

JLN Govt. College
Haripur, Manali
Department of Political Science

The Department of Political Science came into existence in 2006. The Department has a promising team of young faculty members displaying a great diversity in terms of their academic interests. The Department currently offers BA and MA programmes of the university.

Vision and Mission

The vision of the Department is to expand both the horizon and the boundaries of the discipline of Political Science. The quest is to explore the unexplored avenues of knowledge in the traditional, the non-Western and the vernacular domain along with the received Western and the “modern” understandings of the discipline. As a young Department, it strives to emerge as a learning centre of excellence and distinguished scholarship. It strives to provide multidimensional learning experiences which integrate rigorous academic and cross-disciplinary perspectives to ensure a deep understanding of Politics in its various manifestations. The Department is committed to advance knowledge and research to bring wider improvement and transformations in social and political life. The Department considers it as priority to keep teaching, learning in sync with developments both in the discipline and in the real world. The Department strives to prepare students for a wide array of career choice in academics, civil services, media, entrepreneurship and non-governmental sectors. The Department organizes regular conferences of national and international level and interactions to broaden the horizon of learning and to inspire students to take make career choices in various fields.

Faculty Profile

Surender Singh, Assistant Professor Political Science

Education/ Qualification

- MA in Political Science, Himachal Pradesh University
- NET in Political Science

- JRF in Political Science

M. Phil in International Politics from Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament (CIPOD), School of International Studies (SIS), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. Title“Foreign Policy of India since 1991: Testing Ideational Liberal Paradigm”.

Teaching Experience and Research Profile

He has the experience of five years teaching in Political Science. Before joining this college, he has been the research fellow in International Politics at the Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD), School of International Studies (SIS), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. His research interests include state and Globalisation, international political economy especially legitimacy of global governance institutions, role of civil society actors in world politics, trade and international environmental politics. Apart from this, he has very keen and deep interest in western Himalayan culture and sustainable development. He has organized many national and international conferences. He has been invited as key speaker and for guest lecture in different academic institution. He has edited many books in his research field. He has also published articles in UGC recognized journals.

Academic Achievements and Awards

- State topper (Top Ten), Himachal Pradesh School Education Board in +2 Exam.
- Indira Gandhi National Scholarship 2007-2009.
- State Level Sanskrit Scholarship 2007.
- BA, 1st in Aggregate at Govt. College Kullu
- 2ND Topper in Himachal Pradesh University, PG Centre, Department of Political Science
- Jawaharlal Nehru University Non –NET Scholarship 2013.
- UGC Junior Research Fellowship (2013-2015).

Prem Dass

Assistant Professor Political Science

UGC-NET

M. Phil- Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Mr. Prem Dass is working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Higher Education, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and serving the department from last four years. At present, he is posted at JLN Govt. College Haripur, Manali.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE (4)

1. Paper I- Introduction to Political Theory
2. Paper-II - Indian Government and Politics
3. Paper-III- Comparative Government and Politics
4. Paper-IV- Introduction to International Relations

Ability Enhancement (Elective) Skill Based (4)

- 1) Legislative Support
- 2) Public Opinion and Survey Research
- 3) Democratic Awareness Through Legal Literacy
- 4) Conflict and Peace Building Peace

Discipline Specific Elective Course(2)

- 5) Themes in Comparative Political Theory
- 6) Administration and Public Policy: Concepts and Theories
- 7) Democracy and Governance
- 8) Understanding Globalization

Generic Elective -2 (Interdisciplinary): (2)

- 9) Society, Economy and Politics in Himachal Pradesh
- 10) Human Rights Gender and Environment

DISCIPLINE
SPECIFIC CORE
COURSE(4)

Paper I- Introduction to Political Theory

Course Objective and outcome: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

1. a. What is Politics?

b. What is Political Theory and what is its relevance? (11 lectures)

2. Concepts: Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society and State (36 lectures)

3. Debates in Political Theory:

a. Is democracy compatible with economic growth?

b. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?

c. Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?

d. Should the State intervene in the institution of the family? (13 lectures)

Paper-II - Indian Government and Politics

Course Objective and outcome: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in Indian Government and Politics and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

- 1) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian (09 lectures)**
- 2) Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (09 lectures)**
- 3) Institutional Functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary (09 lectures)**
- 4) Power Structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy (07 lectures)**
- 5) Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism (06 lectures)**
- 6) Parties and Party systems in India (05 lectures)**
- 7) Strategies of Development in India since Independence: Planned Economy and Neo-liberalism (05 lectures)**
- 8) Social Movements : Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women's Movement (10 lectures)**

Paper-III- Comparative Government and Politics

Course Objective and outcome: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand comparative politics; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Comparative Government and Politics as a discipline.

1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis (10 lectures)

2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic (06 lectures)

3. Classifications of political systems:

a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA

b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China (15 lectures)

4. Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems (07 lectures)

5 Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems (09 lectures)

6 Contemporary debates on the nature of state: the security state and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization. (13 lectures)

Paper-IV- Introduction to International Relations

Course Objective and outcome: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

1. Approaches to International Relations

- (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)**
- (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)**
- (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)**
- (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner) (27 lectures)**

2. Cold War & Post-Cold War Era

- (a) Second World War & Origins Cold War**

- (b) Phases of Cold
World War**

End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union

- (c) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan) (20 lectures)**

3. India's Foreign Policy

- (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)**
- (b) India's Policy of Non-alignment**
- (c) India: An Emerging Power (13 lectures)**

Ability Enhancement (Elective) Skill Based (4)

1.

Legislative Support

Aim of the course and outcome: To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team.

Rationale:

Peoples' representatives need support for the multiple tasks they are supposed to undertake. The need to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle inter-office communications. All over the world, elected representatives have an office with specialised support team to carry out these tasks.

In India this has just begun. With about 5000 MPs and MLAs, and more than 30 lakhs representatives at the Panchayati Raj level, there is a vast need that needs to be responded to. This course will equip the students with basic skills for this task and expose them to real life legislative work. It will build their skills and deepen their understanding of the political process

Course outline:

1. Powers and functions of people's representatives at different tiers of governance

Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self government from Zila Parishads/Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward. ***(Weeks 1-3)***

2. Supporting the legislative process: How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations. **(Week 4)**

3. Supporting the legislative committees

Types of committees, Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation. **(Weeks 5-7)**

4.

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. **(Weeks 8-10)**

5. Support in media monitoring and communication: Types of media and their significance for legislators. Basics of communication in print and electronic media. **(Weeks 11-12)**

Survey Research

Course Objective and outcome: 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 familiarise the students with how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

I. Introduction to the course (6 lectures)

Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

II. Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling (6 lectures)

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

III. Survey Research (2 lectures)

- a. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
- b. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

IV. Quantitative Data Analysis (4 lectures)

- a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
- b. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

V. Interpreting polls (6 lectures)

Prediction in polling research: possibilities and

pitfalls Politics of interpreting polling

3. Democratic Awareness Through Legal Literacy

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 redressal (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.

This course consists of 100 marks - comprising 25 marks for evaluation of the practical work and a written paper of 75 marks.

Course Content:

Unit I

- Outline of the Legal system in India
- System of courts/tribunals and their 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 - formal mechanisms.

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 rights 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 environmental laws.
- Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women
- Laws relating to consumer rights
- Labour laws in the context of globalisation
- 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 set up by the
- Legal Services Authority in Delhi or an NGO or (iii) a Lok Adalat, and to interview a litigant or 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
- 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.

4. Conflict and Peace Building

Course Objectives and outcome: This course is designed to help build an understanding of a variety of conflict situations among students in a way that they can relate to them through their lived experiences. It's an interdisciplinary course that draws its insights from various branches of social sciences and seeks to provide a lively learning environment for teaching and training students how to bring about political and social transformations at the local, national and international levels. The course encourages the use of new information technologies and innovative ways of understanding these issues by teaching students skills of managing and resolving conflicts and building peace through techniques such as role-play, simulations, street theatre, cinema and music on the one hand and by undertaking field visits, interacting with different segments of the civil society including those affected by conflicts as well as diplomats, journalists and experts, on the other.

Unit I. Concepts (6 Lectures)

- a. Understanding Conflict (Week 1)
- b. Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation (Week 2)
- c. Peace Building (Week 3)

Unit II: Dimensions of Conflict (6 Lectures)

- a. Ideology (Week 4)
- b. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts (Week 5)
- c. Socio-Cultural Conflicts (Ethnic, Religious, Gender-based) (Week 6)

Unit III: Sites of Conflict (6 Lectures)

- a. Local (Week 7)
- b. Sub-National (Week 7)
- c. International (Week 8)

Unit IV: Conflict Responses: Skills And Techniques (6 Lectures)

- a. Negotiations: Trust Building (Week 9)
- b. Mediation: Skill Building; Active Listening (Week 10)
- c. Track I, Track II & Multi Track Diplomacy (Week 11)
- d. Gandhian Methods (Week 12)

Discipline Specific Elective Course (2)

1. Themes in Comparative Political Theory

Course Objective and outcome: This course aims to familiarize students with the need to recognize how conceptual resources in political theory draw from plural traditions. By chiefly exploring the Indian and Western traditions of political theory through some select themes, the overall objective is to appreciate the value and distinctiveness of comparative political theory.

1. Distinctive features of Indian and Western political thought (08 lectures)

2. Western Thought: Thinkers and Themes

- a. Aristotle on Citizenship**
- b. Locke on Rights**
- c. Rousseau on inequality**
- d. J. S. Mill on liberty and democracy**
- e. Marx and Bakunin on State (26 lectures)**

3. Indian Thought: Thinkers and Themes

- a. Kautilya on State**
- b. Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj**
- c. Ambedkar and Lohia on Social Justice**
- d. Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan on Democracy**
- e. Pandita Ramabai on Patriarchy (26 lectures)**

2. Administration and Public Policy: Concepts and Theories

Topics:

1. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration. (16 lectures)

2. Administrative theories: the classical theory, scientific management, the human - relation theory, and rational decision-making. (16 lectures)

3. Development administration: Elements of development administration. Time and space dimensions in the study of development administration, politics of development administration. (14 lectures)

4. Understanding public policy: concept and theories, relevance of policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures)

3. Democracy and Governance

Lectures: 60

Course Objective and outcome: This Paper tries to explain the institutional aspects of democracy and how institutions function within a constitutional framework. It further delves into how democracy as a model of governance can be complimented by institution building.

1. Structure and Process of Governance: Indian Model of Democracy, Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behaviour, Federalism, The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism, Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy)
Political Communication -Nature,Forms and Importance

Lectures 15

2. Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy:

- a. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
- b. Institutions of Policy Making

Lectures 15

a. Regulatory Institutions – SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission Of India,Corporate Affairs.

Lectures 05

b. Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions,Farmers Associations, etc.

Lectures 05

3. Contemporary Political Economy of Development in India: Policy Debates over Modelof Development in India, Recent trends of Liberalisation of Indian Economy in different sectors, E-governance.

Lectures 10

4. Dynamics of Civil Society: New Social Movements and Various interests,
Role of NGO's, Understanding the political significance of Media and Popular
Culture. **Lectures 10**

4. Understanding Globalization

Course Objective and outcome: the Purpose of this course is to give students a basic understanding of what is meant by the phenomenon of globalization, its source and forms. In addition, students will obtain a familiarity with both key global actors and certain urgent problems that requires solutions and global level.

1. Globalization

a) What is it?

b) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions (09 Lectures)

2. Contemporary World Actors

a) United Nations

b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)

c) Group of 77 Countries (G-77) (25 Lectures)

3. Contemporary World Issues

a) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)

b) Poverty and Inequality

c) International Terrorism (26 Lectures)

Generic Elective -2 (Interdisciplinary): (2)

Objective and outcome: This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the society, economy and politics of Himachal Pradesh.

Generic Elective-1 Generic-1 Code: GE-1-POLS 305 Society, Economy and Politics in Himachal Pradesh

Course Content Unit Topic I Politics of Statehood: Movement for Attaining Status of Separate State. Geographic, Climatic and Demographic Condition. II Economy of Himachal Pradesh: Horticulture, Agriculture, Business, Trade and Industry, Tourism and Hydro-Electric Power Projects. III Political Parties in H.P: Support base and Electoral Performance. Pressure Groups and their Role. Students Politics in H.P. IV Caste Politics and Sub-Regionalism in H.P. Working of Panchayati Raj Institutions after 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

1) Human Rights Gender and Environment

Course Objective and outcome: This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

Expected Learning Outcome: The study of the course will equip the students with theoretical and conceptual understanding of socio – economic and political problems of marginalized groups in society such as women, dalits, minorities and adivasis and repercussions of contemporary developments on globalization on them.

I Understanding Social Inequality

- Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
- Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

II Human Rights

- Human Rights: Various Meanings
- UN Declarations and Covenants
- Human Rights and Citizenship Rights
- Human Rights and the Indian Constitution
- Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission.
- Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
- Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Human Rights Movement in India.

III Gender

- Analysing Structures of Patriarchy
- Gender, Culture and History
- Economic Development and Women
- The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India
- Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India
- Women's Movements in India

IV Environment

- Environmental and Sustainable Development
- UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.
- Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity
- Environment Policy in India
- Environmental Movement in India

