CHOICE BASED COURSE CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM
SYLLABI

For
Under Graduate Programme
In
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
(W.e.f. 2017-18 Admission)

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
KOTTAYAM
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There are many profound personalities whose relentless support and guidance made this syllabus restructuring 2017 a success. I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all those who were part of this endeavour for restructuring the syllabus UG course in Political Science under Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

I express profound gratitude to the Honourable Vice – Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Members of the Syndicate and Academic Council for their sincere co-operation and guidance for the completion of this work. I place on record my wholehearted gratitude to the members of the Faculty of Political Science and Board of Studies for their untiring efforts. I also appreciate the efforts of the members of University Academic and other Staff.

I am also grateful to all teachers who participated in the workshops organized by the University for restructuring the syllabus. I also place on record my gratitude to all professionals, academicians and other stake holders who gave valuable suggestions in this regard.

Dean-Faculty of Social Sciences
Mahatma Gandhi University
Kottayam
B.A. (POLITICAL SCIENCE)
MODEL I – CONVENTIONAL PROGRAMME

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

The U.G. programme shall include
(a) Common courses I&II
(b) Core Courses
(c) Open Courses
(d) Core-Choice based
(c) Complementary/ Vocational Courses

CORE COURSES

| Core I. | Methodology and Perspectives of Political Science. | PS1CRT01 |
| Core II | Indian Constitution: Institutions and Processes.   | PS2CRT02 |
| Core III | Issues and Political Processes in Modern India.   | PS3CRT03 |
| Core IV | Political Thought: Indian Traditions.             | PS3CRT04 |
| Core V  | Introduction to Political Theory.                 | PS4CRT05 |
| Core VI | Political Thought: Western Traditions.            | PS4CRT06 |
| Core VII | Theories and Principles of Public Administration. | PS5CRT07 |
| Core VIII | Environmental Studies and Human Rights.           | PS5CRT08 |
| Core IX | Methodology of Research in Political Science.     | PS5CRT09 |
| Core X  | Introduction to International Relations.          | PS5CRT10 |
| Core XI | Comparative Politics.                             | PS6CRT11 |
| Core XII | Society, State and Political Processes in Kerala. | PS6CRT12 |
| Core XIII | Issues in International Politics.                 | PS6CRT13 |
| Core XIV | Human Rights.                                     | PS6CRT14 |

Open Courses-(V Semester)

Colleges can choose any one open course from the following list:

| I. | Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics. | PS5OPT01 |
| II. | Women in Indian Democracy.              | PS5OPT02 |
| III. | Government and Politics in Kerala.      | PS5OPT03 |
| IV.  | Human Rights in India.                  | PS5OPT04 |
| V.   | Introduction to Defence and Strategic Studies. | PS5OPT05 |
Core - Choice Based Courses (VI Semester)

Colleges can choose one Core – Choice Based Course from the following list:

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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>India's Foreign policy.</td>
<td>PS6CBT01</td>
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<td>II.</td>
<td>Governance: Problems and Prospects.</td>
<td>PS6CBT02</td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>International Organizations and World Affairs.</td>
<td>PS6CBT03</td>
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<td>IV.</td>
<td>Decentralized Democracy.</td>
<td>PS6CBT04</td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>Contemporary Political Economy.</td>
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Complementary Courses for other BA Programmes.

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<td>I.</td>
<td>An Introduction to Political Science.</td>
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<td>II.</td>
<td>Indian Political Thought.</td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>Contemporary Global Politics.</td>
<td>PS4CMT03</td>
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<td>IV.</td>
<td>Rights and Human Rights in India.</td>
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<td>V.</td>
<td>Indian Constitution: Social Issues in India.</td>
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<td>4. Core I Methodology and Perspectives of Political Science</td>
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<td>9 Core II Indian Constitution: Institutions and Process</td>
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<td>13 Core III Issues and Political Process in Modern India</td>
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<td>14 Core IV Political Thought: Indian Traditions.</td>
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<td>18 Core V Introduction to Political Theory</td>
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<td>19 Core VI Political Thought: Western Traditions</td>
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<td>24 Core X Introduction to International Relations</td>
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<td>26 Core XI Comparative Politics.</td>
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<td>27 Core XII Society, State and Political Process in Kerala.</td>
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<td>28 Core XIII Issues in International Politics.</td>
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<td>29 Core XIV Human Rights.</td>
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<td>30 Core- Choice Based</td>
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<td>31 Project</td>
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SEMESTER I
CORE I: METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Rationale: The purpose of this course is to help the students understand the fundamental aspects of methodology and philosophy of social sciences in general and the disciplinary history of political science in particular. The course seeks to achieve this understanding by studying the historical evolution of modern social scientific practices as well as the changing concerns in the modern and post-modern conditions. The course also seeks to provide some ideas on the major debates in the social scientific methodologies and also to inquire certain core concepts in political science.

MODULE-I
i. The Idea of Social Science-Historical Conditions.
ii. Modernity and Enlightenment-Post-Enlightenment Developments.
iii. Critique of Euro-Centrism and De-colonization of Knowledge.
(25 Hours)

MODULE-II
ii. Questions of Objectivity and Subjectivity-Rationalism-Empiricism-Positivism and Post-Positivism.
iii. Ethics in Social Science Research.
iv. Social Science Disciplines-Central Concerns and Inter-relationships-Idea and Practice of Inter-disciplinary Social Sciences.  
(25 Hours)

MODULE-III
i. Political Science as a Social Science Discipline.
ii. Brief History of the Discipline in the West and India.
iii. Core Areas of Political Science-Normative and Empirical Inquires in Politics.
iv. Politics and Public Policy.  
(20 Hours)

MODULE-IV
i. What is ‘Political’-Reductionist and Non-Reductionist Approaches-Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches.
(20 Hours)
References
Ashis Nandy (1983): The Intimate Enemy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,
Ernst Cassirer (1955): The Philosophy of the Enlightenment.
John Perry and Erna Perry (2008): Contemporary Society: An Introduction to Social Science, Allyn and Bacon,


**Further Readings**


Course Rationale: Major aim of the course is to help the students understand the historical evolution of democratic political system in India and also to trace constitutional developments, inquire on the basic structures and values of the political system etc. It also deals with the evolution of constitutional and statutory institutions and the major amendments to the constitution.

Module I

Genesis of the Constitution, Philosophical and Ideological base of the Constitution of India
II. Constituent Assembly.
III. Salient Features of the Constitution.
IV. The Preamble.
V. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
VI. Directive Principles of State Policy.

Module II

Government of the Union and States
I. The Executive-The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Chief Minister, Governor, Speaker.
II. The Legislature: - Union and States; composition, powers, and functions.
III. Committee System.
IV. Judiciary: - Supreme Court and High Courts.

Module III

Major Constitutional Amendments
I. Procedure of Amendment.
II. Important amendments: 42nd, 44th, 52nd, 73rd, 74th & 91st.

Module IV

Constitutional and Statutory Commissions
II. National Women’s Commission.
III. National Minorities Commission.
IV. Finance Commission.
V. Election Commission of India.
VI. Union Public Service Commission.
VII. Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
VIII. NITI Aayog.
References:


Granville Austin (1979): The Indian constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.


J.C. Johari (2010): Indian Political System, New Delhi, Anmol Publications.


SEMESTER- III
CORE III: ISSUES AND POLITICAL PROCESSES IN MODERN INDIA.

**Course Rationale:** This paper attempts to study the power of the Centre and the autonomy of the states within the Indian federal system, which reflect and articulate well-defined regional identities. India's diversity, in terms of socio-economic, political and cultural systems provides an opportunity for the learners to study the Centre-State relations critically. There is an increasing need to understand that despite the wide array of powers, with which the Centre is armed by the constitution, there has been a growing trend of assertion of autonomy on the part of the states. It also emphasizes on local influences that derive from social stratification of castes and jatis, from languages, religions and ethnic determinants and critically assess its impact on the political processes.

**Module I**
- Formation of Indian States since Independence.
- State Reorganization Issues, Movements, Commissions, and Acts.
- Regionalism: Understanding various regional movements in India.
- Autonomy and Question of Nationalism.
- Indian Federalism: - Structure and Features.
- Centre-State Relations: Constitutional Provisions, Special Status of some States and Union territories.

(25 Hours)

**Module II**
- Party System in India: Shift from dominant party system to multi-party system.
- Major National Parties
- Co-alition Politics.
- Interest groups and Pressure Groups.
- Fourth Estate.

(20 Hours)

**Module III**
- Regional Political Parties: - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, UP, Bihar.
- North East.

(20 Hours)

**Module IV**
- New Social Movements: - Environmental, Human Rights, Women, Dalits, Adivasis, and LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual and Transgender).

(25 Hours)
References


C. P. Bhambri (1999): The Indian State: Fifty years, New Delhi, Shipra.


M. Weiner (1999): The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, New Delhi:


Rob Jenkins (2004): *Regional Reflections: Comparative Politics Across India’s States*, New Delhi, OUP.


SEMESTER III
CORE IV: POLITICAL THOUGHT: INDIAN TRADITIONS

Course Rationale: The course acquaints students with the fundamental texts and diverse traditions of Indian political thought in the pre-modern and modern periods. The course tries to examine the problems and prospects of studying political thought in India and also seeks to recognize the continuity and change in various traditions like Brahmanic and Shramanic streams of political thought in the sub-continent. It also engages with the empirical and normative justifications provided by various political thinkers in the case of state, nationalism, culture, community, secularism, social justice, authority, equality, political obligation and so on.

MODULE I
- Understanding Political Thought in India: Problems and Prospects.
- Political Thought in pre-colonial India: Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions-Mahabharatha-Manu-Kautilya-Buddha-Islamic and Syncretic traditions- Abul Fazl and Kabir (Very brief discussion).

(20 hours)

MODULE II:
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy : Liberty and Rights
- Jyothirao Phule : Caste Slavery
- Pandita Ramabhai : Emancipation of Women
- Swami Vivekananda : Ideal Society

(20 hours)

MODULE III
- Mahatma Gandhi : Swaraj and Non-Violence
- Jawaharlal Nehru : Secularism and Development
- B.R. Ambedkar : Social Justice and Dignity
- M.N. Roy : Radical Humanism
- Ram Manohar Lohia : Socialism
- Jayaprakash Narayan : Total Revolution

(30 hours)

MODULE IV
- Rabindranath Tagore : Universalism
- Muhammad Iqbal : Religion and Modernism
- Narayana Guru : Humanity and Fraternity
- Aurobindo Ghosh : Spiritual Nationalism
- E.V. Ramaswamy : Rationalism and Self-Respect

(20 hours)
References:


SEMESTER IV

CORE V: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Course Rationale: The purpose of this course is to help the students understand the fundamental concerns of political theory and political philosophy from a methodologically pluralist point of view. The course introduces various approaches and traditions in political theory and also engages with aspects of state, nation, sovereignty and political system etc. The course seeks to achieve this understanding by studying the changing concerns of political theory in the pre-modern, modern and postmodern conditions. The course also intends to generate some fruitful discussions on public policies in contemporary democracies on the basis certain normative concepts like rights, equality, justice, democracy and so on.

MODULE I

i. What is Politics-Politics as a Distinctive Human Activity-Theorizations on ‘Political’.
iii. Political Theory-Contestations and Emerging Concerns.
iv. Approaches to Political Theory-Normative and Empirical-Historical, Legal, Institutional, Behavioural and Post-Behavioural Approaches. (25 Hours)

MODULE II

i. State, Nation and Sovereignty-Elements of State-Theories on the Origin of State-Theories of Nation and Nationalism.
ii. Sovereignty-Monist and Pluralist Perspectives.

MODULE III

Central Concepts in Political Theory-

iii. Equality-Formal and Substantive Equality-Idea of Egalitarianism. (20 Hours)

MODULE IV

ii. Democracy-Liberal Democracy and Socialist Democracy-Procedural and Participatory Democracy. (20 Hours)
References


SEMESTER IV
CORE VI: POLITICAL THOUGHT: WESTERN TRADITIONS

Course Rationale: The purpose of this course is to help the students understand the fundamental texts and traditions of Western political thought. The course tries to introduce various reading strategies like textual, contextual, and hermeneutic methods for analyzing, interpreting and evaluating political thinkers/texts of different periods. The course seeks to recognize the continuity and change in the grand traditions of political thought in the Western world. It further engages with the central ideas and values of political texts and also traces the empirical and normative justifications provided by various political thinkers in the case of state, authority, justice, equality, political obligation and so on.

MODULE I
Approaches and Methods to the Study of Political Thought

- Textual Method and Contextual Method, Hermeneutics and Beyond (Brief Discussion).
- Greek Traditions-Socrates-Virtue and Knowledge.
- Plato-Theory of Forms-Justice-Ideal State-Communism-Philosopher King.

(25 Hours)

MODULE II
Medieval and Social Contractualists

- St. Thomas Aquinas’s-Classification of Laws, State.
- Jean Jacques Rousseau-Human Nature-Emergence of Inequalities- General Will.

(25 Hours)

MODULE III
Utilitarian and Idealist Traditions

- Idealist Traditions-T. H. Green- Political Obligation, George Wilhelm Frederic Hegel-Dialectical Method-Civil Society and State.

(20 Hours)
MODULE IV

Marxist Traditions

- **Karl Marx and Frederic Engels** - Materialist Interpretation of History-Class Struggle - Surplus Value - Alienation - Revolution and Classless Society.
- **Vladimir Illich Lenin** - Imperialism - State and Revolution.
- **Antonio Gramsci** - Civil Society and Hegemony.

(20 Hours)

References


Robert Peri and Peter Such (2005): An Introduction to Political Thought A Conceptual Toolkit, Edinburg, Edinburgh University Press,
SEMESTER V

CORE VII: THEORIES AND PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Course Rationale: The course provides basic understanding of the discipline of public administration. The major importance is on administrative theory, including non-western developing country’s perspectives. Another emphasis is on the classical theories of administration is endows with some practical knowledge which is a link to the public policy. The course explores some contemporary social values and how the call for greater democratization and how far it is restructuring the realm of public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the student some practical hands-on understanding on contemporary administration and policy concerns.

Module I

i. Public Administration Meaning nature and scope
ii. Private and Public Administration; Politics administration dichotomy
iii. Theories of Administration. Scientific Management; Human Relations; Bureaucratic theories.

(Module I: 25 Hours)

Module II

ii. Chief Executive; Types and Functions.
iii. Line Staff and Auxiliary Agencies.

(Module II: 25 Hours)

Module III

i. Personnel Administration; Bureaucracy and Civil Service.
ii. Recruitment Training and Promotion of Conduct, Discipline and Morale.
v. Financial Administration. Budget; Principles and process

(Module III: 20 Hours)

Module IV

i. Recent trends in Public Administration; New Public Administration, Comparative Administration, Development Administration.

(Module IV: 20 Hours)
References:

A.R Tyagi (2002): Public Administration, New Delhi: Atmaram and Company,

Avasti and Maheswari - Public Administration, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.


Buck Cox& Morgan, Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Longman,


S.L Goel, Public Administration, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.


V.N. Viswanathan, Comparative Public Administration, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

CORE VIII: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

SIX MONTHS COMPULSORY CORE MODULE COURSE FOR UNDERGRADUATES

Teaching Methodologies

The core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies includes class room teaching and Field Work. The syllabus is divided into five modules covering 72 lectures. The first two modules will cover 44 lectures which are class room based to enhance knowledge skills and attitude to environment. The third and fourth is based on subject related environmental studies which will be covered in 20 lecture hours and would provide student a multidisciplinary knowledge on environmental issues in relation with the core subject. Human rights is also included in the fifth module and 8 lectures are set apart for that. Field study is one of the most effective learning tools for environmental concerns and is purely for internal evaluation. This moves out of the scope of the text book mode of teaching into the realm of real learning in the field, where the teacher merely acts as a catalyst to interpret what the student observes or discovers in his/her own environment. Field studies are as essential as class work and form an irreplaceable synergistic tool in the entire learning process.

- Course material provided by UGC for class room teaching and field activities be utilized.
- The universities/colleges can also draw upon expertise of outside resource persons for teaching purpose.
- Environmental Core Module shall be integrated into the teaching programmes of all undergraduate courses.

Course Rationale:

The importance of environmental science and environmental studies cannot be disputed. The need for sustainable development is a key to the future of mankind. Continuing problems of pollution, solid waste disposal, degradation of environment, issues like economic productivity and national security, Global warming, the depletion of ozone layer and loss of biodiversity have made everyone aware of environmental issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and World Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002 have drawn the attention of people around the globe to the deteriorating condition of our environment. It is clear that no citizen of the earth can afford to be ignorant of environment issues.

India is rich in biodiversity which provides various resources for people. Only about 1.7 million living organisms have been described and named globally. Still many more remain to be identified and described. Attempts are made to conserve them in ex-situ and in-situ situations. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) have become important in a biodiversity-rich country like India to protect microbes, plants and animals that have useful genetic properties. Destruction of habitats, over-use of energy resource and environmental pollution have been found to be responsible for the loss of a large number of life-forms. It is feared that a large proportion of life on earth may get wiped out in the near future.

In spite of the deteriorating status of the environment, studies of environment have so far not received adequate attention in our academic programme. Recognizing this, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the UGC to introduce a basic course on environment at every level in college education. Accordingly, the matter was considered by UGC and it was decided that a six months
compulsory core module course in environmental studies may be prepared and compulsorily implemented in all the University/Colleges of India.

The syllabus of environmental studies includes five modules including human rights. The first two modules are purely environmental studies according to the UGC directions. The second two modules are strictly related with the core subject and fifth module is for human rights.

Objectives

- Environmental Education encourages students to research, investigate how and why things happen, and make their own decisions about complex environmental issues by developing and enhancing critical and creative thinking skills. It helps to foster a new generation of informed consumers, workers, as well as policy or decision makers.
- Environmental Education helps students to understand how their decisions and actions affect the environment, builds knowledge and skills necessary to address complex environmental issues, as well as ways we can take action to keep our environment healthy and sustainable for the future. It encourages character building, and develop positive attitudes and values.
- To develop the sense of awareness among the students about the environment and its various problems and to help the students in realizing the inter-relationship between man and environment and helps to protect the nature and natural resources.
- To help the students in acquiring the basic knowledge about environment and the social norms that provide unity with environmental characteristics and create positive attitude about the environment.

Module I

Unit 1: Multidisciplinary Nature of Environmental Studies

- Definition, Scope and Importance.
- Need for Public Awareness.

(6 Hours)

Unit 2: Natural Resources: Renewable and non-renewable resources: Natural resources and associated problems.

a) Forest Resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.

B) Water Resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.

c) Mineral Resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.

d) Food Resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
e) Energy Resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, Case studies.

f) Land Resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.
   - Role of individual in conservation of natural resources.
   - Equitable use of resources for sustainable life styles.

(10 Hours)

Unit 3: Ecosystems

- Concept of an ecosystem
- Structure and function of an ecosystem
- Producers, consumers and decomposers
- Energy flow in the ecosystem
- Ecological succession
- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the given ecosystem:- Forest ecosystem.

(6 Hours)

Module II

Unit 1: Biodiversity and its Conservation

- Introduction.
- Biogeographically classification of India.
- Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
- India as a mega-diversity nation.
- Hot-spots of biodiversity.
- Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.
- Endangered and endemic species of India.

(4 Hours)

Unit 2: Environmental Pollution

Definition, Causes, effects and control measures of: -

a. Air pollution.
b. Water pollution.
c. Soil pollution.
d. Marine pollution.
e. Noise pollution.
f. Thermal pollution.
g. Nuclear hazards.
h. Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
i. Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
j. Pollution case studies.
k. Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

(8 Hours)

Unit 3: Social Issues and the Environment

- Urban problems related to energy.
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people: its problems and concerns, Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: issues and possible solutions.
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust, Case studies.
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act.
- Wildlife Protection Act.
- Forest Conservation Act.
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Public awareness.

(10 Hours)

Module III

ii. Ecological approach towards the Human Rights.
iii. The western and non-western approach towards Human Rights.

(10 Hours)

Module IV

i. Human rights and Environmental concerns: Environmental movements and right to life/Development Induced Displacement and the right of Tribal population.
ii. Article 21 and Protection of Environment.
iii. Chipko movement/Appiko movements/Salient valley movements/Narmada Bachavo Andolan/Posco Agitation; Supreme Court and Polluter Pays Principle.

(10 Hours)
Module – V


Human Rights in India – Fundamental rights and Indian Constitution, Rights for children and women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and Minorities

Unit-2 Environment and Human Rights - Right to Clean Environment and Public Safety: Issues of Industrial Pollution, Prevention, Rehabilitation and Safety Aspect of New Technologies such as Chemical and Nuclear Technologies, Issues of Waste Disposal, Protection of Environment

Conservation of Natural Resources and Human Rights: Reports, Case studies and policy formulation. Conservation issues of Western Ghats- mention Gadgil committee report, Kasthurirengan report. Over exploitation of ground water resources, marine fisheries, sand mining etc.

(8 Hours)

Internal: Field study

- Visit to a local area to document environmental grassland/ hill /mountain
- Visit a local polluted site – Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural Study of common plants, insects, birds etc
- Study of simple ecosystem-pond, river, hill slopes, etc

(Field work Equal to 5 lecture hours)

References

Centre for Science and Environment, Down to Earth.
Dc A. K. Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd.


R. K. Trivedi and P.K. Goel, *Introduction to air pollution*, Techno-Science Publication (Ref)


(M) Magazine (R) Reference (TB) Textbook

**Human Rights**


SEMESTER: V  
CORE IX: METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Rationale: The course intends to familiarise the students with basic concepts of the Research Methods in Political Science. It also provides an idea of preparing Research design, various techniques of Data collection, Data analysis and report writing.

MODULE I
Research Methodology
I. Social Science Research-Meaning and Significance
II. Scientific knowledge: Induction and Deduction
III. Types of Research: Pure and Applied, Historical and Analytical, Qualitative and Quantitative, Empirical and Normative.
IV. Research Ethics.

(25 Hours)

Module II
Building Blocks of Social Research
I. Research Question-Hypothesis: functions and types; Characteristics of good Hypothesis.
II. Concepts and variables: A brief analysis.

(20 Hours)

Module III:
Data Collection
i. Source of Data-Primary and Secondary.
ii. Tools for Collection-Observation, Questionnaire, Interview.
iii. Survey Research, Using Library, Internet.
iv. Sampling-Types: Random sampling, Stratified sampling and Systematic sampling.

(20 Hours)

Module IV
Data Processing and Analysis
i. Editing, Coding, Simple Statistical methods, introduce SPSS.
iii. Academic Plagiarism, Plagiarism Detection Software.

(25 Hours)
References


J b Johnson and Joslyn (1989): Political Science Research Methods, New Delhi: PHI.


N. Jayapalan (2000): Research Methods in Political Science, Atlantic. New Delhi:


SEMESTER V
CORE X: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Rationale: This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. The course begins by historically contextualizing the evolution of the international state system before discussing the agency-structure problem through the levels-of-analysis approach. After having set the parameters of the debate, students are introduced to different theories in International Relations. Students are expected to learn about the key milestones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same from different perspectives.

Module I
Emergence of the Discipline
• Rise of Modern Nation-States, Nationalism, Westphalian Sovereign State System.
• International Relations and International Politics, the Great Debates in International Relations Theory.
• Theories of International Relations: Idealism, Realism, Neo-Realism, Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism.
• Positivist theories of IR: Communication Theory, Decision Making Theory, Game Theory.
• Post-Positivist theories: Constructivism, Feminism, Post-Modernism.
• Marxist Theories: World System (Immanuel Wallerstein), Dependency (Samir Amin).
• Post Colonialism (Frantz Fanon), Orientalism (Edward Said), Critical Theory (Frankfurt School).

(30 Hours)

Module II
Basic Concepts in IR
• Power, National Power, Elements of National Power.
• Balance of Power.
• Collective Security.
• Regional Security Complex theory.
• Arms Control and Disarmament.

(20 Hours)

Module III
Role of Ideology in International Politics
• Imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, Cold War, New Cold War, Geopolitics and Geo-Economics.

(20 Hours)
Module IV
Foreign Policy: Ideas and Perceptions.

- Foreign Policy - Meaning, Determinants, Objectives.
- Diplomacy in International Relations: Classical Diplomacy versus Contemporary Diplomacy.
- New Directions in India’s Foreign Policy.

(20 Hours)

References.


SEMESTER VI
CORE XI: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course rationale: This is a foundational course in Comparative Politics. The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. Since the idea is to introduce many aspects of politics while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

Module I
- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics.
- Approaches: Traditional, Modern and Postmodern.
- Globalization, Third World and Social Movements.
- Changing Role of the State.

(25 Hours)

Module II
- Understanding Constitutionalism.
- Constitutions: UK, USA, France, Switzerland and China.

(20 Hours)

Module III
- Unitary and Federalism:
  a) Federal States: USA, Switzerland and India.
  b) Unitary States: UK, France and China.
  c) Presidential and Parliamentary.
- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: UK, USA, China, France, and Switzerland

(25 Hours)

Module IV
- Party System: One party, Bi-party and Multi party systems.
  UK, USA, China, France and India.
- Pressure Groups: UK, USA, and India.

(20 Hours)

References:


K.R Bombwall, (2002): Major Governments, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company Ltd. Chilcote,

Lawrence C. Meyer (2007): Redefining Comparative Politics, New Delhi: Sage,


V.D. Mahajan (2004): Foreign Governments, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
Course Rationale: The course seeks to give the students an insight into the Society and State structure of Kerala. It also provides a detailed analysis of the socio-political evolution political processes, structures & social movements in the state of Kerala and to equip the student’s skills in analyzing key issues in Kerala politics and society.

MODULE I

Genesis of Modern Kerala

ii. Role of Missionaries, Social Reform Movements and Reformers.
iii. Nationalist Movement and Rise of Representative Institutions.

(Module I) (20 hours)

Module II

Democratic Phase and Political Activism in Kerala

i. Aikya Kerala Movement, Abstention movement, Memorial Agitations.
ii. Peasant and Communist Movements.
iv. Grass Root Democracy-Decentralisation and People’s Planning

(Module II) (25 hours)

Module III-

Economy and State of Kerala

ii. Issues of Industrialization and Agricultural Backwardness, Problems of Land Reforms.

(Module III) (25 hours)

Module IV

Major Issues in Contemporary Kerala

i. Caste and Social Injustice- Dalits and Adivasis.
ii. Communalism and Fundamentalism

iii. Problems of Women and Transgenders.

iv. Environmental Movements in Kerala.

(20 hours)

References

C.K Janu and M. Geethanandan. Adivasi Gramapanchayatham Swayambharanavum, Clan and Culture.
M.A Oommen (1971):“Land Reform and Socio- Economic Changes in Kerala”.


SEMESTER VI
CORE XIII: ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Course Rationale: This course provides insights into significant issues that inherently occupy the global political space in the post-Cold War era. The course introduces students to the important debates within the globalization discourse. The course also offers vital understanding of contemporary global concerns such as environmental issues, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, global terrorism, human security.

Module I
Post – Cold War Era
- Collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.
- End of Ideology and Clash of Civilizations Debates.
- Changing Nature and Structure of Global Relations.
- Unilateralism and Hegemony of the US.
- Emerging Economic Powers (BRICS Countries).

(20 Hours)

Module II
International Political Economy and Globalization
- International Political Economy: Meaning and Nature.
- Birth and Breakdown of Bretton Woods System.
- World Bank.
- International Monetary Fund.
- GATT to World Trade Organization.
- Globalization: Meaning and Core Features, North-South Divide.

(25 hours)

Module III
Contemporary Issues
- Global Financial Crisis, Concerns of Climate Change, Questions of Human Rights, Gender and Human Development, Ethnicity, Ethnic Conflicts and Causes, Human Security, Arms Control and Disarmament, Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Global Terrorism.

(25 hours)

Module IV
International and Regional Organizations
- UNO and the Changing Context of Global Politics.
- ASEAN.
- SAARC.
- SCO.

(20 Hours)

References:


SEMESTER: VI
CORE XIV: HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Rationale: The purpose of the course is to inculcate a comprehensive knowledge of the concept of Human Rights. For that, the course provides a better understanding of the origin, evolution of rights and various steps taken by the national and international agencies for the protection and promotion of the Human Rights. This course also aims at comprehensive knowledge of the concept in the Indian context through dealing with various Human Rights movements. Some of the debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges which help the students for the better understanding of Human Rights.

Module I
I. Meaning of Human Rights.
II. Approaches to Human Rights-Western and Non-Western perspectives.
III. Theories of Human Rights-Liberalism, Marxism and Feminism.
IV. Generations of Human Rights.
V. Rights with special reference to Women; LGBT; Children; Refugees. (25 Hours)

Module II
I. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
II. The International Covenants- International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Social Economic and Cultural Rights (ICSECR).
III. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), the South Asian Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR), African Human Rights System. (25 Hours)

Module III
I. Human Rights in India.
II. Constitutional provisions; Fundamental rights; Directive principles of State Policy;
III. Public Interest Litigation; Right to information Act; Protection of Civil Rights Act;
V. National/State Human Rights Commissions. (20 Hours)

Module IV
i. Human Rights Protection Initiatives.
ii. Amnesty International/ Human Rights Watch/Children’s defence Fund/People’s Union for Civil Liberties, People’s Union for Democratic Rights (20 Hours)
References:


OPEN COURSES

COURSE 1. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

Course Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Module I
• Nation and Nationalism.
• Globalisation and Indian State.
• Region and Regionalism.

(30 Hours)

Module II
• Party System in India.
• Major National Parties and Coalition Politics.
• Media.

(15 Hours)

Module III
• Major Regional Movements in India since Independence.
• J&K.
• North East.
• Telangana.

(15 Hours)

Module IV
• Issues and Movements: -
• Casteism, Communalism and Secularism
• Environmental, Human Rights, Women, Dalits, Tribal, and LGBT.

(30 Hours)

References


COURSE II. WOMEN IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Course Rationale: The course is to help the students to understand the basics of the Indian Constitution. The aim of the course is to explain contemporary debates on women's participation in Indian politics. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender in the Indian context. It covers problems and prospects of gender analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understand the structures of gender inequalities with special emphasis on local bodies. And it also aims to understand the issues with which contemporary Indian women’s movements are engaged with.

Module I

i. Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles
iii. Challenges and prospects.

(30 Hours)

Module II

i. Decentralisation and Institutions of local self-government-
ii. Panchayati Raj Institutions in India-
iii. Commissions on Local Self Government,
iv. Panchayats and Municipal Corporations

(15 Hours)

Module III

i. Women in India: Gender, Caste and Class dimensions- women’s movements
ii. Demcratisatin process of Indian Parliament: Debates on Reservation for Women
iii. Women and Political Parties
iv. Women’s Political Participation and Representation in Local Bodies

(25 Hours)

Module IV

i. Contemporary Women’s Issues in India
ii. Women and Ecology
iii. National Commission for Women
iv. Saheli, All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA),

(20 Hours)

References


“Transformative Politics: Dimensions of Women’s participation in Panchayati Raj” By Kumud Sharma in Writing the Women’s Movement: A Reader ed. Mala Khullar.


Catriona Mckinnon, (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008,

Development induced Displacement and Tribal Women by Walter Farnandes in Tribal Development in India ed. Govinda Chandra Rath, Sage, 2006 ER


From Mathura to Manorama: Resisting Violence against Women in India, Kalpana Kannabirar & Ritu Menon, 2007, Women Unlimited, Delhi


Nirmala Buch, ‘Women and Panchayat: Opportunities, Challenges and Supports’ in George Mathew and L.C.Jain eds., Decentralisation and Local Governance, Orient Blackswan, 2005,


Richard and Andrew Mason (eds), Political Concepts, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 2003

Seminar September 1997, Issue on the Women’s Reservations Bill ER


COURSE III. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN KERALA

Course Rationale: The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the society and politics of Kerala. The course is intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the social structure, social development, electoral politics and also the key issues in Kerala society and politics.

MODULE I -
Formation of Kerala State
i. Making of Modern Kerala- Nationalist Movements and rise of representative Institutions.
ii. Aikya Kerala Movements, peasant and communist movements Formation of the Kerala state.

(25 Hours)

Module II-
Democratic Phase and Party System
i. Political parties and Coalition system, Factionalism-voting behaviour.
ii. Grass root democracy-Decentralisation.

(25 Hours)

Module III-
Economy and State of Kerala
i. Kerala Model of Development: concepts and challenges
ii. Neo liberal Era and major economic issues- Migration, Gulf money, crisis agriculture, Land problems, Development debates, Peoples Planning

(20 Hours)

Module IV-
Major issues in the polity of Kerala
i. Assertion of caste and issue of social injustice- Dalits and Adivasis.
ii. Communalism and Rise of fundamentalism in the secular space of Kerala.
iii. Problems of women and Transgenders
iv. Environmental Movements in Kerala.

(20 Hours)

References
C.K Janu and M. Geethanandan. Adivasi Gramapanchayathum Swayambharanavum, Clan and Culture.


P. F Gopa Kumar ed., (2016): Phases of Social Reforms in Kerala,


COURSE IV. HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Course Rationale: The purpose of the course is to inculcate a comprehensive knowledge of the concept of Human Rights in the Indian context. For that, the course provides structure of the Indian constitution as well as it provides a better understanding of the origin, evolution of rights and various steps taken by the national and international agencies for the protection and promotion of the Human Rights. This course also aims at comprehensive knowledge of the concept in the Indian context through dealing with various Human Rights movements. It also deals with the problems confronted by the marginalised sections in the Indian context.

Module I
   I. Meaning of Human Rights.
   II. Evolution of Human Rights.
   III. Approaches to Human Rights.  

(25 Hours)

Module II
   I. The International Covenants on Human Rights.
   ii. The UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil, Economic and Political Rights.
   iii. International Covenants on Women Children and Minorities.

(20 Hours)

Module III
   I. Human Rights in India.
   II. Constitutional provisions; Fundamental Rights; Directive principles of State Policy.
   III. Public Interest Litigation; Right to information Act; Protection of Civil Rights Act;
   IV. National/State Human Rights Commissions.

(25 Hours)

Module IV
   i. Human Rights protection movements.
   ii. Amnesty International/Human Rights Watch/People's Union for Civil Liberties.
   iii. Human Rights and Dalits.

(20 Hours)
References


COURSE V. INTRODUCTION TO DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

Course Rationale: This paper is designed to help students to develop a strong and analytical understanding of defence and strategic issues and also to examine a number of these issues in depth. This syllabus is designed to help the students for their higher studies option in the area of Defence and strategic studies.

Module 1

Genesis and Development:

i. Conceptual Development -Defence and strategic Studies:


iii. Defence and strategic studies in India.

(15 hours)

Module II

Concept of War and Peace:

i. Theories and Causes of War, Principles of War, Conventional Warfare and Contemporary Warfare.

ii. Typology of War: Nuclear War, Limited War, Revolutionary Warfare, Guerilla Warfare, Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency.

iii. Arms Control and Disarmaments, Deterrence, Military Alliances, Pacts, Treaties, Defence Cooperation, Strategic Partnership and Security Dialogue.

iv. Concept of Peace- Meaning and Definition, Typology of Peace.


(25 hours)

Module III

Concepts of Security:


(20 hours)

Module IV

Higher Defence Organizations and National Security of India:

i. National Security Organizations in India: Power of the President of India in relation to Defence, Role and function of Ministry of Defence, Composition and function of Cabinet Committee on Security, NSC, NSAB, NCA.

ii. Meaning and Definition of Threat, Threat Perception, Types of threats and Threats to India’s National Security.

iii. India’s Strategic environment – Immediate Neighbors, Adjacent Regions, Indian Ocean and Global structure.


(30 hours)
References:


J.F.C., Fuller *The Foundation of the Science of War* (London, 1925)


Karsten Frey, *India's Nuclear Policy*, New Delhi, Oscar publications, 2004


CORE-CHOICE BASED
COURSE I. INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY

Course Rationale: The course aims to provide a theoretical and analytical understanding of India’s Foreign Policy and this course’s is also deals with the understanding of the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India’s foreign policy. The course is intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the India’s changing identity as an emerging power in the post-cold war world.

Module-I
India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power
I. Genesis and Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic).
II. Non-Alignment: Concept, Policy and Relevance.
III. India as an emerging power: Post-Cold War Developments.

(Module-I: 25 Hours)

Module-II
India and Major Powers: Post-Cold War Period
I. India and the USA.
II. India and Russia.
III. India and China.

(Module-II: 20 Hours)

Module III
India and South Asian States
I. Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects.
II. Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives: Major Issues.

(Module-III: 20 Hours)

Module IV
India and Global Political and Economic Regimes
i. India and UN: Security Council Reforms.
ii. India and European Union (EU), SAARC, ASEAN, BRICS, BIMSTEC, IBSA.
iii. India and International Financial Institutions: IMF and WTO.

(Module-IV: 25 Hours)
References.


Amithabh Matoo and Happymoon Jacob (ed) *Shaping India’s Foreign Policy: Peoples, Politics and Places*, New Delhi. Har Anad,


M. Pardesi (2005) 'Deducing India's Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from


COURSE II. GOVERNANCE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Course Rationale: This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is a need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalising world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

Module I

GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE: CONCEPTS

i. State and Globalisation.
iii. Market and Civil Society.

(25 Hours)

Module II

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

i. Changing Dimensions of Development.
ii. Democracy and Governance.
iii. E-Democracy, Good Governance initiatives in India.

(25 Hours)

Module III

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

i. Human-Environment Interaction.
ii. Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development.

(20 Hours)

Module IV

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

i. Democratic Decentralisation.
ii. Peoples Planning.

(20 Hours)

References


J.P. Evans, Environmental Governance, Routledge, 2012


Niraja Gopal Jayal, *Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism, and Development in*


Pranab Bardhan and Dilip Mookherjee, *Decentralization and Local Governance in Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*, MIT Press, 2006


Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham eds., *Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation*, Sage Publishers, 2004


COURSE III. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Course Rationale: This course is designed to provide students with the tools and knowledge necessary to understand the role of international organizations in global governance today. It examines the historical development, governance, activities, structure and performance of major global and regional organizations.

Module I

i. Origin of UNO, Aims, Objectives-
   ii. Principal Organs-Structure and Functions-Specialized Agencies-Functions in fulfilling UN Objectives.

(25 hours)

Module II

i. Restructuring of the UN Security Council.
   ii. UN and Contemporary World Order – Challenges, Achievements.

(20 hours)

Module III

   ii. Regional Associations: EU, BRICS, SAARC, ASEAN, SCO.
   iii. Asia Pacific Economic Community, African Union, OAU, OAS.

(20 hours)

Module IV

i. Global Security Issues.
   ii. North South conflict, Poverty, Terrorism, Climate Issues.

(25 hours)

References

C. Archer (1975): International Organization, New York St. Martin Press


COURSE IV. DECENTRALISED DEMOCRACY

Course Rationale: The course is to help the students to understand the basics of the Indian Constitution, Democracy, Decentralised democracy etc. It aims at comprehensive knowledge on local bodies in Indian context. And it also aims to provide a better understanding of the issues confronted by marginalised sections especially in the local bodies with inclusive understanding of the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions in some important states in India.

Module I

iii. Democratisation process in India- Challenges and prospects.

(25 Hours)

Module II

i. Decentralised Democracy-Indian Context, Village Panchayats-Pre-colonial, Colonial, Post-colonial
ii. Decentralisation and Institutions of local self-government-
iii. Panchayati Raj Institutions in India-Community Development Programmes.
iv. Commissions on Local Self Government,
v. Panchayats and Municipal Corporations

(25 Hours)

Module III

i. Democratisation process of Indian Parliament: Debates and Discussions
ii. Constitutional provisions: Pre 73rd and 74th Amendments.
iii. Panchayati Raj Institutions: Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala.

(20 Hours)

Module IV

i. Women's Political Participation and Representation in Local Bodies, Kudumbasree- Kerala Experience
ii. Dalits and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
iii. Prospects and Challenges of Local Self Government.

(20 Hours)

References:


Girish Kumar (2006), Local Democracy in India, Sage, New Delhi.


Joseph T M (2007), Local Governance in India, Concept.


Niraja Gopal Jayal, Social Inequality and Institutional Remedies: A Study of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Netsappe paper, softcopy available).


Suresh Kumar, Pluralism and Accommodation of Minorities and Deprived Groups in India, (Federal Studies Orientation Series) Centre for Federal Studies, Hamdard University, New Delhi, 2005.


“Pradhanis in new Panchayats” Sudha Pai, EPW May 2 1998

“Transformative Politics: Dimensions of Women’s participation in Panchayati Raj” By Kumud Sharma in Writing the Women’s Movement: A Reader ed. Mala Khullar.
COURSE V. CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course Rationale: Given the growing recognition worldwide of the importance of the political economy approach to the study of global order, this course has the following objectives: 1. To familiarize the students with the different theoretical approaches; 2. To give a brief overview of the history of the evolution of the modern capitalist world; 3. To highlight the important contemporary problems, issues and debates on how these should be addressed.

Module I. Approaches to Political Economy

i. Classical Liberalism, Marxism, Welfarism, Neo-Liberalism.  

(20 Hours)

Module II. Emergence of Modern Capitalism

i. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism. 


(25 Hours)

Module III. Issues in Development

I. Culture: Media and Television. 
II. Big Projects (Dam, Mines etc) and Environmental Concerns. 
III. Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade. 
IV. Knowledge Systems. 

(25 Hours)

Module IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas

(i) IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty. 
(ii) Gender. 
(iii) Racial and Ethnic Problems. 
(iv) Migration. 

(20 Hours)

References


COMPLEMENTARY COURSES FOR OTHER BA PROGRAMMES

COURSE I
AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Rationale: The course follows a basic historical-analytical framework of the discipline. It stresses upon a critical understanding of constitutional design and institutional framework of government. Integral to the course is the understanding that ideas of democracy and freedom and corresponding social relations and political and institutional practices took shape the discipline in a more meaningfully. The course aims therefore to develop among students the ability to comprehend contemporary politics as a relationship between institutional structures and historically constituted political processes.

Module I

i. Political Science: Definition, Nature & Scope of the Discipline.

ii. Approaches to the study of Political Science: Traditional, Behavioural, Post-Behavioural and Marxian approaches

(20 Hours)

Module II: Essential Concept in Political Science.


ii. State in a Globalised Era.


(30 Hours)

Module III: Major Political Ideologies.

i. Liberalism.

ii. Gandhism.

iii. Marxism.

iv. Fascism.

(20 Hours)

Module IV: Democracy and Classification of Government.

i. Democracy: Liberal, Deliberative and Representative.


(20 Hours)
References:


Amal Ray and M. Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions, World Press.


Eddy Asirvatham, Political Theory (latest edition).


M. P. Jain, Politics: Liberal Marxian, Authors Guild (latest edition).


COURSE II
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Rationale: The course acquaints students with the fundamental texts and diverse traditions of Indian political thought in the pre-modern and modern periods. The course tries to examine the problems and prospects of studying political thought in India and also seeks to recognize the continuity and change in various traditions like Brahmanic and Shramanic streams of political thought in the Indian sub-continent.

MODULE I:

- Manu : Social Laws
- Buddhist Philosophy
- Kautilya : Theory of State

(20 hours)

MODULE II:

- Jyothirao Phule : Caste Slavery
- Mahatma Gandhi : Swaraj and Non-Violence
- Jawaharlal Nehru : Secularism and Development
- B.R. Ambedkar : Social Justice and Dignity

(30 hours)

MODULE III

- M.N. Roy : Radical Humanism
- Aurobindo Ghosh : Spiritual Nationalism
- Jayaprakash Narayan : Total Revolution

(20 hours)

MODULE IV

- Narayana Guru : Humanity and Fraternity
- Ayyankali : Social Justice
- E.V. Ramaswamy : Rationalism and Self-Respect

(20 hours)
References:

A. S. Altekar (1966): State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass,

Madhu Limaye (1995): Manu, Ghandhi and Ambedhkar and Other Essays, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House,
S. Saraswathi (1994): Towards Self Respect-Periyar EVR On a New World Madras: Institute of South Asian Studies,


V.P Varma (1989), Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
COURSE III
CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL POLITICS

Course Rationale: The course offers a brief survey of the contemporary international issues in the context of the changing global political environment. It specifically intends to examine the sovereign existence of nation states and the growing significance of regional groupings. An attempt is made to get the students acquainted with the major global political concerns such as terrorism, ethnic crisis and question of gender and environment.

MODULE I- GLOBALISATION: CONCEPT AND PERSPECTIVES

i. Understanding Globalisation: Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions.

iii. Globalisation and Democracy: State, Sovereignty and the Civil Society.

(25 Hours)

MODULE II- CONTEMPORARY WORLD ACTORS

i. United Nations and Reforms.

ii. WTO, IMF, World Bank.

(20 Hours)

MODULE III- GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS


ii. International Environmental Agreements.

iii. Environmental Movements and Sustainable Development.

(25 Hours)

MODULE IV- CONTEMPORARY WORLD ISSUES

I. Poverty and inequality.

II. International Terrorism.

III. Nuclear Proliferation, Arms control and Disarmament.

IV. Rise of Extreme Right Movements.

(20 Hours)

References:


COURSE: IV

RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Course Rationale: The purpose of the course is to inculcate a comprehensive knowledge of the concept of Human Rights. For that, the course provides a better understanding of the origin, evolution of rights and various steps taken by the national and international agencies for the protection and promotion of the Human Rights. This course also aims at comprehensive knowledge of the concept in the Indian context through dealing with various Human Rights movements. Some of the debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges which help the students for the better understanding of Human Rights.

Module I
i. Meaning of Human Rights.
iii. Approaches to Human Rights.

(25 Hours)

Module II
i. The International Covenants on Human Rights.
ii. The UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil.
iii. Economic and Political Rights.
iv. International Covenants on Women Children and Minorities.

(20 Hours)

Module III
i. Human Rights in India.
ii. Constitutional provisions; Fundamental Rights; Directive principles of State Policy.
iii. Public Interest Litigation; Right to information Act; Protection of Civil Rights Act;

(25 Hours)

Module IV
i. Human Rights protection movements.
ii. Amnesty International/ Human Rights Watch/People's Union for Civil Liberties.
iii. Human Rights and Dalits.

(20 Hours)
References

COURSE: V
INDIAN CONSTITUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

Course Rationale: This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over time. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

Module I

i. Constituent Assembly.

ii. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.

iii. The Preamble.

iv. Fundamental Rights.

v. Fundamental Duties.


(25 Hours)

Module II

I. Indian Federalism – Structure and Features.

II. Decentralisation – Panchayat Raj Institutions.

(20 Hours)

Module III


II. Executive – President and Prime Minister.

III. Judiciary – The Supreme Court-Judicial review.

IV. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism-Lok Pal.

(25 Hours)

Module IV

I. Challenges to the Indian Political System: Caste, Communalism, Terrorism, Regionalism and Naxalism.

(20 Hours)

References:


B. L. Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, (Latest Edition)


D. D. Basu, An introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 2005 (Reprint)


Madhav Khosla, The Indian Constitution: Oxford India Short Introductions, OUP, 2012


Paul Brass, Politics of India since Independence, Hyderabad,


Subhash Kashyap, Our Constitution, National Book Trust (Latest Edition)


Sujit Choudhary et al., The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution, OUP, 2016

Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, Penguin India, 2004

W. H. Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India.

Zoya Hasan et al., eds., India’s Living Constitution, Permanent Black.
B A POLITICAL SCIENCE
MODEL-II
MASS COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM
VOCATIONAL PROGRAMME
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE
MODEL II
SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

(Please see Model-I Conventional Core Programme for the detailed syllabus)

CORE COURSES

Core I. Methodology and Perspectives of Political Science.
Core II. Indian Constitution: Institutions and Processes.
Core III. Issues and Political Process in modern India.
Core IV. Political Thought: Indian Tradition.
Core V. Introduction to Political Theory.
Core VI. Political Thought: Western Tradition.
Core VII. Theories and Principles of Public Administration.
Core VIII: Environmental Governance and Human Rights.
Core IX. Methodology of Research in Political Science.
Core X. Introduction to International Relations.

Core XI. CORE-CHOICE BASED COURSE
          - Select anyone course from the list of model I

OPEN COURSE
          - Select anyone course from the list of model I

VOCATIONAL CORE COURSES
Course I. Introduction to Mass Communication (PS1VOT01)
Course II. History and Development of Journalism (PS2VOT02)
Course III. News Reporting and Writing (PS3VOT03)
Course IV. News Editing (PS4VOT04)
Course V. Media and Society (PS5VOT05)
Course VI. Media and Polity (PS5VOT06)
Course VII. Media Management (PS6VOT07)
Course VIII. Introduction to Information Technology (PS6VOT08)

VOCATIONAL COMPLEMENTARY COURSES

Course I. Foundations of Public Relations (PS1CMT06)
Course II. Advertising: Theory and Practice (PS2CMT07)
Course III. Foundations of Travel and Tourism Management (PS3CMT08)
Course IV. Emerging Trends in Travel and Tourism (PS4CMT09)
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**SEMESTER I**
VOCATIONAL COURSE
COURSE I – INTRODUCTION TO MASS COMMUNICATION

Course Rationale: The course intends to familiarize the students with the broad contours of Mass Communication.


(20 hrs)

Module II Communication and Society in developed and developing countries – Types of communication: Interpersonal, group and mass communication – emergence of mass society and mass media.

(20 hrs)

Module III Mass Communication Models and Technologies: Meaning, characteristics and functions – basic models of mass communication – Psychology and effects of mass communication. Modern Communication technologies: Satellite communication, Information super highway, the Internet, Interactive media, hypertext.

(25 hrs)

Module IV Mass Media: nature and scope of mass media – Types: Print, Radio, T.V, film, New Media, media institutions.

(25 hrs)

References:
3. E.M. Rogers & A. Singhal: India’s Information Revolution
6. Keval J. Kumar : Mass Communication in India
8. Stephenson W., The Theories of Mass Communication
10. Subir Ghosh: Mass Media Today
12. William Rivers: Mass Media and Society
15. I.P. Tiwari: Communication Technology & Development
16. M.S. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, Delhi
SEMESTER II
VOCATIONAL COURSE
COURSE 2 – HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF JOURNALISM

Course Rationale: To enable the students to know about principles and functions and the historical development of journalism in a global perspective.

Module I
Journalism: Meaning and nature -principles and functions of journalism – journalism as a profession – role and responsibilities of journalists – Ethics of journalism

(15 hrs)

Module II

(20 hrs)

Module III

(25 hrs)

Module IV
Brief history of Malayalam journalism – Early Malayalam Newspapers – Prominent Personalities – Future of Malayalam journalism – Online Journalism – Impact of modern technology in Malayalam journalism – Big newspapers vs. small and medium newspapers in Malayalam – Evening dailies and tabloids.

(30 hrs)

References:
1. Mckenzie, Comparing Media from Around the World, Pearson Education, Delhi
2. Nadig Krishna Murthy : Indian Journalism
4. J. Natarajan : History of Indian Journalism
5. Tony Harcup (2004), Journalism: Principles and Practice, Response Books, Delhi
6. Sen S.P. : The Indian Press
7. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, Delhi
8. RangaswamiParthasarathi : Basic Journalism
10. PRD Publication : History of the Press in Kerala
12. MurkothuKunhappa :SamskaraTharangini
15. Ramakrishna Pillai K. :VritantaPathraPravarthanam
16. Kuttikrishna Marar: Malayala Sailee
17. Kerala Press Academy: Patrabhasha
18. V.R. Menon: Mathrubhumiyude Charitram.
SEMESTER III
VOCATIONAL COURSE
COURSE 3 - NEWS REPORTING AND WRITING

Course Rationale
The purpose of this course is to give an understanding of the basics of news reporting, news gathering methods and specialized reporting.

Module I

(25 hrs)

Module II
News gathering methods – Beat, Interviews, speeches, court proceedings, press conferences, accident, death, disaster, elections etc. Sources of news – News Agencies

(15 hrs)

Module III

(20 hrs)

Module IV

(30 hrs)

References:
2. B.N. Ahuja (2004), Principles and Techniques of Journalism, Sureet Publications, Delhi
3. James Lewis : The Active Reporter
4. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, Delhi
5. Modern News Reporting : Warren and Carr
7. Spencer Crump : Fundamentals of Journalism
8. Lorenz, News: Reporting and Writing, Pearson Education, Delhi
11. Washington Post Publication : Writing in Style
13. Philip Mayer : Precision Journalism
14. Charley M.V : Reporting
SEMESTER IV
VOCATIONAL COURSE
COURSE- 4 NEWS EDITING

Course Rationale: This course is designed for equipping the students with primary tools for editing the news.

Module I: Editing: Definition, meaning, principles and functions – Editing process – selecting news, checking facts, correcting language, rewriting lead, condensing stories, localizing news - handling agency copy and correspondent’s copy.

(20 hrs)

Module II: Organizational structure of editorial department- role of News editor and Sub editor.

(20 hrs)


(30 hrs)

References:

3. Baskette, Brooks, Sissors: Art of Editing
5. T.J.S. George: Editing
7. Martin L. Gibson: Editing in the Electronic Era
8. M.S. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, D
9. Ahuja and Chabra, Editing ,Surjeet Publications, Delhi
10. K.M. Shrivastava: News Reporting and Editing, Sterling Publications, Delhi
11. Harold Evans: Editing and Design (5 vols.)
Course Rationale
To highlight the significance and influence of media in social and human development.

Module I
Role of media in society - traditional media and its importance – influence of media on specific audiences - women, children and marginalised sections.

(20 hrs)

Module II
Development Journalism – Meaning – Functions – Relevance of Development journalism in Indian Society

(15 hrs)

Module III
Public opinion and fourth estate - political socialization and political behaviour

(25 hrs)

Module IV
Political participation, political culture and political modernization: role of media in shaping these aspects.

(30 hrs)

References:
3. Sen S.P: The Indian Press.
4. Rangaswami Parthasarathi : Basic Journalism
Course Rationale

Help the students to learn to apply the basic principles and concepts of journalism to everyday political issues.

Module I

Constitutional foundations of Press- Article 19(1)(a)- Exception to the freedom of Press

(25 hrs)

Module II

Press Commission- Their recommendations and status- Media, Democracy and Governance

(30 hrs)

Module III

Media Laws and Acts in post independent India - Media Globalization

(25 hrs)

Module IV

Political Communication- Media and propaganda - politics of spin

(10 hrs)

References:

4. M.S. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, Delhi
5. Arvind Kumar, Trends in Media Journalism, Sarup & Sons, Delhi
SEMMESTER VI
VOCATIONAL COURSE
COURSE 7 - MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Course Rationale This course is designed to make the students aware of the managerial aspects of newspaper establishment and other media.

Module I
Nature and scope of Management- Management as a science or art- analyzing marketing opportunities- selecting target markets.

(25 hrs)

Module II
Management of newspaper establishment: Organisation and co-ordination of various departments: Production and Service – circulation and promotion.

(30 hrs)

Module III
Types of newspaper ownership – Newspaper economics.

(25 hrs)

Module IV
News room organisation and management.

(10 hrs)

References:

3. Sharma, Handbook of Journalism, Mohit Publications, Delhi
4. Sindhwani T.N. : Newspaper Management
5. Subir Ghosh : Mass Media Today
7. Narayana Menon : The Communications Revolution
Course Rationale: To create awareness about the nature of the digital knowledge society and impart skills to enable students to use IT tools in the profession of journalism.

Module I: Role of information technology in Communication – History and Development of IT in India - Impact of information technology in Education and Mass Media (20 hrs)

Module II: Introduction to computers – characteristics and basic structure of computers – Operating systems and Types. (20 hrs)

Module III: Application Softwares - Introduction to word processing software – features and applications - DTP - Layout / Page making software – Multimedia (30 hrs)

Module III: Computer Networks - WAN, LAN & Internet. Introduction to the Internet – emails - World Wide Web – Web page – Accessing information through the Internet – Modern tools (20 hrs)

References:
1. Alan Evans (2009), Informatics: Technology in Action, Pearson Education, Delhi
2. Narayana Menon, The Communications Revolution
3. Alan Evans et al, (2009), Informatics: Technology in Action, Pearson Education
4. Alexix Leon and Mathew Leon, .Internet for Everyone
7. ITL ESL, Introduction to Information Technology, Pearson Education, Delhi
SEMESTER I
VOCATIONAL COURSE COMPLEMENTARY
COURSE 1: FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Course Rationale As a foundation course, in this study the student is expected to understand the basics of public relations. The modules incorporated in this course, deal with the nature and scope of public relations, public opinion, skills of public relations, and the tools of public relations.

Module I  Public relations: definition- scope and history – functions and responsibilities of a public relations manager - Organisation and management of Public Relations Organization.

(20 hrs)

Module II  Public Relations in Public and Private sectors- types of public relations activities- public relations in government- methods and ethics of public relations- public relation codes

(25 hrs)

Module III  Public Relations Tools. Press relations-exhibitions and displays, information and publicity campaigns, Video News Releases, publications, corporate advertising, Online Communications.

(25 hrs)

Module IV  Public Opinion, publicity and skills of public relations

(10 hrs)

References:
2. Sam Black, Practical Public Relations, Universal Book Stall, Delhi
4. N. Jayapalan, Journalism
5. Fraser P. Seitel (1998), The Practice of Public Relations, Prentice Hall, Delhi
7. Doug Newson et al (2000), This is PR: The Realities of Public Relations, Thomson Learning, Delhi
SEMESTER II
VOCATIONAL COURSE COMPLEMENTARY
COURSE 2: ADVERTISING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Course Rationale: This course familiarize the students regarding the advertising objectives, the budget, the media, and evaluation of results of advertising effort.

Module I Advertising - Definition-scope and importance – types - functions of advertising. (20 hrs)

Module II Strategy of Advertising: Design and Layout- craft of advertising copy writing- choice of media- budgeting- effectiveness. (20 hrs)

Module III Advertising Agencies: Meaning and functions of advertising agencies- selection of advertising agency- advertising agencies in India. (30 hrs)

Module IV Economic and Social Aspects of Advertising- Advertising in relation to marketing-space marketing. (20 hrs)

References:
1. Philip Kotler et al, (2009), Marketing management, Pearson education
2. C.N. Sontakki (2006), Advertising, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana
SEMESTER III
VOCAATIONAL COURSE- COMPLEMENTARY
COURSE 3 - FOUNDATIONS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Course Rationale The objective of this application course is to familiarise the student with a brief background of tourism development with special reference to India. This would give him/her a comprehensive idea of the basics of travel and tourism as well.

Module I Tourism as a discipline and industry - Tourism and economy - Structure of tourism industry - economic impact of tourism multiplier effect as applied to tourism sector - leakages.

(20 hrs)

Module II Tourism product - Sustainable tourism, cultural tourism, adventure tourism, health tourism and beach tourism, conventions and conferences - seasonality of tourism - new face of tourism: handicraft tourism in India-heritage tourism- festival tourism gastronomic tourism.

(25 hrs)

Module III Travel management: Air, road, rail and sea - travel arrangements - travel organizations: national and international specially ITDC, and state tourism bodies like TAAI tour operators association, IATA, World Tourism Organization, travel agency and tour operator,- accommodation and basics of ticketing.

(25 hrs)

Module IV Tourism Planning: Tourism - essential basic services for tourism development- assessment of a tourism product management of tourism-natural, social and cultural resources in India

(20 hrs)

References:
5. Raghu Nandan (2009), Unleashing Your Entrepreneurial Potential, Response Books, New Delhi
SEMESTER IV
VOCATIONAL COURSE COMPLEMENTARY
COURSE 4 - EMERGING TRENDS IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Course Rationale The objective of this application course is to familiarize the student with a brief background of tourism development with special reference to India. This would give him/her a comprehensive idea of the basics of travel and tourism as well.

Module 1 Tourism marketing: Principles of marketing- how tourism marketing is different from marketing of other product show to market the tourism product – advertising and public relations (20 hrs)

Module II Tourism and communication technology. Information technology and hospitality/ travel agency business (15 hrs)

Module III Environment and Tourism: Conservation of country side- areas of outstanding natural and cultural beauty- sea coasts, hill station tourism- pollution-social cultural and physical (25 hrs)

Module IV Emerging Dimensions: Emerging concepts for effective tourism development-open sky policy destination development and HR management- liberalization in customs and transport formalities group tours- tourism and developing countries - Kerala – a tourist destination (30 hrs)

References:

4 Ann Rowe et al, Travel and Tourism, Cambridge University Press.
5. Raghu Nandan (2009), Unleashing Your Entrepreneurial Potential, Response Books, New Delhi
6. Sipra Mukhopadhyay (2007), Tourism Economics, Ane Books India, New Delhi,