

Syllabus

FIRST SEMESTER PAPER-I (COMPULSORY) ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: India known for its ancient wisdom has given to the world many important concepts of that are fundamental to the socio-political and economic life of any society. This has helped to enrich the quality of governance and guided those at the helm in the state. This science of polity, known by several names like *Rajadharma*, *Rajyasastra*, *Dandaniti*, *Nitisastra*, and *Arthasastra* are not only systematic but are scientific. It is important that this knowledge be passed on to the posterity and hence this paper to acquaint the younger generation of students the wisdom of our predecessors.

Objectives: The paper aims at passing on the knowledge and the understanding of ancient Indian thinkers and their writings to the current generation to make comparisons and to understand how different political institutions, actors and processes shaped the ancient Indian polity and the political processes that lead to the growth of such valuable concepts like Raja Dharma, Panchatantra or the Mandala. Through this paper it is expected develop among the students the needed scholarship to undertake further research in to the ancient texts and a taste for the dying languages like Sanskrit, Pali etc., to bring to light the hidden knowledge of ancient India for the benefit of the humanity.

Unit-I: Introduction to Ancient Indian Polity

1. Nature, significance and relevance of the study of Ancient Indian Polity
2. Sources and Approaches to the study of Ancient Indian Polity (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional)

Unit-II: Nature of Indian State, Vedas and Upanishads

1. State in Ancient India: Nature and Functions, Concept of Dharma
2. Significance of Vedas and Upanishads – Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata

Unit-III: Ancient Texts and their Significance

1. Ramayana, Mahabharata –Significance, Relevance, Rajadharma and Shantiparva. Philosophy of Bhagavadgeeta.
2. Buddhist literature - Jataka Tales and Panchatantra

Unit-IV: Theories of State Craft

1. Manu's Socio-Political Ideas: Social Order and Duties of King and Ministers.
2. Kautilya's Arthashastra – Importance, Duties of the King, Saptanga

Theory of State, Mandal Theory, Espionage System.

REFERENCES

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FIRST SEMESTER PAPER- II (COMPULSORY) CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: The intention of the paper is to provide an understanding of universality and contextuality of key political concepts contributed by political thinkers of the west especially of those who believed in the traditional mode of knowledge building. This course deals with the classical thinkers and themes of western political philosophy. The paper proposes to teach the concepts such as justice, citizenship and civic virtues, contract, consent and trust and the basis of political obligation. This paper attempts to understand thinkers and texts both from philosophical and historical perspective.

Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to train students in the foundational texts and thinkers of political science and their political ideas in the light of socio-economic and political conditions of their times. The objective is to make the students understand how the great masters and philosophers explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions. The students through this paper are expected to learn analytical skills and philosophical mode of thinking.

Unit – I: Political Thought and Political Theory

1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Thought as a Tradition
2. Nature, Significance, Decline and Revival of Political Theory
3. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought

1. Plato- (The Laws) : The Theory of State, Nature of Law, Second Best State, Government.
2. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery, the Best State.
3. The Epicureans and Stoics: The Epicureans (The Nature of Things): Origin of the State. Stoics: Natural Law and State

Unit - III: Roman Political Thought

1. Polybius – (History of Rome)
 - a. Cyclic Theory of Government
 - b. Mixed Form of Government
2. Cicero (De Republica) :
 - a. Natural Law
 - b. Forms of Government

Unit – IV: The Roman Legal System

1. Its Development : Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale, Jus Civile
2. Roman Contribution to Law

REFERENCES

1. Nelson, Brian, R. (2004). *Western Political Thought From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*. Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Mukherjee , Subrata., Ramaswamy, Sushila. (1999). *A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx*. New Delhi: Prentice – Hall.
3. Bhandari, D.R. (1986). *History of European Political Philosophy*. Bangalore: Bangalore Printing and Publications.
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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER- III (COMPULSORY)
CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS

Rationale: India being the largest democracy has adopted parliamentary system of government. Unlike many nations with colonial history, India presents a success story. The success of its democratic experiment can be understood only if the substantive part of its political history is understood on the sidelines of the politics played by various forces that were involved in this evolution. This needs an analysis of its critical components to understand the texture of its politics. In a plural and diverse country the vibrant domain of Indian political process is fiercely contentious as it has to negotiate with a wide range of diversities and pluralities within a democratic framework. This paper is aimed at giving that critical input to reflect upon some of the major developments in the contemporary Indian politics.

Objectives : The course aims to impart an in-depth understanding of contemporary Indian politics which will enable the students to: understand how different political institutions, actors and processes shape Indian politics; comprehend the multiple trajectories and contestations of Indian democracy; develop skills in research, analysis, presentation and writing on Indian politics; learn the skill of critical thinking and analyse the day to day politics by understanding its multi-dimensions and the realities of the social fabric of Indian society.

Unit-I: Understanding India

1. India as a Nation- Varied Discourses, Political Culture of India, Revivalism and Secularism
2. Caste and Class: Social Reality, Political Representation and Political Community, Emerging social cleavages

Unit-II: Change and Stability in Indian Politics

1. Issues in Indian Democracy: Stability, Federation and its Future, Role of Political Parties
2. Democratic Project in India: Elections and Expansion of democracy, Crisis of Governance

Unit-III: Politics and Economy in India: An Interface

1. Changing Nature of Indian State, Its Philosophy and Practice, Role of State and Market in India
3. Demography and its Economic Implications, Inequality – Policies related to Land, Differences in income and wealth

Unit-IV: India and her Geo-Economic Positioning

1. India's geo-economic positioning - Neighbour first policy, her changing foreign policy for competitive repositioning
2. India and the world - leadership issues, development challenges, Look East and South Asia policy

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1. Kothari, Rajani. (2010). *Caste in Indian Politics*, Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.
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3. Fernandes, Leela. (2006). *India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Reforms*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
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**FIRST SEMESTER
PAPER- IV (COMPULSORY)
CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Rationale: This paper deals with many faces and phases of administration covering many issues as the political, social and economic situations of the country changes. Governments world over are now moving away from administration centric measurements to a citizen-centered solutions to resolve many problems of the society that ideally answers to the populace. This realization is the result of their consciousness that the public programs are funded by taxpayers. Because administration of public programs requires attention to the ethics and culture of society, it must change as the government policies change. The paper in this sense is an eye opener to the current developments and theories that govern the administration of the 21st century. The idea of introducing this paper is to convey to our students this paradigm shift.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is clearly to prepare the students to take on the challenges of a changing administrative set up and strategy in a changing world. Since many students aspire for competitive examinations choosing this as an optional paper responding to their demand for more updated content is reflected here. The paper

proposes to drive home among students that service are a part of the governance and that it tends to be more responsible toward its policies and has limitations and “playing by rules” is the best option. Thus this paper has the objective to serve the students to develop the skill of being good administrators.

Unit-I: Essentials of Public Administration

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
2. Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Historical, Legal, Behavioural and Case Study.

Unit-II: Major Concepts and theories of Public Administration

1. New Public Administration, Good Governance, Decentralization, Bureaucracy, Stake holder and Citizen’s charter
2. Public Management, Decision Making and Rational Choice Theory

Unit-III: Contemporary Developments in Public Administration

1. Result Orientation, Performance Appraisal, Transparency and Accountability
2. Performance Management Systems, Development Objectives,

Unit-IV: New Public Management

1. Honey Report and Minnow brook Conference (I, II and III)
2. Washington Conference: Economic Growth and Inequality

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1. Alka, Dhameja. (Ed). (2003). *Contemporary Debates in Public Administration*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
2. Arora, Ramesh., & others. (2003). *Ethics and Accountability and Government and Business*. Jaipur: Aalekha.
3. Spicer Michael, W. (2001). *Public Administration: A post modern perspective*. Albama: University of Albama Press.
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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER-V (COMPULSORY)
INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rationale: This paper deals with the changing dynamics of International Relations. This is a lecture-based class designed around student engagement and discussion. This course serves as an introduction to the study of important issues in international relations. The goal of the course is to teach students basic concepts and theories that are useful for making sense of contemporary debates and challenges in international politics. The paper concentrates on current events and the recent history that has shaped the states and other actors in the international arena to interact with each other across national borders. Major topics include international cooperation, security and conflict, trade, and international law and human rights.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is clearly to give an opportunity to students to survey major topics in international relations to encourage them to undertake further examination in more advanced ways. By the end of the class, students will be able to critique common academic and policy arguments about global affairs and will have acquired the tools to begin their own analyses.

Unit –I: Introduction

1. Meaning , Nature and Importance of the study of International Relations
2. Evolution and Autonomy of International Relations as a Discipline

Unit-II: Approaches to the study of International Relations

1. Traditional and Scientific Approaches to the study of International Relations
2. Functions and Utility of International Relations, Significance of the International Theories.

Unit-III: Theories of International Relations

1. Theories of Realism, Neo-realism and Constructivism and Social Constructivism
2. Samuel P. Huntington's Theory of Clash of Civilizations, Green Politics.

Unit-IV: Globalization and World Order

1. Nature and Characteristics of Systems Theory: Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory, Decision Making Theory.
2. Globalization and Post Cold War - World Order

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4. Roskin, Michael G. Berry, Nicholas O. (2002). *The New World of International Relations*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
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FIRST SEMESTER

VIA. INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper VI -A – 1 (SPECIALIZATION)

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Rationale: This paper is designed to familiarize the younger generation of students the significance of national movement and its importance in developing the spirit of nationalism and respect for the sacrifices made by those to free this country from colonialists. The Indian National Movement was an organized mass movement concerned with the interests of the people of India and affected by both internal and external factors. The importance of the Indian national movement lies in the fact that it was the only available historical example where semi-democratic traditional and mostly illiterate social groups were motivated by an urge to free themselves from the colonial exploitation by writing and forging a common agenda forgetting their age-old social, economic and cultural moorings. The students of this generation must be given this knowhow and hence this paper.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is clearly to give an exposure to the younger generation of students a lesson in the various schools of thought that operated in the Indian National Movement. Undoubtedly, the Indian national movement is the best example of mobilization of all segments of population having divergent political and ideological interests with a common goal of liberation or freedom from the foreign yoke thereby instilling in them the spirit of patriotism and nationalism and the skill to appreciate and develop critical insights in to the efforts of nation building, the

growth of a nation economically and politically and the ideologies of those who selflessly served the nation.

Unit-I: Evolution of National Movement

1. Historical Background: Uprisings against British Rule, Growth of Indian Nationalism.
2. Genesis of Indian National Congress, Its role in National Movement.

Unit-II: Ideologies and National Movement

1. Ideologies and National Movement : Moderates, Extremists, Home Rule Movement, Call for Diarchy
2. Gandhi and National Movement: Non-Cooperation 1920-22, Civil Disobedience (1930-34), Quit India (1942).

Unit-III: Formation of Indian State

1. Background of the formation of the Indian State : Minto –Morley (1909), Montagu Chelmsford (1919), Simon Commission (1927)
2. Nehru Report (1928), Government of India Act (1935), Cripps Mission Plan (1942), Lord Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission Plan (1946),

Unit-IV: Making of the Constitution

1. Formation of the Constitution of India: Formation of Constituent Assembly – Issues of Composition, Mount Batten Plan and Partition of India, Reorganization of States.
2. India wins Freedom: Government of India Act 1947, Adoption and Enforcement of the Constitution of Indian Republic.

REFERENCES

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FIRST SEMESTER
VI-B-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER VI –B-1 (SPECIALIZATION)
THEORIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This paper is an introductory one that introduces students to the theories of public administration covering topics that are significant including bureaucracy, executive etc. This course is designed as a “hybrid” course that involves lectures, student presentations and group discussions. The goal is to develop a solid understanding of public administration theory, various area of ongoing research and the new concepts with an emphasis on important dimensions of policy formulation and implementation. The paper also examines different types of theories and models that are available thus involving students to look for shortcomings in the existing and new theories.

Objectives: The central objective of the course is to introduce students to major research dealing with in public administration so as to make them understand some of the important and best works in the field. A second objective is to encourage them to develop their own research interests and skills thus promoting scholarship, which is concerned with the development, testing, and application of theory. A seminar is distinguished from a class and the students in a seminar are expected to provide a major set of intellectual stimuli for consideration during discussions, while the teacher concerned will assist them in synthesis of diverse student input.

Unit-I: Introduction to the Theories

1. Meaning, Nature and functions of theories in Public administration
2. Types of theory-Classical (Gullick), Neo Classical (Behavioural and Human Relations) Bureaucratic (Weber)

Unit-II: Administrative Thinkers

1. Importance of Administrative Thought and their Contribution to theory building
2. Contemporary Theories – Post Modern and New Public Management Theories

Unit-III: Theory Construction in Public Administration

1. Stages - Defining Concepts, Exploring Causal Relationships, Finding Variables and Observations
2. Models and Simulations-Methods of Building and Utility

Unit-IV: Towards New Generation Public Administration

1. The Limitations of Modern Public Administration: Vertical Governing, Professional Dominance, Reified bureaucracy, Placating citizens and Social complexity
2. Learning from Cross Cultural Perspectives

REFERENCES

1. Alka, Dhameja. (2003). (Ed), *Contemporary Debates in Public Administration*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
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**FIRST SEMESTER
VI – C-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
PAPER VI – C-1 (SPECIALIZATION)
FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA**

Rationale: This paper introduces the key and determining principles of India’s foreign policy to students who are interested in the specialization International Relations. This paper highlights the major debates in India’s foreign policy making and its institutional interface. The paper exposes students to the realities, challenges and issues including the latest developments pertaining to India’s foreign policy, its making and the influencing factors that affect its making and the bilateral, multilateral, regional and global levels of foreign policy in action. The course imparts an understanding of India’s important bilateral relationships and the country’s role vis-à-vis global economic and political regimes. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

Objectives: The paper brings in a new energy among the students of this paper to evaluate alternative theoretical approaches to the examination of foreign policy, its making and its operation. It exposes them to the respective strengths and limits depending on their functional capability be it bilateral or multilateral operation. The paper is expected to instill in the students the ability to analyze the historical influences on India's foreign policy making and the contemporary challenges it faces.

Unit I- Roots of India's Foreign policy

1. Meaning, objectives and philosophical foundations of Foreign policy of India
2. Basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy- Historical, Geographical, strategic, Economic, Political and Cultural,

Unit II- Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

1. National Security and Economic development, Political Unity and integrity
2. International Peace, containment of terrorism and India's view of World Order.

Unit III- Formulation of India's Foreign Policy

1. Formal Institutions - Ministry of External Affairs, Cabinet, Parliament, Civil and military, Bureaucracy.
2. Informal Institutions Political Parties, Public Opinion, Media, Elites, and International System.

Unit IV- India's Relations with other Countries

1. India and the United States, Russia, China and the Middle East
2. India – Neighbour policy, India's foreign policy an evaluation

REFERENCES

1. Hansel, Mischa., Khan, Raphaëlle., & Levaillant, Méliissa. (Eds.). (2017). *Theorizing Indian Foreign Policy*. UK: Routledge.
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3. Miller, Manjari. (2014). [*Wronged by Empire: Post-Imperial Ideology and Foreign Policy in India and China*](#). UK: Stanford University Press.
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FIRST SEMESTER
VI-D -COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
PAPER VI – D-1 (SPECIALIZATION)
COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS:
A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Rationale: Students are expected to study this paper in order to understand the functioning of various forms of Government and the Politics in different countries viz., UK, USA, and Switzerland as they have distinctive characters. The courses will emphasize the constitutional frame work, competencies and their functioning in the global scenario. The idea behind the framing of this paper is to expose the students to the working of different governments and to make their choice in matters of better governance comparing it with institutional structures and frameworks of other countries.

Objectives: This paper is expected to familiarize the students the skill to make comparisons between different forms of governments and the variations built into them in respect of theory and practice. The paper intends to drive home the point that there are different forms of democracy working with different institutional framework. This should expose them to compare and contrast different institutional structures and their delivery systems. The skill of developing a critical eye to details is in the essence of this paper.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature , Scope, Importance and Growth of Comparative Politics
2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics : Traditional and Modern

Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism

1. Constitution – Meaning, Types, limitations and Historical Perspective of Constitution.
2. Constitutionalism- Meaning and concept of Constitutionalism, Problems and Prospects of Constitutionalism

Unit-III: Modern Legislatures (with reference to UK, USA and Switzerland)

1. Growth, Importance, Organization, Functions.
2. Unicameralism and Bicameralism, Law making procedure,

Decline of Legislature.

Unit-IV: Modern Executive and Judiciary

1. Nature, Functions and Types of Executive.
2. Judiciary, Judicial Review, Rule of Law: Organization and Functions

REFERENCES

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2. Almond, Gabriel A., & G. Bingham Powell, (1975). *Comparative Politics – A Developmental Approach*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company.
3. Mark, Peter H. (1975). *Modern Comparative Politics*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
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**SECOND SEMESTER
PAPER-VII (COMPULSORY)
MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: Medieval India presents to the students a unique and baffling spectacle of people's power and the influences of the extraneous forces that invaded India. It is an age characterized by decay and breakaway from the older traditions to give birth to newer ones. This paper exhibits the strength of the old edifice its additions and amalgamation of the new forces and upsurge of ideas and institution of a very complex character which can not fit in to one genre. With the establishment of Muslim rule in India in the 13th century, a new set of political ideas and institutions was put in place, though the old one was still strong and held sway in many parts of the country. This is a period of synthesis of Hindu and Muslim traditions as the new and the old (12th century) aligned with each other and also gave rise to the growth of new religious schools of thought that gave Indian polity a new inclusive dimension.

Objectives: The Course is designed to introduce the students to the epistemological foundations of medieval philosophy with a view to generating interest in the classical texts in medieval political thought. The students are expected to have background knowledge in the classical texts by making them familiar with different interpretations. The aim is to inspire them to have an interest in reading the original works, the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

Unit-I – Introduction to Medieval Political Thought

1. Introduction: History of Medieval India – Early and Late Medieval History (from 6th century to 16th Century)
2. Sources and features: Historical Writings, Travelogues and literary writings (Early Shashanas, Historical Writings, Tariquiq Hind Al-Beruni, Tuhfat-un-Nuzzar fi Gharibi-il-Amsar by Ibn Batuta, Shahnama (10th century) by Firdausi) (13th to 16th Century)

Unit-II- Kingdoms and their Contribution

1. Middle Kingdoms of India: Rashtrakoota, Pallava, Chola, Chalukya, Gupta rule and their contribution
2. Late and early Modern Period: Delhi Sultanate, Rajputs, Mughals, Marathas and the Sikh

Unit-III–Theistic and Social Reform Movements

1. Administration: Importance of Theology, Military and Revenue Administration.
2. Vedanta School of Thought – Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya.

Unit-IV– Socio- Religious Movements

1. Bhakti Movement - Vachanas and Dasa Sahitya – Sarvagna, Basavanna, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa.
2. Sufi Movement in India – Features and Contribution – Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Shishunal Shareef

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**SECOND SEMESTER
PAPER-VIII (COMPULSORY)
MEDIEVAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: This paper throws light on the medieval philosophy that was produced in Western Europe during the middle ages. Although there is no consensus, even among medievalists, as to its period in exactness there are also many competing ideas that have grown during this period. This period needs attention especially in the discipline of political science because of this. However, 354–430 is taken as its beginning and that the influence of medieval philosophy is said to have continued past even 1596–1650. The *political* philosophy during this period is more in the form of philosophy that is concerned with political matters. Philosophical writing about politics during the middle ages was often seen as influencing the public events even in the modern period hence the significance of the paper for the students.

Objectives: This paper involves apart from philosophy and political ideas references to developments in medieval culture, such as the renaissances of the ninth and twelfth centuries. The paper expects the students to learn their influences on the growth of state and the ideologies during this period. They are expected to know the development of institutions such as the legal system and the universities during this period. They should be in a position to critically evaluate the strong relationship during this period between philosophy and religion and the focus on the theologians and philosophers of this Age as against the dominance of the secular state.

Unit-I: The Early Church and its Political Theory

1. The Establishment of the Church, Comparison between the Roman Empire and the Roman Catholic Church
2. Christianity and Political Thought

Unit–II: Political Theory of Fathers of the Church

1. St. Augustine: (De Civitate Dei) Features of two cities
Feudalism: Meaning, Features and importance
2. St. Thomas Aquinas: (De Regimine Principum and Commentary on Aristotle's Politics) Classification of Laws, Temporal and Spiritual Power

Unit–III: Church –State Controversy

1. Marsiglio of Padua (Defensor Pacis) State and Sovereignty
2. Dante Alighieri (De Monarchia): Universal Monarchy; Conciliar Movement: Meaning, aims, objectives and significance

Unit–IV: Transitory Period & Political Theory of Reformation.

1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality & Religion
2. Martin Luther (of Secular Authority, How far is Obedience Due): Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist. **John Calvin** (Institutes of the Christian Religion): Passive Obedience, Origin and Functions of Civil Government.

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER-IX COMPULSORY

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: This paper is a part of the learning in the broad areas of political science and public administration. The paper aims at giving the students a clear and critical understanding about India's Constitution, its framing and the processes involved in

realizing its goals and objectives. Within this broader horizon, the paper specifically focuses on how the Constitutional government offers a theoretical and institutional base for the country's political processes and how the administration functions as the backbone of this system. This is an important component of the discipline of political science as it helps the students to understand the necessity of a government and the difference between a government and administrative machinery.

Objectives: The objective of the paper is encourages the student to make a meticulous reading of the Constitution, its socio-political and ideological basis and its relationship with the society. The paper also proposes to familiarize the students about the structures of power, the nature of state power and the manner in which it is distributed between the Centre-State and Urban and Rural Local bodies. The students will also be exposed to the judicial process particularly the way in which it seeks to protect the Constitution from legislative and executive encroachments and the resultant tension between these institutions. The objective thus is clearly to make the student a responsible citizen.

Unit-I: Indian Government and Administration

1. Significance of the Indian Model of Political System and its constitutional philosophy
2. Federalism, centre-state relations and interstate relations

Unit-II: Dichotomy in government and Administration

1. Policy making – Cabinet, Legislature, Executive Vs. Bureaucracy
2. Policy implementation and evaluation Process –NDC, Niti Ayog, Secretariat, Revenue Administration

Unit-III: Governability Crisis and Citizen Role

1. Crisis of Governability, Ethical Values in Administration
2. Coalition and Instability, Transparency in Administration, Citizen's Charter

Unit-IV: E- Governance

1. Information Technology and Administrative accountability
2. Impact of Globalisation on administration, E-Governance: Problems and Prospects

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER -X COMPULSORY

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rationale: The study of international relations involves theoretical approaches based on evidences of the behavior of the state in an international arena. Theories of international relations are essentially a set of ideas aimed at explaining how the international system works – such as Realism that focuses on the notion that states work to increase their own power relative to other states. Understanding these major theories and approaches to the study of International Politics and examining them critically thus helps the students to broaden and deepen their knowledge with regard to the demand for peace and conflict in the world. Thus this paper helps in analyzing and understanding of the major themes in international relations and global politics.

Objectives: This paper is aimed at development of an eye for appreciation of theory and its utility in the study and practice of International Relations among the students. This paper is expected to improve critical thinking and writing skills of the students and demonstrate their ability to understand and describe the social, political, and economic forces that influence social behavior and the global system. Through the classroom activities the paper aims at enhancing the comprehension skills of students leading to discussions, simulations, and policy papers based on the course.

Unit- I: Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives

1. Globalization: Meaning, State System in a Globalized world and the role of Non-state Actors.
2. Challenges before Global Democracy and Global Civil Society: Recent developments

Unit-II: International Relations and Information Revolution

1. Impact of Information Revolution on International Relations and Challenges before

Policy making

2. International Security: Concepts, threats and effects on international political Economy

Unit-III: Environmental Concerns in International Relations

1. Environmental Agenda, issues and challenges: from the Stockholm to Johannesburg
2. Women and Environment: Gender Issues, Transnational Women's Movement, Perspectives of the Developing Nations

Unit-IV: Terrorism and Human Rights

1. Causes and consequences of Terrorism: New developments
2. The New Economic Order and the Human Rights

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER-XI (OPEN ELECTIVE)
HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rationale: This provides a rigorous and critical introduction to the foundation, structure and operation of the human rights movement. It introduces students to the key theoretical debates of both western and Indian origin. It covers the historical contexts and the modern idea of human rights including the debate between universality and cultural relativism, between civil and human rights, between individual and community, drawing on real life examples from current affairs. The course is expected to give an insight in to the policy issues connected to human rights and their operational procedures.

Objectives: At the end of the course, it is expected to enable the students to understand the contentious relationship between human rights and economic development; issues related to poverty and economic-social and cultural rights; democracy as an instrument in the promotion of human rights along with minority and women's rights; enlighten the ways sought to realize it in practice both within countries and through transnational mechanisms such as the UN. The course will adopt a double focus – both theory and practice. That is to say, it will address the theoretical fundamentals of human rights while emphasizing the practical aspects of human rights at work to help students to choose professions like human right activists, advocates and work through NGOs for the realization these rights.

Unit–I: Understanding Human Rights and Theory

1. Defining Human Rights, Difference between Rights and Obligations
2. Theories of Rights - Views of John Locke, J.S. Mill, H.J. Laski, Mahatma Gandhi and B.R.Ambedkar.

Unit–II: Evolution of Human Rights and its Dimensions

1. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenants thereon
2. Human Rights Dimensions – Rights of Women, Children, Minorities, the subalterns and right to development

Unit–III: Human Rights Mechanisms and Responsibility

1. Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms - United Nations System, Judiciary, International Court of Justice
2. Human Rights and Social Responsibility – Role of Education, NGOs, Media, Civil Society

Unit–IV: Human Rights and the Constitution

1. Human Rights and the Constitution of India - National and State Human Rights Commissions in India
2. Human Rights Violations – case studies of Kashmir, Israel and Palestine, Rohingya's of Myanmar, Syrian conflict

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SECOND SEMESTER

XII – A- INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

PAPER XII –A –II (SPECIALIZATION)

MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Rationale: The aim of introducing this paper is to facilitate students of the present generation to understand how the task facilitating appropriate transfer of sovereign power from British authorities to Indian hands actually took place and how these activities were supported by various laws and the intellectual inputs. The paper also exposes the younger generation to the nuances of how the proportional representation from existing provincial legislatures and from various princely states was realized to reach out to build a consensus to design a workable federal structure. The Constitution of India was not prepared in haste but followed the process of evolution which began many decades before India became independent in 1947. The process continued unabated since it originated in the freedom struggle till a new constitution was drafted after prolonged debates and discussions in the Constituent Assembly and adopted on the day 26th of January, 1950 - a red-letter day in the history of India bringing the written constitution of India into operation.

Objectives: The objective of the course is to expose the students to the fact that the Constitution of India is the longest written constitution having the best elements of all the existing constitutions up to that date. The aim is to let this generation of

students know that the Constitution of India is the modern sacred text of the contemporary India. It reflects the new aspirations and values of the people of India and testifies how the people of India are the supreme masters in all matters concerning the welfare of Indians thus shaping the students to be the citizens of a new India.

Unit-I: Making of the Constitution

1. Historical Background of the Constituent Assembly, Composition, Functions and various Committees
2. Enforcement of the Constitution – Salient Features of Indian Constitution

Unit-II: Philosophy of the Constitution

1. The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policies
2. Gandhian, Liberal and Socialistic Principles - An Evaluation

Unit-III: Structure of the Government

1. Federalism – Structure and Functioning, Powers of Parliament-Quality of Debates and Composition
2. Decentralized Governance – Philosophy, Responsibility and Institutional structure, Evaluation of their functioning

Unit-IV: Institutions

1. Indian Judiciary – Judicial review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism
2. Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta, Communalism and Evaluation of Working of Indian Constitution

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SECOND SEMESTER
XII-B-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Paper-XII-B-2 (SPECIALIZATION)
PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Rationale: Public Personnel Management is an important and integral part of the larger public administration studies. This is another term for a human resources (HR) job. Duties of a personnel administrator include hiring and training employees, carrying out evaluations and handling employee grievances etc., Personnel management also aims at preserving and advancing general welfare of the community. This is an enterprise that owes a responsibility to the society at large and serves the society by creating more employment opportunities, producing quality goods at cheap rates. Personnel management is concerned with managing people at work. It does not manage only organized or unorganized workers in the organization, but everyone working in the enterprise. It covers all persons including clerical staff, executives, and managers. The study of this paper thus sharpens the student's intellect in understanding the need and importance of the line and staff.

Objectives: Today administrative jobs through the competitive courses are in great demand as these jobs are free from the cancerous corrupt practices compared to other jobs in the market. This paper is thus an initiative to train the students who look for positions in higher echelons of power and functions as a pre entry training to guide them as to how to utilize human resources, to establish and maintain a productive and self efficient relationship in an organization, to respect relationship among all the members of the organization thus enabling each person to make his maximum personal contribution to the effective working of the organization. This is a very productive paper in this sense.

Unit-I: Nature of Public Personnel Administration

1. Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Personnel Administration
2. Factors influencing Personnel Policies, Classification of Position- Position Classification V/S Rank Classification.

Unit-II: Types of Career Planning

1. Recruitment Process and Methods, Merit, Merit vs. Reservation, Career Planning.
2. Promotion: Methods, Benefits, Training, Types and Methods of Training.

Unit-III: Administrative Procedure

1. Discipline, Punishment and Code of Conduct, Ethics and morale in administration.
2. Transfers – Methods and Challenges, Administrative Reforms Commissions,

Unit-IV: Essentials of Public Personnel Administration

1. Generalists vs. Specialists Debate, Grievance redressal Mechanism.
2. Corruption – Forms of corruption, Committees, Superannuation and Benefits.

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SECOND SEMESTER XII-C-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER-XII-C-2 (SPECIALIZATION)
DIPLOMACY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Rationale: This introductory paper explores the multiple synergies between international practice theory and diplomatic studies. The course is introduced at a time when the study of diplomacy is entering a new phase of theorization while practice scholars look to confront the approach to new empirical and analytical challenges. The paper aims at defining diplomacy as a historically and culturally contingent bundle of practices that are analytically alike in their claim to represent a given polity to the outside world. It further explores the key analytical wagers that the practice of these theories makes in the real world order and debates the currently raging interface between its practice and the structure of the discipline as taught in the universities today. The idea is to expose the students the relevance of diplomacy as a tool in international relations even in the 21st century.

Objectives: This paper is designed to briefly review the status of diplomatic tool in the new world order and to suggest what practice of these theories of diplomacy may look like when it is in operation. The objective is to expose students to the skills of diplomatic language, etiquettes through a classroom discussion on a variety of existing works and their common objective to explain the constitution of world politics and its practice. The paper is expected to open up for new avenues of research to foster the dialogue between diplomatic studies and practice centered on the nexuses of transformation and reproduction, rationality and know-how, and the technical vs. social dimensions of practices –diplomatic or otherwise.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning , Nature, Evolution and Objectives of Diplomacy
2. Classification of Diplomats and Consuls, Functions of Diplomacy

Unit-II: Techniques of Diplomacy

1. Recruitment of Diplomats and Consuls, Establishment of Consular Relations and Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
2. Techniques and Instruments of Diplomacy, Formation of Treaties, its Interpretation and Termination , Diplomacy and UN

Unit-III: Types of Diplomacy

1. Diplomacy Types – Conference, Summit, Consultative or Collective and Personal Diplomacy
2. Traditional or Bilateral Diplomacy, Modern or Multilateral Diplomacy, Cultural Diplomacy

Unit-IV: Diplomacy and International law

1. Role of Diplomacy and International law, Globalization and Changing Nature of Diplomacy

2. Diplomacy, Security and Mediation, Diplomacy in the Age of Terrorism

REFERENCES

1. [Sahay](#), Paramjit. (2019). *Indian Cultural Diplomacy: Celebrating Pluralism in a Globalised World*. India: VIJ Books.
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SECOND SEMESTER

XII-D-COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper-XII-D-2 (SPECIALIZATION)

UNITARY AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

(JAPAN AND CHINA, AMERICA AND SWITZERLAND)

Rationale: The study of where power resides in a country is a key question we must answer if we are to understand how a country is governed. Some countries position most government power in a centralized national government, while others split the power between the national government and political subunits such as provinces or states. We call these two systems federal and unitary. A closer look at these two different approaches to structuring the way a country governs itself is the difference between a unitary and a federal government. It is said that Federal systems arguably have some advantages over unitary systems. Decentralized power makes it harder for a government to exert undue power over its citizens. Additionally, a federal system of government allows for a level of experimentation that is harder to achieve in a unitary system. These and many more such intellectual and relevant debates form the philosophy of this paper. The paper intends to expose the students to the advantage and disadvantages of different types of governments in different parts of the world.

Objectives: This paper is designed to make comparisons of federal and unitary systems, and to re-analyze some of their data in order to address the idea that the comparisons consistently show that unitary systems out-perform federal systems on just about every dimension of government performance, public participation, and citizen well-being while the structural models of government are not well specified. This is contrary to the popular belief that federal systems works better. The effort of this paper is to isolate the theoretical stuff from the empirical data and let students learn the significance of field studies, comparing governments and their performances and helping them to prepare parameters for such studies.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Nature, Scope and Significance of the study of Comparative Government and Politics
2. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Government and Politics – Traditional (Philosophical, Historical and Institutional) Modern (Sociological, Psychological, Economic)

Unit-II: Constitution and Constitutionalism

1. Comparative Analysis of the Features of the Constitutions of Japan, China, U.S.A and Switzerland.
2. Constitution and Constitutionalism: Structure and Functions, Elements of Constitutionalism (Government according to the constitution; separation of power; sovereignty of the people and democratic government; constitutional review; independent judiciary; limited government subject to a bill of individual)

Unit-III: Structure of the Governments

1. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary - Unique Features of Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Culture and Political Values of Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland

Unit-IV: Politics and Political Developments

1. Politics and Political Developments – Party System, Pattern of Voting, Policy Making and Functioning of Peoples' Representatives in Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Process and Media – Elections, Foreign Policy and Leadership, Media and Its Role in Politics in Japan, China, U.S.A, Switzerland

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**THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER-XIII (COMPULSORY)
MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

Rationale: This paper takes a look at the renaissance of modern India as one of the most significant phenomena of world history. Since the middle of the 19th century the mind and soul of India have been awakened by great many thinkers. The paper intends to bring their thought to the benefit of the students of this generation. Intellectual renaissance of India has been a great casual factor in the rise of modern Indian nationalism. The awakening of the Indian spirit manifested its relativism first in the realms of philosophy, religion and culture and political self consciousness came as an inevitable consequence. The renaissance in India thus characterized primarily by moral and spiritual aspirations reveals its revivalism a more dominant moral character and secular nature of India while some of the leaders of the Indian Renaissance movement advocated a deliberate remodeling of the present life on the basis of the past scriptures like the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and Gita. The paper exposes these changes for a critical understanding of these inputs in the Modern Indian Political Thought.

Objectives: This course is designed not only to enlighten the students with many theories propounded by our modern Indian thinkers but to help them to use it to serve them to reorganize and reexamine our modern day experiences and thinking. A synthesis of theories and approaches adapted from cognitive, social, and humanistic learning will thus result what is called 'enhanced' learning among the students.

Through this, the students will be in a position to offer rationale explanations to the political changes that they are witnessing.

Unit-I: Revolutionary Thinkers

1. Bal Ganghadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
2. Subhash Chandra Bose: Revolutionary Nationalism
3. V.D. Savarkar : National Integrity and Patriotism

Unit-II: Liberal Traditionalists

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Constitutionalism
2. Mahatma Gandhi: Theory of State and Satyagraha
3. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohamad Iqbal: Their Political Ideas

Unit-III: Secular Spiritual Thinkers

1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democratic Socialism
3. Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism

Unit-IV: Socialist Thinkers

1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution
2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism, Four Pillar State.
3. Dr.Ambedkar and Dr.Jagajivan Ram: Theory of Social Justice

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THIRD SEMESTER PAPER-XIV (COMPULSORY)

CONTEMPORARY WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: Political thought is the study of questions concerning power, justice, rights, law, and other issues pertaining to governance. Political thought is an account of the Political Philosophy of a host of political philosophers pertaining the modern period. It is the sum-total of thoughts on matters relating to politics, state and government as expressed through the thinkers, whereas political science assumes that these concepts are what they are, political thought asks how they have come about and to what effect. Western political thought has served as a philosophical and ideological foundation for governments around the world. This paper is aimed at giving an insight in to these nuances including its historical, social and cultural context to relate to contemporary political society.

Objectives: This course is designed not only to enlighten the students with many theories propounded by our Modern Western Political Thinkers but to help them to use it to understand and to reorganize and reexamine our modern day experiences and thinking. A synthesis of these theories and approaches adapted from cognitive, social, and humanistic learning will thus result what is called as critical learning among the students as it tries to induce them to think critically about the events around the world. Through this, the students will be in a position to offer rational explanations to the political changes that they are witnessing wherever they are.

Unit-I: Contractualists

1. Thomas Hobbes - (The Leviathan): Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke- (Two Treatises on Government): Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau- (Social Contract): Social Contract and Theory of General will

Unit-II: Theory of Separation of Powers, Conservatism & Utilitarianism

1. Charles De Montesquieu(The Spirit of Laws) : Liberty and Theory of Separation of Powers
2. Edmund Burke (Reflections on the French Revolution and Speeches on the American Revolution) : Theory of State, Conservatism
3. Jeremy Bentham: (Fragment on Government) –Utilitarianism;
J.S. Mill: (On Liberty, Representative Government) –Liberty, Representative Government.

Unit-III: Idealists

1. Immanuel Kant (Metaphysical First Principles of the Theory of Law, For Perpetual Peace) : Moral Freedom, State
2. G.W.F. Hegel (Outline of the Philosophy of Right) : Dialectic Interpretation of History and State

3. T.H. Green (Principles of Political Obligation): Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation.

Unit-IV: Socialists

1. Karl Marx (The Communist Manifesto) : Materialistic Interpretation of History, Communism
2. V.I. Lenin (State and Revolution) : Theory of Revolution, Democratic Centralism
3. Harold J. Laski -(State in Theory and in Practice): Pluralist theory of Sovereignty, State and Rights

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THIRD SEMESTER PAPER-XV (COMPULSORY) CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORIES

Rationale: This will focus on the theories that have emerged during the later part of the 19th and 20th century and in the beginning of 21st century. The idea is to provide the students with an insight in to the developing theoretical knowledge in their discipline, while making them understand the significance of a theory in explaining phenomenon. Since theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumption the theoretical framework acts as a structure to hold or support a theory of a research study. This paper will devote to the

close reading of texts by thinkers associated with political theorists and thus help students to develop a critical skill to analyse an occurrence with its complete understanding.

Objectives : This course is designed not only to familiarize the students with many theories but, to use this knowledge to serve them to reorganize and reexamine our prior experiences and thinking about a phenomena experienced, witnessed or learnt by students. A synthesis of theories and approaches adapted from cognitive, social, and humanistic learning will thus result what is called as cognitive learning. Through this, the students will be in a position to offer rationale explanations to the political changes and develop professionalism.

Unit-I Political Theory:

1. Defining Political Theory, its emergence, Inter disciplinary character of political Theory, Process of theorization
2. Positivism, Post Modernism, Cultural Studies

Unit–II Recent Theories in Political Science

1. Civil Society: Hegel and Gramsci, Multi Cultural Societies
2. Post Colonialism: Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak,

Unit-III Perspectives on Democracy

1. Public Sphere: Jurgen Habermas, Justice as fairness: John Rawls
2. Theories of Alienation, Terrorism

Unit-IV Global Theory; Emerging Issues

1. Globalization and Global Political Theory – David Held
2. End of History: Francis Fukuyama; Human Rights –Emerging Trends

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1. Joseph, Sarah. (2006). *Political Theory and Power*. New Delhi: Foundation Books.
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**THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER XVI (COMPULSORY):
MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

Rationale: Political analysis is one way to develop a strategic approach to understand the external players who influence the political activities of a country and the system within it. Political analysis is thus a process of disaggregating the key players in a community or a policy environment, identifying how they influence progress toward ones' goals and developing strategies to interact to advance those goals. Basically, the study of comparative politics involves mindful comparisons in studying; political experiences, institutions, behaviour and processes of major systems of government. This approach mainly deals with the formal aspects of government and politics - emphasizing the study of the political institutions and structures. Thus, the institutional approach is concerned with the study of the formal structures like legislature, executive, judiciary, political parties, interest groups etc., is the framework of this paper.

Objectives: This course is designed teach the students the need for understanding the study of comparative political institutions with an emphasis on empirical approach. This paper should help students to compare and emphasize key patterns of similarity and difference between institutions across countries that is more methodological in content. In other words, it teaches the students the comparative method to study political phenomena.

Unit-I: Introduction to Political Analysis

1. Traditional and Modern views about the meaning of Politics
2. Major Approaches to Political Analysis ,Significance of Political Analysis

Unit-II: Characteristics and Classifications of Political Systems

1. Characteristics of a Political System ,David Easton's Input and Output Analysis
2. Gabriel Almond's classification of Political Systems, Theory of Structural-Functionalism

Unit-III: Political Participation

1. Political Participation and its Significance, Factors Influencing Political participation,
2. Modes of Participation, Political Apathy

Unit-IV: Political Culture and Socialization

1. Political Culture and Types, Political Socialization and Agents of Political Socialization
2. Lucian Pye's Development Syndrome, David Apter's Paradigm of the Developing Countries, Inter-Connection between Political Decay and Political Development

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1. Jayapalan. (2002). *Comprehensive Modern Political Analysis*. New Delhi: Atlantic.
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THIRD SEMESTER PAPER-XVII (OPEN ELECTIVE) POLITICAL JOURNALISM

Rationale: This course teaches students the fundamentals of covering political world in reporting it professionally. This course is designed to provide a broad overview of the nuances of interpreting the political phenomena that takes place in political institutions starting from the grassroots to the parliament. The idea is to help students develop insights and complete knowledge of political reporting having deeper knowledge of the discipline and the institutional working. This will further help students to develop skills of reporting and research insights about the system and its structural contours.

Objectives: The course is built on the belief that the purpose of journalism is to serve the community and the purpose of political journalism is to give citizens the information they need to participate in civic affairs. At the end of this course the students should have learnt; political reporting covering government and

governance, campaigns and candidates, tactics and strategies and policy issues in the public arena. It should make them conscious of their profession and should serve them to commit to work as watchdogs to assure honest governance and campaigns and seek to focus their coverage on issues of importance to society and not just daily “spin” thus developing in them the needed professionalism.

Unit-I: Understanding Politics

1. Meaning and Nature of State, Defining Politics and the Political Process
2. Measuring Political Developments and defining the role of Mass Media-Press, Radio and TV

Unit-II: Political Actors and Political Action

1. Defining Political Culture, Nature of Political Parties and Forms of Political Participation
2. Defining Constitutionalism and working of Lobbies and Pressure Groups

Unit-III: Political Institutions and Their Assessment

1. Central, State, Local Governments and Judiciary - an assessment of their performance
2. Writing Evaluative Reports - background information, criteria for evaluation (parameters), conclusions and recommendation

Unit-IV: Political Communication

1. Journalistic writing skills, Date Line discussions and Hard Talk Interviews
2. Writing Political Blogs, Punctuation, Epitomization and Interpretations

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THIRD SEMESTER
XVIII-A- INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
PAPER XVIII-A-3 (SPECIALIZATION)
DYNAMICS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Rationale: A Constitution is necessary because; it is an important law of the land. It determines the relationship of the citizens with the governments. It lays down principles and guidelines which are required for people belonging to different ethnic and religious groups to live in harmony. Constitution is built on the principles of liberty, democracy, equality, secularism and a federal structure, open to community values, sensitive to the needs of religious and linguistic minorities and commitment towards building common national identity - the guiding principles of Indian constitution are mentioned as a preamble - Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to assure dignity of individual and unity of the nation. India being a large and diverse country faced various difficulties while drawing up its Constitution. It is these which for the content of this paper to enlighten to students the need to understand as to how the constitution is coping up with these challenges and where it is failing and how dynamic it is.

Objectives: The Constitution provides a system of checks and balances designed to avoid the tyranny of any one branch. Another important function of the Constitution is to divide power between the national government and the state governments. The paper inquires into constitutional dynamics from a procedural and a reform perspective. Distinguishing between formal procedures and actual process of its organization the analysis covers selected cases of recent reforms aimed at changing the allocation of power among different levels of government. The students are expected to understand the theoretical reflections on constitutional reform highlights and the factors influencing constitutional processes.

Unit –I: Making of the Constitution

1. Demand for and Creation of the Constituent Assembly , Major Debates
2. Philosophy of the Constitution, Parliamentary Form of Government. (Essentials, Features, Structure, Representation and Decline)

Unit-II: Structure of the Institution

1. Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (Composition, Powers and Functions)
2. Party System, Defection- Politics of Defection and Anti– Defection Law, Hung Parliament and Coalition Politics,

Unit-III: Composition of the Judiciary

1. Supreme Court – Composition, Structure and Jurisdiction, Public Interest Litigation.
2. Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Amendment procedures to constitution

Unit-IV: Union-State Relations

1. Union-State Relations-Trends in Indian Federalism, Debate over Article 356, Demand for State Autonomy and Separatist Movements
2. Major Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Sarkaria Commission, Madan Mohan Pundhi Commission, Venkatachalaiah Commission.

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THIRD SEMESTER XVIII-B- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PAPER-XVIII-B-3 (SPECIALIZATION) ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Rationale: In today's fast growing social, cultural and corporate world, the critical study of the organization and management has become an integral part of the society. In this paper, it is proposed to explain to the students the importance of this study in the given global context. Organization is critically from many different aspects of the

business world are as important as the management itself. Effective organization and management comprising of effective managers and good goals focus on both external and internal sides of the management and organization. Irrespective of the size of organizations small or big, profit-oriented or nonprofit making each is having different goals and objectives, offering various products and services. Thus the management will also have to be as flexible. It is these issues that this paper focuses for the benefit of students who want to be future managers or administrators.

Objectives: The paper is designed to discuss the corporate social and cultural role of the management and organization. Paper is geared to explain the ethics of organization and management as spoken by Willmont (1993) and how ethics play a role in the organization and management in putting them in the right perspective of competition in a critical sense so that employees can have a concrete stability within an organization. By the end of the year, this paper is expected to deliver the creative skills of managing an organization by the students.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of the concept of Organization and Management.
2. Significance, Goals and Objectives of Organization and Management

Unit-II: Theories

1. Human Relations Theory of Organization (Elton Mayo)
2. Scientific Management Theory (F.W.Taylor), Management by Objectives (Peter Drucker)

Unit-III: Process

1. Hierarchy, Division of work, Unity of Command, Span of Control
2. Coordination, Training, Performance appraisal, Goal Orientation,

Unit-IV: Planning

1. Meaning, Significance of planning, Programme planning and Perspective planning.
2. Plan implementation, Plan Evaluation, Decision making and stages in Decision making.

REFERENCES

1. Banarjee, S. (1996). *Principles and Practice of Management*. New Delhi: Oxford IB.H.
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THIRD SEMESTER

XVIII-C- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER-XVIII-C-3 (SPECIALIZATION)

INTERNATIONAL LAW & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rationale: This paper on International Law and International Organization is the study of the international responsibility of States and relating international organizations. The relevance of the paper lies in its explanation of the responsibilities for international law and organizations in rather a complex world. The paper deals with the wrongful acts of States in general terms, including those acts which consist in the breach of an obligation that a State may have towards an international organization. Further it also concerns the content of international responsibility, and addresses only the relations between the responsible State and another State or the international community as a whole. The paper assumes to explain that the rules adopted with regard to States do not have some implications with regard to the responsibility of international organizations. It deals with the General Assembly recommendations and other reports after taking the views of the state actors in the international arena into account.

Objectives: The paper aims at letting the students learn about the responsibility of international law and organizations intended to cover issues of responsibility that concern international law and organizations not addressed in the earlier institutions like the League of Nations. It exposes them to understand and learn the internationally wrongful acts committed by nations across the world and the content and implementation of the laws that govern them. The students are expected to understand and address questions relating to the responsibility of States for the conduct of an international organization and the laws that govern them, as well as the responsibility of an organization for the conduct of a State or another organization.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Sources and Significance of International law, Difference between International Law and Domestic law, International Humanitarian Law
2. Operationalising International law - Institutions and actors.

(Focus on Agreements, Treaties, U.N. Conventions, Summits)

Unit-II: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

1. International law and Conflicts: Conflict Resolution, International Settlement of Disputes.
2. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Neutrality, Sanctions, Peace keeping.

Unit-III: International Organizations

1. Genesis of League of Nations and United Nations –Structure and Functioning.
2. Challenges before U.N. - Economy, Autonomy, Need for Reform, Role of U.N. in World Politics.

Unit-IV: U.N. and World Order

1. Role of U.N. in Development and Environmental Challenges, Democratizing U.N. and the New World Order
2. Effectiveness of U.N. - Achieving Millennium Goals 2030, Prospects of U.N.

REFERENCES

1. Clark, Ian. (1999). *Globalization and International Relations Theory*. London: Oxford university Press.
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THIRD SEMESTER

XVIII-D- COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

PAPER XVIII-D-3 (SPECIALIZATION)

PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS

(UK AND AUSTRALIA; BRAZIL AND NIGERIA)

Rationale: This is paper that concentrates on presenting to the students the differences between the Parliamentary and Presidential form of governments in different parts of the different continents thereby bringing to their attention the variations in their operational procedures. The paper also emphasizes the need for such variations and adaptations given the socio-political culture of these countries and their colonial background. The idea of this paper is to help the students to study various forms of governments and inter and intra variations among them to understand how their performances are affected by their structures and how they impact their societies.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to explain the differences in the forms of accountability in the Presidential and Parliamentary form of governments. Conversely, in the Presidential form of Government, there is no such accountability, i.e. the executive body is not accountable to the Legislature for its acts. Parliamentary system and Presidential system are two most popular forms of government; Parliamentary system is also known as Primeminister system of government. The major difference between them is the separation of powers between the Executive and the Legislature. It is the intention of this paper to bring to the knowledge of students this difference and to prepare them to professions like diplomats and foreign services.

Unit – I: Historical Background

1. Brief Historical background of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria and the features of these societies
2. [Presidential and Parliamentary Systems - Essential Characteristics, Main influences on these systems in](#) UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria.

Unit- II: Features and Composition

1. Features and composition of Presidential and Parliamentary System of Government: Major differences and similarities
2. Features and composition of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria.

Unit–III: Socio-Economic Dimensions

1. Social and Economic contexts of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria and its impact on these societies; Foreign policies of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria
2. Major issues in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria; Brexit, Migration, Poverty, Racism and Policy making in this direction

Unit–IV: Political Democracy

1. Nature of Politics, prominent leadership and civil societies in UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria
2. Institutional response to Political Democracy, challenges and role of UK, Australia, Brazil and Nigeria in world politics.

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FOURTH SEMESTER PAPERS-XIX (COMPULSORY) LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Rationale: State and local governments exercise important functions in the scheme of States. They plan and pay for most roads, run public schools, provide water, establish zoning regulations for their citizens. Local governments are established essentially to promote the common good; and the sole purpose of the offices within it is to serve the constituency by providing justice, infrastructure, livelihood, healthcare, and other public services. Local Government Studies is the study of local politics, policy, administration and public management by the local institutions viz., Panchayati Raj and Urban Governments. The paper contributes to the better understanding of local government its institutional structures, functioning and duties including those entrusted to them by the state or the centre and which are of interest to locals. Local

government is the most important level of government. Its policies and programs impact residents, workers, and agriculture and its allied activities on a daily basis. It is the end point that connects society and the state.

Objectives: Decentralization in its institutional form takes the name of local government. It is a very important institution in the process of nourishing democracy and democratic development of a country. Decentralization is defined as the process of political devolution of fiscal and decision-making from central government to local level to empower people and to involve citizens in day to day administration to make democratic participation successful. Local authorities are able to adapt to local needs and react more quickly to local problems than central government. Elected members, Councilors and officers have an understanding of the local area and can tailor policies to that area. It is likely to be more efficient to run services locally than manage them from the centre. The objective of this paper is to instill among the students this objective and to help them to take voluntary interest in the elections of these institutions.

Unit-I: Local Government and Decentralization

1. Meaning, Concept and Significance of Local Government in India (Urban and Rural), Constitutional Frame work relating to Local governments in India.
2. Theories of Decentralization, Concept of Delegation, De-Concentration and Devolution: its Benefits. Significance of Development of Rural and Urban Institutions in India

Unit-II: Evolution of Local Governments

1. Local Governments (Urban and Rural): Evolution, Meaning, Features, Significance and Leadership.
2. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Functions, Sources of Income and Significance

Unit-III: Urban Local Governments

1. Urban Local Bodies: Varieties (Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat) Meaning, Features, Role and Significance.
2. District Administration: Evolution, Features and Functions. District Collector: Colonial legacy, Revenue Administration, Functions and Position.

Unit-IV: Globalization and Local Government

1. State Finance Commission, State Election Commission. Urban-Rural Relationship and Problems.
2. Globalization and Concept of Citizen Centric Administration: Features and Significance Citizen's Charter, Concept of Stake holders and Service Providing.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XX (COMPULSORY)

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Rationale: An election is a formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated since the 17th century. Electoral process is a huge exercise that involves men, material and strategies. It is a process that consists of the selection of the electors, the meeting of the electors where they vote for positions contested by those interested in politics. Elections thus provide political education for citizens and ensure the responsiveness of democratic governments to the will of the people and legitimize those elected. This process in India is unique in itself. This paper exposes the students to unravel these elections and learn about their own country.

Objectives: The nature of democracy demands that the elected legislators/officials are accountable to the people, and they must return to the voters at prescribed intervals to seek their mandate to continue in office. For that reason most democratic constitutions provide fixed tenures and hold elections at regular intervals. There are many kinds of electoral systems and this mechanism by which people can choose

their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so is called election. In India we have the first-past-the-post system and studying it is important. The students by the end of the course should know the technicalities of these elections hence this paper.

Unit-I: Election and Electoral Methods

1. History of Franchise in India, Methods of Election
2. Provisions of the Constitution of the India, Representation of the People's Act

Unit-II: Electoral Machinery

1. Election Commission of India, Electoral Machinery in the States and Districts
2. Recognition and Regulation of Political Parties, Election Campaign and Election Expenses, model code of conduct

Unit-III: Procedures of Election

1. Election Procedure, Impact of Multi Party System on Election
2. Election Disputes and Election Tribunals

Unit-IV: Electoral Reforms

1. Voting Behavior, Opinion Polls and Election Result Predictions
2. Electoral Reforms: Problems, Need and Issues

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XXI (COMPULSORY)
POLITICAL ECONOMY

Rationale: Political economy is the study of production, trade and their relations with law, custom and government. It deals with the distribution of national income and wealth. This paper avoids using the term political economy as a synonym for economics but refers to a lot of issues connected with human welfare and state policies. Political economy rejects a narrow focus on pure markets in favour of a broader view of economic enquiry, its social purpose and its political application. It's an approach that stresses the importance of historical processes, structural forces and institutions in shaping economic outcomes. The paper aims at tracking development and its interplay between the economic system, politics, and institution allocation of resources. Topics under this paper include markets, poverty, welfare, inequality, taxation, regimes, transitions, growth, ethnicity, religion, and culture.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to help students develop the analytical skill of measuring the political dimensions of economic output and policy in given context and helping them to actively use the information to formulate informed policies and programmes. The paper helps them to assess the impact of Politics in both formal and informal ways on the formulation of economic policies, general economic development in increasing the standard of living in the country. Political factors undoubtedly influence economic development both positively and negatively – this include Regime type, Party politics, Ideology etc., which in the form of a government operates in a country. The student will thus be made conscious of these developments.

Unit –I: Introduction to Political Economy

1. Meaning, Nature, Significance and Scope of Political Economy
2. Political Economy, Globalisation and Nation States

Unit-II: Political Economy and Domestic Politics

1. International Concerns and Domestic Concerns, Difference among National Economies
2. Governance and Economic Stability, Political Economy as the cause for Backwardness

Unit-III: Political Economy and Regionalism

1. Political Economy and Regional Integration, Foreign Policy issues
2. Domestic Politics, Policies and Its impact on Political Economy

Unit-IV: Political Economy and Development

1. Political Economy: State Criticism Vs Corporatism
2. Political Economy and Civil Society, Prospects of Political Economy

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XXII (COMPULSORY)

RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Rationale: This paper on research methodology is significant as it helps in solving various planning and operational problems. It aids in decision making. It involves the study of cause and effect relationships between various variables and helps to identify behaviour/patterns/trends in certain variables. The role of research in several fields of applied social sciences including political science is immeasurable. Research, as an aid to public policy making has gained added importance, both for government and business. Through research we can devise alternative policies and can as well examine the consequences of each of these alternatives hence this paper in this semester.

Objectives: Decision-making in political science facilitates the policy maker. Research as an input thus aids government to chalk out programmes to solve the plight of cultivators, the problems of big/small business and industry. It further helps in improving the working conditions of the labour class and solves the problems of distribution. Thus, research is considered necessary to help the generations of the governed. The objective of this paper is to prepare our students to shoulder these responsibilities.

Unit – I: Research Methods

1. Meaning and Need for Research, Types of Research: Fundamental and Applied

2. Political Science Research: Its History and Utility
3. Traditional and Scientific Methods of Research

Unit – II: Research Design

1. Meaning and Types of Research Design, Formulation of Research Problem
2. Literature Review: Sources and Use of Information Technology
3. Hypothesis: Formulation, Characteristics and Types

Unit – III: Techniques of Data Collection

1. Types of Data and Choice of Data Collection Method
2. Survey Research, Observation.
3. Document Analysis

Unit – IV: Data Analysis, Interpretation and Research Reporting

1. Processing of Data; Univariate, Bivariate, Multivariate Data Analysis
2. Generalization and Theory- Building ;Computer Application in Data Analysis
3. Research Report Writing ; Use of Chicago and MLA Style Manual

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XXIII (COMPULSORY)

PROJECT WORK

(A topic to be chosen from the area nearer to the syllabus in any paper prescribed for M.A. Degree in Political Science)

Rationale: Project work is designed to disseminate the method of inquiry, methodological nuances and expression in writing formally to find solutions and alternatives to a short, medium or long term problems that are affecting the society. As a student of political science the students are expected to understand the pulse of people who are the targets of government decision making. They are supposed to be sensitive to day-to-day decisions made by the government and assess their impact empirically and through a feedback mechanism must feed the government the loopholes in them. In order to enhance these skills this project work is designed.

Objective: Through this project work the students are expected to learn the skills of writing, research design and methodology. This set of skills integrates three basic skills, research, information technology and critical thinking. The overall objective is to develop among the students the ability to put their thoughts in the form of writing and to build connections between concepts, variables and facts.

**FOURTH SEMESTER
STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION
XXIV-A-INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
PAPER-XXIV-A-4 (SPECIALIZATION)
POLITICAL PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA**

Rationale: This paper aims at explaining to the students the practical and scientific way the governments function in India. The aim is to provide to the students and understanding of how both the theory and practice of governments are in play. This quite significantly clarifies the constitutional legal framework and the aberrations that a political system experiences in its functioning with its constituents viz., the political parties. This calls for a different mode of analysis to familiarize to the students the working of the Indian state given its plurality and multicultural nature. Here the paper is designed to explain the processes and the formulation of public policies and the administration of public policy usually by interaction between social groups and political institutions or between political leadership and public opinion. This paper is significant to understand the much needed finer distinction between political processes and the politics.

Objectives: The course is designed to familiarize the students about the nature of Indian state and its operational mechanisms. The students after their course are expected to learn that there is a degree of difference in what the political parties have to offer to people and the capabilities of the governments to deliver. They will learn about the diversity of the Indian society and its plurality of demands and the capacity of the Indian state to deliver it. It will help the students to measure the extractive

capabilities of the political leadership and the bureaucratic limitations to deliver. Thus, this paper will sharpen the students' critical intellect and their ability to unravel the mysteries of the call for good governance and the limitations of the existing governments and its other political institutions

Unit-I: Understanding Political Process and Politics

1. Meaning and Nature of Political system, Political Parties and the Party System: National and Regional Parties
2. Trends in the Party System - Congress system, Coalitions and Majoritarianism, Dominant Party culture

Unit II- Political Action and Societal Response

1. Challenges to the electoral system - Social determinants of voting, Religion and Politics, Debates on secularism, majority and minority Communalism
2. Federalism and Regional Aspirations - Politics of secession, autonomy and control, Fiscal federalism and social movements

Unit III- Political Institutions – Emergence and Decay

1. The Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary- Nature of the Indian State, discrimination and affirmative action policies, Nature of political power in India.
2. Development Issues-Power sharing, Welfare, Ideological and Coercive dimensions Caste in politics and the politicization of caste and gender

Unit IV- Major issues in Politics

1. Political Representation–Types, Gender empowerment and representation, debates over reservation and creamy layer, demands for internal reservation
2. Major political challenges – Unemployment, Poverty, Agricultural distress, Health care, environmental hazards.

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**FOURTH SEMESTER
XXIV-B-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER-XXIV-B-4 (SPECIALIZATION)
NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

Rationale: This paper is in reality an approach to running public service organizations which is used in government and public service institutions and agencies both at sub-national and national levels. NPM as it is recognized helps in bringing reforms through the use of e-government entailing the reduction in the cost of the service rendered by the government. Important features of New Public Management include reforming the government through Restructuring government operations along the market lines and Strategic policy formulation and implementation hence this paper to develop among the students new set of skills to understand the shift from vertical administration to horizontal one and making it inclusive.

Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to develop among the students the ability to analyze and critique the complexity of public administration in terms of mixed values, interests, competing orientations, and other factors, and of the ubiquity and effect of the evaluation of policies. Through this it is proposed to make students understand the way the paradigm shift in administration occurs.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Nature, Scope and Significance of Management in Administration
2. Development as Science and Profession, Tasks and Functions of Management

Unit-II-New Public Management

1. Genesis and Growth of New Public Management, Principles and Characteristics: Egalitarianism, Hierarchy V/s Horizontal Administration
2. Concept and Components: Governance

Unit-III-Administrative Behavior

1. Communication and Control
2. Morale and Motivation, Leadership

Unit-IV-Modern Management Techniques

1. Management Information System (MIS)
2. Management by Objectives (MBO), The Effective organization

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FOURTH SEMESTER

XXIV-C-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER-XXIV-C-4 (SPECIALIZATION)

INDIA AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rationale: The legacy of international relations extends to the study of regional organizations. This gains importance in the light of the national commitments to political and economic interdependence in a globalised modern economic development model. All nations aim at ending inequality, oppression and domination in all forms through their representative democracies ensuring civil liberties, internationalism and with an independent foreign policy. However, they find themselves incomplete in a connected world despite all the new models of development and thus look forward to find common history, common culture and common ground to form regional organizations. This paper intends to bring to light these needs of a nation to the students.

Objectives: This paper encourages the students to undertake further examination in more advanced ways the need for regional organizations. By the end of the class, students will be able to critique common academic and policy arguments about global affairs and will have acquired the tools to begin their own analyses.

Unit-I-Introduction

1. Concept, Approaches and Theories of Regional Cooperation - Cultural uniformity and Economic necessity as factors in Regional cooperation.
2. India and her Neighbour, South Asian Society and Culture, Foreign Policies of South Asian Countries.

Unit-II: Need for Regional Organization

1. Need for Regional Organizations, India's Agenda for Regional Cooperation,
2. Government and Politics of South Asia, Problems of South Asian Countries

Unit-III: Areas of Conflict and Cooperation

1. Areas of Conflict and Cooperation in Regional Organizations – SAARC, BRICS, Commonwealth and ASEAN
2. South Asian Regional Identity: Composition, aspiration and Constraints, Economic Development of South Asia,

Unit-IV: Universalism vs. Globalisation

1. National Power, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Universalism vs. Globalisation
2. Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Complementarities and Conflicts.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

XXIV-D-COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

PAPER-XXIV-D-4 (SPECIALIZATION)

SOUTH, SOUTH EAST AND WEST ASIAN STUDIES

(KOREA AND INDONESIA; EGYPT AND SAUDI ARABIA)

Rationale: Southeast Asia consists of eleven countries that reach from eastern India to China, and is generally divided into “mainland” and “island” zones. Virtually all of Southeast Asia lies between the tropics, and so there are similarities in climate as well as plant and animal life throughout the region. The entire region is affected by the monsoon winds, which blow regularly from the North West and then reverse to blow from the south East. Because of this reliable wind pattern, South East Asia became a meeting place for trade between India and China, the two great markets of early Asia. There are some differences in the physical environment of mainland and island South East Asia. The first feature of mainland geography is the long rivers that begin in the highlands separating South East Asia from China and northwest India. Comparing such variations in natural and governmental institutions helps us in understanding our government policies especially of our foreign policy and its goals hence this paper.

Objectives: This course is designed to teach the students the need for understanding the geo political environment in which the countries of South, South East and West Asian setting of the countries are naturally been thus giving rise to their foreign policies. This course of comparative study helps us teach the students the key patterns of similarity and difference between institutions across countries to understand political phenomena.

Unit – I: Historical Background

1. Brief Historical background of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and the important features of these societies
2. Forms of Political Systems - [Essential characteristics, Main influences on these systems in](#) Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

Unit- II: Functioning of Political Institutions

1. Features and composition of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Major differences and similarities in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia
2. Functioning of Political Institutions and Policy making in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Unit – III: Socio-Economic Dimensions

1. Social and Economic contexts of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and its impact on these societies; Foreign policies of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia
2. Major issues in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia; Threat of North Korea, China, Terrorism, Regime Change and Policy making in this direction

Unit – IV: Political Democracy

1. Nature of politics, prominent leadership and civil societies in Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia
2. Institutional response to political democracy, challenges and role of Korea and Indonesia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in world politics

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