



(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
(B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	UA07HMAPOL01	Title of the Course	From Movement to Statehood: The Linguistic Struggle and Early Political Culture of Gujarat
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	• Explain the historical processes and movements that led to the formation of Gujarat as a separate state. • Analyze the early party structures and governance patterns during the foundational years of the state. • Evaluate the causes and impacts of mass movements and periods of political instability in Gujarat's history.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Formation of Gujarat State 1.1 Bombay Presidency Division: The States Reorganization Commission and linguistic debates. 1.2 Mahagujarat Movement: Key leaders (like Indulal Yagnik) and mass protests (1956–1960). 1.3 Birth of Gujarat (1960): Establishing the new capital, administration, and early challenges.	25
2.	Early Party Politics and Governance 2.1 Congress Dominance: Early leadership (Jivraj Mehta) and internal party factions. 2.2 Rise of Swatantra Party: Patidar influence, agrarian interests, and the conservative opposition. 2.3 Early Development Models: Land reforms, early industrialization, and the AMUL cooperative movement.	25
3.	Mass Movements and Political Instability	25





	3.1 Navnirman Andolan (1974): Student protests, anti-corruption drives, and the fall of the government. 3.2 The Emergency (1975-1977): Its impact on Gujarat's press, politics, and democratic resistance. 3.3 Janata Morcha Experiment: The formation and legacy of Gujarat's first non-Congress coalition.	
4.	Social Engineering and Caste Conflicts 4.1 The KHAM Strategy: Madhavsinh Solanki's coalition of Kshatriyas, Harijans, Adivasis, and Muslims. 4.2 Upper Caste Marginalization: The political and social backlash from excluded dominant castes. 4.3 Anti-Reservation Agitations: The violent protests of 1981 and 1985 and deepening social divides.	25

Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Understand the historical processes and movements that led to the formation of Gujarat as a separate state.





2.	Analyze the early party structures and governance patterns during the foundational years of the state.
3.	Evaluate the causes and impacts of mass movements and periods of political instability in Gujarat's history.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	G. D. Patel : <i>The Formation of Gujarat</i>
2.	Ghanshyam Shah : <i>Politics in Gujarat</i>
3.	Achyut Yagnik : <i>Caste, Class and Democracy</i>
4.	Dr. Baldev Agja : Gujarat nu Rajkaran (Congress Pakshni Bhumika)
5.	Christophe Jaffrelot : Religion, Caste, and Politics in India (Detailed analysis of the KHAM strategy)

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

[Gujarat Vidhyapith Library]
[eci.gov.in]





(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
 (B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	UA07HMAPOL02	Title of the Course	Theories of International Relations and Global Political Economy
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	• Explain the fundamental concepts, scope, and evolution of International Relations as a discipline. • Compare and contrast major IR theories, including Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism, to analyze global events. • Evaluate contemporary power dynamics (Soft, Hard, and Smart power) and emerging challenges in Cyber and AI Governance.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Global Order in International relations 1.1 Introduction to International Relations: meaning, nature, scope 1.2 Theories → Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Feminism, neo realism, neo liberalism 1.3 Key actors: state, non-state actors	25
2.	Contemporary Concepts in International Relations 2.1 Concepts → Soft Power, hard power and Smart Power, Global Governance, Cyber & AI Governance 2.2 Security Concepts-Traditional vs. Non-traditional Security, Collective Security 2.3 Major world war- causes and impact	25
3.	Global Political Economy in International Relations 3.1 Globalization	25





	3.2 world system theory-Core (developed, rich countries), Periphery (poor, exploited countries), Semi-periphery (in-between) 3.3 International Trade system, Economic Liberalization	
4.	Geopolitics and Global Alliances 4.1 Geopolitics and Emerging Alliance Systems 4.2 Military vs Economic Alliances 4.3 India's role in global alliances- from Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment	25

Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Understand the fundamental concepts, scope, and evolution of International Relations as a discipline.
2.	Understand contrast major IR theories, including Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism, to analyze global events.





3.	Evaluate contemporary power dynamics (Soft, Hard, and Smart power) and emerging challenges in Cyber and AI Governance.
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Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	Andrew Heywood: Global Politics
2.	Baylis, Smith & Owens: The Globalization of World Politics
3.	V. N. Khanna: International Relations
4.	Dr. P. G. Korat : Antarrashtriya Sambandho
5.	University Granth Nirman Board : International Politics

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

mea.gov.in
swayam.gov.in





(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
(B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	UA07HMAPOL03	Title of the Course	Indian Politics: From Independence to the Pre-Liberalization Era (1947–1990)
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	- Analyze the historical challenges of nation-building, including partition, integration of princely states, and the framing of the Constitution. - Evaluate the "Congress System" and the socio-economic impact of the Nehruvian era on India's democratic foundations. - Critically examine the factors leading to the Emergency (1975-77) and its consequences for Indian democracy and civil liberties.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Nation-Building and the Republic (1947 to 1952) 1.1 Partition and Integration: The challenges of refugee resettlement and the integration of princely states. 1.2 The Constitution: Key debates in the Constituent Assembly and establishing democratic values. 1.3 First General Elections (1951-52): The implementation of universal adult franchise and setting up the electoral system.	25
2.	The Nehruvian Era and Congress Dominance (1952 to 1964) 2.1 The Congress System: The electoral dominance and "umbrella" character of the Congress party. 2.2 Linguistic Reorganization: The States Reorganization Commission (1956) and mass language movements. 2.3 State and Economy: Democratic institution-building, secularism, and planned economic development (Five-Year Plans).	25





3.	Populism, Crisis, and the Emergency (1964 to 1977) 3.1 Leadership Transition & Split: Post-Nehru successions and the historic 1969 Congress split. 3.2 Populism and Mass Protests: Indira Gandhi's "Garibi Hatao" mandate, economic discontent, and the nationwide JP Movement. 3.3 The Emergency (1975-1977): The suspension of civil liberties, centralization of power, and democratic crisis.	25
4.	Coalitions, Regionalism, and Transition (1977 to 1990) 4.1 The Janata Experiment (1977-1980): India's first non-Congress central government and its internal contradictions. 4.2 Rise of Regional Movements: Demands for state autonomy and political crises in Punjab and Assam. 4.3 The 1989 Transition: The decline of Congress dominance, the National Front government, and the start of coalition politics.	25

Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%





Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	Understand the historical challenges of nation-building, including partition, integration of princely states, and the framing of the Constitution.
2.	Evaluate the "Congress System" and the socio-economic impact of the Nehruvian era on India's democratic foundations.
3.	Examine the factors leading to the Emergency (1975-77) and its consequences for Indian democracy and civil liberties.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	Ramachandra Guha : India After Gandhi
2.	Paul R. Brass : The Politics of India Since Independence
3.	Rajni Kothari : Politics in India
4.	Dr. P. G. Korat : Antarrashtriya Sambandho
5.	V.M. Dandekar : “Role of Economic Planning in India in the 1990s and Beyond”

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

Shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in
ndl.gov.in







(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
(B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	UA07HMIPOL01	Title of the Course	Dynamics of Gender and Caste in Indian Politics
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	• Evaluate the evolution of feminist movements and the emerging role of women as a distinct political vote bank in India. • Critique the intersections of caste and patriarchy, focusing on the specific political and social struggles of subaltern groups. • Assess the impact of legislative reforms, such as women's reservations and caste census demands, on the Indian democratic landscape.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	The Foundations of Caste Politics 1.1 Theories of Caste: Understanding Varna vs. Jati, and the foundational political perspectives of Ambedkar, Gandhi, and Phule. 1.2 Caste in Early Democracy: The transition of caste from a traditional social hierarchy to a modern tool for vote-bank mobilization. 1.3 The Mandal Revolution: The implementation of the Mandal Commission (OBC quotas) and the resulting transformation of North Indian politics.	25
2.	Gender, State, and Society 2.1 Feminist Movements: The evolution of the Indian women's movement from early social reform to contemporary intersectional activism	25





	2.2 Women as a Vote Bank: The recent surge in female voter turnout and the impact of welfare-driven voting (labharthi politics) on elections. 2.3 Barriers to Representation: The structural, patriarchal, and financial hurdles preventing women from taking leadership roles in political parties	
3.	Intersectionality and Subaltern Assertions 3.1 Dalit Feminism: Understanding the specific intersection of caste and patriarchy, and the unique political struggles of Dalit women. 3.2 Bahujan Political Mobilization: The rise of subaltern political parties (like the BSP) and grassroots Dalit-Bahujan assertion. 3.3 Violence as a Political Tool: Caste-based atrocities, gender-based violence, and the state's legal responses (e.g., SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act).	25
4.	Contemporary Debates and Policy Shifts 4.1 The Caste Census: State-level surveys (e.g., Bihar), the inclusion of caste enumeration in the upcoming 2027 Census, and demands to breach the 50% quota cap. 4.2 Women's Reservation Legislation: The passage of the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (106th Amendment) and the ongoing debates regarding its implementation timeline. 4.3 Quotas within Quotas: The political and legal debates surrounding the sub-categorization of SC/ST/OBCs and the impact of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservations.	25





Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Understand the impact of legislative reforms, such as women's reservations and caste census demands, on the Indian democratic landscape.
2.	Evaluate the Critique the intersections of caste and patriarchy, focusing on the specific political and social struggles of subaltern groups.
3.	Evaluate the evolution of feminist movements and the emerging role of women as a distinct political vote bank in India.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Zoya Hasan : Politics of Inclusion: Castes, Minorities, and Affirmative Action
2.	Nivedita Menon : Seeing Like a Feminist
3.	Achyut Yagnik & Sheth : The Shaping of Modern Gujarat





4.	Christophe Jaffrelot : India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India
5.	Gail Omvedt : Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

<https://www.epw.in/engage>
<https://roundtableindia.co.in>





(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
(B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	Course Work	Title of the Course	Applied Public Policy Analysis and Academic Report Writing
Total Credits of the Course	3	Hours per Week	3

Course Objectives:	- Analyze the roles and functions of various government institutions and external factors influencing the policy process. - Apply analytical tools to evaluate public policy outcomes and identify areas for administrative reform. - Compare policy-making challenges across developed and developing nations while assessing the role of citizen participation
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Public Policy: An Introduction 1.1 Concept, Nature and Relevance of Public Policy Making 1.2 Models of Policy Making 1.3 Critics of models of public policy	25
2.	Process of Policy Making 2.1 factors affecting the process of Public Policy Making 2.2 role of Government institution in Public Policy Making 2.3 functions of various Government institution in Public Policy	25
3.	Public Policy Implementation 3.1 Public Policy formulation	25





	3.2 Public Policy Implementation 3.3 Techniques and conditions for successful implementation of Public Policy	
4.	Challenges to Public Policy 4.1 Public Policy formulation in developed and developing countries 4.2 People's participation in Public Policy making 4.3 Public Policy evaluation	25

Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Understand and Apply analytical tools to evaluate public policy outcomes and identify areas for administrative reform.





2.	Evaluate and Compare policy-making challenges across developed and developing nations while assessing the role of citizen participation
3.	Analyze the roles and functions of various government institutions and external factors influencing the policy process.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	R. K. Sapru : Public Policy: Concepts and Models
2.	Rajesh Chakrabarti : Public Policy in India
3.	B. K. Gokhale : Public Administration & Policy
4.	Dr. P. G. Korat : Principles of Public Administration
5.	Cochran, Charles L. and Malone Eloise F. : Public Policy Perspectives and choices

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

gujarat.mygov.in
egyankosh.ac.in





(Graduation) (Bachelor of Arts)
(B.A. in Political Science) Semester VII

Course Code	UA07HSEPOL01	Title of the Course	Course work in Constitutional Evolution: Major Amendments in India
Total Credits of the Course	3	Hours per Week	3

Course Objectives:	• Evaluate the transformation of the Constitution during and after the Emergency, specifically the impact of the 42nd and 44th Amendments. • Critically examine the Basic Structure Doctrine as a judicial limit on parliamentary amending powers. • Appraise the impact of decentralization (73rd/74th Amendments) and the evolution of social justice through reservation-related amendments.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Early Revisions and the 9th Schedule 1.1 The 1st Amendment (1951): Restrictions on free speech and the creation of the 9th Schedule to protect land reforms. 1.2 The 7th Amendment (1956): The linguistic reorganization of states and the abolition of Part A/B/C state categories. 1.3 The 24th Amendment (1971): The conflict over Parliament's supreme power to amend Fundamental Rights.	25
2.	The Emergency and its Reversal 2.1 The 42nd Amendment (1976): The "Mini-Constitution," adding Secular/Socialist terms, and introducing Fundamental Duties. 2.2 The 44th Amendment (1978): Restoring democratic safeguards and deleting the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights.	25





	2.3 The Basic Structure Doctrine: The Kesavananda Bharati ruling as a permanent judicial limit on amending powers.	
3.	Democratic Decentralization and Social Justice 3.1 Anti-Defection Laws: The 52nd (Tenth Schedule) and 91st Amendments aimed at curbing political defections. 3.2 Local Self-Government: The historic 73rd and 74th Amendments empowering Panchayats and Municipalities. 3.3 Expanding Reservations: The 93rd (OBCs in higher education) and 103rd (Economically Weaker Sections – EWS) Amendments.	25
4.	Contemporary Shifts and Representation 4.1 Fiscal Federalism: The 101st Amendment introducing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and reshaping center-state finance. 4.2 Legislative Representation: The 104th Amendment extending SC/ST quotas and abolishing Anglo-Indian nominated seats. 4.3 Women's Reservation: The 106th Amendment (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) mandating 33% quotas for women in legislatures.	25

Teaching-Learning Methodology	Class Discussion, Lectures, Power Point Presentation etc.,
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%





2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	Understand the transformation of the Constitution during and after the Emergency, specifically the impact of the 42nd and 44th Amendments.
2.	Critically examine the Basic Structure Doctrine as a judicial limit on parliamentary amending powers.
3.	Appraise the impact of decentralization (73rd/74th Amendments) and the evolution of social justice through reservation-related amendments.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	M. Laxmikanth: Indian Polity
2.	Granville Austin: The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation
3.	Dr. P. G. Korat: Bharatnu Bandharan and Rajkaran
4.	Durga Das Basu : Introduction to the Constitution of India
5.	Granville Austin : Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources





<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/>
<https://www.scobserver.in/>

