

**PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY**

**M. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

1. Political Theory
2. Western Political Thought
3. Public Administration
4. International Relations

**SECOND SEMESTER**

5. Indian Political System
6. Comparative Politics
7. Indian Political Thought
8. Political Sociology

**THIRD SEMESTER**

9. Research Methodology
10. International Law
11. Indian Administration
12. India's Foreign Policy

**FOURTH SEMESTER**

13. State Politics in India
14. Contemporary Political Ideas.
15. Political Economy
16. Dissertation

Each paper carries 100 marks-75 marks for examination on theory paper conducted by the University and 25 marks for internal assessment.

**PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY**

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**POLITICAL THEORY**

**(SEMESTER-I)**

Instruction Method	:	Lecturers and Seminars
Evaluation Method	:	Written tests, term papers, seminars and book reviews.
Course Duration	:	One Semester

**Course Rationale**

This course seeks to introduce students to major approaches to theorizing political life and to key-terms of political discourse. The underlying assumption of this course is that without the support of political ideologies, political action would appear meaningless or direction-less to those who are actively involved in it. Political ideologies, thus will be shown to provide the justification for the people's allegiance to, or alternatively, resistance against, a given government, movement, programme or policy. Moreover, the inter-relationship between political practice and political theory will be highlighted in the course.

**Course Contents**

1. Political Science and Political Theory: Nature and Significance of Political Theory.
2. Classical, Behavioural and Post-behavioural Approaches.
3. Systems, Structural Functional and Marxist Approaches.
4. The Nature of State: meaning and elements of state, Liberal vs. Marxist View of state, changing nature of state in the contemporary world.
5. Sovereignty, Nature, Evolution and Characteristics of Sovereignty; Classification of Sovereignty: monistic and pluralistic views of Sovereignty; Erosion of Sovereignty.
6. Liberty, Equality and Justice: meaning and classification of Liberty, meaning and classification of Equality ; Relation between Liberty and Equality;
7. Political Power, Legitimacy and Authority.
8. Political Obligation, Civil Disobedience and Revolution.
9. Liberalism, Communism, Democratic, Socialism, Fascism, and Anarchism, Nationalism..
10. Recent Trends in Political Theory: Decline of Political Theory and Nature of Revival of Political Theory.

**Books for Reference**

- Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory, World Press ,Calcutta 1994.
- M.P. Jain, Political Theory, Authors Guild, Delhi,1989.
- O. Bakshi, Crisis in Political Theory, Oxford University Press New Delhi1992.
- J. C. Charlesworth, (ed.), Contemporary Political Analysis, Free Press New York, 1967.

- B. Barry, Democracy, Power and Justice: Essay in Political Theory, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1989.
- David Easton, The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science, Wiley, New York, 1953.
- \_\_\_\_\_, A System Analysis for Political Life, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1965.
- D. Germino, Beyond Ideology: The Revival of Political Theory, Harper and Row, New York, 1967.
- H. Eulau, The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics, Random House, New York, 1964.
- J.G. Gunnell, Political Theory: Tradition and Interpretation, Winthrop, Cambridge, 1979.
- D. Held, Political Theory Today, Polity Press, Cambridge 1991.
- -----, Political Theory and Modern State, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1989.
- -----, Models of Democracy, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1987.
- S. P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi, 1975.
- O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2003.
- Sushil Kumar, (ed), New Globalism and The state, Research Progress, New Delhi, 1999.

**WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**  
**(SEMESTER-I)**

Instruction Method	:	Lecturers and Seminars
Evaluation Method	:	Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review,
Course Duration	:	One Semester

**Course Rationale**

The purpose of this course is to generate political awareness among the students about distinctive features of Western Political Thought. Through this course, students are expected to learn political theorizing and political reflections and arguments by studying how it has been done by the masters of political thought.

**Course Contents**

1. Plato
2. Aristotle
3. St. Thomas Aquinas and Machiavelli
4. Thomas Hobbes
5. John Locke
6. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
7. Jeremy Bentham
8. John Stuart Mill
9. George W.F. Hegel
10. Karl Marx and Lenin.

**Books for Reference**

1. Ernest Barker, Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors, London, 1951.
2. J.W. Allen, A History Of Political Thought in the Sixteenth Century, London, 1951.
3. George H. Sabine ., A History of Political Theory, Oxford and IBH, NewDelhi, 1973.
4. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, Oxford and IBH, 1969.
5. D. Germino, Modern Western Political Thought, : Machiavelli to Marx, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1972.
6. Sidney Hook, From Hegel to Marx: Studies in the Intellectual Development of Karl Marx, New York, 1936.
7. W. A. Dunning, A History of Political Theories, Rousseau to Spencer, Central Publishing House, Allahabad.
8. R. Pandey, Political Thought: Plato to Machiavelli, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1985.
9. Gould and Thursby (eds), Contemporary Political Thought, Issues and Scope, Values and Direction, Rinehart and Wireston, New York, 1969.
10. R. Plant, Modern Political Thought, Blackwell, Oxford, 1991.
11. J. Wolff, An Introduction To Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, 1996.
12. M.G. Gupta, History of Political Thought, Chaitanya Publishing Company, Allahabad, 1991.

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** **(SEMESTER-I)**

Instruction Method	: Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	: Written tests, term papers, seminars and book reviews
Course duration	: One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

This paper seeks to study Public Administration in its larger systemic milieu. It covers recent trends such as impact of globalization on public administration and impact of ICT on public administration. Besides the theories of organization and bureaucracy, New public administration and New Public Management have also been included in this course.

### **Course Contents**

1. Nature and scope of public administration, approaches to the study of public administration and importance of public administration ,relationship between state, society and public administration.
2. Theories of Organization.
3. Bureaucracy, organization of the concept and Weberian construction.
4. Public policy analysis, meaning , nature and importance.
5. Impact of Information, Communication Technology (ICT) on public administration, the concept of E.governance.
6. Impact of Globalisation on Public Administration.
7. New Public Management, genesis and salient features.
8. New Public Administration- nature and scope.
9. Disaster management, meaning and scope , agencies involved in disaster management.
10. Ethical Concerns in Public Administration

### **Books for Reference**

1. Simon, Smithburg and Thompson, Public Administration, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1950.
2. Willoughby W.F. Principles of Public Administration, Indian edition, Central Book Depot, Allahabad.
3. S. Barker, Administrative Theory and Public Administration, Hutchinson University library, London,1972
4. Bhattacharya, Mohit, New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers, new delhi,1998
5. Ramesh K.Arora, Public Administration ,Fresh Perspective, Alekh publishers, Jaipur.
6. Gerald.E. Caden. Public Administration, Pablidas Publishers, California, 1982.
7. M.P. Dharma and S.L Sadana, Public Administration, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1992

8. Appleby, Policy and Administration, The University of Alabama Press, Alabama, 1949.
9. F.M. Marx, The Administrative State, Prentice Hall Inc, New York, 1953
10. A. R. Tyagi, Public Administration, Atma ram sons, New Delhi, 1983
11. Ferrel Heady, Public Administration; A Comparative Perspective, Marcel Dekker, New York, 1984.
12. R. B. Jain, Public Administration in India, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges For Good Governance, Deep and Deep , New Delhi, 2002.
13. Jan Erick Lane, New Public Management, Routledge, London, 2000.

## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** **(SEMESTER-I)**

Instruction Method	:	Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	:	Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review.
Course Duration	:	One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

This paper deals with both the theoretical and practical aspects of international relations and therefore, covers traditional, and modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts. It also provides insight into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era. It identifies some of the other new problem areas that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations.

### **Course Contents**

1. Development of the Study of International Relations as a Discipline: Nature and Scope of International Relations.
2. International Relations Theories: Traditional vs. Behavioural Approaches; Idealist, Liberal and New-Liberal Approaches and World State Theory, Realist and Neo-Realistic Approaches.
3. The Key Concepts in International Relations: Power, Balance of Power, National Interest.
4. Foreign Policy: Meaning; Goals and Determinants.
5. Diplomacy: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Diplomacy and International Law, Secret and Open Diplomacy; Changing Nature of Diplomacy.
6. International Politics since World War II: Cold War: Origin, Evolution, Second Cold War; End of the Cold War and the Post-Cold War Issue; Globalization: Meaning and Core Features, Implications, International Relations Theory and Globalization.
7. Non-State Actors in International Relations.
8. Regional and International Organisations: OAU, OAS, EU, SAARC, ASEAN; The UN: Multilateral Approach to International Peace and Order; Restructuring the UN.
9. Elements of International Economic Relations: Trade, Movement of Capital and Labour, Role of International Financial Institutions; International Inequalities : Widening Gap between Developing and Developed Countries, Process of Divergence leading to Conflict, Process of Convergence including Demand for a NIEO, South-South Con-operation; WTO.
10. Emerging Issues: Humanitarian Intervention, Human Rights, Displacement of Population, Ethnic Resurgence or 'Identity Wars,' Terrorism, and Democratic Expansion.

### **Books for Reference**

1. Burton, J.W., International Relations : A General Theory, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,1967

2. Carr, E. H. International Relations Between Two World Wars, Macmillan, London,1952.
3. Karl Deutsch, An Analysis of International Relations, Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1968.
4. Friedman, W, An Introduction To World Politics, Macmillan, NewYork, 1965.
5. Frankel, Joseph, International Politics, Conflict and Harmony, Macmillan, London,1969.
6. Stanley Hoffmann, Contemporary Theory in International Politics, EngelwoodCliffs, New Jersey,1964.
7. Herz, J. H, Political Realism and Political Idealism, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1951.
8. Holsti, K.J, International Politics, Framework for Analysis, Engele Wood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1977.
9. Hans, J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations, :The Struggle For Power and Peace, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta,1966.
10. Palmer, N.D.,and Perkins, H. C., International Relations: The World Community in Transition, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1965.
11. Schuman, F.L, International Politics, Mac Graw Hill, New York, 1958.
12. Jackson, Robert and George Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, Oxford university Press, Oxford,1999.



## **INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM** **(SEMESTER II)**

Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars  
Evaluation Method : Written tests, term papers, Seminars and  
book reviews  
Course Duration : One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

The study of social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India is the focus of the paper. One needs to understand that the Constitution of India has been intended to provide framework for a modern secular and democratic society. The experience of last sixty years and the new challenges ahead in the context of globalisation, liberalization and greater democratic expansion from below needs to be studied.

### **Course Contents**

1. Background of the Constituent Assembly- composition and functioning
2. Ideological contents of Preamble, Fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Federalism and its working with reference to union- state relations., demand for state autonomy.
4. Public services and bureaucracy , the issue of downsizing bureaucracy.
5. Integrated Judiciary – The Supreme Court, High Courts, subordinate courts, independence of judiciary and judicial activism.
6. Nature of the party system – national parties, regional parties and pressure groups
7. Political Movements in India - and Peasant Movements, Tribal Movements, Trade Union Movement and Women’s Movements
8. Elections and voting behaviour
9. Impact of caste, religion, regionalism and language on politics.
10. Panchayati Raj and National Development, decentralisation in the context of globalisation and economic liberalization.

### **Books for Reference.**

1. D. D.Basu, Introduction to The Constitution Of India, Prentice, Hall of India, New Delhi 1982
2. B. K. Sharma, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall of New Delhi, 2002
3. Arora and Mukherji, Federalism in India: Origin and Development, , Vikas publishers, New Delhi, 1992
4. D. C. Gupta, Indian Government and Politics , Vikas publishers, New Delhi,1978.
5. S.N. Jha, Indian Political System: Historical Developments, Ganga Kaveri, Publishing House, Varanasi, 2005.
6. Bhalla, R. P, Elections In India, (1950- 1977) , S. Chand and Co, New Delhi, 1973.
7. Bhabani Sen Gupta, India: Problems of Governance, Delhi, 1996.
8. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Logman, New Delhi, 1970.

9. P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing House, New Delhi, 1999.
10. J. C. Johari, Indian Political System, Anmol Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996.
11. G. Palanithurai, (ed) Dynamics,of New Panchayat Raj System in India, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002.
12. Chaube, S.K, and Kaushik,S.,(ed), Indian Democracy at the Turn of the Century, Kanishka, New Delhi, 1999.

## **COMPARATIVE POLITICS** **(SEMESTER-II)**

Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars  
Evaluation Method : Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review.  
Course Duration : One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

This paper deals with theoretical evolution and approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. It helps the students to have a fundamental grasp over the various theories and explanations regarding political development in the Third World Countries. The paper concentrates specifically on some of the major paradigms or world views, which have elicited different theories of development, underdevelopment in the study of Comparative Politics.

### **Course Contents**

1. Comparative Politics, meaning, nature, and scope.
2. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics - traditional approach, behavioral approach, structural- functional approach, and systems approach.
3. Constitution and Constitutionalism
4. Political culture and Political Socialisation.
5. Political Participation and Social Mobilization
6. Classes and Political Elites
7. Political Development and Modernization
8. The American Government: President, Congress and Judiciary
9. The British Government: Monarchy, Prime Minister and Parliament.
10. Direct Democracy in Switzerland.

### **Books For Reference**

1. G.A. Almond, and J.S. Coleman, The Politics of the Development Areas, Princeton NJ Princeton University Press, 1960.
2. G. A. Almond and S. Verba, The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.
3. ...., (eds.), The Civic Culture Revisited, Boston, Little Brown, 1989.
4. G. A. Almond and G.B. Powell Jr., Comparative Politics: A Development Approach, Boston, Little Brown, 1966.
5. Herman Finer, Theory and Practice of Modern Governments, Henry Holt and Co, New York, 1949.
6. Jean Blondel, An Introduction to Comparative Government, Widenfield and Nocholson, London, 1969.
7. Bernard E. Brown, New Directions In Comparative Politics, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962.
8. J.C. Johari, Comparative Politics, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1980.
9. S. P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing company, New Delhi, 1975.

10. Nalin Kumar Mahapatra, Political Culture and Democratic Development In Central Asia, Bookwell, New Delhi, 2006
11. Vishnoo Bhagavan and Vidya Bhooshan, World Constitutions, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2002.
12. Carl. J. Friedrich, Constitutional Government and Democracy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1989.

## **INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT** **(SEMESTER II)**

Instruction Method	:	Lectures and seminars
Evaluation Method	:	Written Tests, term papers, Seminars, and Book reviews.
Course duration	:	One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

The purpose of this course is to generate a critical awareness among the students about distinctive features and tradition of social and political thought in India. The course will also focus on the continuity and discontinuity between traditional Indian socio political ideas and modern Indian political ideas.

### **Course Contents**

1. Interpretations of Ancient Indian Political Thought: Methodological Issues and Schools of Thought.
2. Political Philosophy of Vedanta : Basic Concepts, Evolution, Character, and Interpretations.
3. Buddhist Political Philosophy : Basic Concepts, Evolutions, Character and interpretations.
4. Socio-religious and Political ideas in the Ramayana, the Santiparva (Rajdharm) in the Mahabharata and the Bhagavat Geeta,
5. Political Ideas in Manusmiriti and Kautilya's Arthasastra
6. The Indian Renaissance : Ram Mohan Roy to Vivekananda.
7. Political Thinking in Modern India: Concepts of Nation, Democracy, Freedom and Equality.
8. Political Thinking in Modern India : Socialism, Communism and Sarvodaya: Religion, Politics and Social Problems.
9. Social and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Aurobindo.
10. Critique of Caste System : Ambedkar and Periyar.

### **Books for Reference**

1. V.P. Varma, Study in Hindu Political Thought and Metaphysical Foundations, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974.
2. ...., Modern Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, Agra, 1974.
3. K.P. Jayaswal, Hindu Polity, Calcutta, Butterworth, 1924.
4. U.N. Ghosal, Studies in Indian History and Culture, Calcutta, Orient Longmans, 1957.
5. ...., A History of Hindu Political Theories, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1966.
6. ...., A History of Hindu Political Ideas, London, Oxford University Press, 1959.
7. K.P. Karunakaran, Modern Indian Political Tradition, Allied Publishers , New Delhi, 1962.
8. A. Appadurai, Indian Political Thinking in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century , South Asian Publishers, New Delhi, 1987.
9. ...., Indian Political Thinking Through the Ages, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992.

10. ...., Documents on Political Thought in Modern India, 2 Vols, Oxford University Press, Bombay,1970.
11. V.T. Patil, Studies on Nehru , Sterling Publishers, New Delhi,1996.
12. Bimal Prasad, Gandhi, Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayanan , Chanakya, New Delhi,1985.
13. ...., Jayaprakash Narayan : Quest and Legacy, Vikas, New Delhi,1992.
14. B. Prasad, The State in Ancient India , , University of Allahabad, Allahabad,1960.
15. B.A. Saletore, Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1963.

## **POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY** **(SEMESTER II)**

Instruction Method : Lectures and seminars

Evaluation method : Written tests, term papers, Seminars and book reviews

Course duration : one Semester

### **Course Rationale**

Political Sociology has emerged as a branch of Political Science recently. The emergence of this discipline has broken the barriers between state and society and has helped political scientists to establish an essential identity between social process and political process. This paper seeks to enable the students at P.G. level to study political processes and problems from a sociological perspective.

### **Course Contents**

1. Emergence of Political Sociology.
2. Intellectual foundations- Max Weber, Karl Marx and Harold Lasswell.
3. Nature and Scope of political sociology, political sociology and sociology of politics , political sociology and political science
4. The concepts of power, authority and legitimacy
5. Elite theory.
6. The group theory
7. Political culture , political socialization and recruitment
8. Political Modernisation
9. Political Participation
10. Personality in Politics- political man

### **Books for Reference**

1. David Easton, A Systems Analysis of Political Life, Wiley, New York, 1965.
2. -----, The Political System: An Enquiry into the State of Political Science, Wiley , New York, 1953.
3. G. A. Almond and G. B. Powell, Comparative Politics : A Developmental Approach, Little Brown , Boston, 1966.
4. K.R. Monroe(ed), Cotemporary Political Theory, University of California Press, 1997.
5. L.S. Rathore(ed) Political Sociology, Meenakshi, Press, Meerut, 1991.
6. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishers, New Delhi, 1975.
7. Keith Faulks, Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction, Edinburg University Press, Edinburg, 1999.
8. Michael Rush, Politics and Society: An Introduction to Political Sociology, Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York, 1992.
9. Robert A Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, Prentice Hall of India, , New Delhi, 1991.
10. Norman D. Barry, An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, Macmillan, London, 1989.
11. J.C. Charlesworth Contemporary Political Analysis, Free Press, New York, 1967.
12. Nagla, B.K.(ed), Political Sociology, Rawat publishers, New Delhi, 1999.
13. Subbu, T.B., Politics of Culture, Orient Logman, New Delhi, 1999.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** **(SEMESTER III)**

Instruction Method : lectures and Seminars  
Evaluation Method : written tests, term papers, seminars and book reviews  
Course duration : one Semester.

### **Course Rationale**

This paper on Research Methodology is a basic introduction to the process and methods of empirical research for achieving scientific knowledge in the subject.

An attempt is made to relate social science research methods to other courses in the syllabi of Political Science. This paper enables the student at P.G. level to learn methods of data collection, sampling procedure, analysis of data, report writing and preparation of bibliography.

### **Course Contents**

1. Meaning and nature of social science research.
2. Types of research-- descriptive, analytical, conceptual, fundamental, applied and historical research. Empirical methods- Case study, Survey research and Evaluation Research.
3. Scientific Method and its applications in social science research.
4. Research design.
5. Formulation of hypothesis.
6. Collection of Data- secondary and primary data.
7. Tools for collection of primary data-Observation, Questionnaire and Schedule.
8. Sampling procedure- methods for designing sample and conduct of field work.
9. Analysis of Data- application of statistical techniques in social science research.
10. Report Writing.

### **Books For Reference**

1. Good, W. J. and Hatt, P.K., Methods in Social Research, Mac Graw Hill, New York, 1952.
2. Gopal , M.H., Introduction to Reserch Procedure in Social Sciences, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964.
3. Santosh Gupta, Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1993.
4. Bajpai, S.R. Methods of Social Survey and Research, Kitab Ghar, Rampur, 1960.
5. Blalock, Hubert, M, Introduction to Social Research, Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1970.
6. Festinger, Leonard Katz, Daniel, Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences, Dryden Press, New York, 1953.
7. Fisher, R. A., Design of Experiments, Hafer, New York, 1960.
8. Young P.V. and Schmid, C.F.,Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1961.
9. Devendra Thakur, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Deep and Deep , New Delhi, 2003.
10. Anirudh Prasad et al(ed),Social Research Methodologies in Action Vol:I and II, Xavier Institute of Social Sciences, Ranchi, 2008.



## INTERNATIONAL LAW (SEMESTER III)

Instruction Method	: Lectures and Seminars
Evaluation Method	: Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review
Course Duration	: One Semester

### Course Rationale

International law is usually defined as rules that govern the conduct of states in their relations with one another. This paper traces its origin and development to the contribution of Hugo Grotius. This course studies the nature, content and the different aspects of International Law pertaining to legal principles of recognition, jurisdiction, Law of Sea, diplomatic immunities and privileges, treaty of obligation and crimes against humanity.

### Course Contents

1. The Origins and Development of International Law.
2. Grotius' Contributions.
3. The Nature and Content of International Law with reference to Changing Nature and Different Perspectives.
4. Codification and Progressive Development of International Law.
5. International Legal Principles: Recognition, Equality, Jurisdiction, Law of Sea, Treaty Obligation.
6. Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.
7. International Law and Economic Development: Third World Concerns.
8. Crimes Against Humanity and Provisions of International Law.
9. The Limitations and Possibilities of International Law.
10. Recent trends in International Law.

### Books for Reference

1. S.D. Bailey, Prohibitions and Restraints in War, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1972.
2. N. Bentwich, International Law, London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1945.
3. J.L. Breirly, The Outlook for International Law, oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1944.
4. -----, The Law of Nations, 4<sup>th</sup> edn. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1949.
5. -----, The Basis of Obligation in International Law, London, Oxford University Press, 958.
6. I. Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, London, Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. D.P.O. Connell, International Law, 20 Vols. London, Stevens, 1970.0
8. P.E. Corbett, Law and Society in the Relations of States, New York, Harcourt Brace, 1951.
9. -----, Law and Diplomacy, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1959.

**INDIAN ADMINISTRATION**  
**(SEMESTER III)**

Instruction Method	: Lectures, and seminars
Evaluation Method	: Written Tests, Term Papers, seminars and book reviews.
Course duration	: One Semester.

**Course Rationale**

The purpose of this paper is to acquaint the students of Political Science with the knowledge of administrative pattern in the Indian federal structure. Major aspects of the present administrative system have been included in the syllabus.

**Course Contents**

1. Ancient Indian administration- pre- British period and British period.
2. Framework of Indian polity- constitutional framework, parliamentary democracy and federal pattern.
3. Constitutional authorities- UPSC, Finance Commission, Election Commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
4. Prime Minister's Office, Central secretariat- relationship between political executive and civil servants.
5. Civil Services in India- recruitment, training, promotion, motivation and morale.
6. Financial Administration- principles of budget, preparation and enactment of budget, parliamentary control over expenditure.
7. District administration. changing role of District Collector.
8. Working of decentralised governance in India, Models/ patterns of PRIS emerged.
9. Ombudsman institutions in India- Lokpal and Lokayukta
10. Recent Trends in Indian Administration

**Books for Reference**

1. A. Chanda, The Indian Administration, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1958.
2. M.P. Sharma and S. L. Sadana, Public Administration, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1992.
3. A.R. Tyagi, Public Administration (principles and practice), Atma Ram and Sons, New Delhi, 1983.
4. R.B Jain, Public Administration in India, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges for Good Governance, Deep and Deep , New Delhi, 2001.
5. S.R Maheswari, Public Administration, Laxmin Narayan Agarwal, Agra.
6. M.J.K. Thavaraj, Financial Administration of India, S. Chand and Co, New Delhi.
7. A. Premchand, Control Over Public Expenditure, in India, Allied, Bombay, 1966.
8. Mishra, S.N. et al, New Panchayat Raj in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
9. George Mathew, Status of PRIs in The states and Union Territories of India, Concept publishing House, New Delhi, 2000.
10. Babani Sen Gupta, India: Problems of Governance, New Delhi, 1996.
11. Hoshiar Singh, Aspects of Indian Administration, Jaipur, 1994.
12. Avasthi and Avasthi, Indian Administration, Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 1996.

## **INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY** **(SEMESTER III)**

Instruction Method	: Lecturers and seminars
Evaluation Method	: Written tests, term papers, seminars and book review.
Course Duration	: One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

India's foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and the self-image and role she conceives for herself in the global policies. The focus of this paper is the theoretical perspective of the role of compulsions, constraints and conditions, which actually has shaped the country's foreign policy for the past six decades. It also aims at providing knowledge about continuity and changes in India's foreign policy towards neighbours and major powers. The paper will also throw light on the emerging challenges confronting India and the world.

### **Course Contents**

1. Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Domestic and External Determinants.
3. Non-Alignment: Theory and Practice.
4. Conduct of India's External Relations with Major Powers: the USA, the Russia and China.
5. Conduct of India's External Relations with South Asian Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.
6. India's Policy towards South East Asia, West and Central Asia, Africa and Latin America.
7. Economic Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy: International Trade and Investment, International Economic Organizations, Regional Cooperation.
8. India's Nuclear Policy.
9. India and the United Nations.
10. India's approach towards major International Issues: End of Cold War, Globalization, WTO, Disarmament and Arms Race, Terrorism, Human Rights, Environmental Issues.

### **Books For Reference**

1. Fredrich, C. J, Foreign Policy in The Making, Norton, New York, 1938.
2. A. Appadurai, Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1981..
3. Rosenau, J.N., The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy, Free Press, New York, 1971.
4. -----, (ed) International Relations and Foreign Policy, Free Press, New York, 1969.
5. James Spanier, Games Nations Play : An Analysis of International Politics, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1978.
6. Peter Willets, Non- Aligned Movement, The Origins of the Third World Alliance, Polpular Prakashan , Bombay, 1978
7. Saksena, K. P, Collective Security and the United Nations, : A Historical Analysis, D. K. Publishers, New Delhi, 1974.

8. Bandopadhyaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1970.
9. Burton, J. W,(ed) Non –Alignment, Andre Deutsch, London, 1969
10. Cohen, B. The Political Process and Foreign Policy, Princeton University Press, 1957.
11. Schulman, M.D., Beyond Cold War, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1966.

## **STATE POLITICS IN INDIA** **(SEMESTER IV)**

### **Course Rationale**

India's Diversity in terms of socio-economic, political and cultural systems provides an opportunity to study Indian Union –state systems comparatively. This paper attempts to study powers of the union and the autonomy of the states within the framework of federal system.

### **Course Contents**

1. Theoretical framework for the study of state politics
2. Patterns of state politics
3. Socio- economic determinants of state politics
4. Centre- state political and economic relationship
5. Regional political parties and its linkage with national parties and the federal set up
6. Impact of national politics on state politics
7. Emerging trends in state politics
8. Panchayati Raj system and its impact on state politics
9. Human Development Index in different states in comparative perspective
10. Emerging trends in State politics.

### **Books for Reference**

1. A. Awasti, Central Administration, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi, 1980
2. Noorjahan Bava, People's Participation In Development Process in India, Uppal publishing house, New Delhi, 1984.
3. C.P. Bhambri, Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Vikas publishers, New Delhi, 1971.
4. -----, Politics in India 1947-1987, Vikas publishers, New Delhi, 1988.
5. Brass Paul, R. Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics, Chanakya publications, New Delhi, 1984.
6. Chatterji, S.K. Development Administration, Surjeet Publishers, New Delhi, 1981.
7. Abhijit Dutta, Union State Relations, IIPA, New Delhi, 1984.
8. Desai, I.P, Caste, Caste Conflict and Reservations, Ajanta, Publications, New Delhi, 1985.
9. H.K. Chabra, State Politics in India, Surjeet Publishers, New Delhi, 1977.
10. Fabia, B, State Politics in India, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
11. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Logman, New Delhi, 1970
12. -----, Democratic Polity and Social Change in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1976.
13. Iqbal Narain, State Politics in India, Meerut, 1967.

## **CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL IDEAS (IV SEMESTER)**

Instruction Method: Lectures and Seminars

Evaluation Method: Written tests, term papers, seminars and book reviews

Course duration: One Semester

### **Course Rationale**

The aim of this Paper is to introduce the students at Postgraduate level contemporary political ideas and theories emerged in the field of political science . Emphasis has been given to study the theories emerged in the post Marxian era.

### **Course Contents**

1. Nature and significance of Contemporary Political Theory
2. Libertarianism
3. Existentialism
4. New left
5. Euro communism
6. Theory of Justice- diverse perspectives of justice- Rawl's theory, Nozick's theory and the concept of global justice
7. Critical Theory –Herbert Marcuse and Habermas
8. Contemporary Challenges to Sovereignty
9. Democracy, Civil society and the state.
10. Politics of Environment

### **Books for Reference**

1. A. de. Crespigny, and K. Minougue (eds.), Contemporary Political Thinkers, Methuen, London 1975.
2. M.H. Lessnoff, Political Philosophers of Twentieth Century, Blackwell, Oxford, 1996.
3. B. Parekh, Contemporary Political Thinkers, Martin Robertson, Oxford, 1982.
4. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2003.
5. David Held, Political Theory and the Modern State, Polity, London, 1994.
6. Om Bakshi, The Crisis of Political Theory: An Enquiry into Contemporary Political Thought, Oxford University Press, 1987.
7. Catriona McKinnon, Issues in Political Theory, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008
8. J.C. Johari, Contemporary Political Theory, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1990
9. S..P.Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1975
10. Frank Cunningham, Theories of Democracy, A Critical Introduction, Routledge, New York, 2002.
11. Fowler, Robert Booth and Jeffrey R. Orenstein, Contemporary Issues in Political Theory, Praeger, New York, 1985.

## **POLITICAL ECONOMY** **( IV Semester)**

Instruction Method : Lectures and Seminars

Evaluation method: Written tests, term papers, seminars and book reviews

Course duration: One Semester.

### **Course Rationale**

Political economy has a crucial role to play in conditioning the patterns of politics in a given society. The purpose of this course is to understand the impact of political economy on the political process. This course also intends at acquainting the students with significant political economy issues such as liberalization , changing configuration of class and other related aspects.

### **Course Contents**

1. Political Economy-,definition,nature an scope
2. Classical political economy- the concept of natural law, private property, productive labour and high prices, industrial capitalism of mid 18th century
3. Institutionalism and varieties of capitalism- emergence of institutions, changing balance of public and private power and varieties of capitalism
4. Political Economy of Development- mixed economy model, planning as strategy for development, and limits of planning.
5. Liberalisation – political context of liberalisation, privatisation, critiques of development model.
6. Intellectual Property Rights and knowledge economy
7. Globalisation, global governance and civil society
8. Legitimacy and accountability
9. India's Class Structure- agrarian class, middle class, informalisation and dispersal of working class
10. Hegemony and Democratic Struggles- nature of India's capitalism, debate over passive revolution, nature and limits of hegemony.

### **Books for Reference**

1. Henry William Spiegel, The Growth of Economic Thought, Prentice Hall, 1971.
2. Maurice Dobb, Political Economy and Capitalism, Routledge and Kegan Paul Limited, 1943.
3. Polanyi, K, The Great Transformation: The Political Economic Origins of Our Time, Beacon Press, Boston, 1944.
4. Giddens A, Capitalism and Modern Social Theory, An Analysis of the Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber, Cambridge University Press, 1971.
5. C. H. Feinstein (ed) Socialism, Capitalism and Economic Growth, Cambridge, 1967.
6. M. Kaser, (ed), Economic Development of Eastern Europe, Macmillan, 1968.
7. Frankel Francine R., India's Political Economy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.
8. Kurien C.T., Global Capitalism and the Indian Economy, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1994.

9. Vanaik Achin, *The Painful Transition*, Verso, London, 1990.
10. North, D.C., *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance* , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990.
11. James E. Alt, *Perspectives in Political Economy*, 1990.
12. Robert O' Brien, *Global Political Economy : Evolution and Dynamics*, 2003.



**DISSERTATION**  
**(SEMESTER IV)**

Dissertation carries 100 marks- 75 marks for the thesis prepared by the student and 25 marks for the viva voce examination . The Dissertation has to prepared by the student on any area in Political Science under the supervision of a teacher from the Department. Field work is preferable whenever empirical studies are conducted.

In order to inculcate practical orientation regarding various concepts, processes and problems learnt in various papers, visit to higher educational institutions, research organizations and other related institutions (state legislature, Parliament etc). has been suggested.

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