

B.A. Part (I)

Political Theory

Paper - I

Unit - I : Definition, nature and scope of Political Science with reference to traditional, behavioural and post-behavioural development.

Unit - II : Theories of the origin of the state (Social contract , Historocal , Evolutionary and Marxist) Theories of the function of the State (Liberal , Welfare and Socialist)

Unit - III : Sovereignty : Evolution of the concept ; Essential attributes ; Austinian theory; Pluralist criticism ; Power and Authority and Influence.

Unit - IV : Rights & Political obligation, Liberty, Equality, Law , Justice and Punishment.

Unit - V : Democracy, Dictatorship , Fascism , Totalitarianism ; Socialism and Revolution.

Paper - II

(Theory and Practice of Modern Governments)

(with special reference to the U.K.; U.S.A. ; Switzerland ; China & Afro Asiain Societies)

Unit - I : Government : Constitution and Constitutional Government; Parliamentary and Presidential.

Unit - II : Political culture Elite & Political Socialization, Political Parties - Role and Classification, Public Opinion, Pressure Groups.

Unit - III : Comparative analysis of the Legislature, Executive & Judiciary of USA , UK , China and Switzerland.

Unit - IV : Role and function of Political Parties, Pressure and Interest of Groups, Legislative Behavior of USA, UK, China and Switzerland.

Unit - V : The nature of the Non-Western political process: A general study of the Constitutional and Political problem affecting the Afro-Asian Societies.

B.A. Part II Political Theory

Paper - I

(Representative Political Thinkers)

Unit - I : Plato , Manu

Unit - II : Aristotle, Kautilya

Unit - III : Aquinas , Machiavelli , Bodin

Unit - IV : Hobbe , Locke , Rousseau , Montesquieu

Unit - V : Hegel , Green , Marx , Gandhi.

Paper - II

(Indian National Movement & the Constitution of the Indian Republic)

Unit - I : Foundation of the Indian National Congress ; The Swadeshi Movement : Gandhi's activism – Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement , Quit India Movement.

Unit - II : Constitutional Development : Govt. of India Act. 1858 ; Indian

Council Act. 1861: Indian Council Act 1892. Morley - Minto Reforms 1909; Mountagu Chelmsford Report ; The Govt. of India Act 1919 : Govt. of India Act. 1935.

Unit - III : Indian Constitution Its Nature, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

Unit - IV : The Union Government : President and the Cabinet, Parliament and Judiciary.

Unit - V : State Government : Powers and Position of the Governor, Centre- State Relations, Local Government With special reference to Panchayati Raj.

B.A. Part III

Political Theory

Paper - I (International Politics)

Unit - I : International Politics : Definition, Scope and Relevance, History and Development.

Unit - II : Theories of International Politics: Realism, World System Theory, Liberalism, New approaches to International Theory.

Unit - III : Determinants of foreign Policy : National interest, ideology, Elements of National Power , Foreign Policy of India.

Unit - IV : The Cold War : Its rise and decline and the emerging New World Order , Collapse of the Communist system , Non – alignment movement : its growth and relevance.

Unit - V : Current International Issues :Nuclear Proliferation, Global Trade and Finance, Environmental issues, Human Right, Gender issues.

Paper - II

(Elements of Public Administration)

Unit - I : The Nature and Scope of Public Administration ; Public and Private Administration; The New Public Administration ,Salience of Public Administration with Particular Reference to Developing Countries ;Public Administration as a Social Science ;Principles of Organization , Unity of Command and Specialization and Decentralization.

Unit - II : Formal and Informal Structure: Public Corporation & Government Company, Boards and Commissions; Field Organization. Management Administrative Leadership, Policy Formulation, Decision Making -

Planning, Communication, Supervision and Control, Public Relations.

Unit - III : Personnel Administration :Bureaucracy: Merit-Principle of Selection : Public Service Commission, Job Satisfaction; Reservation and Regional Representation.; Developmental Bureaucracy: Generalist- Specialist Debate : Civil Service ,Neutrality :Training Professional Standards ; Employer-Employee Relations.

Unit - IV : Financial Administration : Budget and Budgetary Process ; Programme and Performance Budgeting ; Parliamentary Control ; Separation of Accounts from Audit ; Efficiency and Social Audit. Delegated Legislation, Administrative Law, Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman and Lokpal , Lkayukta.

Unit - V : Science and Administration ; Scientific Management ; Scientific Techniques ; Impact of Technology ; Comparative Public Administration : Concept and Typology.

M. A. (Previous)

Political Science

Paper I - History of Political Thought (Plato To Marx)

1. Plato - Concept of Ideal state and theories of Justice , Education , Communism and Philosopher King , Concept of Sub -Ideal state.
2. Aristotle - Theories of Slavery , Revolution and Communism , Conception of citizenship and Ideal state.
3. St.Augustine - Theory of two cities ,Views on peace ,state ,Government , Property and Slavery.
4. St. Thomas Aquinas - Social and Political ideas and views on Law and church- State relationship. Thomas - The Aristotle of the middle ages.
5. Marsiglio of Padua - Theory of the state and views on Secularism popular sovereignty and Ecclesiastical authority.
6. Machiavelli - Treatment of human nature separation and subordination of Morality and Religion and his views on state. Machiavelli - the father of modern political thought.
7. Hobbes - Social Contract Theory. Doctrine of Sovereignty and Views on Law. Hobbes political philosophy a mixture of Absolutism and Individualism.
8. Locke - Social Contract Theory. Views on state Government, Natural right, Private property and Revolution. Locke as an individualist.
9. Rousseau - Social Contract Theory. theory of General Will. Concept of Sovereignty and views on law and liberty. Elements of Individualism, Absolutism, Socialism and Democracy.
10. Bentham - Principle of utility , Views on natural laws & rights, state, sovereignty , government , law justice and punishment.
11. J. S. Mill - Modification of Utilitarianism , Views on Liberty , individualism and repre sentative government.
12. Hegel - Dialectic method , Views on state, state-individual relationship , sovereignty and liberty. Hegel-Father of totalitarian ideology.
13. T. H. Green - Views of state , freedom , rights and punishment.
14. Karl Marx - Theory of dialectical materialism, economic interpretation of history, class struggle , surplus value and the state. Marx's programme of action.

Paper II - Comparative Politics and Institutions

Question paper will contain two parts. From among five minimum two questions are compulsory from each part.

Section - A

1. Meaning , nature , scope and significance of comparative Politics.
2. Approaches to the study of comparative politics : Traditional approach , Modern approach-system analysis , structural-Functional Marxist-Lenist , Political Modernization , Political development and political culture.
3. Political system and political processes : Meaning , Nature & the necessity of the political system David Easton , Almond & Powell and William C. Mitchell's views on political system , Rule making , Rule application and Rule adjudication , Input – Output approach - Meaning and characteristics , Easton & Almond's views on the functioning.

Section - B

4. Constitutionalism : Meaning , elements and foundations of constitutionalism. Concepts of Constitutionalism - Western & Socialist. ; Constitutionalism in Britain , America , Switzerland and France.

5. Comparative study of Executive , Legislative , Judicial and federal systems in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
6. Procedure of Constitutional amendments in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
7. Political parties and party system in Britain, America , Switzerland and France.
8. Pressure Groups : Meaning , Significance & Classification ; Role of pressure groups in Britain , America , and France.

Paper III - Government and Politics of India

1. Structure, approach and role of the constituent Assembly in India.
2. The nature of the Indian political system ; Sources & main features of the constitution. Indian federal system and centre-state Relations; Fundamental Right and Directive principles of state policy ; The amendment of the constitution and the socio-economic change.
3. Structure of Central Government : The Indian Presidency and its emerging nature in practice ; The council of Ministers and Prime Minister ; Indian Parliament and its working ; The organization and role of supreme court ;
4. Structure of state Government : The Position and role of Governor ; The council of Ministers and Chief Minister ; State Legislature and its working ; Composition , Jurisdiction and powers of High Court .
5. Political dynamics : Politics of Defection ; Political parties and Pressure groups ; Electoral system & voting behaviour in India.
6. Social foundations of Indian Politics : Secularism in India ; Regionalism & the problem of National integration ; Communalism and Religion in Indian politics ; Caste in Indian Politics ; Politics of Violence and Terrorism.

Paper IV - International Politics

1. Meaning , nature , scope and significance of International politics.
2. Historical development and divergent approaches to the study of International politics.
3. Theories of International Politics : Equilibrium, Game, Decision making , Bargaining and Communication theory.
4. Political realism and Morgenthau.
5. The Theory of systems approach to the study of International politics.
6. Power Politics : The concept of political Power-Nature, Sources types and techniques; The concept of national power-Essence and Elements.
7. National interest and ideology : Meaning , Kinds and methods for the promotion of National interest ; Meaning , Kinds and role of ideology in International Politics.
8. Foreign Policy : Definition , approaches, determinants , goals and instruments of Foreign Policy.
9. Imperialism , Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism.
10. War as an instrument of National policy.
11. Definitions, characteristics, devices, advantages and relevance of Balance of Power.
12. The concept of collective security and the pacific settlement of International disputes.
13. Human rights, International Morality and the world public opinion.
14. Third world and Non-Alignment-changing patterns.

M. A. (Final)

Political Science

Paper I - Foreign Policies of U.S.A., U.K., China & India

1. Meaning , objectives and determinants of Foreign policy.
2. Basic approaches to foreign policy
3. The Foreign Policy of USA : Basic factors , objects & features ; The Post-Second war developments and different dimensions ; Policy towards Far East , South East Asia , South Asia , Middle East , Europe , Latin America and Africa ; United States & its relations with UNO ; United States & its attitude towards the problem of Disarmament , An estimate of US foreign policy.
4. The foreign policy of UK : Historical background and the objects ; Policy towards West Europe , Super powers , Middle East , South East Asia , Africa and commonwealth countries ; An estimate of UK Foreign policy.
5. The Foreign policy of China : The significance of the emergence of China in International Politics The objects and the determining factors ; Different phases of its Ideological evolution ; Relations with Soviet Union , USA , Non-aligned countries , Japan , West Europe, India , Pakistan and other neighbouring countries ; Policy towards Nuclear Weapons ; An estimate of China's Foreign policy.
6. The Foreign policy of India : Evolution and historical background ; Determining factors, objects & basic principles ; Different phases of its development ; India with super powers, neighbours , South East Asia and Commonwealth ; India and African problems ; India and the question of Nuclear weapons ; India and the economic diplomacy ; An estimate of India's Foreign policy.

Paper - II , III , IV

Any three optional papers from one of the following groups

Group A – Political Theory

I. Contemporary Political Theory :

- a. Meaning , scope , nature and significance of political theory.
- b. Traditional & Modern Political Theory : Greek , Roman , Jews and Christians Political Philosophy and their characteristics ; Modern Political theory - causes, development, nature & trends , Problems and decline.
- c. Behaviouralism : Analysis , Nature and Development ; Foundations , scope and characteristics ; Limitations and achievements.
- d. Post-behaviouralism : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Characteristics, Programme and evaluation ; Traditional and Behavioural approaches - A comparison.
- e. Scientific Political theory : Analysis and Development ; Recognition , stages , characteristics and estimation of Scientific approach.
- f. Scientific value relativism : Meaning , growth and development ; Characteristics, limitations and criticism.
- g. Configurative & Psycho-analysis : Meaning and forms of configurative analysis and the power conception ; Meaning , growth and features of Psycho-analysis ; Contribution of Freud and Lasswell.
- h. Existentialism : Meaning , Nature and Scope ; Genesis , growth and evaluation.
- i. New Leftism : Nature , Origin and Development ; Basic Tenets - Search for disalienation, doctrine of new socialism , refutation of class war , youth and revolution , armed struggle and humanism ; Criticism of New Leftism.
- j. System Theory : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Utilisation of systems theory in Political science and International Politics ; David Easton's views on system theory and their estimation.

k. Communication Theory : Definition , Nature and significance ; Model of Karl Deutsch on Communication Theory and its main features and criticism ;

l. Structural Functionalism : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Contributions of Talcott Parsons , Robert K. Merton , Marian J. Levy , Almond and Coleman ; Estimate of Functional -Structuralism.

II. Political Thinkers of Ancient India :

a. Political philosophy in ancient India : Problem of Nominclature , Sources of study and the salient features.

b. Nature, Purpose and functions of State in Ancient India , The theory of Saptanga.

c. The Vedic Polity : Political ideas in the Vedic Samhitas, Brahmans and the Upanishads. Political ideas of the Budhists and the Jains.

d. Kingship in the post -Vedic age-the political ideas in Ramayana Mahabharat , Bhagwatgita and earlier Mahapuranas.

e. Political Thinkers : Manu, Valmiki, Vyas, Kautilya, Brihaspati, Shukra, Somdev Sure, Ziauddin Barni and Abul Fazal.

III. Political Thinkers of Modern India :

Raja Ram Mohan Roy , Swami Daya Nand Saraswati , Swami Vivekananad, Mahadev Govind Ranade , Gopal Krishna Gokhle , Aurobindo Ghosh , Bal Gangadhar Tilak , Mahatma Gandhi , Jawahar Lal Nehru , Subhash Chandra Bosh, Jai Prakash Narain and Ram Manohar Lohia.

IV. History of Socialist Thought :

a. Utopian Thinkers : Sir Thomas Moore , William Godwin , Saint Simon , Charles Fourier and Robert Owen.

b. Communist Thinkers : Karl Marx , Nikolai Lenin , Joseph Stalin and Mao-Tse-Tung.

c. Indian Thinkers : Acharya Narendra Dev , Jawahar Lal Nehru , Jai Prakash Narain and Ram Manohar Lohia.

d. Socialist Schools of Thought : Guild Socialism , State Socialism , Anarchism and Syndicalism.

V. Political Sociology :

a. Introductory : Definition of Political sociology and its relationship with sociology and political science ; Origin and development of political sociology ; Approaches to the study of political sociology.

b. Political culture, structures and Associations : Definition, characteristics, foundations, classifications and analysis of political culture ; Institutional manifestations of polity.

c. Society and politics : Sociological studies and the basis of Indian Politics ; Relationship between Society and Politics.

d. Major political processes : Political communications ; Political socialisation & recruitment. Political participation and voting behaviour ; Political modernization & development ; Democratisation & Politicisation ; Nation building & National integration.

e. Elites, Leadership & Bureaucracy .

f. Political parties , Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.

g. The functional aspect of political systems : System analysis ; Structural-functional analysis; Marxist framework of Political Sociology.

h. Sociology of International Politics : International cooperation & conflict ; Pattern of tension & aggression ; War - its causes & consequences ; Theory of Games & Theory of Alliance; Prospects of a world community.

VI. Dissertation :

Dealing with problem of political theory or some thinker. A candidate who is a regular student and who wish to opt dissertation must have secured at least 50% marks in M. A. Previous examination.

Group B - International Politics

I. International Law :

- a. Definition, Nature , Scope , Sources and Basis of International Law.
- b. History & Development of International law and its new emerging trends.
- c. The Laws of Peace : States - Sovereign states and part sovereign states ,Union Commonwealth of Nations and Neutralised States ; State Territory - Acquisition, loss and succession ; Definition , Principles , Kinds and Procedure of Recognition ; Intervention - Meaning , Kinds and Grounds ; Jurisdiction - over persons, over foreign states and their heads over the National Air and outer space and on high seas ; Asylum and Extradition. Nationality , Human Right and Treaties.
- d. The Laws of war : War-its legal character and effects ; Enemy character of Individual , corporations,Ships and Goods ; Laws of land Warfare, Maritime warfare and Aerial warfare; Genocide, War crimes and Prize Court.
- e. The Laws of Neutrality : Concept of Neutrality Nature and its evolution ; Rights and duties of Neutral states and belligerents ; Rights of Angary , contraband of war and Blockade.
- f. Leading cases involving usages and customs , succession , Jurisdiction , recognition , nationality , extradition and neutrality.

II. International Organizations :

- a. Introduction : Meaning and Nature of International Organization ;Historical background and developments before the first world war.
- b. The League of Nations : Genesis , nature , conceptual & Political provisions ; Political & legal organisations of the League ; Economic and Social Organisations of the League ; Political & Security questions , Economic and Social cooperation ; The League experiment - An assessment.
- c. The United Nations Organisations : Origin , objects and principles ; Major organs and the basic issues of the UNO ; Specialised agencies of the U.N.O. ; Preservation of peace and the promotion of welfare ; The U.N.O. and the world peace ; Review of the U.N. Charter and suggestions for its improvement ; Estimation of the works of U.N.O.
- d. Realities and Illusions about International organisations.
- e. Prospects of World Government.

III. West Asia in World Politics :(Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Israel)

- a. Significance and political environment of these countries
- b. The Arab politics - oil producing and non-oil producing Arab states and their role in West Asian Politics.
- c. Gulf Politics - Regional and super power rivalry and its impact on Gulf and West Arabian Politics.
- d. Oil Politics - Role of oil in the politics of West Asia and use of oil as political weapon and its impact on the world politics.
- e. The politics of the Palestinian liberation movement.
- f. Politics of Islamic revivalism and its impact on Regional Politics.
- g. Evolution of political systems, socio-economic infrastructure, Army bureaucracy, political parties and Foreign policy of these countries.

IV. South East Asia in World Politics :

(Burma, Malasia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam)

- a. Significance and historical background of the present political pattern.
- b. Executives, legislatures and Judiciaries of these countries.
- c. Political processes in these countries - Political parties, Pressure groups and public opinion.
- d. Major problems and treaty organisations.
- e. Domestic compulsions of the foreign policies of these countries and their relations with major world powers and role in world affairs.

V. India's Neighbourers in World Politics : (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka)

- a. Salient feature of the Political systems of these countries.
- b. Executives, Legislature and Judiciaries of these countries.
- c. Political parties , Pressure groups and public opinion.
- d. Major problems Economic development , Education and Social welfare, Problems of National unity and Law & Order and Treaty organisations.
- e. Domestic compulsions of the foreign policies of these countries.

VI. Dissertation : Dealing with some aspect of International politics and Area studies. A candidate who is a regular student and who with to opt dissertation must have secured at least 50% marks in M. A. Previous examination.

Group C - Government and Politics

I. Indian Administration :

- a. Evolution of Indian Administration : Kautilya , Mughal and British period.
- b. Constitutional framework : Basic features , Centre -state relations , political executives (President & Prime Minister) , Constitutional Commissions (Finance, Election * UPSE).
- c. Organisations of Minister & Departments : Home, Defence, Finance & Foreign affairs.
- d. Structure of central Administration : Central Secretariat , Cabinet secretariat & Prime Minister's Secretariat.
- e. All India and Central services : Indian Administrative service , Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service & Indian Foreign Service.
- f. Planning Process : Planning Commission in India & National Development Council.
- g. Financial Administration : Budgetary process , Control of Public Finance and the Audit System.
- h. Public Undertakings : Forms , Management , Control and Problems.
- i. Administration of Law & Order : Administration to control Regionalism communalism, Terrorism & the Movement of Reservations.

II. State and Local Administration :

- a. Evolution , Importance and Features of State Administration in India.
- b. Constitutional Profile : Powers of state governments (State and concurrent list), Political executives (Governor , Chief Minister & Council of Ministers) ; State Legislature.
- c. State secretariat organization & functions.
- d. Directorate & Departments : Meaning , Significance , role and organisation of Directorates. Composition , Functions and the position of the Board of Revenue ; Home , Finance and Agriculture Departments.
- e. State services & Public service commission .
- f. District and Local Administration : Role & importance, District collector & police Administration Role & importance District collector & Police Administration ,Panchayati Raj Institutions (Gram Sabha , Panchayat Samiti , Zila Parishad and Urban local bodies (Municipal Corporation Municipality ,Town Area Committees,Notified Area Committees & Cantonment Board).
- g. Administration for the Welfare of the weaker section with particular reference to schedule caste , scheduled tribes and programmes for the welfare of women.

III. West Asia in World Politics (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Israel).

Courses as per prescribed for paper (III) Group B.

IV. South East Asia in World Politics :

(Burma, Malasia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam) Courses as per prescribed for paper (IV) Group B.

V. Indian's Neighbourers in World Politics

(Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka) Courses as per prescribed for paper (v) Group B.

VI. Dissertation :

Dealing with some aspect of government and politics and area studies. A candidate who is a regular student and who wish to opt dissertation must have secured atleast 50% marks in M.A. previous examination.