**Department of Political Science (H)**

Semester IV

**CC-8: Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective**

**Credit 06**

**C8T: Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective**

**I. Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics**

a. Political Culture

b. New Institutionalism

**II. Electoral System**

Definition and procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)

**III. Party System**

Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties

**IV. Nation-state**

What is nation–state? Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts

‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debates

**V. Democratization**

Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countries

**VI. Federalism**

Historical context Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power.

**CC-9: Public Policy and Administration in India Credit 06**

**C9T: Public Policy and Administration in India**

**I. Public Policy**

a. Definition, characteristics and models

b. Public Policy Process in India

**II. Decentralization**

a. Meaning, significance and approaches and types

b. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

**III. Budget**

a. Concept and Significance of Budget

b. Budget Cycle in India

c. Various Approaches and Types Of Budgeting

**IV. Citizen and Administration Interface**

a. Public Service Delivery

b. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E-

Governance

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**Egra S.S.B. COLLEGE**

**V. Social Welfare Administration**

a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare

b. Social Welfare Policies:

**Education**: Right To Education,

**Health:** National Health Mission,

**Food**: Right To Food Security

**Employment**: MNREGA

**CC-10: Global Politics Credit 06**

**C10T: Global Politics**

**I. Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives**

a. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives

b. Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality

c. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF,

d. World Bank, WTO, TNCs

e. Cultural and Technological Dimension

f. Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)

**II. Contemporary Global Issues**

a. Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change, Global Commons Debate

b. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

c. International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments

d. Migration

e. Human Security

**III. Global Shifts: Power and Governance**

**SEC-2: Legislative Practices and Procedures Credit 02**

**SEC2T: Legislative Practices and Procedures**

**I. Powers and functions of people’s representative at different tiers of governance**

Members of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local

self - government from Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.

**II. Supporting the legislative process**

How a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.

**III. Supporting the Legislative Committees**

Types of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.

**IV. Reading the Budget Document**

Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway

Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

**V. Support in media monitoring and communication**

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Types of media and their significance for legislators; Basics of communication in print and

electronic media.

**GE-4: United Nations and Global Conflicts Credit 06**

**GE4T: United Nations and Global Conflicts**

**I. The United Nations**

(a) An Historical Overview of the United Nations

(b) Principles and Objectives

(c) Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])

(d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect

(e) Millennium Development Goals

**II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War**

(a) Korean War

(b) Vietnam War

(c) Afghanistan Wars

(d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia

**III. Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms**