

101: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit -I Classical Thought: Manu; Kautilya; Mahaveera; Buddha.

Unit -II: Raja Rammohan Roy; Dayanand Saraswathi; Vivekananda; Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit -III: National Thought: Naoroji; Gokhale; Ranade; Tilak; Aurobindo.

Unit-IV: Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi; Nehru; Ambedkar.

Unit-V: Modern Indian Thought: Netaji Bose; M.N.Roy; Azad; Narendra Dev; Lohia; Jayaprakash Narayan.

102: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit-I: Greek and Roman Thought: Greek Society and Political Structure; Plato's Theory of Justice; Plato's theory of Ideal State; Aristotle's Theory of State; Aristotle on Slavery, Revolutions, Citizenship and property; Roman Political Thought.

Unit-II: Medieval and Christian Thought: Features of Medieval Thought; St. Augustine; John of Salisbury; St. Thomas Aquinas; Marsiglio of Podua; William of Oekam.

Unit-III: European Political Thought: Renaissance and Reformation (Luther and Calvin); Machiavelli; Bodin; Grotius; Liberalism - Bruke; Liberalism - J.S. Mill.

Unit-IV: European Political Thought II: Social Contract Theories; Hobbes; Locke; Roussasu.

Unit-V: European Political Thought: Utilitarisuminism - Bentham, J.S.Mill; Idealism-Hegal; Idealism - T.H.Green; Materialism - Karl Marx; Materialism - Lenin; Democratic Socialism a) Fabianism b) Syndiacalism c) Guild Socialism.

103: RESEARCH METHODS

Unit-I: Introduction: Nature and Scope of Behavioural Research; Objectives of Political and Administrative Research; Values and Limitations of Political and Administrative Research; Concept formulation and importance of Concepts in Political and Administrative Research; Sources and requirements of Hypothesis; Principles of Operationalism: Validity and Reliability.

Unit - II: Research Process: Formulation of Research Design; Types of Research: Experimental / Laboratory / Field based; Non-experimental Research - Field studies, Expost fact research; Types of Research: Survey Research, Content Analysis, Case Studies, Ethnographic Studies; Variable: Quantitative & Qualitative variables, Independent Variables, Dependent Variables, Extraneous Variables.

Unit - III: Sampling and Methods of Data Collection; Sampling: Probability Method; Non-Probability Sampling methods; Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Rating Scales.

Unit- IV: Methods of Data Analysis: The nature of statistics and its methods; Descriptive Analysis; Graphic Analysis; Test of Association and Significance; Measures of Central Tendency; Measures of Variability; Measures of Relative Standing; Probability and Normal Distribution; Correlational Techniques.

Unit - V: Interpretation and Report Writing: Problems of Interpretation; Report writing; Model: Research Study - I; Model: Research Study - II.

104: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Unit-I: Background: Political Traditions in India; Constituent Assembly: Making of the Indian Constitution; Philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution; Significance of the Indian Model of Political System; Structure and Organisation of the Indian Constitution; Constitutional Amendments.

Unit- II: Individual & State and the Institutional Frame work; Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy; Judiciary & Judicial Review: Concept & Practice; President of India; Political Executive - Prime Minister & The Cabinet; Parliament; Civil Service.

Unit - III: Structure & Performance of Federal Policy: Federalism & Centre - State Relations; State Government: Governor and the Council of Ministers; Local Government in India; Organization & working of Federal institutions: Planning Commission, Finance Commission, NDC, Comptroller & Auditor General, Central Vigilance Commission.

Unit- IV: Party Politics & Political Movement in India - Nature of the party system in India: National Political Parties; Regional Political Parties & Coalition Politics; Elections, Political Participation & Voting Behavior; Major interest & Pressure groups; Caste in Indian Politics.

Unit - V: Current Issues of the Indian Political System: Communalism & Secularism in Indian Politics; Language & Regionalism in Indian Politics; National Integration & the problem of Nation Building; Gender issues; Human Rights; Violence & Corruption in Indian Politics; Globalization & its impact on Political system.

105: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY

Unit - I : Fundamental Aspects - Kautilya's Contribution; Politics - Administration Dichotomy - Wilson & Goodnow; Public Administration Vs Private Administration; Evolution of Administration Theory - I; (Upto new Public Administration); Evolution of Administration Theory - II; (After new Public Administration).

Unit - II: Classical Theory - Theory of Administration Management - Henry Fayol, Gullick and Urwick; Scientific Management - F.W.Taylor; Bureaucracy - Max Weber; Critics of Bureaucracy; Representative Bureaucracy - Donald Kingsley; Other Related Contributions - Hermen, Follet, etc.

Unit – III: Behavioral School: Emergence of Behaviouralism; Barnard’s Contribution; Decision-Making Theory – Simon; Theory of Need Hierarchy – Maslow; Theory X and Theory Y- Mc Gregor; Two Factor theory- Herzberg; Argyris’ Contribution; Management Systems – Likert.

Unit – IV: Development Administration - System Approach – F.W.Riggs; Contribution of Edward Wiedner; Comparative Public Administration – Ferrel Heady; Politics and development – Easman; Time Dimension of Development – Haanbeelee.

Unit – V: Emerging Trends - New public Administration; Policy Sciences Approach – Dror; Post- Modern Public Administration; Public Choice School – Vincent Ostram; Critical Theory; Discourse Theory – Fox & Miller; New Public management; Public Administration in the context of Globalization.

201: MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Unit – I: Gandhiji and his Background : Early life of Mahatma Gandhi; Gandhi in South Africa – His Sufferings; Gandhi in South Africa – His Movement; Return of Gandhi to India and Participation in the Indian National Movement (1915 – 1920); Indian Identity and Final Estimate of Mahatma Gandhi; The last Phase and Final Estimate of Mahatma Gandhi.

Unit – II: Gandhiji Theory of the State; Satyagraha – The Matchless Weapon; Gandhian Philosophy of Religion Spirituality and Politics; Gandhian Concept of Sarvodaya; Swadeshi and Employment; Gandhian Concept of Trusteeship.

Unit – III: M.N.Roy’s life and Activities; M.N.Roy’s – Materialism; Science and Philosophy; M.N.Roy’s Philosophy of History; Scientific Politics of M.N.Roy; Critique of Marxism: M.N.Roy; New Humanism: M.N.Roy.

Unit – IV: Political and Economic Ideas of M.N.Roy; Criticism Against M.N.Roy; Estimation and Significance of M.N.Roy; Ambedkar’s Early life; Ambedkar – Maker of the Indian Constitution; Dr. Ambedkar as a Statesman.

Unit – V: Dr. Ambedkar’s Social Philosophy; Dr. Ambedkar’s Social Philosophy – Caste in Indian Society; Ambedkar Philosophy of Education; Economic Philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar; Dr. Ambedkar’s Political Philosophy; Dr. Ambedkar’s Views on Religion (Hinduism and Buddhism).

202: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Unit –I: Introduction: Growth of the Study of Comparative Politics; Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics –Traditional and; Modern; Behavioural Approaches; Structural Functional approach; Systems Approach.

Unit – II: Political Institutions: Constitutionalism and classification of Governments; Liberal Democracy and Marxian Model; Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Governments; Federalism; Legislature; Bureaucracy and Military.

Unit- III: Political Process: Political Socialization: Social and Religious institutional agents (Caste, clan, ethnic or Religion); Political Socialization: Economic Agents (Income; Profession / Occupation; Trade and Commerce); Political Modernization; Political Communication; Political Culture; Secularization.

Unit - IV: Political Development: Historical; Perspective of the concept of Political Development; Approach of Gabriel Almond and G.B Powell; Development Syndrome of Lucian Pye; Concept of Political Decay of Huntington; Marxian Approaches; Patterns and Problems of Political Development; Search for a Theory.

Unit - V: Contemporary Issues: Political Participations; Political Representation; Political Parties and their approach; Pressure Groups: Nature and Impact; Globalization and National Sovereignty; Geo- Politics: South - North; New - imperialism (Political interference).

203: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Unit -I: Public Policy - Study and Relevance: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Policy; Public Policy as Inter- disciplinary science; Relevance of Public Policy for the study of Political Science; Relevance of Public Policy for the study of public administration; Determinants of Public policy - Economy, Political Culture, Leadership; Concepts - Meta Policy, Mega Policy and Micro Policy; Process of Policy formulation of alternative choices.

Unit -II: Models / Approaches for the study of Public Policy: Decision Making Theory (Lasswell); Rational - Comprehensive Approach; Incremental Model; Elite Theory; Group Theory; Mudding - Through process (Charles Lindblom); Systems Model.

Unit -III: Policy Formulation and Institutional Framework: Organisation theory for Policy Analysis; Role of Legislature in Policy Making; Role of Political executive in Policy Making; Role of Judiciary in Policy Making; Role of Civil Service / Bureaucracy in policy making; Political Parties; Pressure Groups; Media and Public Opinion.

Unit - IV: Evaluation and Implementation of Public Policy: Nature of Policy Evaluation; Cost-benefit Analysis; P.P.B.S; Programme Evaluation; Monitoring of Policy Implementation.

Unit- V: Review of the Policies: Reservation Policy; Fiscal Policy; Welfare Policies in India; Agriculture and Irrigation Policies; Land Reforms.

204: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit- I: Background, Concepts and Approaches: Emergence of International Relations as an academic discipline; Nature and Scope of International Relations; Traditional Approaches - Idealist Theory - Realist Theory; Hans J. Morgenthau; Systems Theory; Decision - Making and Communications Theories.

Unit- II: Security Approach - National Power; Balance of Power; Collective Security; Disarmament; World Government; Diplomacy.

Unit - III: Third World: Emergence of Afro- Asian nations; Non- Aligned Movement; New international Economic Order; ASEAN; North - South dialogue; SAARC.

Unit- IV: United Nations Organisation: UN - Origin, Development and Structure; UN - Security Council; UN and Peace - keeping; UN and Human Rights; UN and World Peace; UN and its Monetary Institutions.

Unit - V: New International Movements: Terrorist Movements; Globalization - 1; Globalization - 2; Privatization; Liberalization; Environmental problems.

205: FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Unit- I: Background: Nature & Scope of Foreign Policy; Foreign Polity & National Interest; India's Foreign policy under Colonialism; Determinants of India's Foreign Policy; India and Common Wealth.

Unit - II: India and her Neighbours: Indo- Pak Relations; Indo- Sri Lanka Relations; Indo- Nepal Relations; India's Relations with Bangladesh; Indo- Bhutanese Relations; India's Relations with Maldives.

Unit - III: India and Rest of Asia: Sino - Indian Relations; India's Relations with Korea; Indo - Japanese Relations; India's Relations with Indonesia; India's Relations with Philippines; India's Relations with Iraq.

Unit - IV: India and Europe: India's Relations with Britain; India's Relations with Germany; India's Relations with Russia & CIA; India's Relations with France; India's Relations with Netherlands; India and European Economic Community.

Unit -V: India, America and Africa: India's Relations with U.S.A; India's Relations with Canada; India's Relations with Cuba; India's Relations with Latin America; India's Relations with South Africa; India's Relations with Egypt.