

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ist SEMESTER (AUTUMN)

Course Code: POL 501

Course Title: Western political thought – I (From Plato to Hegel)

Unit-I

PLATO, ARISTOTLE

Unit-II

AUGUSTINE, AQUINAS, MACHIAVELLI

Unit-III

HOBBS, LOCKE, ROUSSEAU

Unit-IV

BENTHAM, MILL

Unit-V

GREEN, HEGEL

M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Code: POL 502

Course Title: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

(Core Course)

Unit-I

- (i) Comparative Politics – A historical overview
- (ii) Meaning, Nature and Scope, Present & Future trends

Unit-II

Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics –

Traditional & Modern

Behaviour, Post Behaviour approaches

Political Systems Approach – David Easton's model

Structural Functionalism – Almond's model

Karl Deutsch's Communication model

Political Economy approach

Culture Centric Approach

Unit-III

Constitutionalism and Democratic Theory, Liberal, Classical and Contemporary,

David Held's Concept of Cosmopolitan Democracy, Authoritarian, Military &

Totalitarian Dictatorships.

Unit -IV

Theories of Party systems, classification & role in Modern Societies.

Pressure Groups

Civil Society and the State

Theories of Ruling Elites & Political Leadership

Unit-V

Comparative Development Experience

Theories of Development

Political Development & Modernization

Development and Under development and Dependency

Problems confronting developing countries

Search for alternative model of development

Impact of Liberalization and globalization on developing political systems

M. A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Course Code POL 503
Course Title: MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS
(Core Course)

Unit-I

- a. Sources of Modern Indian Political Thought
- b. Influences: Growth of Different Ideologies
- c. Context of Modern Political Thought

Unit-II

- RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY
 - a. Rationalist Foundation of Liberalism, Rationalism and Universalism
 - b. Constitutionalism: Law and Judicial System
- TILAK
 - a. Idea of Swaraja
 - b. Doctrine of Passive Resistance

Unit-III

- V.D. SAVARKAR
 - a. On Indian Identity
 - b. Concept of Hindutva
- RABRINDRANATH TAGORE
 - a. Idea of Freedom (Mukti)
 - b. Critique of Nationalism
- M.A. JINNAH
 - a. Liberalism and Secularism
 - b. Nationalism and Islam

Unit-IV

- M.N. ROY
 - a. Critique of and Contribution to Communism
 - b. Radical Humanism
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
 - a. Democratic Socialism
 - b. Humanism and Democracy

Unit-V

- M.K. GANDHI
 - a. Non- Violence
 - b. Satyagraha and Swaraja
 - c. Gramrajya
- B.R. AMBEDKAR
 - a. Critique of Brahmanical Hinduism
 - b. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Social Justice
 - c. Role in Constitution Making
- R.M. LOHIA
 - a. Idea of State
 - b. Idea of Democracy

M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Course Code POL 504
Course Title: INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
(Compulsory Course)

Course Rationale:

The paper examines the evolution, history, growth and structure of Indian Administration. It also explores the financial and structural mix between the institutional evolution and the dynamics of developmental concerns. It attempts to examine the impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization on economic administration of India and also the remedial measures attached to it.

Unit-I

1. EVOLUTION OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: -
 - a. Mauryan
 - b. Mughal
 - c. British Administration

Unit-II

2. POST-INDEPENDENCE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: -
 - a. Constitutional Setting
 - b. Parliamentary Democracy
 - c. Federalism
 - d. Socialism
 - e. Globalization & its Impact
3. FEDERAL ARRANGEMENT
 - a. Centre- State Relationship
 - b. Recent Developments

Unit-III

4. STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Central Secretariat
 - b. Cabinet Secretariat
 - c. P.M.O
 - d. Cabinet Committees
5. STATE ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Role of Governor

Unit-IV

6. Financial Administration
 - a. Budget- Formation, Approval and Execution
 - b. Parliamentary Control over Finance
 - c. Parliamentary Committees
 - d. CAG
 - e. Lokpal, Social Audit

Unit-V

7. Planning and Development
 - a. Planning- History and Growth in India
 - b. Planning Process in India
 - c. NITI AAYOG its organization, structure and functions
 - d. Economic Liberalization and Recent Initiatives
8. Public Sector Units
 - a. History and Classification
 - b. Achievements and Limitations
 - c. Recent Developments in Public Enterprises- Privatization and Disinvestment

SEMESTER II
M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Course CODE POL 511
Course Title: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT II
(Compulsory Course)

Unit-I

MARX AND ENGELS

Unit-II

KAUTSKY
BERNSTEIN

Unit-III

LENIN
TROTSKY
ROSA LUXEMBERG

Unit-IV

GRAMSCI
FRANKFURT SCHOOL
ALTHUSSER

Unit-V

Mao
HITLER

M.A.: Political Science
Course CODE POL 512
Course Title: Indian Political System
(Compulsory Course)

Unit-I

Nature of the Indian political system.
Languages of Indian politics – Sainly, Traditional, Modern.
Civilizational Ethos – Unity in Diversity.
Political Culture in India.

Unit-II

Caste and Politics in India – Mandalization and Dalit Politics.
Religion and Politics in India – Problems of Communalism, Secularism
and Fundamentalism.

Unit-III

Region and Language in Indian Politics – Insurgency, Secessionism and
Terrorism.

Unit-IV

Working of Indian Democracy, its Strengths and Weaknesses and the
Main Challenges before it.

Unit-V

Emerging Trends in Indian Politics –
a) Corruption and Politics in India
b) Women and Politics in India
c) Environment and Politics in India

M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Course Code : POL 513
Course Title: Principles of Public Administration
(Compulsory Course)

Unit-I

Basic Premises: Meaning, Scope and Significance
Evolution of the Discipline and its Relations to Other Social Sciences
Organization: Meaning, Principle and Structure.

Unit-II

Major Theories and Approaches to the Study of P. A.

Classical and neo-classical Schools:

- a) The Classical Theory of Management.
- b) The Bureaucratic Theory
- c) The Scientific Management Theory
- d) Human Relations
- e) Behavioral and Systems Approaches
- f) Ecological Approach
- g) Rational Decision – Making Theory

Unit-III

Contemporary Developments

- a) New Public Administration
- b) New Public Management: Good Governance & Development-
Civil Society, Citizens' Charter, Right to Information, Social Audit

Unit-IV

Personnel Administration and Financial Administration.
Accountability and Control.

Unit-V

Role of State & Role of Public Administration in post-globalisation era:
Debate and Alternative Perspectives
Challenges of Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation

Semester II
M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE
Course Code: POL 514
Course Title: Concepts and Contemporary Issues in International
Relations
(Core Course)

UNIT I

KEY CONCEPTS

- National Interest
- National Power
- Balance of Power

UNIT II

- Diplomacy
- Nuclear Deterrence
- National Security

UNIT III

- Human Security
- Collective Security
- Arms Control and Disarmament

UNIT IV

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

- International Political Economy
- North–South problems
- WTO and issues between the developed and the developing countries

UNIT V

- Nuclear Proliferation
- Non–proliferation initiatives
- International terrorism
- Humanitarian Intervention

2 CORE & 2 ELECTIVE Courses

Course No. Course Title

POL 601 Theory of International Relations

POL 602 Human Rights

Group A – Interpreting India (Any One Elective Course From Group ‘A’)

Course No. Course Title

POL 651 State Politics in India (With Special Reference to U.P.)

POL 652 Reform Initiatives and Administrative Changes in India

POL 653 Human Rights in India

POL 654 Government and Politics in India

POL 655 Themes in Indian Political Thought

POL 656 Society & Politics in India

POL 657 Women Empowerment & Gender Justice in India

**Group B – Political Philosophy and Public Policy
(Any One Elective Course From Group ‘B’)**

Course No. Course Title

POL 661 Political Sociology

POL 662 Green Political Thought

POL 663 Feminism and Gender Justice

POL 664 Civil Society

POL 665 Public Policy

POL 666 Research Methods in Social Sciences

COURSE CODE POL-601
COURSE TITLE: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
(CORE COURSE)

UNIT-I

- Development of International Relations Theory
- State, State System and International Relations
- Pluralism in contemporary foreign policy-making

UNIT-II

Advanced traditional and contemporary theories:

- Realism
- Structural Realism
- Liberalism
- Neo-Liberalism

UNIT-III

- Marxism
- Critical Theory
- Constructivism
- Feminism

UNIT-IV

- Globalization Dynamics and International Relations Theory
- Regionalism and Regionalization in IR theory
- Multilateralism and Global Governance

UNIT-V

- Democratic Peace
- Environmentalism
- Culture and Religion in International Relations

COURSE CODE POL 602
COURSE TITLE : HUMAN RIGHTS
(CORE COURSE)

UNIT-I

- (I) Meaning, Nature & Evolution of Human Rights Theories of Human Rights
Human Rights discourse – universal or culture specific individual or community related
- (II) Changing Dimensions of Human Rights
 - (i) End of cold war and ideological confrontation
 - (ii) Widening democratization in the World-Development , Democracy & Social Justice
 - (iii) Vienna Conference 1993 unfolding of the New Dimensions.

UNIT-II

- (III) Emerging Dimensions of Human Rights – Interface between Human Rights, Development, Environment & Peace.
 - (i) Right to Development
 - (ii) Right to Environment
 - (iii) Right to Peace

UNIT-III

- (IV) Human Rights and International order
 - (i) Human Rights and International Order
 - (ii) Human Rights and United Nations-Human Rights and Various Conventions
 - (iii) International Protection of Human Rights

UNIT-IV

- (V) Past and Present Challenges to the promotion of Human Rights
Poverty, Discrimination & intolerance, Racism, Inequality, Social
Exclusion, Violence and exploitation, Global warming.
Terrorism and Organized Crime and Human Rights

UNIT-V

- (VI) Globalization and its impact on Human Rights
Defining Rights in the era of globalization
Impact of globalization on the vulnerable sections – like women, children,
minorities, indigenous people, migrant workers etc.
- (VII) Agenda for the New millennium – Protection of Human Rights and
the role of Human Rights education.

Group A – Interpreting India (Any One Elective Course from Group ‘A’)

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
POL 651	State Politics in India (With Special Reference to U.P.)
POL 652	Reform Initiatives and Administrative Changes in India
POL 653	Human Rights in India
POL 654	Government and Politics in India
POL 655	Themes in Indian Political Thought
POL 656	Society & Politics in India
POL 657	Women Empowerment & Gender Justice in India

Group B – Political Philosophy and Public Policy (Any One Elective Course from Group ‘B’)

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Course Title</u>
POL 661	Political Sociology
POL 662	Green Political Thought
POL 663	Feminism and Gender Justice
POL 664	Civil Society
POL 665	Public Policy
POL 666	Research Methods in Social Sciences

ELECTIVE COURSE

POL 651 State Politics in India (With Special Reference to U.P.)

UNIT – I

- State Politics in India: Theoretical Framework, Nature and Patterns.
Emerging Trends -Demand for State Autonomy

UNIT -II

- Government Machinery in the States:
State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
State Legislature: Composition, Powers and Functions
State Judiciary: Composition, Powers and Functions

UNIT-III

- The Federal System -Changing Pattern of Centre-State Relations
Panchayati Raj System – Democratic Decentralization and Social Justice
- Political Behaviour and Rise of Regional Parties

UNIT- IV

- **POLITICS OF UTTAR PRADESH**
Historical Legacies, Geographic and demographic Profile of U.P.
Post-Independence Politics: The role of Political Parties
Green revolution: Rise of Agrarian Interests and their impact on Politics
Pressure Groups in U.P.
Regionalism: Trends and Main features

UNIT-V

- Caste and Religion in U.P. Politics
Political leadership and changing pattern of dominance
Politics of Minorities, Scheduled castes and Other Backward Classes in U.P.
Future prospects of State Politics in U.P.

**POL 652 : REFORM INITIATIVES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES
IN INDIA
(ELECTIVE)**

Course Rationale:

This paper is an introduction to the historical background and global changes in the field of administration and India's response to the same. It addresses the basic issues and recent shifts in view of liberalization, globalization and privatization. Different aspects of administration e.g. personnel, district, rural, urban and welfare administration need to be examined in the light of recent developments. The paper also deals with the administrative reforms and requisite changes in administrative areas to face the contemporary challenges.

Unit-1

1. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Civil Services in India- Evolution and Growth
 - b. Recruitment, Training and Promotion
 - c. Improving Public Administration- Transparency and Accountability, New Regulatory Bodies, New Debates on Administrative Reforms
 - d. Responsive and Responsible Administration

Unit-II

2. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Role and Importance of DM
 - b. Development Administration and DM
 - c. Changing Scenario

Unit-III

3. REVAMPING RURAL ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Panchayati Raj- History and Growth
 - b. 73rd Amendment and PRIs
 - c. Promise, Performance and Reforms
 - d. Challenges before rural administration

4. RESTRUCTURING URBAN ADMINISTRATION
 - a. History and Growth of Local Self-Govt
 - b. 74th Amendment and its Impact
 - c. Problems of Urban Administration- Transport, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management and Sanitation
 - d. Smart City & role of Urban administration

Unit-IV

5. ISSUE AREAS IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Emerging Challenges to Indian Administration
 - b. Problem of Corruption
 - c. Minister- Civil Servant Interface
 - d. Redressal of Public Grievances
 - e. Lokpal and Lokayukta

Unit-V

6. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN INDIA
 - a. History of Reforms
 - b. ARC - I and II
 - c. Other Developments
7. STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENTS TO GOOD GOVERNANCE
 - a. The Concept of Good Governance and Paradigm Shift
 - b. Ensuring Public Delivery System & Indian Response

POL 653 : HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

(ELECTIVE)

UNIT-I

Introduction -

Indian perspective of Human Rights & Social Justice, Gandhian perspective, Ambedkar's strategy, Critique of the western approach.

UNIT-II

India's commitment to Human Rights & Social Justice.

(a) Human Rights & Social Justice in the Indian Constitutional Framework-

The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy.

(b) India's commitment to International Declarations and Conventions.

UNIT-III

Implementation of the Constitutional Provisions-

(a) Judiciary – Promotion of Rights and Social Justice

(b) PIL – an instrument for promotion of Rights & Social Justice.

(c) National Human Rights Commissions.

(d) New Rights incorporated in the Constitution for eg- Right to Information, Right to Education etc.

UNIT-IV

Empowerment of the weaker sections-

(a) Gender Justice and Women – Curbing violence against women, women's movement.

(b) Empowerment of S.C^s & S.T^s the depressed castes – Social Engineering and Social change.

(c) Justice for the Minorities – Protection.

(d) Rights of the tribals, Refugees & displaced persons, Bonded Labour

UNIT-V

(a) Human Rights Movement in India – Growing awareness

(b) Education and protection of Human Rights.

POL 654 : GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

(ELECTIVE)

Unit-I

1. Nature of Indian Federalism – Main Areas of Tension between the Centre and the States – Commissions on Centre State Relations – Rajmanar and Sarkaria - Changing Nature of Federalism Under Coalition Politics.

Unit-II

2. Nature of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy -Their Changing Relationship in the light of Judicial Decisions – Golaknath and Keshavnand Bharti Case.

Unit-III

3. a) Changing Role of the President and Prime Minister in the Era of Coalition Politics.
b) Decline of Legislature vis- a- vis the Executive.
c) Judicial Independence – Judicial Review – Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation.

Unit-IV

4. Decentralization and Participatory Democracy – Changing Nature of Panchayati Raj in India – Significance of the 73rd and 74th Amendments.

Unit-V

5. The Party System in India – Recent Trends – Role of Regional Parties – Elections and Voting Behavior – Electoral reforms.
6. Pressure Groups in Indian Politics:
 - a) Business groups
 - b) Agrarian Groups
 - c) Trade Unions.

**POL 655 : THEMES IN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
(ELECTIVE)**

UNIT-I

1. Nature of State and Citizen
 - a) State in India – Ancient, Medieval and Modern with special reference to Kautilya's theory of State, Barni and Abul Fazl's Idea of Medieval State.
 - b) Concept of Subject and Citizen in Pre Colonial and Post-Colonial India.

UNIT-II

2. Politics and Morality
Ethics, power and governance (viz. Dharma, Danda and Shasana)
War and Morality in Ancient Thought.

UNIT-III

3. Liberalism in Indian Politics – Rationalism, Constitutionalism, Liberty, Rights, State and Economy.
4. Theories of Nationalism – Secular, Cultural and Religious

UNIT-IV

5. Marxism and Socialism in India – Radical Humanism, Communism, Democratic Socialism, Indian Socialist Ideas.
6. Gandhism and Sarvodya with special reference to Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave and Jay Prakash Narain.

UNIT-V

7. Feminist Discourse with special reference to Pandita Ramabai and Women's Indian Association
8. Dalit Bahujan Discourse with reference to the Ideas of Phule, Ambedkar and Periyar

POL 656 : SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN INDIA
(ELECTIVE)

Course Rationale:

This paper will help the students of Political Science to understand society and politics in India with a reference to the social and Political movements in the Post – independent India. Mobilization politics like movements for the formation of states, agrarian movements, anti – caste movements and movements related to development issues have largely shaped the political contours of Modern India . This paper will help the students to develop the capability of standing the perspectives of three major ideological strands represented by agrarian movements, Anti – caste movements & Women’s movement.

UNIT-I

Politics of Mobilisation

- a) Class Mobilisation,
- b) New Social Movements

UNIT-II

2. Agrarian Movements in Post- Independent India

- a) Agitations of the Landless b) Naxalite Struggle c) Farmers' Movements.

UNIT-III

Anti- Caste Movements

- a) Legacy of Phule- Periyar-Ambedkar,
- b) Dalit Movement
- c)OBC Mobilization

UNIT-IV

Movements for Formation of States; Issues of

- a) Autonomy b) Backwardness c) Region as Identity

UNIT-V

Women's Movement

- a) Issues of Violence against Women b) Demands for Empowerment

**POL 657 : Women Empowerment and Gendre Justice in India
(ELECTIVE)**

UNIT-I

Indian Women's movement towards gender justice – Historical Evolution
Feminism in India Main concepts.

UNIT-II

Problems faced by women in India

- Violence against women – Domestic violence, foeticide, dowry, honour killing –
Discrimination, Inequality, Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Sexual
Harrashment, Neglect of the Girl Child, Women Trafficking.

UNIT-III

Indian Constitution and Women's Rights

Law as an instrument of gender justice and social change – enactments to protect
and promote women's rights.

UNIT-IV

Judiciary and Gender Justice

Political Empowerment and Gender Justice – Participation in the political process
– Politics of Representation.

UNIT-V

Women and Development – Economic Empowerment – women & work.

Social Empowerment – Health & Education.

ELECTIVE COURSES

GROUP 'B' – Political Philosophy and Public Policy

POL 661: Political Sociology

(ELECTIVE)

Unit-1

Political Sociology: Meaning, Nature and scope. Different approaches to political Sociology-Systems, Structural Functional and Marxist.

Unit-II

Theories of Political Sociology: Durkheim, Max Weber and Elite Theorists, Pareto, Mosca, Michels and Mills.

Unit-III

Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

Political Culture and Political Socialization.

Unit-IV

Political Participation

Political Development and Modernization.

Unit-V

State, Civil Society and Governance.

Theories of Social Change, Social Movements and Revolutions

**POL 662 : GREEN POLITICAL THOUGHT
(ELECTIV**

UNIT-I

Environmental Values in Social and Political Thought
Ecology and Enlightenment.

UNIT-II

The Development of Modern Ecopolitical Thought.
The Ethics of Ecological Humanism.
Causes of Environmental Destruction.

UNIT-III

Environmental Economics, Sustainable Development.
Political Ecology.
Ecological Challenges.
Ecologism.

UNIT-IV

Ecofeminist Movement.
Environmental Policy in India.

UNIT-V

Green Movements in India.
Pollution and Its Eradication.
Ecological Activism.

MA: Political Science
POL 663 : FEMINISM AND GENDER JUSTICE
(ELECTIVE)

Unit-I

Feminist Approach to Political
Theory

Key issues like Gender, Patriarchy, and Theories of women's
subordination
Public Vs Private

Unit-II

Different approaches to Feminism - Liberal, Socialist, Radical,
Cultural, Post-Modernist, Eco Feminism, Post-colonial, Post Marxist

Unit-III

Gender Justice – Theorizing Justice, Equity and Equality
Empowerment
Law as an Instrument of Gender Justice & Social Change
Judiciary and Gender Justice

Unit-IV

Gender Based Violence
Violation of Women's Rights

Unit-V

United Nations and Gender Justice
Women's Rights as Human Rights

**POL 664: CIVIL SOCIETY
(ELECTIVE)**

Unit-I

Civil Society – An Introduction to the Discourse

- State and Civil Society
- Civil Society and Democracy

Unit-II

- Civil Society: The Classical Political theory and Liberal Tradition
- Civil Society: The Hegelian, The Marxian and Gramscian Traditions.
- Civil Society: Contemporary Theory-Post Modernist Analysis.

Unit-III

- Civil Society in India –
People's Movement – Mobilization of Marginalised Classes – Socially Backward and economically deprived classes, such as women, dalits and tribals etc.
- Role of NGOs

Unit-IV

- Civil Society Reconsidered
Emancipatory Role of Civil Society, Empowerment of the Weaker Sections.

Unit-V

- Significance of Civil Society in the New Millennium – Emerging Trends, achievements and Challenges.

POL 665: PUBLIC POLICY (ELECTIVE)

Unit-I

Public Policy: Concepts and Dimensions

- a) Characteristics and Norms
- b) Politics-Administration Relationship
- c) Political Science and Public Administration as Meta-Policy Science

Unit-II

Approaches to Public Policy Studies

- a) Political Economy: Western, Marxist and non-Western Traditions
- b) Development Policy and administration
- c) Public Policy Approach: Post-Behavioural Approach
- d) Public Choice Theory
- e) Public Management Theory

Unit-III

Public Policy Process

- a) Policy Context – Political, Constitutional, Legal, Administrative, Sociocultural, economic, Environmental and Scientific,
- b) Interface of the Policy Process—Institutions, Policy Formulation, Policy Implementation, Policy Monitoring and evaluation.
- c) Role of the Government, Bureaucracy, Parliament, Courts, Political Parties, Corporate sector, Interest Groups, Citizens and NGOs in the policy process.

Unit-IV

Public Policy Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative Models

(A) Public Policy Research and Development (B) Practical Issues

Public Policy in India: Models and Trends

- a) Nehruvian Model: Public Sector Undertaking and Development
- b) Economic Liberalization Model : Privatization, marketization, disinvestment, Corporate Governance
- c) Civil Society Cooperatives, NGOs, Social Action Groups and Citizens Bodies
- d) Decentralization Model : Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations and Rural-Urban Development.

Unit-V

Globalization MNC's, WTO and Development in India

Impact of Public Policies on Socio-economic Development and Nation-building in India

**POL 666 : RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
(ELECTIVE)**

UNIT-I

General remarks about social science and natural science research.

Limitations of social science research.

Importance of theories and facts in research.

UNIT-II

Social science research and public policy.

Basic parameters of IR research

UNIT-III

Sources of Information, Classification and Documentation: Techniques of Data Collection (Personal Observation Method, Respondents Perception, Survey Method, Experimental Method); Data Gaps and Data Pitfalls; Classification and tabulation of Information; Graphical and Diagrammatical Representation of Information.

UNIT-IV

Comparison and Analysis of Information: Application of averages and measures of Central Tendency such as mean, median and partitioned values.

Measures of Dispersion – Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation.

Theory of Sampling: Importance of a Sample, Characteristics of a sample, Difference between large sample and small sample, parameters and statistics, Types of Sample (simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling).

UNIT-V

Identification of Research Problem and Research Design: Formulating a Hypothesis and writing Thesis

4th SEMESTER (SPRING)

TWO (2) Compulsory and Two (2) ELECTIVE COURSES- One Each From Group ‘C’
and Group ‘D’

M.A.: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Title: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

COURSE CODE : POL 611

(Compulsory Course)

Unit-I

Status of Political Theory-Divide or Resurgence.

State in Political Theory – Liberal, Neo – Liberal, Marxist and Neo –
Marxist Theories.

Unit-II

Feminism – Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Cultural, Eco, Post – Modernist.

New Social Movements and Civil Society.

Unit-III

Social Justice and Theory of Rights : Nozick, Rawls, Hayek, Walzer,
Martha Nussbaum

Post-Modernism and Amartya Sen, Critical Response to Post – Modernity &
Post – Modernism: Ernest Gellner, Habermas, Ulrich Beck, Giddens.

Unit-IV

Democratic Theory.

Citizenship Theory - Communitarianism: Machael Sandel, Michael Walzer,
Macintyre, Taylor

Unit-V

Nationalism and Multiculturalism.

Globalization and Environmentalism

M.A.: Political Science

COURSE CODE : POL 612
Course Title: India in World Affairs
(Compulsory Course)

Unit-I

The Making of India's Foreign Policy

What is foreign policy?
Non-Alignment: Conceptual Implications
Development of Foreign Policy: 1920-1947
Determinants and Objectives of Foreign Policy

Unit-II

India and its Neighbours

Indo-Pakistan Relations
Indo-Nepal Relations
Indo-Bangladesh Relations
Indo-Sri Lanka Relations
Is India behaving like a superpower in South Asia?

Unit-III

India and Major Powers

India-China Relations
India-Russia Relations
India-USA Relations
Foreign policies of major powers and latest happenings

Unit-IV

India's role in the world organizations

India's role in The United Nations
India's role in NAM
India, ASEAN and European Union
India and SAARC
Main features of SAARC, drawbacks and limitations

Unit-V

Contemporary challenges before Indian Foreign Policy

India's policy in Post-Cold War era
India overcoming terrorism
Development of India's Nuclear Policy
India's Look East Policy
New Foreign Policy
Challenges before Indian Foreign Policy?

Group C – Comparative Politics & Political Systems
(Any One Elective from Group ‘C’

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Title</i>
POL 671	State in Comparative Perspective
POL 672	Theories of Social Change, Social Movements, and Revolutions
POL 673	Development Discourse - Politics of the Development
POL 674	Comparative Study of Culture, Identity and Politics
POL 675	South Asian Political Systems (Pak, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal)
POL 676	Political Parties and Party Systems

Group D – International Relations

Any one Elective Course from Group ‘D’

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Title</i>
POL 681	International Relations after the Second World War
POL 682	South Asian Regional Security
POL 683	Diplomacy
POL 684	India, Pakistan & the Great Powers
POL 685	Foreign Policy of the Major Powers
POL 686	International Law
POL 687	International Organization

GROUP 'C'
MA: POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE TITLE: STATE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
COURSE CODE : POL 671
(ELECTIVE)

Unit-I

The development of the modern state in a comparative perspective.

State in Political Theory

- (a) State and Civil Society
- (b) State and Class, Caste, Gender
- (c) State and Nationalities
- (d) State and Citizen

Unit-II

Liberal Democratic State

The Welfare State

The advanced capitalist state

Unit-III

State in socialist societies

Party and the state

State and class

Unit-IV

The Post Colonial State

Authoritarian States

- (a) Explanation of Authoritarian regimes
- (b) Patterns of Coercion
- (c) Causes and Consequences of Military Rule in Asia and Africa
- (d) Fascist States
- (e) Corporate

Unit-V

Globalisation and the Contemporary State

Virtual State

- (a) State in the era of expanding Information Technology
- (b) Professionalisation of the state apparatus with special reference to U.S. and India

The State in the 21st century

- (a) Questions of state sovereignty
- (b) Statism and centrality of the state in organized human life.

MA: POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE CODE : POL 672
COURSE TITLE: THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE, SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS & REVOLUTION
(ELECTIVE)

UNIT-I

Social Change – Meaning & Theories

UNIT-II

Revolution –causes, impact, Theories – Recent trends

UNIT-III

Theories of Social Movements – Emerging Issues

UNIT-IV

New Social Movements, Meaning, Theories
Role of Feminist, Environmental and Human Rights Movements

UNIT-V

Emerging Issues –

- (a) New liberation movements
- (b) The new anti corruption movement – in India
- (c) The NGO phenomenon – patterns in Bangladesh & India and India, the experience of Grameen Bank & SEWA
- (d) Impact of Information Technology on Social Mobilization

MA: POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE TITLE: DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE
COURSE CODE POL 673
(ELECTIVE)

Social scientists are deeply concerned with creating a just, cohesive and humane order. Development discourse emerged in the post second world war era with the emergence of the Third world of developing countries. It is an interdisciplinary approach and seeks to understand the nature, meaning, role and impact of development. From its traditional modernization and Marxist development theories, the discourse moved on to culture specific understanding of the developing nations. It subsequently got intertwined with the globalization debate. World community is now stressing on globalization which is people oriented and would promote human development. The course would try to review the emerging theories, debates and contestations among the social scientists. The discourse is necessary to reach some consensus relating to the goals of development, best ways of pursuing it without endangering humanity.

Unit-1

I Development – Various connotations – Economics, Social, Political, People oriented human development, enhancing social opportunities, growth and equality

Unit-II

(II) Various Theories of Development – Liberal Democratic, Marxist, Neo-Liberal, Neo-Marxist, Third World perspective – Development Reconsidered.

Unit-III

(III) Development & Politics
Challenges and Crises confronting humanity.
Development dilemmas of the Third World.
Key Issues and goals of development.

Unit-IV

(IV) Sustainable development and Environment – Community Participation

Unit-V

(V) Globalization, Human Development and Good Governance
(VI) Search for alternative paradigms – agenda for the 21st century

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE

**COURSE TITLE :- CULTURE, IDENTITY AND POLITICS –
COMPARATIVE STUDY**

COURSE CODE : POL 674

(ELECTIVE)

UNIT-I

Culture – Concept, Meaning, Political Culture Approach, Classification, relationship between Culture and Politics.

UNIT-II

Identity Discourse – Identity of Individuals, Communities, States and Nation States.

Identity Conflicts in Multicultural Post Colonial Nations.

UNIT-III

Politics of Culture and Identity

Impact of Globalization on Culture and Identity – Cultural Diversity and Global Uniformity.

UNIT-IV

Gender and Identity Politics

UNIT-V

Religion and Politics.

MA: POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE TITLE: SOUTH ASIAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS
CORSE CODE : POL 675
(ELECTIVE)

Unit-I

- South Asia : General Introduction
- Nationalism and Colonialism in South Asia

Unit-II

- Political Institutions in South Asia: Constitutional Development; Nature and Type of Political Systems; Structure and Processes of Politics.

Unit-III

- Political Parties and Pressure Groups,
- Religion and Politics, Role of Military in Political Development.

Unit-IV

- Politics of Ethnicity;
- Ethnic and sectarian conflicts

Unit-V

- Problems of Nation-Building,

MA: POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE TITLE: POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS
CORSE CODE : POL 676
(ELECTIVE)

Political Parties and party systems are the key structures of all the modern Political Systems. Originating as an Extra-Constitutional Structure it consolidated itself in the process of democratization in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is intrinsically lined with the working of representative democracies of today. However, in non-democratic one party states party plays an important role as an independent variable. It acts as an instrument of modernization in the developing countries. This course deals with the crucial role of political parties as an important institution in the entire political system.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit-1

- 1, Meaning, Nature and Evolution of Political Parties.
- 2.Theories of Party Systems.
- 3.Classification of Party Systems.

Unit-II

- 4.Role of Political Parties in Modern Political Systems.
1. Party Structure.
2. Electoral System and Political Parties – Need for Reforms.

Unit-III

3. Party system in India.
4. Party System & Pressure Politics in USA.

Unit-IV

5. Communist Party of China

Unit-V

6. Recent Trends.

ELECTIVE 'D' GROUP

ANY ONE COURSE FROM THIS GROUP.

COURSE CODE : POL 681

(ELECTIVE)

Course Title: International Relations after Second World War

UNIT-I

Cold War: Origin, development and impact
Deterrence, arms race and power politics during Cold War
Disintegration of Soviet Union: Implications for world politics and security

UNIT-II

Post-Cold War international system
Impact of 9/11 on world politics
United Nations: Structure, functions and role
Issues of Human Rights and International Law
NAM: Origin, role and relevance
Regional Organisations: SAARC and European Union

UNIT-III

Third World political problems in the post-Cold War period (specially the conflict in the Middle East and Afghanistan)
The problem of nuclear proliferation in Asia

UNIT – IV

Indian foreign policy: Determinants, objectives and decision-making process
India's neighbourhood
Indian economic diplomacy

UNIT-V

India's politico-strategic engagement with the major powers in the post-Cold War period
A case for reshaping of India's foreign policy in the contemporary world

**COURSE CODE : POL 682
(ELECTIVE)**

Course Title: SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL SECURITY

UNIT-I

Regional Security in South Asia: A Conceptual Understanding

Regional Security in South Asia during the Cold War

Regional Security in South Asia during the post-Cold War period

UNIT-II

Impact of 9/11 and Globalisation

Various dimensions of conflicts in South Asia

Causal Explanations of conflicts in South Asia

Nuclearisation of South Asia: Problem and solution

International Terrorism in South Asia

UNIT-III

Regional Security in South Asia and extra-regional powers: An overview of the role of the US, China and Russia

UNIT-IV

Approaches to Conflict Resolution in South Asia

Confidence-building measures (CBMS) in South Asia

Regional cooperation and integration: Problem and solution

UNIT-V

Importance of the Indian Ocean

India's South Asia policy

COURSE CODE : POL 683
(ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: – DIPLOMACY

UNIT-I

What is Diplomacy?

Definition and Meaning

Types of Diplomacy

Ancient Indian Diplomacy – Lord Krishna, Kautilya's diplomacy

Modern Indian Diplomacy

UNIT-II

Diplomacy during Cold War

Traditional Diplomacy

Modern Diplomacy

Summit Diplomacy

Personal Diplomacy

Diplomacy after Cold War

Personalised Diplomacy

Track 1, Track 2 and Track 3 diplomacy

Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution

UNIT-III

Diplomacy and World Politics

Diplomacy in the Third World

Diplomatic methods

Diplomatic practice

Negotiations

Relevance of Diplomacy?

Diplomacy and International Law

Diplomatic immunities

Treaties, pacts and ties

Environmental diplomacy

UNIT-IV

Diplomacy and the United Nations

Mediation, Intervention?

Role of UNPKF

Diplomacy of normalization; Palestine, Kashmir etc.

UNIT-V

Diplomacy of Foreign Policy

Economic diplomacy

Cultural diplomacy

Nuclear diplomacy

Disaster and Energy diplomacy

**COURSE CODE : POL 684
(ELECTIVE)**

COURSE TITLE: INDIA, PAKISTAN AND THE GREAT POWERS

UNIT-I

India-Pakistan Relations: A Historical Background

Cold War Dynamics and Impact on India-Pakistan Relations

UNIT-II

Issues in India-Pakistan Relations:

The Kashmir Issue

The Issue of Terrorism

Various Dimensions of Arms Race between India and Pakistan

UNIT-III

The Issue of Economic Cooperation

Minor Issues: Siachen, Tulbul Navigation Project, Sir Creek

UNIT-IV

India-Pakistan Peace Process: Key Structures

UNIT-V

Policies and Roles of Great Powers towards India-Pakistan Relations:

Policy and Role of Great Britain

Policy and Role of the United States

Policy and Role of the Soviet Union (Now Russia)

Policy and Role of China

COURSE CODE : POL 685
(ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: FOREIGN POLICY OF THE MAJOR POWERS

UNIT-I

Foreign Policy of the Major Powers: Importance of the Study

UNIT-II

Foreign Policy-making of the Major Powers: Key Factors

Foreign Policy of the United States:

Key determinants and objectives, features of the US foreign policy, US policy towards India, US policy on non-proliferation and terrorism

UNIT-III

Foreign Policy of China:

Key Objectives, China's rise as a major power and its implications for world politics, China's policy towards South Asia and South-east Asia

UNIT-IV

Foreign Policy of Russia:

Russia's foreign policy in the post-Cold War period, Russia's relations with the U.S. and China, Russia's relations with India

UNIT-V

Foreign Policy of Japan:

Key features of Japan's foreign policy, Japan's engagement with China and Russia after the end of the Cold War, Japan's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indo-Japan relations

COURSE CODE : POL 686
(ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit-1

Definition, basis and nature of International Law

Source of International Law

Subjects of International Law

Unit-II

Law of Peace –Intervention, Recognition, State Succession, Nationality, Extradition and Asylum

Unit-III

International Transactions- Agents- Diplomatic Envoys, Consuls , Treaties.

Disputes - Settlement of disputes by peaceful and coercive means,

Unit-IV

Role of International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes, war crimes, Neutrality , Prize Court .

Unit-V

Recent trends and changing structure of International Law.

International Law and UNO.

COURSE CODE : POL 687
(ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

UNIT-I

International Organisations, meaning, nature and genesis.
League of Nations, its origin and structure.
Achievements and failures of League of Nations and Causes for the failure of League of Nations.

UNIT-II

Genesis of the United Nations, its structure, comparison between League covenant and UN charter.
United Nations and Human Rights, Art 2 (7).

UNIT-III

Peaceful settlement of International disputes.
Collective security under the United Nations.
Changing role of Secretary General.
Peace keeping in domestic conflicts, U.N. in the post cold war era.
Revision of the UN Charter.

UNIT-IV

Meaning, Nature, Evolution, scope and objects of diplomacy.
Diplomacy as a determinant of foreign policy.
Classification of Diplomat envoys-Diplomatic envoys and consular agents.
Qualities of an ideal Diplomat.
Transition from old to New Diplomacy, Reasons for the Decline of old Diplomacy.

UNIT-V

Features of Contemporary Diplomacy.
Democratic Diplomacy: Open Diplomacy.
Conference Diplomacy; Summit Diplomacy.
Economic Diplomacy: Third World Diplomacy.
Diplomacy and Mass Media.
Impact of Nuclear Age in Diplomacy .