


**C.S.J.M. University Kanpur**  
**M.A. (Political Science) Syllabus Structure**

There shall be five papers each in MA I and four papers each in MA II. All papers are compulsory in MA I where as in MA II Three paper are compulsory and Fourth paper will be optional from five groups A, B, C, D, E. In addition, there will be Viva-Voce in MA II. All written papers and Viva-Voce carry 100 marks each.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Paper Number</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>
<b>MA Previous</b>	First	Indian Political Thought
	Second	Western Political Theory
	Third	Indian Government and Politics
	Fourth	Comparative Poitics
	Fifth	Foreign Policy of India
<b>MA Final</b>	First	Contemporary Political Issues
	Second	Theories of International Relations
	Third	Major Ideas and Issues in Public Administration
	Fourth (Optional)	(a) Dissertation
		(b) Political Sociology
		(c) Indian Administration
		(d) International Organization
(e) Marxist Political Theory		
Viva-Voce		

  
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**M.A. (Political Science) Syllabus Structure**

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**MA-Previous (Political Science)**

**Ist Paper- Indian Political Thought**

**Course Rationale:**

The purpose of this paper is to generate a critical awareness about the distinctive features of the political theory tradition in modern India. The focal theme of the paper is the bearing of Indian philosophical systems of thought on social and political ideas and to what extent is Indian political thought rejection, derivative-imitation or innovative-transformation of western political thought. It is an attempt to discuss systematically the political ideas of various political and social leaders and thinkers in India. It emphasizes on the distinctive contribution of Indian thinkers to political theorizing and the relative autonomy of Indian political thought.

**Course Content:**

1. Main features of Indian Political Thought – Ancient and Modern
2. Concepts of politics, State and Morality in Manusmriti, Arthshastra and Mahabharat
3. Theories of Medieval Kingship in Barani and Abul Fazi
4. Chief Characteristics of the Indian Renaissance, Reformists Vs. Revaivalists (Rajaram Mohan Rai, Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati)
5. Political Extermism and Revolutionary Nationalism – The ideas of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Sri Aurobindo.
6. Religious Nationalism – Ideas of V.D. Savarkar, Madan Mohan Malviya and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
7. Socialism in India – Ram Manohar Lohia and Jaya Prakash Narayan.
8. Mahatma Gandhi: Ideas of State, Democracy, Liberty and Rights.
9. B.R. Ambedkar: Social Justice & Critique of the caste System



## READING LIST

1. T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.) (1986) , Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
  2. The Mahabharata (2004), Vol. 7 (Book XI and Book XII, Part II), Chicago and London:University of Chicago Press.
  3. V. Varma, (1974) Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
  4. V. Mehta, (1992) ' Foundations of Indian Political Thought', Delhi: Manohar.
  5. S. Collins (ed) (2001) Agganna Sutta: An Annotated Translation, New Delhi: Sahitya Academy.
  6. Habib, (1998) 'Ziya Barni's Vision of the State', in The Medieval History Journal, Vol. 2, (1), pp. 19- 36.
  7. M. Alam, (2004) 'Sharia Akhlaq', in The Languages of Political Islam in India 1200- 1800, Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 26- 43.
  8. Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought Essential Readings: V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) 'Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization' Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi.
  - D. Dalton, (1982) 'Continuity of Innovation', in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, Academic Press: Gurgaon, pp. 1-28.
9. Rammohan Roy: Rights  
Essential Readings: R. Roy, (1991) 'The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness', S. Hay, (ed.) Sources of Indian Traditio, Vol. 2. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29.
- C. Bayly, (2010) 'Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800-1830', in Sh. Kapila (ed.), An intellectual History for India, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 18- 34.
- T. Pantham, (1986) 'The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy', in Th. Panthom and K. Deutsch, (eds.) Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52.  
Additional Reading: S. Sarkar, (1985) 'Rammohan Roy and the break With the Past', in A Critique on colonialIndia, Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 1-17.
10. Pandita Ramabai: Gender  
Essential Readings:
- P. Ramabai, (2000) 'Woman's Place in Religion and Society', in M. Kosambi (ed.), PanditaRamabai Through her Own Words: Selected Works, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.150-155.
- M. Kosambi, (1988) 'Women's Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai's Contribution to Women's Cause', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49. Additional Reading: U. Chakravarti, (2007) Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time, New Delhi: Critical Quest, pp. 140.
- G. Omvedt, (2008) 'Ramabai: Women in the Kingdom of God', in Seeking Begumpura: TheSocial-Vision of Anti Caste Intellectuals, New Delhi: Navayana. pp. 205-224.



### 11. Vivekananda: Ideal Society

Essential Readings: S. Vivekananda, (2007) 'The Real and the Apparent Man', S. Bodhasarananda (ed.), Selections from the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Kolkata: Advaita Ashrama, pp.126-129.

A. Sen, (2003) 'Swami Vivekananda on History and Society', in Swami Vivekananda, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79.

H. Rustav, (1998) 'Swami Vivekananda and the Ideal Society', in W. Radice (ed.), Swami Vivekananda and the Modernisation of Hinduism, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 264-280.

Additional Reading: Raghuramaraju, (2007) 'Swami and Mahatma, Paradigms: State and Civil Society', in Debates in Indian Philosophy: Classical, Colonial, and Contemporary, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 29-65.

12. Gandhi: Swaraj Essential Readings: M. Gandhi, (1991) 'Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 265-270.

A. Parel, (ed.), (2002) 'Introduction', in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule, Delhi: Vistaar Publication.

D. Dalton, (1982) Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154-190.

Additional Reading: R. Terchek, (2002) 'Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World', in A. Parel (ed.), Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage.

### 13. Ambedkar: Social Justice

Essential Readings: B. Ambedkar, (1991) 'Constituent Assembly Debates', S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 342-347. V. Rodrigues, (2007) 'Good society, Rights, Democracy Socialism', in S. Thorat and Aryama (eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDS and Rawat Publications.

B. Mungekar, (2007) 'Quest for Democratic Socialism', in S. Thorat, and Aryana (eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDS and Rawat Publications, pp. 121-142.

Additional Reading: P. Chatterjee, (2005) 'Ambedkar and the Troubled times of Citizenship', in V. Mehta and Th. Pantham (eds.), Political Ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 73-92.

14. J.P. Narayan Chakravarty, Bidyut (2009) Modern Indian Political Thought, sage, PP-103-121  
Ghose, Shankar (1984) Modern Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Allied Publishers. Sarkar, Sumit (1989) Modern India 1885-1947, Macmillan, New Delhi

### 15. Savarkar: Hindutva

Essential Readings:

V. Savarkar, 'Hindutva is Different from Hinduism', available at <http://www.savarkar.org/en/hindutva-/essentials-hindutva/hindutva-different-hinduism>, Accessed: 19.04.2013

J. Sharma, (2003) Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, pp. 124-172.

Additional Reading: Dh. Keer, (1966) Veer Savarkar, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, pp. 223-250.

### 16. Lohia: Socialism



- Essential Readings: M. Anees and V. Dixit (eds.), (1984) *Lohia: Many Faceted Personality*, Rammanohar Lohia Smarak Smriti.
- S. Sinha, (2010) 'Lohia's Socialism: An underdog's perspective', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV (40) pp. 51-55.
- A. Kumar, (2010) 'Understanding Lohia's Political Sociology: Intersectionality of Caste, Class, Gender and Language Issue', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV (40), pp. 64-70.



## PAPER- II WESTERN POLITICAL THEORY

### Course Rationale :

This paper focuses on the nature and significance of political theory as it evolved and analyzes its contemporary relevance. It explains the continuing

significance of the study of the classics and indicates its shortcomings by underlining the need to incorporate new perspectives that have arisen in recent past. The different interpretations that a political theory text is subjected too are scrutinized. Furthermore the debate about the decline and the subsequent reasons for revival of political theory is examined. In addition the claims about the end of ideology and the end of history is critically analyzed.

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### Course Content :

1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory
2. Importance of the Classical Tradition
3. Different Interpretations in Political Theory
4. Limitations of the Classical Tradition
5. Debate about the Decline of Political Theory
6. Nature of Revival of Political Theory
7. Debate about the End of ideology and its Impact on Political Theory
8. Debate about the End of History
9. Recent Trends in Political Theory
10. Green Political Theory

### Readings:

1. J.Blondel, The discipline of Politics, London, Butterworths, 1981.
2. A.Brecht, a Political Theory : The foundations of Twentieth century Political Thought, Bombay, the Times of India Press, 1965
3. M.Burns, Ideas in Conflict : The Political Theories of Contemporary World, London, Methuen, 1963
4. A. Cobban, 'The Decline of Political Theory' Political Science Quarterly, 1953 LX VII, PP. 321-337. 5.D.Easton, The Political system : An Enquiry in to the State of Political

Science, Newyark wiley , 1953.


6. F.Fukuyama, The End of History and the lastman Harmondsworth, Penguins, 1992.
7. D.Germino, Boy and Ideology: The Revival of Political Theory, New yark, Harper and Roy, 1967.
8. R.E. Goodin, Green Political Theory, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1992.
9. D. Held, Political Theory Today, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1991.

#### PAPER-III INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

##### Course Rationale :


The social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India are the focus of this paper. One needs to understand that the Indian Constitution was intended to provide a framework for a modern, secular and democratic society and simultaneously perform the onerous task of bringing about development in an relatively impoverished and backward country. This hope and subsequent relative success and failure has to be analyzed in detail. The experience of last fifty years and the new challenges ahead in the context of globalization, liberalization and greater democratic expansion from below needs to be examined.

##### Course Content:

1. Background of the Constituent Assembly: Composition and Working
  2. Ideological Contents : Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
  3. Constitution as an Instrument of Social Change: Amendment Process .
  4. Federalism and its Working with reference to Centre-State relations, and demands for state autonomy.
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5. Union Government: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament.
6. State Government. Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislative Assemblies.
7. Supreme Court and the Constitutional Process, Judicial Activism.
8. Nature of the Party System: National and Regional Parties, Pressure Groups.
9. Impact of Caste, Religion, regionalism and Language.
10. Critical Assessment: Success and Failures.

**Readings :**

1. G.Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner stone of Nation, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
  2. K.L. Bhatia, Judicial Review and judicial Activism: A Comparative study of India and Germany from an Indian Perspective, New Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1997.
  3. C.P.Bhambri, The Indian State: Fifty years, New Delhi, Shipra, 1999.
  4. R.L.Hardgrave, India : Government and Politics in developing Nation, Newyark, Harcourt, Brace and world, 1965.
  5. N.G. Jayal(ed), Democracy in India, Delhi, Oxford University, Press, 2001.
  6. S.Kashyap, Our Parliament: An Introduction to the Parliament of India, Delhi, NBT, 1989.
  7. S.Kaviraj, Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.
  8. A.Kohali(ed) The success of Indians Democracy, Cambridge,Cambridge University Press, 2001.
  9. W.H.Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India, Delhi BI Publications - 1974.
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**PAPER - IV COMPARATIVE POLITICS'****Course Rationale :**


This paper deals with the theoretical evolution and approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. The paper intends to highlight on variations in systematic characteristics and processes, to equip us with a sound grasp of methodology of comparison and to enable thus to understand alternative theoretical models and explanations. It analyzes in a comparative way, 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 worldviews, which have elicited different theories of development, underdevelopment and change in the study of Comparative Politics.

**Course Content :**

1. Comparative Method in the study of political system-Approaches: Political Sociology, Political Economy, and Structural functionalism.
2. Political culture and Political Socialization
3. Theories of State
4. Constitutionalism
5. Classes and Political Elites ✓
6. Political Parties ✓
7. Pressure Groups and Social Movements.
8. Political Development -
9. Theories of Political Conflict -
10. Theories of Social Change -

**Readings :**

1. G.A. Almond and J.S.Coleman, The Politics of the Developing Areas, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1960
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2. G.A. Almond and S. Verba, *The civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963
  3. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell Jr., *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*, Boston, Little Brown, 1966.
  4. G.A. Almond, *Comparative Politics today: A World view*, 7th edn, Newyark, London, Harper/ Collins, 2000.
  5. L.J. contori and A.H. Zeigler (ed), *Comparative Politics in the Post - Behavieouralist era*, London, Lynne Renner Publisher, 1988.
  6. R. Hague and M. Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, 5th edn, Newyark, Palgrave, 2001
  7. R.I. Ratberg (ed) *Politics and Political change: A Journal of Inter-disciplinary History Reader*, Massachusetts, MIT, Press, 2001.
  8. A. Stephan, *Arguing Comparative Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001.
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**M.A. Previous**  
**Paper Vth – Foreign Policy of India**

**Course objective:**

This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. India's evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climate change negotiations, international economic governance, international terrorism and the United Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India's role as a global player since independence.

**Course Contents:**

1. Historical, Cultural and Philosophical Foundations of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Determinants of India's foreign policy: Domestic and External.]
3. Non-alignment: its role and relevance.
4. Globalization and changing goals of India's Foreign Policy: Security and Economic Dimensions.
5. India's Relation with USA and USSR/Russia.
6. India's Relation with EU, ASEAN, West Asia, Central Asia and UN.
7. India and South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation.
8. India's neighbours: China, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, Central Asia and Bangladesh.

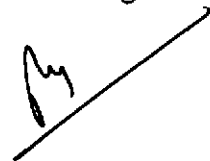
**READING LIST**

I. India's Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power

Essential Readings: S. Ganguly and M. Parsi, (2009) 'Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy', in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (1), pp. 4-19. Ch. Ogden, (2011) 'International 'Aspirations' of a Rising Power', in David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge, pp.3-31

W. Anderson, (2011) 'Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy', in W. Anderson, *Trusts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.

Additional Reading: J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) *The Making Of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.



II: India's Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia Essential Readings: S. Mehrotra, (1990) 'Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: Geopolitical and Ideological Factors', in *India and the Soviet Union: Trade and Technology Transfer*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, pp. 8-28.

R. Hathaway, (2003) 'The US-India Courtship: From Clinton to Bush', in S. Ganguly (ed.), *India as an Emerging Power*, Frank Cass: Portland.

A. Singh, (1995) 'India's Relations with Russia and Central Asia', in *International Affairs*, Vol. 71 (1): 69-81.

M. Zafar, (1984), 'Chapter 1', in *India and the Superpowers: India's Political Relations with the Superpowers in the 1970s*, Dhaka, University Press.

Additional Readings: H. Pant, (2008) 'The U.S.-India Entente: From Estrangement to Engagement', in H. Pant, *Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates Its Rise in the International System*, Palgrave Macmillan: London.

D. Mistry, (2006) 'Diplomacy, Domestic Politics, and the U.S.-India Nuclear Agreement', in *Asian Survey*, Vol. 46 (5), pp. 675-698.

III: India's Engagements with China Essential Readings: H. Pant, (2011) 'India's Relations with China', in D. Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge, pp. 233-242.

A. Tellis and S. Mirski, (2013) 'Introduction', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

S. Raghavan, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: India's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

Additional Reading: Li Li, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: China's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.),

*Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies Essential Readings: S. Muni, (2003) 'Problem Areas in India's Neighbourhood Policy', in *South Asian Survey*, Vol. 10 (2), pp. 185-196.

S. Cohen, (2002) *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press. V. Sood, (2009) 'India and regional security interests', in Alyssa Ayres and C. Raja Mohan (eds), *Power realignments in Asia: China, India, and the United States*, New Delhi: Sage.



Additional Readings: M. Pardesi, (2005) 'Deducing India's Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from Historical and Conceptual Perspectives', IDSS Working Paper, 76, Available at <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/publications/WorkingPapers/WP76.pdf>, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

D. Scott, (2009) 'India's "Extended Neighbourhood" Concept: Power Projection for a Rising Power', in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (2), pp. 107-143

V: India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment and Security Regimes Essential Readings: S. Cohen, (2002) 'The World View of India's Strategic Elite', in S. Cohen, *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press, pp. 36-65.

A. Narlikar, (2007) 'All that Glitters is not Gold: India's Rise to Power', in *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28 (5) pp. 983 – 996.

N. Dubash, (2012) 'The Politics of Climate Change in India: Narratives of Enquiry and Cobenefits', Working Paper, New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research.

N. Jayaprakash, (2000) 'Nuclear Disarmament and India', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 35 (7), pp. 525-533.

Additional Readings: P. Bidwai, (2005) 'A Deplorable Nuclear Bargain', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40 (31), pp. 3362-3364.

A. Anant, (2011) 'India and International Terrorism', in D. Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge, pp. 266-277.

VI: India in the Contemporary Multipolar World Essential Readings:

R. Rajgopalan and V. Sahni (2008), 'India and the Great Powers: Strategic Imperatives, Normative Necessities', in *South Asian Survey*, Vol. 15 (1), pp. 5-32.

C. Mohan, (2013) 'Changing Global Order: India's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

A. Narlikar, (2006) 'Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the Negotiating Strategy of a Rising India', in *International Affairs*, Vol. 82 (1), pp. 59-76.

Additional Reading: P. Mehta, (2009) 'Still Under Nehru's Shadow? The Absence of Foreign Policy Frameworks in India', in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (3), pp. 209-233.

Online Resources: Government of India's Ministry of External Relations website at <http://www.mea.gov.in/> and specially its library which provides online resources at <http://mealib.nic.in/> The Council of Foreign Relations has a regularly updated blog on India's foreign policy: <http://www.cfr.org/region/india/ri282> Centre for Policy Research's blog on IR



**M.A. : Final (Political Science)**

**PAPER - I CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ISSUES**

**Course Rationale :**

Social, economic, cultural and humanitarian concerns have come to the forefront relegating issues of security to the background in the most well established democracies in the post Cold War period. These concerns also find their advocates in the relatively underdeveloped countries of the Third World. There is a need to examine to what extent are these concerns new or are they a redefinition of old ideas with a fresh look. The objective of this paper is to examine critically these concerns and analyze their impact on the course of world politics and policy-making initiatives both globally and within individual countries.

**Course Content :**

1. Factors leading to the end of the Cold War
2. Contemporary Issues in Post Cold War period
3. Key Issues in North South Relationship
4. Globalization
5. Gender Issues
6. Environmental Issues
7. Human Rights
8. Terrorism
9. Nature of the State and the Liberalization Process
10. Development Issues

**Readings :**

1. P.Allan and K.Goldman(eds),The end of Cold War, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
2. A.Bramuwell , Ecology in the Twentieth Century: A History,New Haven CT and London, Yale University Press,

1989.

3. R.Clutterbuck, Terrorism, and Guerilla Warfare, London, Routledge, 1990.
4. R.Dalton and M. Waltenbery, Politics without Partisans: Political Change in Advanced Industrial Democracies, Oxford, oxford University Press, 2000
5. R.Holton, Globalization and the Nation State, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1998.
6. J.Mc. Cormick, The Global Environment Movement, London, Belhaven, 1989.
7. J.A.Tickner, Gendering world Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post Cold War era, New yark, Columbia University Press, 2001.
8. D.C.Thomas, The Helsinki effect- International Norms, Human Rights and the Demise of Communism, Princeton University, Press - 2001.

#### **PAPER - II THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

##### **Course Rationale :**

This paper deals with the different approaches and methods of studying international relations along with an emphasis on some important contemporary issues. One very important component of this paper is the theoretical postulates about power and the actual operation of it in contemporary international politics. The concept of non- alignment, arms control and disarmament, the regional organizations of South and South East Asia and the major areas of conflict and cooperation in South and west needs also to be dealt in detail and analytically. It incorporates social, economic and humanitarian issues that have come to the forefront in the post-Cold War period.

##### **Course Content :**

1. Development of the study International Relations
2. Theories of International Relations: Realism, Idealism and

World State Theory, Marxist theory and Pluralist theory

3. The Concept of Power: Its Constituents and Limitations.
4. The Struggle for Power : as status Quo, as imperialism and as Prestige.
5. The Management of Power: Balance of Power, Collective Security and Cooperative Security, changing nature of national power.
6. The concept of Non Alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance
7. Disarmament and Arms Control: CTBT, NPT and PNE
8. Regional Organizations: SAARC and ASEAN
9. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
10. Emerging Issues: Humanitarian intervention, Sanctions, Human Rights, Environmentalism, Terrorism and Democratic expansion.

Readings :

1. A.Appadovai , National Interest and Non-Alignment, New Delhi, Kalinga Publications, 1999.
2. H.Bull, The Anarchical Society: A study of order in world Politics, London, Macmillan, 1977.
3. S.Burchill et,al, theories of International Relations, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001.
4. A.A. Coulaumbis and J.H.Wolf, Introduction to International Relations: Power and justice, Newyark, Praegar, 1989.
5. W.D. Coplin, introduction to International Politics, Chicago, Markhan - 1971.
6. K.W.Deutsch, The Analysis of International Relations, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1989.
7. M.P.Sullivan, Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a changing world, Hampshire Macmillan, 2001.



8. S.P. Verma, International system and the third world, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.

**PAPER - III : MAJOR IDEAS AND  
ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**


**Course Rationale :**

This paper intends to study public Administration in its larger systematic milieu, to identify key interacting factors in its apparatus and actors, and to develop understanding of measures that affect its operating efficiency and strengthen its functional utility. It covers the study of the development of bureaucracy and its significant contributions to the process of development, highlighting the importance and imperatives of the study of developmental bureaucracy. It intends an easy comprehension of a unified and systematic treatment of grass root agencies and other organizations, broadening our cognitive horizon. It relates public administration with information technology.

**Course Content :**

1. Administrative ethos, Administrative culture.
  2. Impact of information technology on Public Administration.
  3. Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs
  4. Rational Decision-Making Approach: Herbert Simon
  5. Development Administration Approach
  6. Political Economy Approach: Liberal Democratic and Marxist frameworks
  7. Role of political parties, pressure groups and public opinion on the process of policy formation.
  8. Crisis management.
  9. Neutrality of Civil Service and Downsizing of Bureaucracy
  10. Modernization of bureaucracy.
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**Readings:**

1. L.D.White, Introduction to the study of Public Administration, Newyark, Macmillan, 1955
  2. M Seymour and M.Simon, Effective crisis Management : World wide Principles and Practice , London, Cussell, 2000.
  3. F.A. Nigro and L.S. Nigro, Modern Public Administration, Newyark, Harper and Row, 1984.
  4. E.N.Gladden, The essential of Public Administration, London, staples Press, 1958.
  5. P.R. Rubashi, Recent Trends in Public Administration, Delhi, Kaveri Books, 1995.
  6. M.E.Democ, A Philosophy of Administration: Towards Creative growth, Newyark, Harper, 1958.
  7. T.N.Chaturvedi (ed) Contemporary Administrative Culture of India, New Delhi, Mittal, 1997.
  8. A.Avasthi and S.N.Maheshwari, Pubiic Administration Agra, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal, 1996.
  9. P.H.Appleby, Policy and Administration, Alabama, University of Alabama Press, 1957.
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M.A. (Final)

IVth(a) Paper- Dissertation

Course Rationale:

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


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### **PAPER - IV (B) POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

#### **Course Rationale :**

This paper deals with Political Sociology and explains the various approaches to study of the subject. It proposes to introduce concepts like political culture, nature of power and authority, the role of the elite, modernization, the debate on equality and inequality, and the process of social change with reference to India. Since Lohia said caste is class in India there is a need to understand the importance of caste formation and its emergence as a important factor in Indian Politics. The purpose is to critically explain and analyze the social, economic and cultural determinants to the political process in India.

#### **Course Content :**


1. Main Approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Systems Approach, Structural Functional Approach and Marxist Approach
  2. Historical Sociology: Weber
  3. Social Stratification: theory and practice with special reference to caste and class in India.
  4. Influence and Power: Masses and Elite
  5. Legitimacy, Political Socialization and Recruitment.
  6. Political Culture- Meaning and Types
  7. Equality and inequality debate
  8. Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization
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**Readings :**

1. G.A.Almond and S.Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Princeton University Press, 1963.
2. S.Bayly, *Cast, society and Politics in India from the eighteenth Century to the modern age*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
3. R.E. Daussan and K. Prewitt, *Political socialization*, Boston, Little Brown, 1969
4. J.Dennis, *socialization of Politics*, Newyark, wiley-1973
5. B.B.Goswami (ed), *Ethnicity, Politics and Political system in tribal India*, Calcutta: Anthropological survey of India, 1997
6. M.Janoutite, *Political Conflict, Essays in Political sociology*, Newyark, New viewpoints, watts, 1970.
7. D.Javos. *socialization to Politics*, Newyark, Prager, 1973.
8. K.P.Langton, *Political socialization*, Newyark Oxford University Press, 1969.
9. D.sheth - *Caste and class: social Reality and Political Representation* in V.A. Pai Panandikar and A.Nandy (eds) *Contemporary India*, Delhi, Tata MC Graw- Hill, 1999.

**PAPER IV (C) INDIAN ADMINISTRATION .****Course Rationale :**

This paper provides the basic knowledge of the evolution, the structure of the system of administration at the central and state levels in India. In addition there is need to focus on the system of district administration and the need for a decentralized system. The role and contribution of public services and in particular to the development process is also one of the important aspects of this paper. The paper details the basic parameters of the Indian Administrative System with reference to the idea of committed bureaucracy. It emphasizes the




structural mix, institutional evolution and the dynamics of organizational change.

**Course Content :**

1. Evolution of Indian Administration in the Colonial Period
2. Post Independence Indian Administration
3. Political Structure and Administration
4. Structure of Central Administration
5. Structure of State Administration
6. Public Services and their contribution
7. District Administration
8. Decentralized Administration: Urban and Rural

**Readings:**

1. R.K.Arora (ed), Administrative Change in India, Jaipur, Alekh Publishers, 1974.
  2. P.L.Bansal, Administrative Development in India, New Delhi, Sterling, 1974.
  3. C.P.Bhambri, Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Delhi, Vikas Publications, 1971.
  4. M.Bhattacharya, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi, Uppal, 1978.
  5. S.R. Maheswari, Indian Administration, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1998.
  6. O.P. Matiwai (ed), Changing aspects of Public Administration in India, Allahabad, Chugh Publications, 1976.
  7. V.A.Pai Panandiker (ed) Development Administration in India, Madras, Macmillan, 1974.
  8. R.B.Jain, Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration, Delhi, Visha, 1976.
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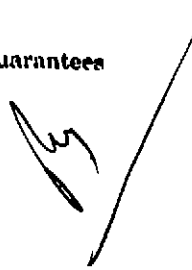
9. A.Chandra, Indian Administration, London, Allen and Unwin, 1968.
10. R.Braibhanti and J.Spengler (eds) Administration and economic Development in India, Durnham, Duke University Press, 1963.
11. P.L.Bansal, Administration Development in India, New Delhi, Sterling, 1974.
12. R.K.Arora(ed), Administrative Chang in India, Jaipur, Alekh Publishens, 1974.

#### PAPER - IV (D) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

##### Course Rationale:

This paper studies the evolution and the development of international organizations from its inception till present times. It focuses on the problems that confront international organizations and constraints within which they function. An in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations needs to be undertaken and analyzed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN's role in facilitating these needs to be analyzed.

##### Course Content:

1. The Nature and Evolution of International Organization
  2. International Organization: A hybrid of Nation State System and the International System
  3. The League of Nations
  4. The United Nations: Structure and Functions
  5. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action
  6. Economic and Social Development
  7. Human Rights: Codification and Guarantees
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8. United Nations in the Post Cold War Era

Readings :

1. C.Archer, International Organization, Newyark, st. Mautin Press, 1975.
2. A.L.Bennett, International Organizations: Principles and issues, Englewood, Cliffs, NJ.Prentice Hall, 1977.
3. S.J.R. Bilgrami, International Organizatin, New Delhi, Vikas, 1977.
4. I.Claude, swords in to Ploughshares: the Problems and Progress of Intenational Organization, Newyark, Random House, 1971.
5. S.S. Goodspeed, The Nature and functions of International Organization, Newyark, Oxford University Press, 1967.
6. H.K. Jacobson, Networks of Interdependence : International Organizations and the global Political system, Newyark, Alfred Kuopf, 1979.
7. E.Luard, The evolution of International organizatin, London, Thames and Hudson, 1966.
8. G.L.Mangore, A short history of International organization, Newyark, MC Graw-Hill Book Co,1954.

**PAPER IV (E) MARXIST POLITICAL THEORY**

**Course Rationale :**

This paper explains the origins, development and evolution of the key ideas, theories and concepts in the thought of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engel's. It examines the change in Marxism after the death of both Marx and Engel'. It analyzes the various debates within the Marxist doctrine to understand the continuity and changes. It explains the various streams within the socialist thought and movement and highlights the major differences between Western Marxism and Soviet Communism . It dissects critically the reasons for the collapse of communism



and assesses the future of the doctrine and its continuing relevance in the new millennium.

**Course Content :**

1. Marx and the Theory of the State
2. Concept of Freedom, Justice and Democracy in Classical Marxism
3. Debate about the Advanced Capitalist State : Gramsci, Miliband, Althusser and Poulantaz
4. Revisionism and its importance: Lassalle and Bernstein
5. Theory of Revolutionary Change : Marx, Gramsci, Skopocol
6. Western Critics of Soviet Communism: Avineri, Miliband and Poulantaz
7. German Marxism and Russian Communism
8. Future of Marxism

**Readings :**

1. L. Althusser, For Marx, London, Allen Lane, 1969.
2. S. Avineri, The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx, New Delhi, S. Chand, 1977.
3. T. Benton, The Rise and Fall of Structural Marxism, London, Macmillan, 1984.
4. R. Blackburn (eds) After the fall: The Failure of Communism and Future of Socialism, London, verso, 1991.
5. G.D.H. Cole, A History of a Socialist Thought 5 vols, London, Macmillan Press, 1953 - 60.
6. R.N. Hunt, Political ideas of Marx and Engels, London, Macmillan, 1975
7. D. Melellan, Marxian after Marx, London, Macmillan, 1979.
8. S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy, A History of Socialism Thought : from the Precursors to the Present, New Delhi, sage, 2000.
9. V. Verma Justice Equality and Community An Essay in Marxist Political theory, New Delhi sage, 1999.

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