**B.A**

**Semester V**

**Legislative Practices and Procedures**

**(SEC)Paper III**

**Course Description:-** 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 and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, 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. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

**MODULE-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.

**MODULE-II:** Reading the Budget Document Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Budget Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. H. Kalra, (2011) Public Engagement with the Legislative Process PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

2. P. Mehta, 'India's Urirkely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', Journal of Democracy

3. Celestine, (2011) How to Read the Union Budget PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

4. G. Rose, (2005) 'How to Be a Media Darling: There's No getting Away From it', State

5. Legislatures

6. N. Jay al and P. Mehta (eds), (2010) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford 7. University Press: New Delhi,

**B.A**

**Semester VI**

**Laws, Duties and Rights of Citizens**

**(SEC) Paper IV**

**Course Description:-**

More often than not, when we talk of laws we mean authoritatively sanctioned rules, which are considered essential for a well-ordered society. Yet laws in a democracy are also about constituting a society marked by equality, freedom, and dignity. The rights approach to law has assumed importance in democracies, precisely because of people's struggles to broaden the understanding of law as something which reflects the will of the people. As such law becomes an important source of rights and duties, which develop and strengthen alongside institutions of representative democracy, constitutional norms, and the rule of law. This course aims to understand law as a source of rights, as a progressively widening sphere of substantive justice, welfare, and dignity. This relationship between laws and rights will be studied through specific values which have come to be seen as integral for a democratic society viz., equality and non-discrimination, empowerment, redistribution and recognition of traditional rights etc.

**MODULE-I: Equality and non-discrimination**

a. Gender: the protection of women against domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment

b. Caste: laws abolishing untouchability and providing protection against atrocities

c. Class: laws concerning minimum wages

d. Disability and equality of participation and opportunity

**MODULE-II: Access to Identification documents and Social Security Schemes Familiarise yourself with the following:**

Procedure for obtaining an Election Commission of India Identity Card, Driving license, Ration Card, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, Old Age Pension Scheme.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) 'Introduction', in Towards Legal Literac. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

2. P. Mathew, (2002) The Law on Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Indian Social Institute. New Delhi.

3. P. Mathew, (2004) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, New Delhi:

4. S. Naib, (2013) 'Right to Information Act 2005', in The Right to Information in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

5. Dreze, Dey and Khera, (2008) Employment Guarantee Act, A Primer, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

**B.A**

**Political Science**

**Semester V**

**Public Opinion and Survey Research (Generic) Paper I**

**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 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.

**MODULE-I:** **Introduction to the course**

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

Representation and sampling

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

**MODULE-II: Survey Research**

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

**Quantitative Data Analysis**

a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis

b. Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

**Suggested Readings:**

1. G. Gallup, (1948) A guide to public opinion polls Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948.
2. G. Kalton, (1983) Introduction to Survey Sampling Beverly Hills, Sage Publication.
3. Lokniti Team, (2004) ‘National Election Study 2004’, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXIX (51).
4. ‘Asking About Numbers: Why and How’, Political Analysis (2013)
5. S. Kumar and P. Rai, (2013) ‘Chapter 1’, in Measuring Voting Behaviour in India, New Delhi: Sage.
6. D. Rowntree (2000) Statistics Without Tears: an Introduction for Non Mathematicians, Harmondsworth : Penguin.
7. Discussion of readings and Indian examples.
8. Non‐random sampling: The students have to identify one group of people or behavior 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.
9. Give the students the electoral list of your area. Those students have to draw a random sample of n number of respondents.