To
The Registrar
Gulbarga University
Kalaburagi.

Sir,

Sub: Submission Syllabus M.A. in Political Science 1st to 4th Sem (CBCS) – reg
Ref: 1. GUK/Pol.Sc/2015-16/921 Date: 01/08/2015.
2. GUK/Pol.Sc/2015-16/2801 Date: 29/2/2016

Ref: BOS Meeting held on 23rd September, 2016.

With reference to subject cited and reference above, I am herewith submitting the Syllabus of M.A. in Political Science. I-IV (CBCS) duly approved by Board of Studies in Political Science. This is for your kind reference and for further needful action.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, GULBARGA  
(FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)  
Department of Political Science Course Outline for Choice Based Credit (CBCS)

### M.A. FIRST SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
<th>Credit Pattern</th>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Tutorial</th>
<th>Seminar</th>
<th>Credit Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HC 1.1</td>
<td>Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HC 1.2</td>
<td>Indian Political System.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HC 1.3</td>
<td>Theories of International Relations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hard Core (3 Papers)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Soft Core (Any Two)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC 1.1</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of Public Administration.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC 1.2</td>
<td>Political Sociology.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>SC 1.3</td>
<td>Parties, Elections and Political Process in India.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SC 1.4</td>
<td>Social Exclusion: Theory and Practice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Number of Credits :25**

### M.A SECOND SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
<th>Credit Pattern</th>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Tutorial</th>
<th>Seminar</th>
<th>Credit Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HC 2.1</td>
<td>Modern Western Political Thought.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HC 2.2</td>
<td>Public Policy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HC 2.3</td>
<td>Major Issues in International Relations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Soft Core (Any One)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC 2.1</td>
<td>Local Government in India.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC 2.2</td>
<td>Development Process and Politics in India.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Open Elective (Any one)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>OE 2.1</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>OE 2.2</td>
<td>Indian Politics : Political Processes</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Number of Credits :24**
## M.A THIRD SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
<th>Credit Pattern</th>
<th>Credit Valve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lecture</td>
<td>Tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hard Core (3 Papers)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HC 3.1</td>
<td>Indian Political Thought-I.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HC 3.2</td>
<td>Political Theory and Analysis.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HC 3.3</td>
<td>Issues in Contemporary Indian Politics.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soft Core (Any one)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC 3.1</td>
<td>Indian Administration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC 3.2</td>
<td>International and Regional Organisations.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Elective (Any one)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>OE 3.1</td>
<td>Human Right and Duties.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>OE 3.2</td>
<td>Politics of development in India.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Credits :24</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## M.A FOURTH SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of the Paper</th>
<th>Credit Pattern</th>
<th>Credit Valve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lecture</td>
<td>Tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hard Core (3 Papers)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HC 4.1</td>
<td>Indian Political Thought –II.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HC 4.2</td>
<td>Research Mythology and Computer Application.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>HC 4.3</td>
<td>Political Economy of India.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soft Core Papers (Any one)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC 4.1</td>
<td>India’s foreign policy.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SC 4.2</td>
<td>Social Movements in India.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>SC 4.3</td>
<td>State Politics in India.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SC 4.4</td>
<td>India in World Politics.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Credits : 25</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Credits for the entire programme = 98

L: Lecture  T: Tutorial  P: Practical
HC: 1.1: Ancient and Medieval Western Political Thought.

Objectives: This paper aims to introduce to the students to the major themes of western political thought. This will be done by undertaking an in-depth study of the key thinkers of this tradition.

Unit I a) Nature and Origin of Political Thought.
   b) Nature and Characteristics of Greek Political Thought.

Unit II a) Plato.
   b) Aristotle

Unit III a) Nature of Roman Political Thought.
   b) Polybius and Cicero.

Unit IV a) The Nature of Medieval Political Thought and Conflict between Church and State.
   b) St. Augustine and St. Thamas Aquinas.

Unit V a) John Bodin.
   b) Hugo Grotius.

Books for References:

1. G.H. Sabine - A History of Political Theory
2. R.G. Gettel - History of Political Theory
3. V.S. Narsasyani - Political Thought of Ancient Greek
5. Dunning - Western Political Theory
6. D.R. Bhandari - History of European Political Philosophy & R. R. Sethi
7. J.P. Suda - History of Modern Political Thought
   - Ancient & Medieval Indian Political Thought
8. Mukharjee & Ramaswamy - A History of Political Thought
9. B.R. Nelson - Western Political Thought
10. J.P. Mayer - Political Thought European Traditions
H.C. 1.2 Indian Political System

Objectives:
1. To Study the framing of the Indian Constitution and the basic Principles.
2. To Study the fundamental rights and directive Principles.
3. To Study the Indian Federalism and Centre state Relations.
4. To Study the Union Government, Political Parties Pressure Groups.

Unit I
a) Framing of the Indian constitution – Role of the constituent Assembly and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in framing of the Indian Constitution, Role Preamble.
b) Basic Principles and features of the Indian Constitution.

Unit II
a) Fundamental Rights and Duties.
b) Directive Principle of State Policy.

Unit III
Indian Federalism.

b) Issues and Problems in Centre – State Relations Trends in Indian Federalism.

Unit IV
Union Government.
a) Legislature Executive and Judiciary.
b) Powers and functions of the Governor and his Role in state Administration.

Unit V
Political Parties and Pressure Groups in India.
a) Nature, Characteristics and their role.
b) Coalition Politics in India – Causes for their emergence.

Reference Books:

11. C.P. Bhambri Indian Politics Since Independence New DelhiShipra, 1994
H.C.1.3 THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objective: This course introduces graduate students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavors in the International Relations as they have evolved around the world. It will cover both explanatory and normative paradigms in international relations theory and give a brief overview of the state of the art of IR to students. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background in all schools of IR theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities.

Unit -I
1. Evolution of INRs Theory.
2. Meaning, Functions and Importance of INR theory.

Unit-II
2. Game Theory.

Unit-III
1. Mortan Kaplan’s System’s Theory.
2. Decision Making Theory.
3. World System’s Theory.

Unit-IV
2. Theory of Feminism.

Unit -V
1. Challenges towards theory building in International Relations.
2. Future of International Relations Theory.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:
1. Palmer and Perkins: International Relations
2. S.S Hoffman: Contemporary Theory in International Relations.
4. Hartman: Relations Among Nations
5. Woulf Columbis: Introduction to International Relations.
6. Mahendrakumar: Theoretical Aspects of International Relations
7. J.C. Johari : International Relations
S.C. 1.1 THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Objective: This course has been designed to provide students with an exhaustive overview of the various dimensions of the discipline of Public Administration. It will introduce the approaches, and principles of administrative theory. The course will also educate and create awareness on the expanding frontiers of new public administration among the students. It will also deliberate upon what is most essential in public administration today i.e. accountability and control. Finally, it shall explore the relationship with civil society particularly through case studies.

Unit I Introduction.

a) Nature-Scope and Significance of Public –Administration.
b) Public and Private Administration .
c) New Public Administration.

Unit II Approaches to the study of Public Administration.

a) Traditional approaches .
b) Modern Approaches.

Unit III Principles of organization and Management.

a) Theories and Principles of Organization.

Unit IV a) Personnel Administration.

1) Recruitment.
2) Promotion.
3) Training .
4) Positions Classification.

b) Financial Administration.

1) Budgetary Process.
2) Audit and Accounts .

Unit V Accountability and Control .

a) Legislative, Executive, Judicial.
b) Role of Civil Society, Peoples Participation & Rights to Information.

References;


SC. 1.2: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Objectives: This paper aims at highlighting some of the major areas in the domain of political sociology with reference to India. The paper intends to familiarize the students with the social, cultural and economic structures of power in the Indian society and their mechanism of functioning in a critical Perspective.

Chapter –I  Thematic Concerns:
   b) Historical Development.

Chapter II: Social Stratification:
   b) Political Culture and Political Socialization.

Chapter- III.
   a) Power, Nature and Scope and Sources.
   b) Distribution Theories: Parreto, James Burnham and C. Wright Mills.

Chapter- IV: Conflict Formation:
   a) Concepts and Theoretical Contexts. (Simmel, Coser, Marx and Dahrendorf)
   b) Caste Class and Power.

Chapter – V: Political Sociology of Agrarian Relations:
   a) Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms.
   b) Politics of Backward classes.

References:

1. Rusel B. Power – A New Social communalism.
2. Dowse, Political Sociology.
SC: 1. 3 : PARTIES, ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Objective: This course provides a much fuller treatment, otherwise not available, on political parties and on the electoral process and on the factors that shape and influence both in the specifically Indian context.

Chapter I Typology of Political Parties in India.
- Historical.
- Sociological.
- Political.
- Economic.

Chapter II Party System in India.
- Single Party to Dominant and Multi Party System.
- Regional and State Parties.
- Coalition Politics; Party Alliances and Government Formation.
- Federalism, Regionalism and Political Parties.

Chapter III The Changing Profile of National Political Parties.
- Ideology.
- Leadership.
- Social Base.
- Support Structure.
- Electoral Performance.

Chapter IV Regional and State Parties.
- Origin and Development.
- Social Base and Leadership Patterns.
- Regionalism.
- Electoral Performance.

Chapter V Elections in India.
- Determinants of Voting Behavior: Caste, Community, Class, Gender and Region.
- Electoral Reforms, Funding of Elections.

Reference:
SC.1.4: SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Objective: Social exclusion is a process that deprives individuals as well as groups from their due share in an unequal social order. Social categories of exclusion have become heterogeneous over the years. The purpose of introducing this paper to students is to familiarize them with the concept of social exclusion having dimensions ranging from the social to the political, economic and cultural. This paper would also look critically at the exclusion located of time and space.

Chapter – I Social Exclusion: Theoretical Premises.
   b. Theories, Debates.
   c. Issues and Challenges.

Chapter – II Dimensions of Social Exclusion in India.
   a. Socio- Cultural.
   b. Political.
   c. Economic.
   d. Sexual.
   e. Religious.

Chapter – III Social Categories and Social Exclusion.
   a. Caste, Class.
   b. Gender.
   c. Religion.

Chapter – IV Social Exclusion: Emerging Trends.
   a. Alternative Sexuality.
   b. Migrants.
   c. Disability.
   d. Time and Space.
   e. Body and Language.

References:
Semester II

HC: 2.1 Modern Western Political Thought.

Objective of the Course: This course examines major texts in the history of political thought. Many of these texts pose difficult questions concerning the political community, social order, and human nature. This course asks how different views on human nature and the uses of history inform the design of government. It also considers the ways in which have responded to the political problems of their times, and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy, and the ever-changing relationship between the citizen and the state.

Unit I  a) Nature of Modern Western Political Thought.
       b) Machiavelli.

Unit II  a) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.
       b) Montesquieu.

Unit III  a) Edmund Burke.
       b) Hegel.

Unit IV  a) Bentham.
       b) J.S. Mill.

Unit V  a) Karl Marx.
       b) Lenin.

Books for Reference:

1. G.H. Sabine - A History of Political Theory
2. R.G. Gettel - History of Political Theory
3. V.S. Narsasyani - Political Thought of Ancient Greek
5. Dunning - Western Political Theory
6. D.R. Bhandari - History of European Political Philosophy
7. J.P. Suda - History of Modern Political Thought
8. Mukharjee & Ramaswamy - A History of Political Thought
9. B.R. Nelson - Western Political Thought
10. J.P. Mayer - Political Thought European Traditions

HC 2.2 Public Policy

Objectives: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to: Understand the scope and significance of public policy. Describe the different types of public policy. Examine the contributions of various stakeholders in policy making. List the political, financial and popular difficulties in the implementation of policy. Analyse the cycle of selected public policies.

Unit I  a) Meaning, Nature and Importance of Public Policy.
       b) Importance of Policy Science.
PAPER HC 2.3: MAJOR ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Objectives: International scholars have been attempting to understand and categorise why and how nations behave with one another. The endeavour has been to analyse and identify common trends that have emerged which will enable the prediction of the behaviour of a state when confronted with a particular situation. This course has been designed to apprise students with an understanding of the theoretical aspects of global behavior and international security. Understanding the history and changing nature of international relations will provide critical insight into the current challenges faced by the International Security Environment.

Unit -I
2. Post-Cold War Developments.
3. Neo-Colonialism and Racism.

Unit-II

1. Role of State and Non-State Actors in INR.
2. International Political Economy and its impact on INRs.
3. Information Technology and INRs.

Unit-III

1. Environmental Issues.
2. Global Warming.

Unit-IV

1. National Power and National Interest.

Unit -V

1. Conflict Resolution and Conflict Management.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

2. J.K. Baral: Theories of International relations.
4. Mahendrakumar: Theoretical Aspects of International Relations
5. K.J. Holsti : International Politics: Towards a framework for analysis.
6. Rosenau and Knor (Ed) : Contending Approaches to International Relations.
7. Organski : World Politics
10. Strategic Studies
11. Strategic Analysis.

SC: 2.1: Local Government in India

Objectives: The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of decentralized and democratic governance in India, both theoretically and at the level of institutional functioning at the local level. The emphasis of the course is on the process of democratic governance in both at the grassroots.

Chapter –

a) Meaning Purpose and Significance of Local Government.
b) Salient features of Local Government in India.

Chapter II –

a) Evaluation of Panchayatraj Institutions in India.
b) Community Development Programme and National Extension Service.
c) Balwant ray Mehta Committee Report.
d) Asoka Mehta Committee Report.
e) G.V. K. Rao Committee.

Chapter- III  Constitutional Amendments and Panchayatraj Institutions.
  a). 73rd Constituional Amendment Act.

Chapter- IV  Democratic Decentralisation in Karnataka.

Chapter – V  Role of Panchayatraj Institutions in Development.( With Reference to Karnataka)
  a). Role in the process of rural development.

References:


SC.2.2: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the theory and practice concerning development issues in India. It, therefore, also traces the history and subsequent course of public policies and planning at the national, state and local level.

Chapter - I
  a) Relationship between Development and Politics.
  b) Theory of the Developmentalist State.

Chapter – II  Concept of Development.
  a. Concept of Human Development.
  b. Gender Development Debates.

Chapter – III  Socio-Economic Problems and Issues of Development in India.
a. Poverty.
b. Social Backwardness and Disparities.
c. Role of Historical, Sociological and Economic Forces.

**Chapter –IV Development Strategy and State Policies in India.**
a. Priorities.
b. Target Groups.
c. Approaches and Methods.

**Chapter –V Shift in Developmental Policies and Strategies.**
a. Liberalisation.
b. Privatisation and Globalisation.
c. Implications for Weaker Sections.

**READINGS:**


**OE: 2.1: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:**

Course Objective The importance of public administration derives from its crucial role in the governing of a society. All the great human events in history were probably achieved by what we today would call public administration. Organization and administrative practices in collective or public settings are as old as civilization. This foundation course is set to analyze the transformations in public administration with emphasis on current initiatives and emerging challenges in the field. Students are introduced to the study of public administration in a fast changing environment of globalized phenomenon.

**Unit I Introduction.**

b) Public and Private Administration.

**Unit II Theories of Organisation.**

a) Scientific Management, Classical Theory, Bureaucratic Theory.
b) Human Relations, Behavioral and Systems Theory.

**Unit III**

a) Meaning Nature and Features of Comparative Public Administration.
Unit IV  Personnel Administration.
   a) Recruitment of Civil Servants, Training, Promotion Position Classification.
   b) Financial Administration –Budget –Preparation, formulation and execution of the Budget.

Unit V  Redressal of Public Grievances
   a) Legislative control over Administration, Executive control over Administration.
   b) Judicial Control over Administration.

Reference Books;
1. Spice Micheal. W. Public Administration : A Post Modern Perspective Albama University of
   1997.
8. Dhomeja Alka (Ed), Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, New Delhi : Prentice
9. Arora Ramesh and others (Ed), Ethics and Accountability in Government and Business, Jaipur
10. Maheshwari S.R., An Introduction to the Theory of Public Administration, New Delhi :

OE 2.2 : INDIAN POLITICS : POLITICAL PROCESSES.

Objective of the Course: This course aims to introduce students to politics in India as it has evolved after
deolonization. The themes discussed during the course will be those that are crucial to the understanding of
the way political processes in the largest democracy of the world unfold in varying form. The paper takes up
the issues for discussion related to the way democratic politics in India has evolved and been shaped in an
underdeveloped, multi-ethnic setting along the lines of caste, class, and linguistic and religious identities. It
also focuses on the way India’s democratic state has fared in promoting economic development, both growth
and equity.

Chapter- I  Democratic Politics in Independent India.
   a) Legacies of the Nationalist Movement.
   b) Challenges of Democratic Transition and Consolidation.
   c) Nature of Indian State: Class, Gender.

Chapter II  Political Parties and Electoral Politics.
   b) Electoral Politics: Emerging Trends Since 1990’s.

Chapter III  Caste, Religion and Region.
   a) Caste and Politics: Rise of Dalit and Backward Caste Politics.
   b) Religion and Politics: Secularism, Communalism and Rise of Hindutva.
   c) Region and Politics: Linguistic Identities and Reorganization of States; Politics of New
States.

Chapter IV

**State, Economy and Development.**

b) Economic Transition: Causal Explanations.

References:

3. Corbridge, Stuart and John Harriss, Reinventing India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
4. deSouza, Peter and E Sridharan, India’s Political Parties, New Delhi, Sage, 2007.

Semester III

**HC.3.1 : Indian Political Thought – I.**

Objective: The course has been designed to create more awareness among the students of the most important Indian political thinkers from the ancient to the modern period who have written extensively on politics, state, and government. Some of the thinkers highlighted were also social reformers, which would give an idea to the students about the various social evils that existed and the approach of the reformers in dealing with those evils. There is a dominant view and then there is the alternative view. All the thinkers have generated lot of debates about the role of state, government and its influence on economy and society. A discourse on these thinkers will also generate ideas about how the Indian society and politics should be organised and conducted.

Unit I  a) Sources, origin and Nature of Ancient Indian Policy.
       b) Political Thought in Mahabharata and Ramayana.

Unit II  a) Manu.
        b) Kautilya.

Unit III  a) Ziauddin Barani.
         b) Basaweswara.

Unit IV  a) Rajaramamohan Rai.
       b) Dayanand Saraswati.
Unit V  

a) M.G. Ranade.  
b) Jyotirao Phule.

Books Reference:

1. V.P. Varma - Indian Political Thought.  
2. V.R. Mehta - Indian Political Thought.  
3. Vishnu Bhagvan - Indian Political Thought.  
4. Appadorai - Indian Political Thinking through the years.  
5. J.P. Suda - Social and Political Thought in Modern India.  
7. A.S. Altekar - State and Govt. in Ancient India.  
9. R.P. Kangle - The Koutilya’s Arthashra.  
10. B.A. Saletore - Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions.  
11. U.N. Goshal - A History of Hindu Political Theories  
12. Beni Prasad - State in Ancient India. Theory of Govt. in Ancient India  

H.C. 3.2 Political Theory and Analysis

Objectives: This Course introduces Political Theory as a distinctive area of inquiry that is integral to the study of politics. It highlights contemporary normative debates and places them in a historical perspective. The Course projects the global and interdisciplinary orientation of Political Theory. It also emphasises the interplay of theory and practice in the political process.

Unit I  
a) Meaning Nature and Scope of Political Theory.  
b) Behavioral Revolution in Political Science.

Unit II  
a) Concept Politics, Political System, Political Analysis.  
b) Political involvement Revolution, ideology and violence.

Unit III  
Basic components of Political Analysis.  
a) Political Modernisation Political Development.  
b) Political Culture, Economic Development.

Unit IV  
a) Liberty, Equality and Justice.  
b) Rights and Duties of the citizens.

Unit V  
a) Socialism, Communism.
b) Totalitarianism, Fascism and Nazism.

Reference Books:


H.C. 3.3 ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS

This course has been designed to develop understanding among the students of the functions of the Indian Government and its various existing systems and institutions. The history and changing nature of political systems in India will form a greater focus in understanding the on-going debate on politics and government. To understand a country’s foreign policy, one needs to understand its institutional structures and procedures that influence policy formulation. A unique feature of the course will be its emphasis upon looking at specific contemporary debates in Indian Politics.

Unit I
a) Introduction.

b) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics - Historical. Legal and Institutional, Behavioral.

Unit II
a) Role of Caste in Indian Politics .

b) Inter-relationship between Class - caste and Power.

Unit III
a) Communalism: Causes and remedies .

b) Regionalism: forms of regionalism causes and remedies..

c) Linguism and Party Politics.

Unit IV
a) Naxalism ; Causes and remedies.
b) Terrorism; Causes and remedies.

Unit V Remedial measures to the problems of Indian Politics.

a) National Integration: Hindrances and Remedies.

b) Secularism: Secularism in practice, impediments in Secularism.

References:

1. Rajni Kothari: Caste in Indian Politics.
2. Upendra Baxi Bhikuparekh: Crisis and Change in Contemporary India.
3. Prakash Chander: Communal Politics in India.
7. J.C. Johari: Indian Government and Politics

**SC: 3.1 Indian Administration**

This course has been designed to provide students with an exhaustive overview of the various dimensions of the discipline of Public Administration. It will introduce the approaches, and principles of administrative theory. The course will also educate and create awareness on the expanding frontiers of new public administration among the students. It will also deliberate upon what is most essential in public administration today i.e. accountability and control. Finally, it shall explore the relationship with civil society particularly through case studies.

Unit I a) Evaluation of Indian Administration.

b) Constitutional framework of Indian Administration.

Unit II Union - Administration.

a) Central Secretariat—Structure, organizational Functions.

b) P M O, Committees, Cabinet Systems.

Unit III State Administration.

a) State Secretariat.

b) Chief Secretary – Governor Chief Minister.

Unit IV Good Governance and E-Governance.

a) Challenges before good governance.

b) E-governance and Information technology.

Unit V Challenges before Indian Administration.
a) Development Challenges.

b) Socio – Political Challenges.

References;

1. Arora Ramesh K 1996, Indian Public Administration; Institution and Issues, New Delhi, Vishwa Prakashan.
5. Maheshwari S.R, 2001 Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Maha.
6. Prasad Kamala, 2006 Indian Administration Politics Policies and Prospects, Delhi, Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
7. Singh Hushiar, 2001, Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Mahal.

SC 3.2: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

International scholars have been attempting to understand and categorise why and how nations behave with one other. The endeavour has been to analyse and identify common trends that have emerged which will enable the prediction of the behaviour of a state when confronted with a particular situation. This course has been designed to apprise students with an understanding of the theoretical aspects of global behaviour and international security. Understanding the history and changing nature of international relations will provide critical insight into the current challenges faced by the International Security Environment.

Unit-I International Organization
a) Meaning, Nature and Pre-requisites of International Organization
b) Origin and Development of International Organization
c) Functions of International Organization

Unit-II United Nations
a) Drafting of UN Charter – Process.
b) Objectives and Basic Principles of UNO.
c) Principal Organs of UNO and their Functions.

Unit-III United Nations and its Agencies.
a) Agencies of UNO- UNESCO, ILO, IMF, WHO.
b) UN and Disarmament.
c) Need for Reforms in UN system.

Unit-IV Regional Organizations and their role.
a) Meaning of Regionalism, reasons for formation of regional organization.
b) Regional Organizations in Asia - ASEAN, SAARC.
c) Inter-Regional Organizations: BIMSTEC, BRICS, IOR-ARC.

Unit-V UNO and NGO’s.
a) UN and Non-governmental Organizations.
b) UN and Human Rights NGO’s.
c) Changing relationships between International NGO’s and United Nations.

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Inis. L. Claude (Jr): The Problems and Progress of International Organisations.
2. H. Nicholas: The UN as a Political Institution.
5. Gerrad J.M. : A Short History of International Organisation
7. Shreesh Juyal (Ed.): The united Nations and World Peace.
9. Sukbhir Singh: Structure and Functions of UNO.

**O.E: 3.1: Human Rights and Duties**

**Objectives:** This course is aimed at introducing the basic idea of Human rights, equip the student with an ability to distinguish between human rights, fundamental rights and also between individual rights and group rights. The course operates at two levels: it discusses human rights in the context of global political order and secondly, discusses the implementation of human rights in the context of rights movements in India.

**Chapter: I**


**Chapter: II. Classification of Human Rights:**

a) Natural and Civil right.

b) Individual Rights and Group Rights.

**Chapter III: a) Human Rights in the World: Safeguards and Challenges.**

b) Human Rights in India: Safeguards and Challenges.

**Chapter IV:** Human Rights Organisations and Movements.

**Readings:**

2. Byrne Darren, 2003, Human Rights, Delhi,
OE . 3.2: POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Objectives: This paper attempts to understand development issues and problems in India with reference to theoretical advances in development studies.

UNIT –I
Development, meaning and changing conceptions.
  a) Economic growth.
  b) Human development.
  c) Sustainable development.

UNIT –II
Theory of the Developmentalist State.
  a) Impact of Development on the Political Process.

UNIT –III
Socio-Economic Problems and Developmental Issues in India.
  a) Poverty, Social Backwardness and Disparities.
  b) Displacement, Resettlement and Environmental degradation.

UNIT –IV
Democratic decentralization and development in India.
  a) Developmental Interventions, Non Governmental Initiatives and Empowerment.
  b) Globalization, Changing Policies, Strategies and their implications in India.

References:

5. Frankel Francis et. al (eds.) 2000, Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Semester - IV

HC: 4.1: Indian Political Thought II:

Objectives: The paper aims to introduce students to different discourses in the domain of Indian Political Thought. It includes historical roots, medieval socio-cultural traditions, renaissance and nationalist Narratives.

Unit I  a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
       b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Unit II  a) Sri. Arabindo.
         b) M. N Rai.

Unit III a) M K. Gandhi.
       b) Dr. Bheemrao Ramaji Ambedkar.

Unit IV a) Nehru.
        b) Subhas Chandrabose.

Unit V a) Lohia.
        b) Suhas Chandra Bose.

Books for Reference:

1. V.P. Varma - Indian Political Thought.
2. Chakravarthy & Pandey - Modern Indian Political Thought.
3. Vishnu Bhagvan - Indian Political Thought.
4. Appadorai - Indian Political Thinking Through the years.
5. Adi H. Dotor - Political Thinkers of Modern India.

HC 4.2. Research Methodology and Computer Application.

Objectives: This course has been designed to provide students with a rigorous training in research methodology. It begins by deliberating on the importance of research in social sciences. It also explores the relationship between theory and research and analyses the critical difference between fact and value while doing research in the discipline of political science. The various aspects of the Scientific Method of research are deliberated upon, followed by a detailed exposition of a Research Design and emphasizing on the importance of the processes involved in collection and processing of data. Finally, it concludes by providing methodological training on how to write a Report/Thesis.

Unit I  a) Meaning and Nature of Research in Political Science.
        b) Forms of Research: Normative, Empirical and Behavioral and Inter – disciplinary Research.
Unit II
a) Qualities of a Researcher, Objectivity in Social Research Formulation of Research Problem.
b) Hypothesis – Meaning and Types.
c) Review of Literature.

Unit III
a) Research Design: Meaning and Types.
b) Steps in Research Design.

Unit IV
a) Sources of Data Collection (a) Primary and Secondary Sources
b) Techniques of Data Collection – Observation, Questionnaires, Sampling, Schedule, Interview and Statistical method.

Unit V
**Computer Application in Social Science Research.**
a) Data Entry, Classification of Data Tabulation and Analysis of Data.
b) Information and Communication Techniques (ICTC).

**Book References:**

1. Arvind Kumar, Research Methodology in Social Science.
2. Ranjit Kumar Research Methodology: A Step – by Step Guide for Beginners
6. Inquiry : Behavioral Political Variables.
7. Villiman Buchman : Understanding Political Variables.
8. Thomas A. Sprangens: The Dilemmas of Contemporary Political Theory.
11. Russell L. Ackoff:: The Design of Social Research
15. Dr. B.M. Jain: Research Methodology
16. S.L Venna Rajuiti Vigyan Mein Anusandhan Pravidhi.

**H.C. 4.3 : POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA.**

**Objectives:** The course is designed to introduce to the students the basic concepts, and debates about development and growth in India’s political economy. This paper will provide key insights into various policies that have shaped the Indian economy, circumstances in which the policies were drafted and other existing alternative perspectives. The course would engage students on varied topics ranging from globalisation, to growth models, to challenges in Indian agriculture. The endeavour is to inform and increase awareness among students about India’s economic policies since independence. The course will also critically analyse the economic policies and identify the actors involved in economic policy formation. It will enable students to develop understanding on diverse issues including state intervention and measures to insulate the economy from various challenges.

Unit I
a) Political Economy – Classical and Modern-Meaning and features.
b) Marxian Political Economy – features.

Unit II

a) Indian Economy – Salient features.
b) Natural, Human and Technological resources of Indian Economy.

c) Mixed Economy – Meaning and features.
b) Role of NITI Ayoga.
c) Green – Revolution and its impact on Indian Economy.

Unit IV

a) Land Reforms – Meaning Importance and Progress .
b) L.P.G features and their impact on Indian Economy.

Unit V

**India in the world Economy .**

a) India and W T O.
b) India and I M F and I B R D.

REFERENCES:

3. Sumit Sakrar: Modern India.

**SC 4.1: INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY**

**Objectives:** This paper introduces the student to an in depth analysis account of India’s foreign policy. It seeks to probe and ascertain the major issues and debates, the festering problems and the complex relationships, both bilateral and multilateral.

**Unit I**

a) Roots of India’s Foreign policy.
b) Role of Indian National Congress.
c) Basic determinants of India’s Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, Economic, Political, Military, Ideological and Personality Factors.

**Unit II**

a) Objectives of India’s Foreign Policy (National Security and Economic development).
b) Principles of India’s Foreign Policy.
c) Continuity and Change in the basic Principles of India’s Foreign Policy.

**Unit III**

a) India’s Foreign Policy Making: Parliament, PMO, Ministry of External Affairs, Political Parties and Media.
b) India’s Nuclear Policy: India - NPT and CTBT.
c) Shift from Peaceful Purposes to Weaponisation and Nuclear Doctrine.
UNIT IV  
**India and major powers**

a) India and the United States of America.

b) India and Russia (Including relations with Soviet Union).

c) India and China.

UNIT V  
**India and her Neighbours.**

a) India and Pakistan.

b) India and Sri Lanka.

c) India and Bangladesh.

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Jawaharlal Nehru: India’s Foreign Policy.

2. J. Bandopadhyaya :The Making of India’s Foreign Policy.

3. V.P. Datta: India’s Foreign Policy.

4. Appadorai : Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy.


7. L.J. Kavic: India’s Quest for Security.


9. P.S. Jayaramu: India’s National Security and Foreign Policy.


**SC.4.2: Social Movements in India:**

**Course Objective:** This course is a comparative study of social movements and revolutions in their historical and contemporary contexts. The course details the ideology, practice, and social bases of different movements, emphasizing the conceptual, historical and empirical distinction between revolutions and social movements, the diverse kinds of social movements, and the manner in which they have unfolded in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

**Unit I. Social Movements in India.**

a) Meaning, Characteristics and nature of Social movements.

b) Theories of Social Movements – Marxist- New Social Movements.

**Unit II. Anti – Caste Movements:**

a) Dravidian Movement.

b) Dalit Movement : Satyasodhak and Social Struggle of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**Unit III. Tribal Movements:**

a) Jharkhand.

b) Good Revolt.

**Unit IV. a) Peasant Movements: Issues of land reform.**

b) Telangana Armed Struggle, Naxalite Movement and Farmer’s Movement in Karnataka.
Unit V. **Social Movements, Globalization & Political implications.**

a) Impact of Globalization on social movements.

b) Social Movements & its Political implications.

REFERENCES:

SC 4.3: STATE POLITICS IN INDIA

Objective of the Course: There is much recognition and appreciation of the regional states to be viewed as important political and economic units for developing a theoretical framework for analysing politics and economy undergoing a transition in recent India. The regional states are being considered as critical to the understanding of the issues pertaining to emergent national politics and economy. This course aims to explore the multiple dimensions of state as well as sub-state level politics and economy in India in a comparative perspective.

Unit I  
A Theory of State Politics in India.  
b. Beyond Nation-State: Framing Regional Politics in India.

Unit II  
Language Region and Federal Polity.  
b. Recent Demands for New States: Shifting Bases.  
d. Regionalization of Politics: State Level Parties, Coalition Politics at the State Level.

Unit III  
Dalit and Backward Classes Movements  
a. Tamil Nadu: Dravidian Movement and Lower Castes Assertion.  
b. Uttar Pradesh: Lower and Middle Castes Political Assertion.  

Unit IV  
Regional Roots of Development Politics in India: State-Level Experiences  
a. State, Political Regimes and Social Welfare Policy: Stark Variations across the States  
b. Agrarian Politics in the States: Green Revolution, Farmers' Movements, Farmers' Suicides  
c. Politics of Economic Reforms and Growing Spatial Disparity: Regional States and Sub-Regions

References:
1. Frankel, Francine and M.S.A. Rao, eds., Dominance and State Power in Modern India,  
SC 4.4: India in World Politics

Objectives: The paper applies the theories and uses to illustrate how each level of analysis-the international system, the state, and the individual-to help in organizing and conceptualizing the issues. The major issues of the twenty-first century-security, economics, and transnational issues are presented and analyzed.

Unit I India’s Security Concerns.
   a) Nuclear Issue.
   b) Indian Ocean.
   c) Terrorism.

Unit II India and the World.
   a) EU.
   b) USA.
   c) Russia.

Unit III Regional Challenges.
   a) China.
   b) Pakistan.

Unit IV Co-operation in South Asia.
   a) SAARC.
   b) ASEAN.

Unit V Impact of Globalization.

Reference:
2. Chellaney Brahma, (ed.), 1999, Securing India’s Future in the New Millennium, New Delhi, Orient Longman
3. Perkovich George, 2002, India’s Nuclear Bomb: The Impact of Global Proliferation, New Delhi, OUP
5. Sharma Shri Ram, 1980 Indian Foreign Policy, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.