Jharkhand NEP, FYUGP 2022

Major in Political Science

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Draft Courses of Study for Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2022, Major in Political Science

w.e.f. 2022 Academic Year

Major in Political Science

Draft Syllabus

Semester-II

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Semester-II

11	**AEC-2**	**Language and Communication Skills(English)**	**2**
	SEC-2	**Skill Enhancement Course-2**	**3**
	MDC-2	**Multi-disciplinary Course-2** **Citizenship and Governance**	**3**
	MN-2A	**Minor from Vocational Studies/Discipline-2** **Managing Elections and Election Campaign**	**4**
	MJ-2	**Major paper 2 (Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Indian Constitution & Politics**	**4**
	MJ-3	**Major paper 3(Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major) Comparative Government and Politics**	**4**
		Total Credits	**20**

Semester-1I

Multi-disciplinary Course-2

Citizenship and Governance

Course Code- MDC-1 **Full Marks-75**

End Sem.UniversityExam-75 **Pass Marks-30**

No Internal Examination

Credit-3 **Teaching Hours 45**

Paper Name- Citizenship and Governance

Course Objective:

This course will help the students to understand the meaning of good governance and how to realize this. Inspite of the best of the policy formulations and institutional arrangements, the government is unlikely to yield good governance if there is no active citizen participation. This course will not only help the students to learn about several institutional arrangements but will also equip them with information and techniques of how to apply them for better governance. They will be able to understand how both citizens and government complement each other in realizing good governance.
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Learning Objectives:

1. The students will be able to explain meaning and factors and forces which enable good governance.

2. The students will be able to know about their rights which have been given to them and how the exercise of those rights set things right in the functioning of government and delivery of services to the people.
3. The students will understand the key areas of governance issues

Unit-I: Introduction to Good Governance   **(10 Hrs)**

a) What is Good Governance?

b) Factors and Models of Good Governance

Unit-II: Democracy and Governance   **(10 Hrs)**

a). Relationship between democracy and Good Governance
b). Democratic Governance, Environment Governance, Education and Health Governance

Unit-III: State and Citizenship in Governance   **(10 Hrs)**
a) Role of the state in governance, policy formulations and enforcement of Social Audit
b) Role of the citizen in Governance: Civic Culture, Citizen Participation and Social Audit

Unit-IV: Institutional and Legal Arrangements   **(15 Hrs)**

a) Citizen Charter
b) Right to Information
c) Consumer Protection Act
d) E-Governance
e) Public Service Delivery

f).Lokpal

g) Lokayukta

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Readings:

Yadav,Sushama And Balwan Gautam, "Lok Prashasan: Siddhant Evam Vyavahar",Orient Blckswain, Hyderabad.

Basu,Rumaki "Lok Prshasan", Jawahar Publication, Delhi.

Sharma,M.P., and B.L. Saana, "Lok Prashasan", Kitab Mahal, Delhi.

Avasthi and Avasthi, "Public administration", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Phadia,B.L., " Bharatiya Prashasan", Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Phadia,B.L., "Bharat Main LokPrashasan", Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Fadia,B.L. & K.Fadia, "Lok Prashasan", Sahitya Bhawan Agra.

Maheswari,S.R., "Indian Administration", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

White,L.D.,"Introduction to the Study of Public administration", S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Bhagawan,Vishnu and Vidya Bhushan, "A text Book of Public administration", S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Bhattacharya,Mohit "Public Administration and Planning", The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calctta.

Bhattacharya,Mohit"New Horizons of Public administration", Jawahar Publisher Delhi.

Avasthi,A & S.R. Maheshwari, "Public Administration", Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (latest Hindi and English editions)

S. R. Maheswari: Indian Administration.Orient BlackSwan

R.B. Jain: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration,Vishal Publication

B. Chakrabarty and P. Chand: Indian Administration,Sage Publications

Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Uppal Publishing

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] Decentralisation: Institutions and Politics inRural India,Oxford

Basu Rumki: Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives,Sterling Publishers

Maheshwari, S., & Maheswari, S. (1987). Public Policy Making in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 48*(3), pp. 336-353.

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Leftwich, A. (1994). Governance, the State and the Politics of Development. *Development and Change,* 25(2), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, pp. 363–86.

World Bank Report. (2017). *World Development Report: Governance and the Law*. Washington.
Keping, Y. (2018). Governance and Good Governance: A New Framework for
Political Analysis. *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), pp.
1–8.
Singh, A.P., & Murari K. (2018). *Governance: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi:
Pearson.
Ragi, S. K. (2019). *Citizenship and Governance*. New Delhi: National Book Trust

Currie, B. (1996). Governance, Democracy and Economic Adjustment in India:
Conceptual and Empirical Problems. *Third World Quarterly*, 17(4), pp. 787-807.

Leftwich, A. (1993). Governance, Democracy and Development in the Third World. *Third World Quarterly*, 14(3), pp. 605-624.

Bevir, M. (2006). Democratic Governance: Systems and Radical Perspectives. *Public Administration Review, 66*(3), pp. 426-436.

Faur, D. L. (2012). *From "Big Government" to "Big Governance"*? The Oxford Handbook of Governance.

Crow, D. (2009). How Citizens Interact with Their Government and Why We Care. *Public Administration Review*, 69(2), pp. 353-355.

Shastri, S. (2002). Citizen Confidence in Political Institutions and Processes in India: Some Findings from the World Values Survey. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 63(1), pp. 89-104.

Almond, G., & Verba, S. (1963). *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press

Haque, M.S. (2007). Limits of the Citizen's Charter in India: The critical impacts of social exclusion. *Journal of Public Management Review*, pp. 391-416.

Paul, S. (2008). India's Citizen's Charters: In Search of a Champion. *Economic and Political Weekly, 43*(7), pp. 67-73.

Jain, A. (2012). Good Governance and Right to Information: A Perspective. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 54(4), pp. 506-519.

Birkinshaw, P. (2006). Freedom of Information and Openness: Fundamental Human Rights? *Administrative Law Review*, 58(1), pp. 177-218.

Saxena, I. (1988). The Consumer Protection Act 1986: A Viewpoint. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute,* 30(3), pp. 321-331.

Saxena, A. (2005). E-Governance and Good Governance: The Indian Context. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 66(2), pp. 313-328.

Yadav, S. (2009). Implementing E-Governance in India Exploring the Administrative Reforms Agenda. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 70(3), pp. 679-692. 176

Paul, S., Suresh Balakrishnan, K. Gopakumar, Sita Sekhar, & M, Vivekananda. (2004). State of India's Public Services: Benchmarks for the States. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(9), pp. 920-933.

Sangita, S. (2007). Decentralisation for Good Governance and Service Delivery in India: Theory and Practice. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 68*(3), pp. 447-464.

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Panchu, S. (2012). Repairing the Lokpal Bill. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(3), pp. 10-13.

Nanth, V. (2011). Lokpal Bill Campaign: Democratic and Constitutional. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 46(16), pp. 20-22.

Jha, R. R. (2018). India's Anti-Corruption Authorities: Lokpal and Lokayukta. *Indian Journal of Public Administration, 64*(3), pp. 502–517.

Lele, S. et al. (2010). A Structure for Environmental Governance in India: A Perspective. *Economic & Political Weekly, 45*(*6*), pp. 13-16.

Kandpal, P.C. (2018). *Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Sage.
Abrol, D. (2010). Governance of Indian Higher Education: An Alternate Proposal. *Social Scientist*, 38(9/12), pp. 143-177.
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Qadeer, I. (2008). Health Planning in India: Some Lessons from the Past. *Social Scientist*, 36(5/6), pp. 51-75.
Gupta, M. et al. (2010). How Might India's Public Health Systems Be Strengthened? Lessons from Tamil Nadu. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(10), pp. 46-60.

Semester-II

MN-2A

Paper Name- **Managing Elections and Election Campaign**

Credit-4   **Full Marks-100   Pass Marks-40**

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks   **End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks**

Course Objective:
This course exposes students to a wide range of conceptual and practical issues and elements pertaining to electoral democracy in India. Elections and their nature have changed significantly with the support of social media and new technologies. Parties are using these mediums and techniques and adjusting to the new nuances emerging from it. Election management has become a crucial element of electoral democracy wherein parties use all their human and material resources at their disposal. This module exposes the students to the techniques of man and material resources to manage the elections.

Learning Outcomes:
1. They will learn about how to file election nominations and the technical issues involved in it.

2. They will be able to explain the election code of conduct including the ethics to be maintained in expenditure and elections campaign.

3. They will be made aware of the role of new media and technology involved in election campaign.

3. They will get to know about the required skills for media management during the elections.

4. They will be able to answer what are debates on state funding of political parties in elections.

Unit I: Electoral Democracy and Management of Elections   (10 Hrs)
a. Electoral Democracy: A Theoretical Perspective

b. How Crucial is Management of Elections?

Unit II: Elections and Model Code of Conducts   (10 Hrs)
a. Model Code of Conducts: What it is?

b. Filing Election Nominations and Election Affidavits

c. Knowing your Candidates
Unit III: Management of Election Campaign & Media Management   (20 Hrs)
a. Traditional methods of Electoral Campaign; Poster, Pamphlets

b. Use of New Techniques and Methods in Election Campaign

c. Ethics in Electoral Campaign, Studies in use and abuse of communication
d. Role of Print, Electronic and Social Media in Elections

e. Electoral Campaign and the Issue of Fake News and Rise of Godi Media and influence on Voters

Unit IV: Fund Management for the Party, Organization &Human Resource Management
**   (20 Hrs)**
a. Traditional and New Ways of Generating Funds

b. Issue of Unaccounted Expenditure in Elections

c. State Funding of Elections
d. Electoral Bonds
e. Membership Drive

f. Responsibility management

g. Booth Management

Readings:
Singh,N., "Changing Trends of Election Campaign in Democratic Countries",Rigi Publication
Kumar,Sanjay., "Elections in India, an Overview",Routledge
www.eci.gov.in
Lambert, P. (2000). A Decade of Electoral Democracy: Continuity, Change and Crisis in Paraguay. *Bulletin of Latin American Research, 19*(3), pp. 379-396.

 Krouse, R., & Marcus, G. (1984). Electoral Studies and Democratic Theory Reconsidered. *Political Behavior, 6*(1), pp. 23-39.

 Varshney, A. (2007). India's Democratic Challenge. *Foreign Affairs, 86*(2), pp. 93-106.

 Hauser, W., & Singer, W. (1986). The Democratic Rite: Celebration and Participation in the Indian Elections. *Asian Survey, 26*(9), pp. 941-958.

Yadav, Y. (1999). Electoral Politics in the Time of Change: India's Third Electoral System, 1989-99. *Economic and Political Weekly, 34*(34/35), pp. 2393-2399.

Paul, S. (2003). Right to Information on Candidates: How Will the Voters Know? *Economic and Political Weekly, 38*(15), pp. 1447-1449.

Kumar, V. (2005). People's Right to Know Antecedents of Their Election Candidates: A Critique of Constitutional Strategies. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 47*(2), pp. 135-157.

Herrnson, P. (1988). The Importance of Party Campaigning. *Polity, 20*(4), pp. 714-719.

West, D. (1994). Television Advertising in Election Campaigns. *Political Science Quarterly, 109*(5), pp. 789-809.

Goldstein, K., & Freedman, P. (2002). Campaign Advertising and Voter Turnout: New Evidence for a Stimulation Effect. *The Journal of Politics, 64*(3), pp. 721-740.

Kahn, K., & Kenney, P. (1999). Do Negative Campaigns Mobilize or Suppress Turnout? Clarifying the Relationship between Negativity and Participation. *The American Political Science Review, 93*(4), pp. 877-889.

Rogers, L. (1949). Notes on the Language of Politics. *Political Science Quarterly,64*(4), pp. 481-506.

Shirky, C. (2011). The Political Power of Social Media: Technology, the Public Sphere, and Political Change. *Foreign Affairs, 90*(1), pp. 28-41.

Newton, K. (1999). Mass Media Effects: Mobilization or Media Malaise? *British Journal of Political Science, 29*(4), pp. 577-599.

Carlisle, J., & Patton, R. (2013). Is Social Media Changing How We Understand Political Engagement? An Analysis of Facebook and the 2008 Presidential Election. *Political Research Quarterly, 66*(4), pp. 883-895.

Simpson, D., O'Shaughnessy, B., & Schakowsky, J. (2016). *Winning Elections in the 21st Century*. University Press of Kansas.

Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 31*(2), pp. 211-235.

Samuels, D. (2001). Does Money Matter? Credible Commitments and Campaign Finance in New Democracies: Theory and Evidence from Brazil. *Comparative Politics, 34*(1), pp. 23-42.

George, H. (1883). Money in Elections. *The North American Review, 136*(316), pp. 201-211.

Jain, S. (2001). State Funding Of Elections and Political Parties in India. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 43*(4), pp. 500-511.

Dolly, A. (2000). State Funding of Elections: Some Posers. *Economic and Political Weekly, 35*(37), pp. 3283-3286.

Kumar, B. V. (1999). Funding of Elections: Case for Institutionalised Financing. *Economic and Political Weekly, 34*(28), pp. 1884-1888.

Sridharan, E. (2007). Toward state funding of elections in India? A comparative perspective on possible options. *The Journal of Policy Reform, 3*:3, pp. 229-254.

Rosenblum, N. (2000). Political Parties as Membership Groups. *Columbia Law Review, 100*(3), pp. 813-844.

Bowman, L., & Boynton, G. (1966). Recruitment Patterns among Local Party Officials: A Model and some Preliminary Findings in Selected Locales. *The American Political Science Review, 60*(3), pp. 667-676.

Part, I. The Need for Greater Party Responsibility. (1950). *The American Political Science Review, 44*(3), pp. 15-36.

Ackerman, B., & Ayres, I. (2006). The Secret Refund Booth. *The University of Chicago Law Review, 73*(4), pp. 1107-1129.

Ayres, I., & Bulow, J. (1998). The Donation Booth: Mandating Donor Anonymity to Disrupt the Market for Political Influence. *Stanford Law Review, 50*(3), pp. 837-891

Semester-II

MJ-2

Major paper 2

Paper Name-Indian Constitution & Politics

Credit-4   **Full Marks-100   Pass Marks-40**

Teaching Hours 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks   **End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks**

Course Objective:

The aim and objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the key elements of Indian constitution and enable them to critically assess the working of government institutions. This will help students of understanding broader framework of constitutionality and factors and forces which attempts to influence them. The course has been specially designed to know and understanding of partition subsequent integration of Princely states and how the decision on key significant symbols such as national flag, national song, national anthem, etc. of the constitution was arrived at through comprehensive debates in the Constituent Assembly.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to understand the terms of partition and how princely states were integrated.

2. They will be able to answer how princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Goa, and Kashmir were integrated into India.

3. They will come to know the importance of the Preamble in the constitutional design of India.

4. They will be able to answer how constituent assembly decided about our National flag, National song, and Anthem and how debates unfolded on National language and Minority rights in the Constitution.

5. They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the function and role of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister, Parliament and State legislature, and the courts in the Constitutional design of India.

Unit I: India at the time of Independence, Making of Indian Constitution and Constituent Assembly Debates   (20 Hrs)

a. Independence and integration of Indian States

b. A case Study of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Goa and Kashmir
c. Philosophy of Indian Constitution

d. Debates on National Language, National Flag, National Anthem and National Song

e. Debates on Minority Rights

Unit II: Salient Features of the Indian Constitution   (15 Hrs)

a. Preamble

b. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

c. Procedure in the Constitutional Amendment

Unit III: Structure of the Central and State Governments & Centre- State Relations in India (15 Hrs)

a. President and Governor

b. Parliament and State Legislature

c. Prime Minister and Chief Minister

d. Legislative, Executive and Financial Relations

e. Contemporary Debates in Indian Federalism, Cooperative Federalism

Unit IV: Judiciary in India   **(10 Hrs)**

a. Supreme Court and High Courts: Structure and Functions

b. Judicial Accountability, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism and Judicial Overreach and Independent of Judiciary

Readings:

Kashyap, Subhash,"Sansadiya Loktantraka Itihas",Delhi University Press, Delhi.

Kashyap,Subhash, "Bharatiya Sansad: Samasyain Aur Samadhan",Delhi University Press, Delhi. Avasthi,A.P., "Indian Government and Politics", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Singhal,S.C., "Bharatiya Shasan Aur Rajiniti", Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra.

Phariya,B.L., "Bharatiya Shasan Evam Rajiniti, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.

Jain,Pukhraj, "Bharatiya Shasan Evam Rajiniti", Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.

Johari,J.C., "Bharatiya Shasan Evam Rajiniti", SBPD Publication

Thakur,R., "Bharatiya Shasan Evam Rajiniti",

Pandey,Jay Narayan, "Bharat Ka Sambvidhan", Central Law Agency

Thakur,R., "The Government and Politics of India,London,Macmillan,1995Johari,J.C., Indian Government and Politics,Vishal Publications,Jalandhar,2001

Copland, I. (1991). The Princely States, the Muslim League, and the Partition of India in 1947. *The International History Review, 13*(1), pp. 38-69.
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Sharma, P. (1967). Integration of Princely States and the Reorganization of States in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 28*(4), pp. 236-241.

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Wood, J. (1984). British versus Princely Legacies and the Political Integration of Gujarat. *The Journal of Asian Studies, 44*(1), pp. 65-99.

Cerulo, K. (1989). Sociopolitical Control and the Structure of National Symbols: An Empirical Analysis of National Anthems. *Social Forces, 68*(1), pp. 76-99.

Furber, H. (1949). Constitution-Making in India. *Far Eastern Survey, 18*(8), pp. 86-89.

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Varsha, A. (2011). Nehru and the 'Communists: Towards the Constitution Making'. *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, 72*, pp. 740-752.

Ahmad, S., & Ali, M. (2006). Social Justice and the Constitution of India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 67*(4), pp. 767-782.

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Baxi, U. (1967). The Little Done, the Vast Undone—Some Reflections on Reading Granville Austin's 'The Indian Constitution'. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 9(3), pp. 323-430. Ready, S. (1980). Fundamentalness of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 22*(3), pp. 399-407.

Sack, P. (1990). Legal Technology and Quest for Fraternity: Reflections on Preamble of Indian Constitution. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 32*(3), pp. 294-308.

Sripati, V., & Thiruvengadam, A. K. (2004). India: Constitutional amendment making the Right to Education a Fundamental Right. *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2(1), pp. 148–158.

Dua, B. (1985). Federalism or Patrimonialism: The Making and Unmaking of Chief Ministers in India. *Asian Survey, 25*(8), pp. 793-804.

Manor, J. (2005). The Presidency. In Kapur, D., & Mehta, P. B. (Eds.), *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Manor, J. (Ed.). (1994). *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India.* New Delhi: Viking.
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Palanithurai, G. (1990). Legislative Institutions in India: Decline or Change. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 51*(3), pp. 424-434.

Singh, M. P. (2017). Discretionary Powers of the President and Governors in India in Constitution and Practice. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, *63*(3), vii–xviii.

Dhavan, R. (2006). Governance by Judiciary: Into the Next Millennium. In Dua, B.D., Singh, M.P., & Saxena, R. (Eds.), *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape.* Delhi: Manohar Publication.

Godbole, M. (2008). *The Judiciary and Governance in India*. Delhi: Rupa Publication.

Mehta, P. B. (2007). India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty. *The Journal of Democracy*, 18(2).

Sathe, S. P. (2002). *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits.* New Delhi: OUP.

Shankar, S. (2010). India's judiciary: Imperium in Imperio? In Brass, Paul (Ed.), *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics.* Routledge.

Bagchi, A. (2000). 'Rethinking Federalism': Overview of Current Debates with Some Reflections in Indian Context. *Economic and Political Weekly, 35*(34), pp. 3025-3036.

B. N. Chawdhar i& Yuvaraj Kumar, "Bharat main Sanvadhanik Loktntra Aur Shasan", Delhi University Press, Delhi.

Basu,D.D. "An Introduction to the constitution of India", New Delhi, Prentice Hall(both Hindi & English)
Basu,D.D & B. Pareksh (ed) crisis change in contemporary India, New Delhi, Saga Publication
Hicks, U. (1976). Fiscal Federalism in India. *FinanzArchiv/Public Finance Analysis, 34*(2), pp. 358-362.

Khatkhate, D., & Bhatt, V. (1970). Centre-States Financial Relations in Context of Planned Development. *Economic and Political Weekly, 5*(8), pp. 367-376.

Masaldan, P. (1981). Executive-Legislature Relations in India: Reflections on the Question of Re-structuring. *The Indian Journal of Political Science, 42*(1), pp. 1-17.

Saez, L. (2002). *Federalism without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reforms on India's Federal System*. New Delhi: Sage.

Shankar, B. L., & Rodrigues, V. (2014). *The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work.* Oxford University Press.

Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2013). *Federalizing India in the Age of Globalization*, New Delhi, India: Primus Books.

Verney, D. (1989). From Executive to Legislative Federalism? The Transformation of the Political System in Canada and India. *The Review of Politics, 51*(2), pp. 241-263.

Semester-II

MJ-3

Major paper 3
Paper Name-Comparative Government and Politics
Credit-4   **Full Marks-100   Pass Marks-40**

Teaching Hours- 60

Internal Exam-25 Marks   **End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks**

Course Objective:

This course is designed for the students to understand the functioning of governments and political systems in comparative perspectives. This course exposes the students to understand the concepts and approaches which can apply to different political regimes in terms of the origin of governmental structures and their functioning. We have different political regimes even within the broader category of democratic regimes. However, they differ from each other in many respects. This course will help the students to understand their functioning in a comparative perspective.

Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand and apply different approaches to explain the functioning of different types of governing regimes.

2. The Students will be able to compare democratic regimes and evaluate their functioning.

3. They will be able to critically reflect on critical aspects of electoral democracy that includes functioning of parties and the relation between representation and democracy.

4. They will be able to explain how media has changed the contours of elections and electoral democracy.

Unit I: Understanding Comparative Politics & its Approaches   (20 Hrs)

a. What is Comparative Politics?

b. Why should we study it?
c. Paradigm Shift in Comparative Politics
d.What do we mean by approaches to understand Comparative Politics?

e. Approaches:Behaviouralism &Post-Behaviouralism, Political System, Institutionalism and New institutionalism, Political Economy, Political Culture, Political Development, Modernization, Nationalism and New Nationalism (Note: Application of these approaches should be focus of discussions).

Unit II: Comparing Political Regimes: (15 Hrs)

a. Typologies of Regimes

b. Models of democracy

c. How to compare democracies and democratic states?

d. Democratic waves after Second World War; Post-Soviet Union, Arab Springs

Unit III: Electoral Systems: (10 Hrs)

a. Theories of representation: What are different types of electoral system? How do they work?

b. Debates emerging from systems of representation: Does election really reflects participation? Election and electoral costs; comparing democratic systems such as India, USA etc.

Unit IV: Party System: **(15 Hrs)**

a. Meaning and Typologies of the Party System

b. Comparing functioning of Party System in India, USA and Britain c. Political Communication and the Role of Media

Readings

Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 69-85.

Kopstein, J., & Lichbach, M. (Eds.). (2005). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order,* second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 1-15 & pp. 16-36.

Landman, T. (2003). *Issues and Methodsin Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, second edition. London and New York: Routledge, pp. 3-22.

Lijphart, A. (1971). Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method. *The American Political Science Review, 65*, No. 3, pp. 682-693.

Macridis, R. C. (1969). A Survey of the Field of Comparative Government. In Blondel, J. (Ed.), *Comparative Government*. London: Palgrave, pp. 3-9.

Newton, K., & Van, D., Jan, W. (2009). *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World,* second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 400-415.

Peters, B. G. (2017). Approaches in Comparative Politics. In Caramani, D. (Ed.), *Comparative Politics,* fourth edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Blondel, J. (1999). Then and Now: Comparative Politics. *Political Studies XLVII*, pp. 152-160.

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Esteva, G. (2010). Development. In Sachs, W. (Eds.), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, (2nd ed.). London: Zed Books, pp. 1-23.

Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 89-104.

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Semester-II total Credits=20 **For all Semesters=160 Credits**

1 Credit -1-hour Class in a Week

4 Credit - 4 hours Class in a Week

15 weeks 60 hrs Class (60 Lectures)

In a week 3 classes+1 Tutorial=4 Classes

25 Marks Internal Examination may include 20 marks questions from **written Examination (1 Hr Exam)**/Assignment/Project/Tutorial wherever applicable whereas 5 marks will be awarded on the attendance/overall class performance in the semester

For End Sem.Examination-75 Marks,3Hrs Exam

There will be two group of questions. Group A is Compulsory which will contain three questions. Question No.1 will be very short answer type consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. Question No.2 & 3 will be short answer type of 5 marks. Group B will contain descriptive type six questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to answer.

Objective type=1*5=5

Short Answer=5*2=10

Long Answer=15*4=<u>60</u>

    Total   75

Note: Follow the Revised NEP Guidelines 2023, for details Ref.No.KU/R/397/23,dated-14/03/23(Enclosed)