
4. Nossiter J.R : Communism in Kerala : A study in Political Adaptation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1982.
5. Oommen M.A (ed) : Keralas Development Experiences vols. I & II, Institute of Social Sciences, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1999.
6. Ramakrishnan Nair R: Constitutional Experiments in Kerala, Kerala Academy of Political Sciences, Trivandrum.
7. Robin Jeffrey : Politics, Women and Well being, How Kerala Became a Model ? Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1993.
8. Robin Jeffrey : Decline of Nayar Dominance : Society and Politics in Travancore, 1847-1907, Vikas, New Delhi.
9. Thomas Issac T.M& Richard Frank : Local Democracy and Development: Peoples campaign for Decentralised Planning in Kerala, Defford Books, New Delhi, 2000.

1)

SDE 3 B07 POL

state and society in kerala

Time 3 Hours

Objective type questions. Answer all questions

1) Choose the correct answer

A) *Dr.palpu is associated with*

Weightage

:1

i) Guruvayur satyagraha

ii)Malayali Memorial

iii)Ezhava Memorial

iv)salt satyagraha

B) *Sadu Jana Paripalana Yogam was founded by*

i)Sree Narayana Guru

ii)Chattambi Swamikal

iii)pandit Karuppan

iv)Ayyankali

C) *Who was the owner of 'Swadeshabhimani' news paper?*

i) Vakkam Abdul Khader Maulavi

ii)Ayyankali

iii)Dr. K. B. Menon

iv)K. P. Kesava Menon

D) Who is known as the 'Father of Political Movement in Modern Travancore' ?

i)R. Ranga Rao

ii)G. Parameswara Pillai

iii)N. Raman Pillai

iv)Dr. Palpu

2) Fill in the blanks :

A) The Madras Temple Entry Act was issued in the year.....

B) The leader of Quit India Movement in Malabar was.....

C) The first Raja Pramukh of Travancore Cochin was.....

D) The High Court of Kerala is situated at.....

Weightage 1

3) Match the following :

A)Vaikom Satyagraha 1932

B)Nivarthana Agitation 1921

C) Formation of Travancore Cochin 1924

D) Mappila Rebellion 1949

(3x1= 3 Weightage)

II. Short questions : Answer any nine . Weightage 1 for each answer :

4) District Panchayat

5) Civic Right Movement

6) Cochin State Praja Mandal

7) Pandit Karuppan

8) Vaikkam Satyagraha

9) Left Democratic Front (LDF)

10) Sadhu Jana Paripalana Yogam

11) Temple Entry Proclamation

12) Khilafat Movement

13) Dr. Gundert

14) Indian National Congress in Malabar

15) Kizhaliyur Bomb Case

16) Raja Pramukh.

(9x1=9 Weightage)

III. Short essay questions. Answer any five. Answer shall not exceed 100 words each.

Weightage 2 for each answer.

17). Briefly explain the working of Panchayat Raj System in Kerala

18). Assess the contribution made by Sri Chattampi Swamikal

19). Explain the important events in the National Freedom Movement of Malabar.

20). Narrate the importance of Aikya Kerala Movement.

21). Write a short note on Kerala model of development.

22). Comment on Mappilla rebellion.

23). Analyse the major interest groups in Kerala. (5x2 = 10 Weightage)

IV. Essay type questions . Answer any two. Answers shall not exceed 500 words each. Weightage 4 for each answer

24). Evaluate the contribution made by Sree Narayana Guru.

OR

25). Analyse the salient features of Peoples planning Programme

26). Discuss the nature of coalition Politics in Kerala

OR

27). Discuss the importance of Communist Movement in the social transformation of Kerala society.

(Weightage 2x4=8)

SDE 3B08 POL HUMAN RIGHTS: 4 credit

Unit I a) Concept of Human Rights-state-society relationship

b) Major influences on contemporary human rights

1) Historical legacies

2) Marxist views

3) Liberal stream

4) Anti-colonial struggles

Unit II a) The Universal Declaration, International Covenants

b) Post – Second World War phases: specific cases

1) Industrialised countries-USA, UK, Japan

2) Developing Countries

Unit III the Emerging Issues

a) Validity of Concept of Human Rights

b) State violence vs. Private violences

c) War on Terror

d) Globalisation and Human Rights

Unit IV Human Rights Movements: Role of International Agencies and NGO's

a) UN, b) Amnesty International c) World Watch, d) Asia and Africa Watch,

d) International Redcross, e) Transparency International

Unit V Genesis of Human Rights in India

Ancient India, Islamic Era, British India, The Constituent Assembly, Post-Independent period

Unit VI Civil Society and Human Rights Movements in India

a) Human Rights activism in India

- b) Civil society responses
- c) NGO's
- d) New social movement
- e) Human Rights and Media activism

Unit VII Human Rights Laws and Institutions in India

- a) constitution –relevant Articles, critical appraisal
- b) Judicial protection of Human Rights
- c) Human Rights specific elements of national enactments in India
- d) National Human Rights Act-NHRC ,SHRC and Human Rights Courts
- e) Right to Information Act

Unit VIII Issue specific themes in Human Rights:

children, caste, women, Refugees, displaced, minorities, dalit, police, bureaucracy, migrants, terrorism, fundamentalism

Unit IX The future of Human Rights in India:

Problems and Prospects

Readings

1. Tim Dunne and Nicholas J. Wheeler (eds.), *Human Rights in Global Politics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1998
2. Kelly-Kate S. Pease, *International Organizations: Perspectives on Governance in the Twenty-First Century* Upper River, JN: Prentice Hall, Saddle, 2000

Kannur University (SDE) Model Question Paper.

Human Rights(SDE 3B08Pol) -Core Course

Time: 3 Hours

Total

Weightage: 30

1 Objective type:

A) The UNO came into existence on-----

- 1) 24 Oct.1945 2) 26 Jan.1950 3) 10 Dec. 1948 4) 24 Jan. 1945

B) December 10th is celebrated as-----

- 1) UN Day 2) Human Rights Day 3) Peace Day 4) Martyr's Day

C) UDHR was adopted by UN on-----

- 1) 10th August 1948. 2) 10th December 1948. 3) 26th January 1950 4) 10th May 1948.

D) The Great Charter (Magna Carta) was signed by the English King John in-----

- 1) 1205 2) 1215 3) 1305 4) 1315

(weightage 1)

2. Fill in the blanks:

A) the UDHR consists of -----Articles.

B) The General Assembly is the principal organ of -----

C) ----- is an international non-governmental organization fighting corruption and trying to raise public awareness of it.

D) The main organs of UN are----- in number. (Weightage 1)

3. Match the following:

A) Transparency International 1993

B) Vienna Conference 1948

C) UDHR 1945

D) UN 1966 (Weightage 1)

Short questions (Answer any 9 of the following) (Weightage 1 for each)

4. International Covenants

5. Amnesty International

6. General Assembly

7. World Watch

8. Red Cross Society

9. Transparency International

10 State violence

11. Terrorism

12. Asia and Africa Watch

13. Globalization

14. Non-governmental organization

15. Security Council

16. U S A and Human Rights

Paragraph type questions (Answer any 5) Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words:

(Weightage 2 for each)

17. Explain the liberal stream of human rights

18. Examine the impact of globalization on human rights.

19. Comment on the human rights and development correlation.

20. Discuss the war on terror.

21. Write a note on U N and human rights.

22. Comment on private violence.

23 Write a note on functions of world watch.

Essay type questions (Answer shall not exceed more than 500 words: (Weightage 4 each)

24. Explain the meaning, nature and scope of human rights.

OR

25. Examine the major influences on contemporary human rights.

26. Write an essay on major human rights movements.

OR

27 Examine the validity concept of human rights.

Research Methodology SDE 3BO9POL (Credit: 4) CORE

Course Rationale:

The course intends to familiarize the students with the research methods in political science. It aims to identify the different methods and techniques applicable to political science research.

Unit No. 1 Research in Political Science

Research - Methodology – Meaning and objectives, Research Method and Research Methodology – Scientific study of political science, Research and social science research – limitations to Political Science Research – Pure and applied Research

Unit No: 2 Research Design

Selection of the Topic – Review of Literature – Formulation of Hypothesis – Types and sources of Hypothesis – Definition of Concepts

Unit No; 3

Scientific Techniques of Research - Collection of Data - Observation (Participant observation, non-participant observation, controlled and un controlled observation, direct and indirect observation) Interview – Different types of interviews;

Questionnaire – (different types – structured and unstructured questionnaire, mailed and unmailed questionnaire) Schedule – Sampling and Survey Methods

Unit No. 4

Data processing and analysis

Editing, Coding and Tabulating – Use of internets, Computers in Political Science Research

References

1. Johns and Olson, Political Science Research, A Hand book of Scope and Methods, Longman, 1996
2. Bernstein & Dyer, An Introduction to Political Science Methods, Longman, 1992
3. Janet M Rune: Essentials of Research Methods: A Guide to Social Science Research, Wadsworth Publishing 2005.
4. Earl R Babbie. The Basics of Social Research, Wadsworth Publishing 2006.
5. Earl R. Babbie, The Practice of Social Research, Wadsworth Publishing 2011
6. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research, PHI - New Delhi 2000

7. R N Sharma, Research Methods in Social Sciences – Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd New Delhi
2007

8. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, Rawat Publications, New Delhi 2006.

Kannur University (SDE) Model Question Paper.

SDE3B09POL Research Methodology

Time: 3Hours

Total Weightage:

30

1 Objective type:

A) Which one is the oldest social science?

a) Sociology b) Political Science c) History D) Anthropology

B) Who is considered to be the father of Political science?

a) Herodotus b) Aristotle c) Herold Laski d) Montesquieu

C) The father of social Psychology is ,

a) Norman Triplett b) John Paul Scott c) Kurt Lewin d) Edward O. Wilson

D) Demography is related to

a) Geography b) Ecology c) History d) Population

(Weightage

1)

2 Fill in the blanks:

A) -----is the scientific study o0f behavior and the mind.

a) Anthropology b) Sociology c) Political science d) Psychology

B) The term 'Social Movement' was first used by -----

a) St. Simon b) Karl Max c) David Easton d) Max Weber

C) Participant Observation is a methodological tool used mainly by -----

a) Economist b) Anthropologist c) Geographer d) Philosopher

D) Positivism emerges in the writing of -----

a) Auguste Comte b) Herbert Spencer c) Karl Marx d) Max Weber

(Weightage 1)

3. Match the following

(Weightage 1)

A

B

a) Renaissance

Positivism

b) Social fact

Objectivity

c) Auguste Comte

Emile Durkhiem

d) Leopold Ranke

Italy

Short note, (any nine of the following). (Weightage one for neach)

4) What is hypothesis?

5) Define concepts?

6) Define sociology?

7) Collection of data

8) Survey method

9) Pure and Applied research

10) Review of related literature

11) Sample survey

12) Objective of research method

13) Limitation of the study

14) What is schedule?

15) Statistical analysis

Paragraph type question (Answer any 5) Answer shall not exceed more than 100 words:

(Weightage 2for each)

17) What is the role of a social scientist in present society?

18) What is interdisciplinary?

19) What is bias?

20) How is the topic to be selected?

21) Stages of data collection?

22) Use of internet and computers in research?

23) Scientific technique of research?

Essay type Questions (Answer shall not exceed more than 500 words ((Weightage 4)

24) Meaning and objectives of Research Methodology?

OR

25) What is interview Method? Explain various types.

26) What is Questionnaire? Explain various types.

OR

27) What is hypothesis? How the hypothesis is to be validated?

B A POLITICAL SCIENCE

OPEN COURSE SDE 3D01POL

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

- Unit I Genesis of Human Rights in India
Ancient India, Islamic Era, British India, The Constituent Assembly, Post-Independent period
- Unit II Human Rights Laws and Institutions in India
a) constitution –relevant Articles, critical appraisal
b) Judicial protection of Human Rights
c) Human Rights specific elements of national enactments in India
d) National Human Rights Act-NHRC ,SHRC and Human Rights Courts
e) Right to Information Act
- Unit III Civil Society and Human Rights Movements in India
a) Human Rights activism in India
b) Civil society responses
c) NGO's
d) New social movement
e) Human Rights and Media activism
- Unit IV Issue specific themes in Human Rights:
children, caste, women, Refugees, displaced, asylum, minorities, disabilities, dalit, police,
bureaucracy, migrants, terrorism, fundamentalism, emergency, culture
- Unit V The future of Human Rights in India:
Problems and Prospects

1. Baxi Upendra (ed.) *The Right to be Human*, Lancer, Delhi, 1987.
2. Beetham, David (ed.) *Politics and Human Rights*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1955.
3. Desai, A. R. (ed.) *Violations of Democratic Rights in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1986.

4. Evans, Tony – **The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective**, London, Pluto Press, 2001.

6. Iyer, V. R. Krishna, **The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights**, Lokayan, Delhi, 1991.

7. Kothari Smitu and Sethi, Harsh (ed.) **Rethinking Human Rights**, Lokayan, Delhi, 1991.

9. Saksena, K. P. (ed.) **Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence**, Delhi Gyan, 1999.

10. Subramaniam, S – **Human Rights: International Challenges**, Manhor, Delhi – 1997.

11. G. Hargopal, G. (1997). **Political Economy of Human Rights : Emerging Dimensions**, Himalaya Publishing House.

12. Mohanty, Manoranjan and Partha Nath Mukherji and Olle Tranguist, (1998). **Social Movements and the State in the Third World**, Sage.

13. Baxi, Upendra, (2002) **The Future of Human Rights**, Oxford University Press

Articles:

1. Ray, Ashwini. **Human Rights Movement in India**, Economic and Political Weekly, August 9, 2003.

2. Mohanty, Manoranjan. (2002) **The Changing Definition of Right in India** in Sujata Patel, Jasodhara Bagchi, and Krishna Raj (eds.) **thinking Social Science in India**, Sage, New Delhi.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Open course)
SDE 3 D01 POL Human Rights in India (SDE 3D01POL)

Time: 2 Hours

Total Weightage: 20

Part A (Answer all questions; each carries Weightage 1)

2 x 1 = 2 Weightage

1. Objective Type

A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights on

- i) Dec 1948 ii) 26 Jan 1950
iii) 26 Nov 1949 iv) 24 Oct 1945

B) National Human Rights Commission situated at

- i) New Delhi ii) Mumbai
 iii) Chennai iv) Thiruvananthapuram

C) The Article related to Right to Life of Indian Constitution.

- i) Art 21 ii) Art 14
iii) Art 25 iv) Art 32

D) The Chairman of National Human Rights Commission

- i) Ranganatha Misra ii) Govind Prasad Mathur
 iii) Sathyabratha Pal iv) J.S Anand

(Weightage-1)

2. Fill in the blanks

A) The Chairperson of Kerala State Human Rights Commission-----

B) Human Rights Day celebrated on-----

C) The three generation theory of Human Rights proposed by -----

D) Art 14 of the Indian Constitution related to-----

(Weightage-1)

Part B (Answer any six questions; each carries Weightage 1)

6 x 1 = 6 Weightage

3. Third generations of Rights

4. Rights against exploitations.

5. New International Economic Order.

6. Amnesty International.
7. Four Freedoms.
8. Right to Education as Human Rights.
9. Right to Information as Human Rights.
10. Right to safe drinking water.
11. Unemployment and its issues.
12. Communalism as a challenge to Human Rights

Part C (Answer any four questions; each carries Weightage 2) 4 x 2 = 8 Weightage

13. Summarize the United Nations efforts to protect Human Rights since 1991.
14. Write a note on National Human Rights commission in India.
15. Examine the Human Rights violations related to women in India.
16. Critically examine the approach of police in protecting Human Rights.
17. Analyze the major causes for the Human Rights violations in India.
18. Examine the human rights violations related to children.
19. Illustrate the links between environmental degradation and Human Rights violations in India.
20. Analyze the socio economic conditions of Dalits and review the human rights situations in India.

Part D (Answer any 1 question; each carries Weightage 4) 1 x 4 = 4 Weightage

21. Define Human Rights. Explain the origin, growth and signifies of Human Rights.
22. Bring out the features of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
23. Examine the concept of Human Rights and the Indian constitution.

B A POLITICAL SCIENCE
OPEN COURSE SDE 3D02 POL
GENDER AND POLITICS

- Unit I
- A) Gender and politics: meaning, nature, scope, importance
 - B) Conceptual understanding-
 - 1) The biology debate-gender/sex
 - 2) Gender as a contested social terrain
 - C) Feminist political theory-
 - Liberal, Socialist, Marxist
- Unit II
- Theories of Development-Empowerment
- a)WID,b)WAD,c)GAD
- Unit III
- Portrayal of women -Cinema, TV, Print media, Advertisement, Literature, Art and Sculpture, Culture etc.
- Unit IV
- Women in Politics-
- Election process, Parliament, State Legislature, Panchayat
- Unit V
- Contemporary issues of women-
- a)caste and class,humanrights,property,globalization,violence,workplace,
 - b) Gender Paradox; case study of Kerala Model of Development.

Readings

1. A.S. Altekar, Position of Women in Hindu Civilization from Prehistoric Past to the Present day, 3rd Edition, Motilal Banarasi Das, Delhi, 1962
2. Mandakranta Bose, Faces of the Feminism in Ancient Medieval and Modern India, OUP, New Delhi, 2000
3. Gayatri C. Spivak, In other Worlds, Methuen, London, 1987
4. Vandana Shiva, Staying Alive: Women Ecology and Development in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1998
5. Nivedita Menon, Gender and Politics in India, New York, OUP, 1999
6. Vandana Shiva (ed) Close to Home: Women Reconnect, Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide, Philadelphia New Society Publishers 1994
7. Barbara J. Nelson and Najma Chawdhury (eds.) Women and Politics Worldwide New Haven: Yale University Press. 1994
8. Shirin Rai (ed.) International Perspectives on Gender and Democratization, New York: St. Martins Press, 2000
9. Marjorie Agosin (ed.) Women Gender and Human Rights: A Global perspective. New Brunswick N.J. Rutgers University Press, 2001
10. S. de, Beauvois, The Second Sex, Trans, H.M. Parshley, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1972.
11. D. Coole, Women in Political Theory: From Ancient Misogyny to Contemporary Feminism, Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York, 1993
12. S.M. Okin, and J. Mansbridge (eds.) Feminism, 3 Vols., Routledge, London, 1994
13. M.L. Shanley and C. Pateman, Feminist Interpretation and Political theory, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991
14. M. Warnock, Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Woman and J.S. Mill's The Subjection of Women, Dent, London, 1985.
15. M. Wollstonecraft, A Vindication of the Rights of Women, Everyman, London, 1929
16. Shirin Rai (ed.) International Perspectives on Gender and Democratization, New York: St. Martins Press, 2000
17. Marjorie Agosin (ed.) Women Gender and Human Rights: A Global perspective. New Brunswick N.J. Rutgers University Press, 2001

18. Barbara J. Nelson and Najma Chawdhury (eds.) *Women and Politics Worldwide* New Haven: Yale University Press. 1994
19. Joanna Liddle & Rama Joshi, *Daughters of Independence-Gender, Caste and Class in India*: Zed Books Ltd, London, 1986
20. Niroj Sinha: *Women in Indian Politics*: Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2000
21. Mahmoan Kaur: *Women in India's freedom Struggle*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited: New Delhi 1985
22. Abdul Majid Khan: *The Great Daughter of India*, Lahore, 1946
23. Vina Majumdar: *In Symbols of Power* (Editor's note) Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1979
24. Kumkum Sangni & Sudesh Vaid, (ed), *Recasting Women, Essays in Colonial History*, New Delhi, Kali for Women, 1989
25. Bina Agrawal: *A Field of One's Own Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*, University Press, Cambridge, 1994
26. L. Anthony and C. Witt (eds.), *A Mind of One's Own: Feminist Eassays on Reason and Objectivity*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1992
27. J. Grant, *Fundamental Feminism: Contesting the Core Concepts of Feminist Theory*, New York, Routledge, 1993
28. M. Meis, *Ecofeminism*, London and Atlantic Highlands NJ, Zed, 1993
- I.M. Young, *Justice and the Politics of Difference*, Oxford, Princeton University Press, 1990

SDE 3D02 POL

Gender and Politics

Time: 2 Hours

Total Weightage: 20

Part A (Answer all questions; each carries Weightage 1)

2 x 1 = 2 Weightage

1. Objective Type

A) In which Article the Indian Constitution deals with "Right Against Exploitation"

- i) Article 21
- ii) Article 23&24
- iii) Article 14
- v) Article 32&226.

B). The Book 'Women In Indian Politics' is written by

- i) Niroj sinha
- ii) Arundhati Ray
- iii) Niveduta Menon
- iv) Shirin Rai

C). Narmada Bechavo Andolam Movement lead by

- i) Arundhati Ray
- ii) Sugatha Kumari
- iii) Kiran Bedhi
- iv) Medha Padker

D). The Theory of WID came during the period of

- i) 1960s
- ii) 1970s
- iii) 1980s
- iv) 1950s.

2. Fill in the blanks

A). -----day is celebrating as womens day

B).The Dowry Prohibition Act passed in the year of -----

C). ----- is the chairperson of Kerala State Women's Commission

D). Women Reservation Bill proposed ----- percentage of reservation in the elected institutions

Part B (Answer any six questions; each carries Weightage 1)

6 x 1 = 6 Weightage

3. Gender identity

4. Womens Reservation Bill

5. Women in advertisement

6. WID

7. Women in Literature

- 8 .Domestic violence
9. Dowry
10. Sati system
11. Kudumbashree
12. Womens rights

Part C (Answer any four questions; each carries Weightage 2)

4 x 2 = 8 Weightage

13. Gender as a social constructed terrain- Discuss
14. Write on the importance of the study of Gender and Politics
15. What you mean by feminism?
16. Write a note on Women and cinema
17. Role of women in Panchayath Raj System
18. Discuss the human rights violations among women
19. The Liberal view of feminist theory
20. Write on Women and post modernism

Part D (Answer any 1 question; each carries Weightage 4)

1 x 4 = 4 Weightage

21. Write an essay on meaning, nature and scope of Gender and Politics
22. Role of women in the electoral process in India
23. Write an essay of contemporary issues on women in Indian society

SDE 3D03 POL

DEFENSE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES 4 Credit

Unit I a) Contribution of Armed Forces towards Independent India including nation building.

b) Defense logistics and role of society towards the Armed Forces and war fighting.

Unit II a) Indian Defense Forces-Rank and structure and major equipments in the Army, Navy and Air force.

b) Terrain and boundaries with our neighbours including maritime boundaries (IB, LoC, LAC & AGPL).

c) Role and tasks of Armed Forces in war and peace.

d) Defense Support Organisations-DRDO, Ordnance factories and boards, Defense support industries

e) Broad study of land Warfare-Operation in plains, mountain, desert, jungle, riverine and canal terrains and Ditch cum Bunds; Naval warfare and air warfare and integration, NBC (Nuclear, Biological and chemical warfare).

f) Specialized operations and LICO (Low Intensity Conflicts Operations), Terrorism-urban/rural

g) Para Military forces and their role and functions.

h) Higher defense management in India and command and control.

Unit III Security and its dimensions (External, Internal, Energy, Food, Water, Maritime Security Political, Economic).

Unit IV Defense including maritime strategy and India's foreign policy, with particular reference to our neighbours.

India's neighbours and their armed Forces.

Indian defense forces and UN.

Functional relations and warrant of precedence.

Indian Military campaigns –a broad study of major military campaigns from 1947.

Unit V Issues in Indian defense system

Women in the armed forces,military-society disconnect,defense
modernization,social composition of India's defense system,armed forces and
politics

Reference

1. Bajpai Kanti and Mattoo Amitabh, Securing India : Strategic Thought and Practices
2. Sen Gautam, India's Security consideration in Nuclear Age.
3. Paret peter (ed) makers of modern strategy. From Machiavelli to Nuclear Age.
4. Baylis John Booth Ken, Garnett John and Williams Phil, contemporary strategy- Theories and concept Vol. - I London, Groom Helm 1987.
5. Bobbit Philip, and others (ed) U. S Nuclear strategy, A reader, New York, New York University press, 1989.
6. A world Atlas of Military History, London , lee cooper, 1980.
7. John Garnett(ed) Theories of peace and security Reader in contemporary strategy, Bristol Macmillan, martin 1979.
8. Paranjape Shrikant, Samrikshastra, (Marathi) Pune, continental, 1994.
9. Peter Alis & P. G. Etsel, Military Geography.
10. Das S. T. Defense strategy and military Geography.
11. Pelder & Percy, Military Geography.
12. Panikar K. M, Problems of India's Defense.
13. Moodie A.E., Geography behind Politics.
14. Jofferi William, Global Defense.
15. Venkatesh, Cyber Terrorism

BA Political Science

Open Course: Defense and Strategic studies (3D03 POL)

Model Questions 1

Max Weightage: 20

This part consist of TWO bunches of question carrying equal Weightage of ONE. Each bunch consists of FOUR objective questions. Answer all questions.

- I. 1.Headquarter of Indian Army is at
2. Indian Navy hasnumber of Commands.
- 3.....is fasting for more than one decade against Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur
4. War on Terror is a policy sponsored byagainst global terrorism.

Weightage 1

- II. 5.Sino –Indian Coflict- -A.1962
- 6.first Kashmir War -B.1947.
- 7.Kargil conflict -C.1999
- 8.Siachen conflict -D.1984

Weightage 1

Answer any SIX questions in one or two sentences. Each carries Weightage of ONE.

- 9.Armed forces
- 10.India's nuclear policy
- 11.Security
- 12.Indian Army
- 13Indian Airforce
- 14.Indian Navy
- 15.No first Use
- 16.Food security
17. Deterence

18.India's neighbours

Weightage 6 X1

Answer any Four questions not to exceed ONE page..Each carries weightage of TWO.

19.Role of society towards nation building

20.Problem of women in the armed forces

21.Problems in India's neighbor relations

22.write on defense society disconnect

23.Discuss bilateral disputes

24.Explain human security

25.discuss problem of politicization of defense forces.

26.what role India performs in UN peacekeeping operations.

Weightage 4X2=8

Answer any ONE. Each carries weightage of FOUR

27.What are the contribution of armed forces in independent India ?

28.Examine security and its dimensions ?

29.What are major issues faced by Indian defense system ?

Weightage 1X4

CYBER POLITICS

- Unit I
- a) Cyber politics-meaning, importance, evolution and nature
 - c) technology ,society and politics
 - b) cybernetics and communication approach to politics
 - c) Open source politics,politics @ net
- Unit II
- Tools of cyber politics-
- a) Non-Web Tools- Mobile, SMS, Telephone, Electronic media and devices.
 - b) Web Tools- Internet, intranet, blogs, chatrooms, and community groupings.
 - c) Tools for online political communication ,social software: _Instant Messaging ,Text chat,_Internet forums,_Blogs,Wikis,Collaborative real-time editor,Prediction markets,Social network services,Social network search engines,_Deliberative social networks, Social guides,Social bookmarking,Social cataloging,Social libraries,Social online storage,Virtual worlds
- Unit III
- ICT, state and society
- a) Openness, accountability, simplicity, responsibility, economy, morality ,transparency
 - b) information revolution ,cyber space, globalization
 - c) Social Movements Online, Cyberprotest,e-activism,e-campaigning,e-voting,e-participation,virtual politics

d)Cyber Citizen-netizen, e-governance and e-government-phases of transformation- Impact on government and state- service state, government on line, interactive citizen

Unit IV Technology and Democracy- e-democracy, e-participation, e-administration. Citizen empowerment

digital Democracy- Concepts and Issues

digital Democracy- Political Parties, and the Political Process,e-lobbying

Unit V Issues in cyber politics- Digital divide, technocentric administration, alienation, Cyber security and cyber crimes, free software Vs proprietary software

Unit IV Cyber politics in India

a)Information revolution in India, Issues and challenges

b)e-governance initiatives in India- Bhoomi project, Akshaya, FRIENDS, GYANDOOOTH, Community Information Centers,E-Seva etc.,

READINGS

1. Bagga R K, Kenneth Keniston, Mathur RR: *The state IT and Development*, Sage publications, New Delhi 2005
2. Bansal SK: *IT and Globalization: APH Publications* New Delhi 2002
3. Bhagawan M R; *New generic technologies in Developing Countries*, St Martin press New York 1999
4. Danier Amor; *The E-Business (R) Evolution*, Prentice Hall of India N J, 2000
5. David Held, Anthony McGrew: *The global transformation reader*, Polity press Cambridge 2002
6. David Osborne, Ted Gaebler: *Reinventing Government*. Prentice hall of India New Delhi 1992
7. Gill SS; *Information revolution in India- a critique*; Rupa & Co New Delhi 2004
8. Jonathan Rosenoer; *Cyber law; the law of Internet*, Springer-verlag New York 1997

9. Lane, Ja-Erick; *New public management*; Routledge London 2000
10. Murdick, Robert G, Joel E and Clagget James R; *Information system for modern management*, Prentice hall of India New Delhi 1996
11. Roy Sumit; *Globalization CIT and developing nations-challenges in the information age*, Sage publications New Delhi, 2005.
12. Sivaraj K. Anungo; *Making information technology work*, Sage Publication New Delhi, 1999
13. Steven G. Jones; *Cyber society 2.0; revisiting computer mediated communication and community*, Sage Publication New Delhi, 1995.
14. Subash Bhatnagar; *Information technology and development-foundations and key issues*, Sage publications New Delhi 1991

(SDE 3D04 Pol)

Cyber Politics

Time 2 Hours.

Max

Wightage 20

1. Objective type. (Part A)

1. The word cybernetics was first used by
A) Aristotle B) Karl Marx C) Plato D) Laski.
2. Which of these domains is restricted to qualified organization?
A) Net B) Org C) Edu D) Com.
3. Which one of the following is not related to cyber politics?
A) Mobile B) Telephone C) S M S D) Trojan
4. The term cybernetics relates to
A) Control theory B) Game theory C) Liberal theory D) Marxian theory.

(Weightage 1)

2. Fill in the blank.

- A) -----is the online activism conference.
- B) -----is related to E-Governance.
- C) -----is a direct democracy that uses information technology.
- D) -----is a combination of the electronic and democracy.

(Weightage 1)

Part B Answer any six question. Each carries Weightage 1 6 X 1=6 Weightage

3. Cyber politics
4. Cybernetics
5. Digital Divide
6. E-Administration
7. Social network
8. Open source politics.
9. SMS
10. Blog
11. E-Lobbying
12. Non web tools.

Part C Answer any four questions. Each carries weightage 2 4 x 2 =8 Weightage.

13. What is I C T?

14. Write a note on digital democracy.
15. Explain the importance of social software.
16. Explain E-governance initiative in India
17. What is E- Participation?
18. What is cyber crimes? How shall we prevent it?
19. Describe the information revolution in India.
20. What are the uses of paperless government?

Part D Answer any One question, carry Weightage 4

1 x 4 =4 Weightage

21. Discuss good governance? What are its connection with E- Governance?
22. Explain various tools of cyber politics.
23. Describe the meaning, nature and importance of cyber politics.

Kannur University
Board of Studies in Political Science
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
Project Work Guidelines

Introduction

The social world we live in are full of complex social realities. Therefore, a Social Science student is expected to understand the social phenomena in a systematized manner. Meanwhile, among the Social Science branches Political science has sound methodological parameters to understand social world despite methodologies of Social Sciences are more or less similar. As a part of learning process at the Political Sciences classes, it is most important for students to understand the importance of practical implications of the theoretical fundamentals. The fundamentals that student had been learning in the five semesters of the curriculum need to be tested in the harsh waters of the social and political realities. Social interaction is the vital component of any Political Science programme. It gives a holistic approach and pragmatic perspective towards the fundamentals and its implication

Why Project Work

Project Work is the best way to practice what students have learnt from the class rooms. The purpose of including project work in the B A Political Science Programme is to provide them an opportunity to investigate a problem applying Political Science concepts in a scientific manner. **It empowers students to apply theoretical knowledge in a realistic situation and to learn the art of conducting a study in a methodical way and presenting its conclusion in a logical report.** As social scientists, students are constantly seeking information to base your decision. How well to collect, synthesize and make the data meaningful is what a student learns through this process.

What is Project Work

A project is a scientific and systematic study of real issue or a problem intended to resolve the problem with application of Political Science concepts and skills. The study can deal with a small or a big issue in a division or an institution, the problem can be from any discipline

of Social Sciences. It can even be a case study where a problem has been dealt with through the process of Social Science thinking or intellectual craftsmanship. **The essential requirement of a project work is that it should involve scientific collection, analysis and interpretation of data leading to convincing conclusions.**

- a) A project is a means to apply conceptual knowledge of the subject.
- b) A project is the practical application of the concepts and theories, which students have studied as a part of academics.
- c) It helps students to widen knowledge horizons.
- d) It helps to build a bridge between text book knowledge and the practicality of the social life.
- e) The final project topic should be selected keeping in mind the discipline in which you are doing your specialization.

General Guidelines of Project Work

- 1) Students should generally undertake the project work in their intended area of specialization only.
- 2) The project topic should be finalized in consultation with the internal project guide allocated to the students.
- 3) No two students should do their project on the same topic in the same institution.
- 4) The students should submit the progress report of their project work every fortnight to the internal guide so as to enrich the quality of their work.
- 5) The last date of submitting the draft copy of the project report is 30th March.
- 6) The topic should strictly adhere to B A Political Science CCSS Syllabus
- 7) The topic should be preferably selected from the immediate surrounding in which the student is a member.
- 8) The topic should be ***interdisciplinary in nature*** . It means, students should approach a social issue from the different disciplinary perspectives and should integrate it in to an interdisciplinary methodological parameter. Widely, it means use of perspectives of economics, politics, sociology, philosophy, history, anthropology even the natural sciences ,if applicable.

For instance, take the case of Punnol Pettipalam Anti-Waste Dumping Strike, New Mahe Grama Panchayath and a part of Thalassery Municipality as a topic under consideration for project work. The work should progress as given-

A) Ontological Assumption

To study this topic, the candidate needs to have a preliminary assumption which is called the “ontology” of the study. This is an assumption that reads the development process is anti-nature, in short the anthropocentric world view has diluted our environmental commitment in the particular case study of Pettippala Strike, Thalassery municipality.

B) Epistemological Assumption.

To feed the ontological assumption implied in the problem, the student should develop an epistemology. Based on the course curriculum, it is recommended that the student can use positivist, phenomenological, feminist or critical social research epistemology.

- i. Why Pettipalam strike has become a “Kitchen Strike”, it can be observed from a feminist epistemology
- ii. How people at Pettipalam area are affected by waste dumping, the positivist epistemology can be used and data collected by scientific enquiry especially the health effect of waste dumping should be assessed from the health sciences perspectives.
- iii. How long the Pettipalam strike last is an interesting question which can be assessed from the critical social research by which student can go into details of how different political parties approach this issue, who are its funding agencies, who are its ideologues, who are its activists what are their socio economic profile, how come different social factors intrinsically influence the said strike etc.
- iv. Whether Pettipalam is a genuine strike, the student can use phenomenological epistemology to investigate into details by becoming a participant observer in the issue.

C) Methodology

For the Project Work, to progress after the epistemology is decided, the student should follow a methodological parameter either quantitative or qualitative. It is strongly recommended that the student should strictly follow a methodology and by the methodology, methods for data collection should be determined.

9) It is recommended that the project work should involve a field work and contact with public at large.

10) V semester shall be devoted to the study of methodology of research and project work. By the end of V semester, a **Synopsis of Project Work** should be finalized with the help of guide and should be submitted to the department for approval. Synopsis should involve the following

- i. **Title of Project**
- ii. **Problem Statement**
- iii. **Relevance of the Study**
- iv. **Objectives**
- v. **Hypotheses**
- vi. **Methodology**
- vii. **Methods**
- viii. **Literature Review**
- ix. **Reference**

It is strongly recommended that, the Department need not wait till the end of the semester for the finalization of the topic for the project Work. The students shall be encouraged to start project work as early as possible in the V semester itself. This will ensure enough buffer time in case of unforeseen circumstances.

11) **Department Level Project Committee (DLPC)** under the chairmanship of the Head of the department in due course of its meeting shall approve the topics for Project work. The DLPC as it pleases, may or may not conduct a zero-credit zero grade general viva to ascertain the competency of the student for conducting the Project work. The DLPC shall give necessary guidelines which should be taken by the students as well as the guide.

12) The approved topics along with the names of students and the name of the guide /supervisor should be displayed on the Notice Board under the seal and Signature of the HoD.

13) Considering the number of students and faculty available in the Department, the students and faculty should be proportionally divided for the Project work.

14) The report should be submitted to the Department

15) 3 copies of the project work should be submitted

Guidelines for Project Report Preparation & Submission

1) The students should submit three copies of their project report black rexin hard bound to the institute on or before 30th march.

2) The matter should be typed on A-4 size paper with Times New Roman font of size 12 points, with a double spacing between the lines with 30-40 pages..

3) A margin of 1.5' at the left and 1.0' to the right should be kept. A margin of 1.0' at the top and bottom should be kept.

4) No headers and footers should be used.

5) The matter should be printed in black ink only. Color ink for graphs and charts can be used, provided it does not hamper the readability.

6) The report should be printed on plain white paper. Logo of the College, University etc can be displayed in the report.

7) Each chapter should be numbered and should begin on a new page.

8) The pages should be numbered at the right hand side bottom of the page.

9) The index should contain the number of the chapter, name of the chapter and the page number.

10) Projects not adhering to the guidelines will not be accepted.

11) The project should have a methodology preferably the methodology being taught in the fifth semester of the curriculum. Despite the syllabus specifies Quantitative methodology, the students are free to choose qualitative methodology, if they are equipped.

12. The project work should be hard bound instead of spiral bind.

Format of the Project Report

(Cover Page-Black Covers)

TITLE PAGE (FRONT COVER) FORMAT

A Project Report

On

“Title of the project”

for

“Name of the Department”

By

“Name of the Student” and “Register Number “

(Only name, do not mention qualifications)

Under the guidance of

“Name of the faculty”

Submitted to

“Kannur University”

“Emblem of the Institution”

**In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science**

Through

The (Name of the Institution) ,(Place)

Month and Year

Chapter Scheme For Project Report

Title Page (NO PAGE NUMBER) Same as Item 4 above

INITIAL PAGES (add number as i, ii, iii, iv, etc.)

Acknowledgement

Certificate from Guide

Certificate from the Department

Certificate by the student

List of abbreviations

List of Tables

List of Figures (do not include graphs)

List of Technical terms – Glossary

Index

A- Chapter-I: Executive Summary-

(PAGE NUMBERING STARTS HERE FROM SR.NO. 1 Onwards)

(It is the most important part of the project. It is a snapshot of the project.

It should be limited to 2-3 pages, A-4 size. It helps the readers to know what the project is all about.)

B- Chapter- II: Problem Statement-

5-7 pages of problem statement ,objectives,conceptualisation. Hypotheses, Objectives of the study- pages outlining need for the study, background, primary objectives and secondary objectives, significance of the project work. Research Methodology -research framework, details about the research design, hypothesis, the scope of the study, sources of data, secondary and primary data used for the study, sample size, sampling technique used, tools of data collection, surveys, questionnaire, interviews, etc. Statistical Tools used for analysis of data,Limitations of the study- Outline the limitations of your work – think in terms of things you wanted to do but could not due to various constraints.Review of Literature.

C-Chapter III:The study. It explains the actual field work, the profile of the study undertaken, area etc

D- Chapter-IV: Data Analysis

5-8 pages of presentation of the data collected in tabular and graphical form, its analysis using various statistical techniques/tools and the interpretation of the data, please provide question – data table- graph-interpretation on a single page, one question & its analysis per page.

The sequence of presentation has to be –

- a) As per questions in the questionnaire or
- b) Neatly categorized into logical sections based on the objectives.

E- Chapter-V: Findings, Suggestions & Conclusions

It is the heart of the project. They may be organized as per the objectives of the study. Suggestions and conclusions drawn should be practical and related to the topic of the project. Avoid general suggestions and opinions. Suggestions should be based on the analysis of the data.

G- If at all you have developed some significant insights as part of your project work and the same cannot be put in the framework of your questionnaire you may mention them in a separate section as ‘Qualitative comments.’ It goes without saying that the comments must be logical, relevant and not ordinary.

H-Bibliography

Research project should contain the list of references THAT YOU HAVE USED for the study, such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, internet sites, company reports, intranet, manuals, Government publications, industry publications etc.

BE PREPARED TO PINPOINT (FOOTNOTE) EXACT PAGE NUMBERS THAT YOU REFERRED IN EVERY REFERENCE

(At the end of every chapter, there should be end notes.)

Referencing scheme:

a) Books

Name of the author. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

b) Journals /Magazines

Name of the author; Title of paper/article; Name of the journal/magazine; No. & Vol of publication; period of publication, page no. referred.

E.g. Sharma J.S; HR in IT Industry in India: An empirical study; Indain Journal of Industrial Relations, No.2 Vol. 23 July-October 2006;pp21-35

c) Internet sites

Students should provide the complete link (in < >) of the website referred and along with the date and time when assessed. Do not just mention the address of the search engine.

e.g. <<http://money.howstuffworks.com/customer-service.htm>> assessed on Monday 7th August 2009, 6:30p.m

For doing the Project Work, it is recommended that the student should preferably follow **MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers**

Appendices:

Should contain various formats and forms related to the study. It should also contain a copy of the blank and filled in questionnaire and other relevant documents such as – any internal documents.

NOTE: There has to be a co-relation between the objectives, research methodology, analysis and suggestions in the report.

It is highly recommended that the project work should be free from plagiarism and the supervisor shall take utmost care in this regard.

Evaluation of the Project Work

The internal evaluation will be done at the Department Level. As in the case of Core Courses, the Internal Evaluation of the Project work carries **25 %** Weightage. This has to be awarded to the student on the basis of the performance in the project presentation followed by an Internal Viva-Voce conducted by a Three Member Committee comprising the Head of the Department, Supervisor and a senior Faculty member

The External Evaluation of the Project is based on the written material. The objective criteria for evaluation is as follows

- 1. Understanding and selection of the topic**
- 2. Relevance of the identified objective**
- 3. Methodology**
- 4. Quality of review of literature**
- 5. Proper referencing**
- 6. Acknowledgement**
- 7. Presentation of the project Work**
- 8. Relationship between objectives and data collected**
- 9. Sound analysis of data and methods used**
- 10. Valid conclusion and recommendation**
- 11. Originality of the Work**
- 12. Contribution to the discipline and society at large**

The external evaluation is done by a **Board of Examiners** consisting a minimum of **three members** selected from a **Panel of Examiners** from among the **existing faculty members of Political Science**. The Board of Examiners shall consist of at least **One Faculty from the Department, the student of which is examined**. A copy of the Project Work per team shall be collected from the Colleges (Examination Centers) to the University and the External Evaluation shall be arranged as per University decision

Declaration of Result

The student should get a minimum of D Grade for pass . In an instance of inability of obtaining a minimum of D Grade, the Project Work may be redone and the report may be resubmitted.