

**Faculty of Education**  
**Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)**  
**Paper I : Modern Indian Political Thought -1st(compulsory)**  
**Paper Code: POS-101**

**Course objectives:-**

the course introduces certain core concepts in the realm of comparative political analysis the purpose is to raise significant questions which emerge from the debate around these concept.in order to do this ,the course will focus on the major contribution that have shaped the field

**SubjectOutcome:-**

Through a rigorous study of the classical and secondary literature , the students would acquire the tools understand the core ideas and their contemporary relevance.

**So1.**They will come to understand how Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay conceptualizes the idea of ‘we’ and ‘they’ in his writings.

**So2.** How Swami DayanandSarswati criticized the superstitions in religious texts and practice of the same by the followers and in what ways an understanding of Vedanta brings one to the supreme and real truth and **wisdom?**

**So3.** Students will be able to explain Vivekanand’s criticism of the West and taking pride in the Indian religion on the one hand and critiquing Christianity and Islam on the issue of religious conversion.

**So4.** They will be able to explain the key ideas of Gandhi.

**Course content:-**

**Unit I**

1. Overview of Indian political thought genesis and development.

**The Indian renaissance-**

**Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** - metaphysical foundations of raja ram Mohanrai thoughts social, political, religious, education views.

**Balgangadhartilak:**-tilakandrevival,exterimistviews, religiousviews. Political views, nationalism views.

4.**Swamivivekanand**-politicalthoughts& social philosophy,nationalisim,religious and philosophical ideas, views on education.

**Unit II**

### **Influences on the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.**

1. Satya, Dharma, Shanti, Prem, Ahinsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Swadeshi, Roti KeLiyeShram, Brammacharya, Satyagrah, SavinayaAvagya.
2. Gandhi as a Social Reformer
3. Gandhi as a Political Leader and Political Activist.
4. Gandhi as asStatesman
5. Gandhi as an Economist Activist.

### **Unit III**

#### **Political Ideas of :-:-**

1. **Pundit Jawaharlal LalNehru** :-Idea of nationalism&international, foreign policy, socialism, political, secularism views.
2. **Mohammed iqbal**:-political, ideas about secularism
3. **Dr.BhīmaAmbedkar**:-untouchability, casteism, dalitopliftment, justice

### **Unit IV**

**Views of Ram ManoharLohia**:- dr.lohiya andsocialism, four tier socialist, womenfreedom and lohiya, Hindi language and lohiya.

**Views of Jai Prakash Narayan**:- sarvodaya and people'swaraj, party system, Role of state, advocates of democratic socialism, concept of party lessdemocracy, suggestions for improving democracy.

**Views of AcharayaNarendraDeo** :- political ,nationalism, social views

### **Unit V**

1. **Views of DindayalUpadhyay**:- integral humanism, nationalism, cultural nationalism, political, economic views, deendayal on dharma- one India.

2. **M.N. Rai**:- rai and marxixm, redicalhumanism, redicaldemocracy, nationalism.

3. **ArvindGosh**:- spiritual influence on political views, nationalism, state and individual, idea of human unity.

### **References:-**

1. Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought Essential Readings: V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) 'Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization' Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi.
  2. .LohiaRammanohar, 1976, Marx, Gandhi and Socialism, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust.
  3. Mehta V.R., 1996, Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar.
  4. Mehta V.R. and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi, Sage.
  5. Pant ham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (ed.), 1986, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage.
  6. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, Gandhi, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
  7. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Oxford University Press. 11. Singh Aakash and SilikaMohapatra (eds.), 2010, Indian Political Thought: A Reader, New Delhi, Rutledge.
  8. VajpeyiAnanya (2012), Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.
  9. Altekar, A.S State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi: MotilalBenarsidas, 1958  
Appadorai, A Document on Political Thought in Modern India, Bombay: OUP, 1973
  10. Chakraborty, Bidyut & Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context, New Delhi: Sage, Rajendra Kumar Pandey 2009 Doctor, Adi H. Political Thinkers of Modern India, New Delhi: Mittal, 1997 Ghoshal, U.N. A History of Indian Political Ideas, Oxford: OUP, 1959
  11. Mehta, V.R Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Manohar, New Delhi, 2015  
Chakrabarty, Bidyut Modern Indian Political Thought, Sage, New Delhi, 2014
- Gaubha, O. P Indian Political Thought, Mayur Paperback, 2015.

**Faculty of Education**  
**Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)**  
**Paper II :comparative politics -1st(compulsory)**  
**Paper Code: POS-102**

**Course objectives:-**

the course introduces certain core concepts in the realm of comparative political analysis the purpose is to raise significant questions which emerge from the debate around these concept.in order to do this ,the course will focus on the major contribution that have shaped the field

**Subject outcome:-**

Discuss the theory and apply the methodology of comparative analysis within the discipline of political science.

**So1.**Analyze contemporary problems in the countries under consideration in light of the conceptual frameworks presented in class.

**So2.**List the differences between scholarly and popular publications in Comparative Politics.

**So3.**Use library search tools to identify scholarly articles on country-specific government institutions in a nation state other than the United States.

**So4.**Use the Internet and library search tools to find sites on government, international humanitarian organizations, and newspapers originating from their topic country.

**So5.**Write an analysis of the institutions, political behavior and political ideas of another country comparing these attributes to the U.S. model.

**Course Content:-**

**UNIT-I**

1. Comparative politics –Evaluation.
2. Comparative politics –Meaning, nature and scope.
3. Comparative politics- Traditional and Modern perspective.
4. Comparative politics-Behavioral Frame-work.

**UNIT-II**

- 1.input-output analysis of davidEaston&Gabriel almond.

2. political system Approach and analysis (David Easton).
3. Structural functional approach and analysis (G. A. Almond and G.B. Powell)

Behavioural and post behaviouralism.

### **Unit III**

1. Political development approach and analysis (Views of LucinPye, Huntington, Almond and Organsi).
2. Political modernization.
3. Political culture.

### **Unit IV**

1. Why's and wherefores' of Marxian approach.
2. Significance of Marxist-Leninist approach in comparative.
3. Critical appraisal of Marxist-Leninist approach.

### **Unit V**

1. Political Elites (Views of Pareto, Mosca, Michels, Lawell).
2. Political socialization (Views of Apter, Almond, and Powell).
3. Political participation and Political recruitment (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell).
4. Political communication (views of Norbert, Wiener, and Karl W. Deutsch).

### **REFERENCES:-**

1. J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, 2. and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. M. Mohanty, (1999) 'Colonialism and Discourse in India and China', Available at [http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks\\_40033.html](http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks_40033.html) http, Accessed: 24.03.2011
4. Gabriel Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View (latest edition).
5. J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach (eds.) Comparative Politics: Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order
6. J. C. Johari: Major Modern Political Systems.

**Faculty of Education**  
**Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)**  
**Paper III : International relation& contemporary political issues-**  
**1st(compulsory)**  
**Paper Code: POS-103**

**Course Objectives:-**

traditions of theoretical endeavours in international relation theory including explanatory as well as normative paradigm. The course is designed to provide a thorough background in different schools of international relations theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and it is to be conceptualized

**Subject Outcome:-**

towards the end of the course, the students shall have acquired a grounding in the academic debates and research literature in the field of international and understood how to apply key theories and concepts of international to global and regional issues.

**So1.** The students will get an overview about the nature, evolution and scope of international relations.

**So2.** It will help them to get acquainted with the basic ideas of international relations. It will familiarise the students with the different approaches to the study of International Relations.

**So3.** It will also give them a historical background of the discipline which will help them understand international politics in a better way

**Course Content:-**

**Unit-I**

Meaning, Nature and scope of International politics;  
Theories of international politics: Realism & idealism.  
System Theory and Decision making Theory.

**Unit-II**

Element of national power and limitations.  
Balance of power and collective security: Imperialism, colonialism.  
new colonialism and war. National interest and international ideology.  
Morality and moral.

**Unit-III**

The concept of non –Alignment: bases, role and relevance Regional cooperation.  
SAARC ASEAN, OPAC, and OAS.  
Disarmament and arms control: CTBT, NPT, PNE Cold war and beginning of the new détente.  
End of cold war, contemporary political issues after in post cold war.

#### **UNIT-IV**

North –South Dialogue and south-south dialogue and their major issues. Globalization: Meaning, Nature, its advantages and disadvantages.  
role of the WTO. Liberalisation & changing nature of state.

#### **UNIT-V**

Environmental Issues: Rio-declaration 1992 & Rio –Bio diversity agreement .  
terrorism: factors which give rise to terrorism, Terrorism in South Asia.  
Cross –border terrorism.

#### **References:-**

1. Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, (eds.), International Politics Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues : John Baylis and Steve Smith, (eds.),
2. The Globalisation of World Politics K. Mingst and Snyder, Essential Readings in World Politics
3. M. Nicholson, International Relations Andrew Linklater et al Theories of International Relations Clive Archer, International Organisations Peter Calvocoversi World Politics since 1945
4. Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst, International .
- 5..Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance Rumki Basu, United Nations Organization V.N. Khanna, International Relations

## **Faculty of Education**

**Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)**

**Paper IV :Major ideas & issues in public administration-1st(compulsory)**

**Paper Code: POS-104**

### **Course Objectives :-**

This paper expose the student to fundamental and critical understanding of structure and functioning of public organizations with help of key approaches concept and issues in public administration. It examines the journey of public administration both ad discipline and profession.

**SubjectOutcome:-** the student learn from this course the fundamental and key concept in public administration and how these concept in can be used to explain the working of modern public organization. It gives the student better grounding in the discipline which they farther can use to understand issues in public policy and governance.

**So1** Students will be able to distinguish public administration from private administration.

**So2.** Students will be able to explain how New Public Management and the concept of New Public Service have changed the focus and ways of ensuring the public good.

**So3.** Students will be able to explain how the organization has been understood by different schools and how all these reinforce the overall understanding of the organization.

**So4** Students will be to make a distinction between the content and context theory of motivation.

**So5.** They will come to know what are leadership skills that organization need and how conflicts can be managed within the organization.

### **Course Content:-**

#### **Unit I**

1. Meaning, nature and scope of public administration.
2. Evolution of public administration as a discipline.
3. New public administration.
4. Public and private administration.
5. Impact of information technology on administration.

#### **Unit II**

1. Decision making approach of Herbert Simon.
2. Development administration approach.
3. Ecological approach – FredRiggs model.
4. Scientific management theory: Taylor.
5. Administrativemanagement (gulick, urwick&Herzberg)

### **Unit III**

1. Liberal democratic approach.
2. Marxist Leninist approach.
3. Welfare state approach.
4. Theories of motivation (Maslow Herzberg).
5. Ideal type bureaucracy (max weber).

### **Unit IV**

1. Financial Administration importance and aims.
2. Zero base budgeting and performance budgeting- Process, Problems, and importance.
3. Political and administrative interaction in economic development.
4. Impact of economics liberalization and globalization on administration.
5. e-governance.

### **Unit V**

1. Neutrality of civil services.
2. Downsizing of bureaucracy.
3. Modernization of bureaucracy.
4. Administrative management.
5. Governance issues and challenges.

### **References:-**

1. Rigs, Fred W. Ecology of Administration, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959
2. Nigro, Felix and Lloyd Modern Public Administration, New York: Harper, 1977.
3. Rao, M.G., Ramakant Good Governance: Modern and Regional Perspective, 2008
4. Appleby, Paul H. Policy and Administration, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1949
5. Bhambhari, C.P. Public Administration Theory and Practice, Meerut: J.P. NathBaghel, C.L. and Good Governance: Concept and Approaches, 2006
6. Ashok Chanda: Indian Administration V.A.Pai Panadikar :Personnel System for Development Administration A.D.Gorwale :Report on Public Administration (Planning Commission )
7. Basu Rumki, 2012, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers. 2. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2008, New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi, Jawaharlal Publishers, 5th Edition.
8. F. W. Riggs: Administration in Developing Countries - The Theory of Prismatic Society, Houghton Mitten Co. Boston 1964. F. Heady and Stokes: Papers in Comparative Public Administration, Institute of Public Administration, University of Michigan USA.
9. A.T. Marcuse: Judicial Control of Administrative Methods in Administration 210. Arora, Ramesh K (ed) : Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004 3. Bulkhead: Government Budgeting 4. C.