

# UG FIRST YEAR SEMESTER I

# A060101T INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (THEORY)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 (25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT: 4

(3 THEORIES + 1 TUTORIAL / WEEK)

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

The course aims to help students understand the birth and growth of nationalism in India in the specific historical context of the struggle against colonial rule in India. It looks at nationalism from different theoretical perspectives to emphasize its different dimensions, both as a movement and ideology. It focuses on the rise and growth of revolutionary movements in India. In the process, the course also tries to focus on the origin of various organizations and their impact on Indian national movement.

The course introduces the students to the Indian constitution, its philosophical foundations and the government machinery. The course aims at enhancing the knowledge of fundamental rights, the duties, and directive principles of state policy. This will serve as training in citizenship. This course throws light on the Indian federal system and the role and functions of the state government.

## **COURSE OUTCOME-**

Acquaintance of the inspirations of Indian National Movement & Constitution is indispensable for a student to make a sense of the Indian Political System. The course is designed to provide an overview of the Indian freedom struggle and key concepts of the Indian constitution to the student, which would evolve him into a conscientious citizen.

### **UNIT – I**

Distinguishing features of Indian Political Tradition.

Dharma, Rajdharma, Nitiśāstra, Dandaniti, Matsyañāyay, Gansamgha Birth, Growth and the Political Trends in the Indian National Movement

### **UNIT – II**

Stages Of Constitutional Development, Making Of The Constituent Assembly Philosophy Of Indian Constitution, Citizenship

Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles Of State Policy

### **UNIT – III**

History of Conflict between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles, Process Of Amendment, Concept Of Basic Structure Of Constitution

Executive & Legislature Powers & Functions of President, Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha The Relationship Between The Governor & Chief Minister, The Legislative Assembly, The Legislative Council

## UNIT – IV

Judiciary: Composition, Powers & Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, High Court, District Court  
Centre-State Relations: Administrative, Legislative & Financial, Special Provisions For Tribal  
Areas And N-E, Composition, Function And Power Of Election Commission

### Suggested Readings:

1. Abbas H, Alam M.A. & Kumar R (2011) 'Indian Government & Politics' Dorling Kindersley Pearson Pvt. Ltd.India.
2. Basu D. (2012) 'Introduction to the Constitution of India' Lexis Nexis New Delhi
3. Bhargava (ed.) 'Politics & Ethics of the Indian Constitution' Oxford University Press New Delhi
4. BiswalTapan (2017) 'Bharatiya Shasan Samvaidhanik Loktantraaur RajneetikPrakriya' OrientBlackswanNewDelhi
5. Chaube S. (2009) 'The Making & working of the Indian Constitution' National Book Trust, NewDelhi
6. Ghosh Peu (2012) 'Indian Government & Politics' PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi
7. Singh M.P. &SexenaRekha (2008) 'Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns'
8. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi.
9. A.S.Alteker, 1958 state and government in Ancient India, MotilalBanarsidas Banaras
10. Virkeshwar Prasad singh, BhartiyaRsahtriyaAndolanevamsamvaidhanikvikas
11. Awasthi A.P. (2017) 'BharatiyaShasanEvmRajneeti' Laxmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra
12. BiswalTapan (2017) 'BharatiyaShasanSamvaidhanikLoktantraaurRajneetikPrakriya' OrientBlackswanNewDelhi
13. Chandra Bipin (2015) ' Bharat kaSwatantrataSangharsh' Hindi MadhyamKaryanvyaNideshalay
14. Laxmikant M. (2019) 'Bharat Ki Rajvywastha' McGraw Hill, New Delhi
15. Singh M.P. &SexenaRekha (2008) 'BhartiyaShasanEvmRajneeti' Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi.

# A060102T Awareness of Rights & Laws (PRACTICAL)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100(25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT: 2

(2- THEORY/PRACTICAL)

## COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The aim of this course is to enable students to gain knowledge about the legal awareness, sometime called awareness of rights and laws is the empowerment of individuals regarding issues involving the law. Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

This paper intends to inform the student with basic digital and legal awareness where by the student can leverage this in the job market. It also intends to make the student aware of his basic legal rights which would help him to stand up and help others.

### UNIT – I

Preamble Of The Indian Constitution, Equality Before Law And Equality Of Opportunity, Freedom of belief, Expression And Dissent, Cyber Crime, State Cyber security,

### UNIT – II

Rights And Obligations, Right to Education, Correlation Between Rights And Duties, Justifiability Of Fundamental Rights, Digital Empowerment through social networking sites, Citizen's Charter.

### UNIT – III

Gender sensitivity, Unity in Diversity, State and Government, Nation Building, Affirmative Action, Universal Human Rights

### UNIT – IV

Govt. Policies and Campaigns: Practical Teachings Right to Information, Lokpal

### Reading list;

- 1 <https://www.digitalindia.gov.in/services>
- 2 <https://rtionline.gov.in/>
- 3 <https://www.india.gov.in/topics/law-justice>
- 4 Khosla, Madhav, et al.  
2016. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution. New Delhi: OUP
- 5 Benegal, Shyam. 2014. Samvidhan. Rajya Sabha TV
- 6 J.N. Pandey, Bharatka Samvidhanik Kanoon
- 7 Rajni Kothari, Bhartiya Rajnitime Jaati
- 8 B.L. Phadia, Bhartiya Shasan Aur Rajniti

# A060101T INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (GE-1)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 (25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT: 4

(3 THEORIES + 1 TUTORIAL / WEEK)

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

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## **COURSE OUTCOME-**

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## UNIT – IV

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Centre-State Relations: Administrative, Legislative & Financial, Special Provisions For Tribal  
Areas And N-E, Composition, Function And Power Of Election Commission

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16. Abbas H, Alam M.A. & Kumar R (2011) 'Indian Government & Politics' Dorling Kindersley Pearson Pvt.Ltd.India.
  17. Basu D. (2012) 'Introduction to the Constitution of India' Lexis Nexis New Delhi
  18. Bhargava (ed.) 'Politics & Ethics of the Indian Constitution' Oxford University Press New Delhi
  19. Biswal Tapan (2017) 'Bharatiya Shasan Samvaidhanik Loktantraaur RajneetikPrakriya' OrientBlackswanNewDelhi
  20. Chaube S. (2009) 'The Making & working of the Indian Constitution' National Book Trust, NewDelhi
  21. Ghosh Peu (2012) 'Indian Government & Politics' PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi
  22. Singh M.P. & Sexena Rekha (2008) 'Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns'
  23. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi.
  24. A.S.Alteker, 1958 state and government in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidas Banaras
  25. Virkeshwar Prasad singh, BhartiyaRsahtriyaAndolanevamsamvaidhanikvikas
  26. Awasthi A.P. (2017) 'BharatiyaShasanEvmRajneeti' Laxmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra
  27. Biswal Tapan (2017) 'BharatiyaShasanSamvaidhanikLoktantraaurRajneetikPrakriya' OrientBlackswanNewDelhi
  28. Chandra Bipin (2015) ' Bharat kaSwatantrataSangharsh' Hindi MadhyamKaryanvyaNideshalay
  29. Laxmikant M. (2019) 'Bharat Ki Rajvywastha' McGraw Hill, New Delhi
  30. Singh M.P. & Sexena Rekha (2008) 'BharatiyaShasanEvmRajneeti' Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi.G.
  31. Austin, (2000) 'The Social Revolution and the First Amendment', in Working a Democratic Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.
  32. Sibal, (2010) 'From Niti to Nyaya,' Seminar, Issue 615, pp 28-34.
  33. The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes, (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.
- Organs of Government
- B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) 'The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions, in the Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.
  - V. Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) 'Parliament', in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.
- The Executive: President and Prime Minister
- J. Manor, (2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.
  - J. Manor, (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India, Vancouver: University British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.
  - H. Khare, (2003) 'Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government', in A. Mehra and G. Kueck(eds.). The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective, New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.
- The Judiciary: Supreme Court
- 34. U. Baxi, (2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
  - 35. R. Ramachandran, (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpalet.al(eds.)
- Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
- Additional Reading:
- L. Rudolph and S. Rudolph, (2008) 'Judicial Review versus Parliamentary Sovereignty, in Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2:

- G. Austin, (2000) 'The Social Revolution and the First Amendment', in *Working a Democratic Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.
- || Sibal, (2010) 'From Niti to Nyaya,' *Seminar*, Issue 615, pp 28-34.
- || *The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes*, (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.
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- H. Khare, (2003) 'Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government', in A. Mehra and G. Kueck(eds.). *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.
- The Judiciary: Supreme Court
- || U. Baxi, (2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', *Seminar*, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
- || R. Ramachandran, (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpalet.al(eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
- Additional Reading:
- L. Rudolph and S. Rudolph, (2008) 'Judicial Review versus Parliamentary Sovereignty, in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

# A060103T DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS WITH LEGAL LITERACY (THEORY) SEC - I

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100(25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT: 3 (3THEORIE)

## COURSE OBJECTIVE

The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India. Expected Learning Outcome: The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressed (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressed (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

## UNIT-I

Outline of the Legal system in India

- System of courts/tribunals and the jurisdiction in India-criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.
- Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.
- Alternate disputes mechanisms such as Lok adalats, non - for malmechanisms

## UNIT – II

Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India Constitution -fundamental rights, fundamental duties, Other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain right under Article 21 of the Constitution Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction-provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr.P.C. and related laws, important offences under the Indian Penal Code, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws. Personal laws in India: Pluralism and Democracy Laws relating to contract, property; tenancy laws, labour laws, and environment all laws. Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against



women Laws relating to consumer rights

Labour laws in the context of globalization Laws relating to cyber crimes

Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights Practical application: Visit to either a (i) court or (ii) a legal aid centre setup by the Legal Services Authority in Delhi or an NGO or (iii) a Lok Adalat, and to interview a litigant to a person being counselled. Preparation of a case history.

### UNIT – III

Access to courts and enforcement of rights Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System  
Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems

What to do if you are arrested; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence, child abuse, caste, ethnic and religious discrimination; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies

### UNIT – IV

Human Rights-emerging trends; Role of legal aid agencies, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and civil liberties groups.

Practical application - Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.

## Reading list -

Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols 1-10*, Delhi. Available in Hindi also Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, Legal Literacy Series Booklets. Available in Hindi also.

S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.

S.P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1993.

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India: Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford

University Press, New Delhi, 2003 Agnes, Flavia *Law and Gender Equality*, OUP, 1997.

Sagade, Jaga, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*, ILS Law College, Pune 1996. B.L. Wadhwa, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003. Nomita Aggarwal, *Women and Law in India*, New Century,

Delhi, 2002. P.C. Rao and William Sheffler *A Latent Dispute Resolution: What it is and How It Works*, Universal Law Books and Publishers, Delhi, 2002

V.N. Shukla's *Constitution of India* by Mahendra P. Singh, Eastern Book Co. 10th edition 2001.

Parmanand Singh, *Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court* 10 & 11 Delhi Law Review 156, 1981-82.

# SEMESTER II

# A060201T Political Theory & Concepts (THEORY)

MAXIMUM MARKS:100 (25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT: 6

(5 THEORIES + 1 TUTORIAL / WEEK)

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

This course is divided into two sections. Section A helps the student familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This exercise is designed to encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual toolkit. Section B introduces the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates.

## **COURSE OUTCOME**

Student of Political Science acquire knowledge regarding the importance of freedom and significance of equality. They will also get to know about the procedural justice, distributive justice and global justice. They also gather the information of the universality of right and they will also know some major debates like Are human right universal? why should we obey the state?, how do we accommodate diversity in plural society.

### **UNIT – I**

Political Science: Definition, Nature, Scope, Methods and Relations with other Social Sciences.  
Approaches to the study of Political Science traditional approaches: Institutional, Historical, Sociological, Philosophical or Normative.  
Modern Approaches: Behaviouralism, Post Behaviouralism

### **UNIT – II**

State: Definition and Elements,  
Origin theories: Divine theory, Force theory, Social Contract, Evolutionary theory and Marxist theory. Functions of state: Idealistic theory, Liberal theory, Socialist theory and Welfare theory  
Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism.  
Law: Definition: Source, Classification. Punishment: Theories of punishment

### **UNIT – III**

Liberty, Equality, Justice, Power, Influence, Authority, Legitimacy, Obligation, Rights, Duties  
, Political Culture, Political participation, Political development and Political modernization  
Idealism, Individualism, Anarchism, Socialism, Capitalism,  
Imperialism, De colonization, Nationalism, Ethno nationalism, Globalization, Human right, Feminism.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Parliamentary System, Presidential System, Federal vs Unitary, Political Parties, Pressure Groups,

Organs of Govt.: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary.

Constitution, Constitutionalism Democracy, Totalitarianism, Public Opinion, Social Justice, Secularism, Decentralization,

Theories of Representation, Postmodernism

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. AC Kapoor, Principals of political science.
  2. Eddy Ashirwatham, political theory, SChandDelhi,2009
  3. JC Johari, Modern political theory.
  4. CEM Joad, Introducion to modern political theory.
  5. R.C Aggarwal, Political Theory, SC hand
  6. Appadorai, SubstanceofPolitics, OUP, Delhi2000
  7. R.Bhargav&A.Acharya, Politicaltheory:andintroduction, pearson2008
- Amal Ray & Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Anintroduction, Pearson 2008 NewDelhi

## A060202T PUBLIC OPINION AND SURVEYRE SEARCH (THEORY)SEC – II

MAXIMUM MARKS :100(25+75)

TOTAL CREDIT : 3 (3THEORIES)

### **COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

This course will introduce the students to the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies, with special reference to India. It will familiarize the students with how to concept utilize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilization of quantitative data.

### **COURE OUTCOME:**

- a. Students would learn the methods techniques of data collection from the field.
- b. They would know here and how to apply the statistical tools like mean , median, mode , standard deviation, and co-relational research.
- c. They will be able to predict the results of the election based on data applying the techniques of election data.

### **UNIT – I**

Introduction to the course Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its reline democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

### **UNIT – II**

Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys:

Representation and sampling

- a. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
- b. Sampling error and non-response Types of sampling: Nonrandom sampling (quota, purposive and snow ball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

### **UNIT – III**

Survey Research Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview

Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity. Quantitative DataAnalysis Introduction to quantitative data analysis

Basic concepts: Co-relational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and in ferential Statistics

### **UNIT – IV**

(Interpreting polls) Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls  
Politics of interpreting polling.

### Suggested Reading List:

Introduction to the course Essential Readings: R. Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011) American Public Opinion, 8th edition, New York Pearson Longman Publishers, pp. 40- 46. G. Gallup, (1948) A guide to public opinion polls Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 3. 13.

#### II. Measuring Public Opinion with

Surveys: Representation and sampling Essential Readings: G. Kalton, (1983) Introduction to Survey Sampling Beverly Hills, Sage Publication. Lokniti Team (2009) National Election Study 2009: A Methodological Note', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLIV (39) Lokniti Team, (2004) "National Election Study 2004', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXIX (S1). 131 Asking About Numbers: Why and How", Political Analysis (2013), Vol. 21(1): 48 69. (first published online November 21, 2012)

III. Survey Research Essential Readings: H. Asher, (2001) 'Chapters 3 and 5', in Polling and the Public: What Every Citizen Should Know, Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press. R. Erikson and K.

Tedin, (2011) American Public Opinion, 8th edition, New York, Pearson Longman Publishers, pp. 40-46.

IV. Quantitative Data Analysis Essential Readings: A. Agresti and B. Finlay. (2009) Statistical methods for the Social Sciences, 4th edition, Upper saddle river, NJ: Pearson-Prentice Hall, S. Kumar and P. Rai, (2013) Chapter 1', in Measuring Voting Behaviour in India, New Delhi: Sage. V. Interpreting polls

Essential Readings: R. Karandikar, C. Pyne and Y. Yadav. (2002) Predicting the 1998 Indian Parliamentary Elections". Electoral Studies, Vol. 21, pp.69-89. M. McDermott and K. A. Frankovic, (2003) Horserace Polling and Survey Methods Effects: An Analysis of the 2000 Campaign, Public Opinion Quarterly 67, pp. 244-264. Page | 64 Additional Readings: K. Warren, (2001) Chapter 2', in In Defense of Public Opinion Polling, Boulder: Westview Press, pp. 45-80. W. Cochran, (2007) Chapter 1', Sampling Techniques, John Wiley & Sons. G. Gallup, (1948) A Guide to Public Opinion Polls. Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 14-20; 73-75. D. Rowntree (2000) Statistics Without Tears: an Introduction for Non Mathematicians, Harmondsworth: Penguin. Suggested Student Exercises: 1. Discussion of readings and Indian examples, 132 2. Groups of students to collect examples of and discuss various sample based studies across many fields: e.g. consumer behaviour, unemployment rates, educational standards, elections, medicinal trials etc. 3. Non-random sampling: The students have to identify one group of people or behaviour that is unique or rare and for which snowball sampling might be needed. They have to identify how they might make the initial contact with this group to start snowball rolling. 4. Give the students the electoral list of an area in Delhi (<http://ceodelhi.gov.in>). The students have to draw a random sample of n number of respondents. 5. For this activity, working with a partner will be helpful. The class should first decide on a topic of interest. Then each pair should construct a five-item self report questionnaire. Of the five items, there should be at least one nominal response, one ordinal response and one interval. After the common questionnaire is constructed putting together the questions from everyone, working in pairs, the questionnaire should be