RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS

FOR

POST GRADUATE (M.A.) COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
(I TO IV SEMESTERS)

WITH EFFECT FROM 2020 - 2021 AND ONWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

I. Commencement:

The Regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2020-2021.

II. Definitions:

In this Regulation, unless otherwise mentioned,

a) 'University' means Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

b) 'Board of Studies' means Board of Studies in Political Science (P.G) of the Rani Channamma University.

c) 'Compulsory Paper" means the paper that is prescribed by the Department from time to time as compulsory.

d) 'Specialization paper' means a Specialization paper prescribed by the Department from time to time.

e) 'Open Elective' means, a paper offered by the Department of Political Science, for the students of other Departments in Rani Channamma University from time to time. However, the students of the Department of Political Science have freedom to choose any one of the Open Electives offered by other Departments to add to their credits required for the completion of their degree.

f) 'Credit' means the unit by which the course work is measured. For this Regulation, one credit means one hour of teaching work per week. As regards the marks for the papers, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 Credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 credits are equal to 75 marks, 4 credits are equal to 100 marks as used in the conventional system.

g) 'Grade' is an index to indicate the performance of a student. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each paper by the candidate after completing his/her Internal Assessment and Semester End Examinations. These grades are awarded for each paper at the end of each semester (For details please refer Point No. XIII-Marks & Grade Points.)

h) 'Grade Point Average' or GPA refers to an indicator of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all Grades a student gets in a given semester. The GPA depends on the number of papers a student takes and the grades awarded to him/her for each of the paper so chosen.

i) 'Cumulative Grade Point Average' or CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Averages weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward. The calculations of the GPA, CGPA is shown in these regulations (For details please refer Point No. XV-Grade Points Calculating Formula.)

III. Admission:

The details of the admission rules are governed by the Notifications/Website and Circulars issued by the University from time to time. However, the applicant should have studied Political Science as one of the optional at under Graduate level for admission to the Department of Political Science.

IV. Duration of the Programme:

The Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science shall be for a period of two academic years, each academic year comprising of two semesters as notified by the University.

V. Teaching of the Course:

Each paper shall be taught for 4 hours per week. However, it may vary from paper to paper depending on the activities of the Department, general holidays and the calendar of events prescribed by the University from time to time.

VI. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction shall be English

VII. Scheme of Papers and Credits/Classes and Marks

a) There shall be three categories of papers viz., Compulsory papers, Specialization papers and Open Electives. Compulsory and Specialization papers are meant for the students of Department of Political Science. The Open Electives are the papers offered by the Department for the students of other Departments. However, the students of the Department of Political Science shall choose the Open Electives offered by other Departments to add to their Credits depending on their interest.

b) The Credits for each of the Compulsory paper and Specialization paper are FOUR. The Open Electives offered by the Department to the students of other Departments also carry FOUR credits each. However, the number of credits for the Open Electives offered by other departments may vary from one Department to the other Department.

c) **Streams of Specialization** are meant to train the students in certain area of Specialization. There are four Streams of Specialization. The students are expected to choose any one of the stream in the first semester itself and such students will continue to learn in the same stream all through the four semesters. Thus the student will gain Specialization in a specific stream which is a necessity in current scheme of higher education.

SCHEME OF PAPERS FOR THE POST GRADUATE COURSE (M.A.) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

FIRST SEMESTER

COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC I		Classical Western Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC II		Ancient Indian Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC III		Dynamics of Indian Politics	25	75	100	4	4
HC IV		Public Administration: An Introduction	25	75	100	4	4
HC V		International Relations	25	75	100	4	4

STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR FIRST SEMESTER

SC A - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI A- I Sem		Indian Freedom Movement	25	75	100	4	4

SC B - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI B – I Sem		Public Administration Theories	25	75	100	4	4

SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI C – I Sem		Foreign Policy of India	25	75	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -VI D – I Sem		Theories of Comparative Government and Politics	25	75	100	4	4

SECOND SEMESTER

COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC VII		Medieval Western Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC VIII		Medieval Indian Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC IX		Electrol Process in India	25	75	100	4	4
HC X		Theories of International Relations	25	75	100	4	4
HC XI OE**		Human Rights: Theory and Practice	25	75	100	4	4

Open Elective to be offered by the students of other Departments.
The students of the Department of Political Science have to choose one Open Elective offered by any one of the other Departments in the University.

STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR SECOND SEMESTER

SC A - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC – XII-A - II Sem		Constitution of India in the making	25	75	100	4	4

SC B - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XII-B - II Sem		Public Personnel Administration	25	75	100	4	4

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SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XII-C – II Sem		Diplomacy : Theory and Practice	25	75	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC –XII-D – II Sem		Unitary and Federal Governments (with reference to Japan, USA and Switzerland)	25	75	100	4	4

THIRD SEMESTER

COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC XIII		Modern Western Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC XIV		Modern Indian Political Thought	25	75	100	4	4
HC XV		Contemporary Political Theories	25	75	100	4	4
HC XVI		Modern Political Analysis	25	75	100	4	4
HC XVII** OE		Human Rights: Institutional Structures and Functioning	25	75	100	4	4

Open Elective to be offered by the students of other Departments.
The students of the Department of Political Science have to choose one Open Elective offered by any one of the other Departments in the University.

STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR THIRD SEMESTER

SC A - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC - XVIII -A - III Sem		Indian Constitutional Dynamics	25	75	100	4	4

XVIII-B-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XVIII-B-3		Organization and Management	25	75	100	4	4

SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XVIII-C - III Sem		International Law and International Organization	25	75	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTAND POLITICS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XVIII- D – III Sem		Parliamentary and Presidential Governments (with reference to UK, Australia and Nigeria)	25	75	100	4	4

FOURTH SEMESTER

COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
HC XIX		Local Governments in India	25	75	100	4	4
HC XX		Indian Government and Politics	25	75	100	4	4
HC XXI		Governance in India	25	75	100	4	4
HC XXII		Research Methods in Political Science	25	75	100	4	4
HC XXIII		Project Work (A topic to be chosen from an area nearer to the syllabus in any paper prescribed for Post Graduate (M.A.) Course in Political Science)	25 (Viva-Voce)	75 (Project Evaluation)	100	4	4

STREAMS OF SPECIALIZATION FOR FOURTH SEMESTER

SC A - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC- XXIV – A - IV Sem		Political Process and Politics in India	25	75	100	4	4

SC B - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC –XXIV- B - IV Sem		New Public Management	25	75	100	4	4

SC C - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -XXIV-C - IV Sem		India and Regional Organizations	25	75	100	4	4

SC D - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Paper No.	Exam. Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
SC -XXIV - D - IV Sem		West Asian Studies (with reference to Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia)	25	75	100	4	4

TOTAL MARKS FOR ALL THE FOUR SEMESTERS

Semesters	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester end Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
First Semester	150	450	600	24	24
Second Semester	150	450	600	24	24
Third Semester	150	450	600	24	24
Fourth Semester	150	450	600	24	24
Total for all the Four Semesters	**600**	**1800**	**2400**	**96**	**96**

Summary of Credits for the
Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science

I Semester:

Five Compulsory Papers	:	20 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

II Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers	:	16 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Open Elective	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

III Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers	:	16 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Open Elective	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

IV Semester:

Five Compulsory Papers (Including Project Work)	:	20 Credits
One Specialization Paper	:	04 Credits
Total	:	24 Credits

Grand Total for Four Semesters: 96 Credits

d) The students of Post Graduate Course (M.A.) in Political Science have to offer one of the Open Electives offered by other Departments in the II and III semesters.

e) The Department offers one Open Elective paper in II and III semesters to the students of other Departments in the University. The students of the Department of Political Science are not allowed to choose the Open Elective offered by the Department. However, the students of the Department of Political Science have freedom to choose any one of the Open Electives offered by the other Departments.

VIII. Attendance:

a) The student shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance as per the requirement of UGC if he/she has attended not less-than 75% of total number of classes held in each paper till the end of the semester inclusive of tutorials. Marks will be

awarded to students in each paper depending upon their fulfillment of attendance as shown below in the table**.

b) Each student will have to sign his/her attendance for every hour of teaching of each paper. At the end of every month the Chairman of the Department shall notify the status of the attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department in each paper. The Chairman of the Department shall send to the Registrar (Evaluation) a detailed statement of attendance at the end of every semester.

c) In order to encourage regularity in attendance a maximum of three marks shall be awarded to the students as shown below:

**Marks for attendance in each paper

Sl. No	Percentage of Attendance	Internal Assessment Marks
1	Above 90	3 Marks
2	Above 80 and up to 90	2 Marks
3	Above 75 and up to 80	1 Mark
4	75	No Marks

d) However, if a student represents the Department/ University/ State/ Nation in Sports, NCC, NSS or Cultural or any other officially sponsored activities he/she shall be eligible to claim the attendance for the actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificate from an appropriate authority within two weeks after the event.

e) A student who does not satisfy the requirement of attendance of 75% in each paper shall not be permitted to appear for the semester end examination; such candidates may seek admission afresh to the given semester.

IX. Evaluation:

a) Evaluation of the papers will have two components-
   (i)   Internal Assessment and
   (ii)   Semester end examination

However for Paper XXIII (Compulsory) Project Work: the evaluation marks shall be 75 for Project Report and 25 marks for the Viva-Voce Test to be conducted by the Members of the Faculty under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Department.

The total marks for the Internal Assessment shall be 25 as classified below in addition to 3 marks for attendance.

(1) Two written Tests of 5 marks each : 10 marks

(2) Seminar paper : 6 marks

(3) Group Discussion : 6 marks

The tests shall be written in separate designated answer booklet. The marks of internal assessment shall be notified on the notice board of the Department and submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) at the end of every semester, and shall be taken into account for the compilation of grades. In case of candidates appearing for improvement examination the marks obtained in the Internal Assessment shall not be revised since there is no provision for improvement of Internal Assessment

b) There shall be one semester end examination of 3 hours duration for 75 marks. The examination shall be conducted as per the rules, regulations, notifications, orders, instructions, procedures, formats and circulars issued by the University from time to time.

X. Challenge Evaluation:

There shall be a provision for challenge valuation as per the rules and regulations of the University issued from time to time.

XI. Completion of the Course:

a) A candidate is expected to successfully complete Post Graduate (M.A.) Course within two years from the date of admission.

b) **Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing/golden opportunity will have to write the examination as per the existing syllabi.**

c) The CBCS scheme is a fully carry-over system. However, the four-semesters (two years course) should be completed by the student within a maximum period of 4 years.

XII. Declaration of Results:

a) Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the Internal Assessment and the semester end examination. However a candidate should obtain at-least 40% marks in the semester end examination which will be for 75 marks. There are no minimum marks for the Internal Assessment. However after adding the Internal Assessment marks and the semester end examination marks, the candidates should score a minimum of 40% of the maximum marks per paper. Candidate shall secure a minimum of 50 percent in

aggregate in all the papers of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.

b) **The improvement of the performance is permitted as per the rules and regulations of the University as per the existing syllabus only.**
(To be read with XI-b)

XIII. Marks and Grade points:

Sl.No.	Percentage of Marks	GPA/CGPA	Grade
1	75 and above	7.50 to 10.00	A
2	60 and above but less than 75	6.00 to 07.49	B
3	50 and above but less than 60	5.00 to 05.99	C
4	40 and above but less than 50	4.00 to 4.99	D
5	Less than 40.00%	Less than 4.00	F

XIV. Grading:

The Grade Point Average (GPA) shall be given to each candidate based on his/her performance during the semester which includes both the Internal Assessment and the semester end examination. The GPA of each semester should be carried to the next semester as Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA.

XV. Grade Points (Formula):

Semester GPA = Total Credit Points in all papers
_____
          Credit Hours

Cumulative Grade Point Average = (GPA of all Semesters)
                         Credits of All Semesters

XVI. Model Question Paper:

Question Paper Pattern for Semester end Examination.

Maximum Marks: 75   **Time: 3.00 hours**
Note: All parts – A, B and C, are compulsory

Part -A (15 marks)

Instruction: Answer <u>any three </u>of the following questions in 200 words each.
                 All questions carry equal marks (3X5=15)

1.
2.
3.
4.

Part- B (30 marks)

Instruction: Answer <u>any three</u> of the following questions in 300 words each.
                 All questions carry equal marks (3X10=30 marks)

5.
6.
7.
8.

Part-C (30 marks)

Instruction: Answer <u>any two</u> of the following questions in 500 words each.
                 All questions carry equal marks (2X15=30 marks)

9.
10.
11.

XVII. Question Paper Pattern for Class Test:

Maximum Marks: 5   **Time: 30 minutes**

Instruction: Answer any one of the following question in 200 words

1.
2.

COURSE STURCTUE

Course No.	Course Title I Semester	Credits
HC I	Classical Western Political Thought	4
HC II	Ancient Indian Political Thought	4
HC III	Dynamics of Indian Politics	4
HC IV	Public Administration: An Introduction	4
HC V	International Relations	4
SC – I SEM VI A) VI B) VI C) VI D)	**Streams of Specialization** *Government and Politics in India* -Indian Freedom Movement *Public Administration-*Public Administration Theories *International Relations-*Foreign Policy of India *Comparative Government and Politics-*Theories of Comparative and Politics	4
		24
Course No.	Course Title II Semester	Credits
HC VII	Medieval Western Political Thought	4
HC VIII	Medieval Indian Political Thought	4
HC IX	Electrol Process in India	4
HC X	Theories of International Relations	4
OE -XI	Human Rights : Theory and Practice	4
SC -II SEM XII A) XII B) XII C) XII D)	**Streams of Specialization** Constitution of India in the Making Public Personnel Administration Diplomacy: Theory and Practice Unitary And Federal Governments (with reference to Japan, USA and Switzerland)	4
		24
Course No.	Course Title III Semester	Credits
HC XIII	Modern Western Political Thought	4
HC XIV	Modern Indian Political Thought	4
HC XV	Contemporary Political Theories	4
HC XVI	Modern Political Analysis	4
HC XVII OE	Human Rights: Institutional Structures and Functioning	4
SC XVIII A) XVIII B) XVIII C) XVIII D)	**Streams of Specialization** Indian Constitutional Dynamics Organization and Management International Law and International Organization Parliamentary and Presidential Governments (with reference to UK, Australia and Nigeria)	4
		24
Course No.	Course Title IV Semester	Credits
HC XIX	Local Governments in India	4
HC XX	Indian Government and Administration	4
HC XXI	Governance in India	4
HC XXII	Research Methods in Political Science	4
HC XXIII	Project Work	4
SC XXIV A) XXIV B) XXIV C) XXIV D)	**Streams of Specialization** Political Process and Politics in India New Public Management India and Regional Organizations West Asian Studies (With reference to Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia)	4
	Total Credits	**24**

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER-I (COMPULSORY)
HC I - CLASSICAL WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: This paper provides an understanding of universality and conceptuality of key political concepts given by the western political thinkers. This course deals with the classical thinkers and their contribution to western political philosophy. The paper proposes familiarization of   with students the major differences between various western political thinkers, their texts both from philosophical and historical perspective.

Unit – I: Political Thought and Political Theory
1. Meaning of Political Thought and Political Theory and its significance.
2. Characteristics of Western Political Thought: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit - II: Greek Political Thought
1. Plato- (The Laws): The Theory of State, Justice, Philosopher King. Aristotle (Politics) : State, Property, Slavery,
2. 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) Cyclic Theory of Government, Mixed Form of Government.
2. Cicero (De Republica): Natural Law, 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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7. Wayper, C.L. (1965). *Political Thought*. London: English Universities Press.
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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER- II (COMPULSORY)
HC II - ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Rationale: India's ancient wisdom has given to the world not only knowledge but wisdom that is fundamental to life of any society. This has helped to enrich the quality of governance and guided those wielding the power of the state. The sciences of polity, known by several names are systematic. It is important that this knowledge be passed on to the posterity and hence the paper for the younger generation students.

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.

Unit-III: Ancient Texts and their Significance
1. Ramayana, Mahabharata –Significance, Relevance, Rajadharma and Shantiparva.
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.
2. Kautilya's Arthashastra – Significance, Saptanga Theory of State, Mandal Theory, Espionage System.

REFERENCES

1. Nayak, G.C. (1994). *Indian Political Tradition*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
2. Varma, V.P. (1993). *Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought*. Agra: Laxmi Agarwal.
3. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
4. Bhandarkar, D.R. (1984). *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numasmatics*. Patna: Eastern Book House.
5. Bindeshawari Prasad, Sinha. (1976). *Readings in Kautilya's Arthasastra*. Delhi.
6. Pant, Suresh Chandra. (1973). *Ancient Indian Thought : State and Govt. in Ancient India*. Lucknow: Prakashan Kendra.
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9. Saletore, B.A. (1963). *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions*. Bombay: Asia Publication.
10. Altekar, S. A. (1958). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER- III (COMPULSORY)
HC III – DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICS

Rationale: India as a largest democracy has adopted parliamentary system of government. As a nation with colonial history, India presents a story of success. The democratic experiment in India presents its evolution. This critical component needs an analysis to understand its politics. As a plural and diverse country the current Indian political scenario presents a fiercely contending force. This paper is aimed at giving that critical input to reflect upon some of the major developments in the contemporary Indian politics.

Unit-I: Understanding India
1. India as a Nation- Discourses, Political Culture of India, Fundamentalism and Secularism
2. Caste and Class: Social Reality, Reservation and Merit, Emerging social cleavages Hindutva vs. Others

Unit-II: Continuity and Change in Indian Politics
1. Indian Democracy: Issues of Stability, Future of Indian Federation, Role of Political Parties-Regional and National
2. Democracy in India: Elections and working of democracy, Crisis of Governance

Unit-III: Politics and Economics in India
1. Nature of Indian State, Its Philosophy and Practice, Role of State –from Socialism to Capitalism
3. Demography – Inequality of Income and Wealth, Policies related to Rural Development and Urban Development

Unit-IV: India and her Neighbour
1. India's position in South Asia - Changing Foreign Policy of India, BRICKS and Other Regional Organizations - India's role,
2. India and the world - leadership issues, with China, Development challenges, Look East and South Asian Policy

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5. kohli, Atul. (2004). *The Success of India's Democracy*, London: Cambridge University Press.
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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER- IV (COMPULSORY)
HC IV - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN INTRODUCTION

Rationale: The subject of public administration is an inherent part of political science. Studying the fundamentals of public administration helps the students to improve their understanding of the state and its style of governance. The Course aims at discussing the basic principles and theories of public administration. Besides, this course enlightens the students on the distinction between public and private administration, trends in structural and accountability facets in the era of globalization. The course will also attempt to provide the student some practical hands-on understanding on contemporary administration and policy concerns.

Unit-I: Introduction and basic concepts:

Meaning – scope - evolution - relevance and importance of public administration

Unit: II Concepts and theories of Public Administration:

Bureaucracy-Stake holder and citizen's charter-Decision making, post Modern and Rational theories of public administration

Unit: III Paradigms of Public administration:

New Public Administration - Comparative Public Administration - New Public Management - Development administration-Good Governance- E Governance

Unit: IV New Public management

Honey Report-Minnow brook conferences (I, II and III)-Washington conference: Economic growth and inequality.

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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER-V (COMPULSORY)
HC V - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Rationale: This paper deals with the changing nature of International Relations. This course introduces important issues in international relations including Constructivism and Green politics. The goal of the course is to teach students basic concepts and theories that are useful and are contemporary debates. The paper concentrates on current events and the recent history that has shaped the international relations. Major topics include international cooperation, security, conflict and human rights.

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 and instruments of Foreign Policy

Unit-III: Theories of International Relations
1. Theories of Realism, Neo-realism and Constructive 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
2. Globalization and Post-Cold War – New World Order

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FIRST SEMESTER

Paper (SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA
SC- VI - A- INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Rationale: This paper is designed to give the younger generation of students the significance of the history of national movement and the importance of nationalism and sacrifice made by freedom fighters. Indian National Movement was an organized mass movement affected by colonial excesses. The importance of the Indian national movement lies in the fact that it is the only available historical example where a feudal and a traditional social group got motivated by an urge to free themselves from the colonial exploitation. The students of this generation must be given this knowhow and hence this paper.

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 and Leadership.

Unit-II: Ideologies that lead National Movement
1. Ideologies and National Movement: Moderates, Extremists, Home Rule Movement.
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,.
2. India wins Freedom: Reorganization of States, Government of India Act 1947, Adoption and Enforcement of the Constitution of Indian Republic.

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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER VI –B (SPECIALIZATION) - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SC- VI - B- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION THEORIES

Rationale: This paper as the name suggests is an introductory one. It introduces students to the theories of public administration covering topics that are significant including bureaucracy, executive etc. This course is designed to cover lectures, student presentations and group discussions to encourage them understand administration as it is. The goal is to develop a solid understanding of public administration theory, including the ongoing research within it and its effects on the dimensions of policy formulation and implementation.

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 Thought
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, Public Administration and technology

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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER VI -C (SPECIALIZATION) - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SC- VI - C - FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Rationale: This paper introduces the key principles of India's foreign policy to students who are interested in the specializing in International Relations. This paper highlights the major debates in India's foreign policy making and its institutional interface. It 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. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

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, perceptional issues in Foreign policy making

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

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FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER VI-D (SPECIALIZATION) - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SC- VI - D – THEORIES OF COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Rationale: This paper deliberates on how comparing two systems and their politics help the understanding a whole system and society. An exposure to the functioning of various forms of Government and the Politics in different countries familiarizes students the different and distinctive characters of these systems. The course emphasizes 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 help them make their choice in matters of better governance comparing it with institutional structures and frameworks of other countries.

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 Perspectives of the Constitutions in focus
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, Judiciary and schools of Analysis
1. Nature, Functions and Types of Executive, Judicial Review, Rule of Law: Organization and Functions of Judiciary
2. Schools of analysis of comparative government: Political Economy, Modernization and Dependency Schools

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER-VII (COMPULSORY)
HC VII – 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. 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.

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
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.

Unit–IV: Transitory Period & Political Theory of Reformation.
1. Machiavelli (The Prince): Human Nature, the Prince, Morality & Religion.
2. Martin Luther (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-VIII   (COMPULSORY)
HC VIII - MEDIVAL 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. 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.

Unit I Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought
1) Nature of Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought.
2) Source of Medieval India's Religio- Socio- Political Thought.

Unit II-Vedanta School of Thought
1) Shankaracharya – Davitha Philosophy.
2) Madvacharya –Advitha Philosophy.

Unit III- Vedanta School of Thought
1) Das Sahitya – Kanakdas, Purandharadas
2) Vachan Sahitya – Basavanna, Sarvagnya

Unit IV: Sufi – Movement in India
1) Kabir Das, Gurunanak
2) Raidas, Shishunal Shareef.

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER-IX COMPULSORY
HC IX - ELECTORAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Rationale: 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.

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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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER -X COMPULSORY
HC X – THEORIES OF 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.

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)
HC XI - 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.

Unit–I: Understanding Human Rights and Theory
1. Human Rights: Meaning and Nature.
2. Theories of Rights - 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 and Responsibility
1. Human Rights and women specific legislation to protect women and their rights,
2. Human Rights and Social Responsibility – Role of Education, NGOs, Media, Civil Society

Unit–IV: Human Rights and the Constitution
1. Violation of Rights against Children- Child marriage, abuse, begging and exploitation
2. Human Rights Violations – case studies of Kashmir, Israel and Palestine, Rohingya's of Myanmar, Syrian conflict

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER - (SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA
SC -XII –A - 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.

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

REFERENCES

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER (SPECIALIZATION) - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SC-XII – B - 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. 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.

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

PAPER- (SPECIALIZATION) - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SC -XII-C - 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. The idea is to expose the students the relevance of diplomacy as a tool in international relations even in the 21st century.

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

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SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER (SPECIALIZATION) - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SC XII- D- UNITARY AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS
(WITH REFERENCE TO JAPAN, 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. 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.

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, 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, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Culture and Political Values of Japan, 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, U.S.A, Switzerland
2. Political Process and Media – Elections, Foreign Policy and Leadership, Media and Its Role in Politics in Japan, U.S.A, Switzerland

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-XIII (COMPULSORY)
HC XIII - MODERN 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.

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-XIV (COMPULSORY)
HC XIV - 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 paper exposes these changes for a critical understanding of these inputs in the Modern Indian Political Thought.

Unit-I: Revolutionary Thinkers
1. Bal Ganghadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
2. Subhash Chandra Bose: Revolutionary Nationalism
3. V.D. Savarkar : Nationalism and Patriotism

Unit-II: Liberal Traditionalists
1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Constitutionalism
2. Mahatma Gandhi: Theory of State and Satyagraha
3. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad : 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: State Socialism and Liberal Democracy, Phule: Theory of Social India and Dr. Jagajivan Ram: Theory of Social Justice.

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-XV (COMPULSORY)
HC XV - 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.

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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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER XVI (COMPULSORY)
HC XVI - 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.

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

REFERENCES

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-XVII (OPEN ELECTIVE)
HC XVII - HUMAN RIGHTS: INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONING

Rationale: This course teaches students the fundamentals of covering institutions that protect our rights as human beings. This course is designed to provide a broad overview of the nuances of interpreting the laws relating to human rights. The paper exposes their constitution and functioning both at national and international level. The idea is to help students develop insights and complete knowledge of human rights and their reporting having deeper knowledge of the discipline and the institutional working. This will further help students to develop sensitivity and research insights about the system and its structural contours.

Unit-I: Understanding Institutions
1. Development of Institutions to protect Human Rights, Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India
2. Human Rights and International Order, International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law

Unit –II: Institutional Structures and Composition
1. Human Rights and Duties, Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India
2. International Obligations and Protection of Human Rights, Civil Society and its responsibilities to protect Human Rights

Unit – III: Human Rights and Indian Ethos
1. Human Rights and Indian Culture: Institutions of Marriage, Joint family, Spiritualism, Concept of Dharma, Seva bhav, Voluntarism, Charity
2. Rights of Minorities, Children, Women, Disadvantaged Groups, Rights of aged

Unit- IV Human Rights and Monitoring Mechanisms
1. Human Rights Monitoring Mechanisms - United Nations System, Judiciary, International Court of Justice Human Rights and the Constitution of India
2. National and State Human Rights Commissions in India; Science, Technology and Human Rights

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER - (SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA
SC -XVIII -A - INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS

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. 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.

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. (Features & Structure).

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 Punchhi Commission, Venkatachalaiah Commission.

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-XVIII-B- (SPECIALIZATION) - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SC -XVIII -B -ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Rationale: Organization and Management is critical for many different aspects of the business world and are as important as the goal of the organisation 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.

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.

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER-XVIII-C- (SPECIALIZATION) - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SC -XVIII -C - INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Rationale: This paper on International Law and International Organization is the study of the international responsibility of States and relating international organizations and its foreign relations. The relevance of the paper lies in its explanation of the responsibilities for international law and organizations in a complex world. The paper deals with the acts of States in general terms, including those acts which consist of the breach of an obligation that a State may have towards an international organization. It also concerns the content of international responsibility to the international community as a whole. The paper explains the rules and conventions that govern the international relations and balancing acts of international order.

Unit-I: Introduction
1. Sources and Significance of International law, Difference between International Law and Domestic law, International Humanitarian Law
2. Operationalizing 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 of various kinds, Peace keeping and UN interventions

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 the 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.

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THIRD SEMESTER

PAPER XVIII-D- (SPECIALIZATION) - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SC -XVIII - D - PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS (WITH REFERENCE TO UK, AUSTRALIA AND NIGERIA)

Rationale: This paper concentrates on presenting to the students the differences between the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government in different parts of the continent 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.

Unit – I: Historical Background
1. Brief Historical background of UK, Australia, and Nigeria and the features of these societies
2. Presidential and Parliamentary Systems - Essential Characteristics, Main influences on these systems in UK, Australia, 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, and Nigeria.

Unit–III: Socio-Economic Dimensions
1. Social and Economic contexts of UK, Australia, and Nigeria and its impact on these societies; Foreign policies of UK, Australia, and Nigeria
2. Major issues in UK, Australia, 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, and Nigeria
2. Institutional response to Political Democracy, challenges and role of UK, Australia, and Nigeria in world politics.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPERS-XIX (COMPULSORY)
HC XIX - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS 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.

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)
HC XX - 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.

Unit-I: Indian Government and Administration
1. Significance of the Indian Model of Political System and its constitutional philosophy, Parliamentary system of government – advantages and disadvantages
2. Federalism, centre-state relations and interstate relations, Committees to strengthen them; Rajmannar, Sarkaria and Punchhi Committee

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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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XXI (COMPULSORY)
HC XXI - GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Rationale: The course seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. This paper emphasis on issues related to democracy, social welfare and financial accountability from a non-western perspective.

Unit I: Introduction:

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Unit II: Accountability and control:

Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

Unit III: Institutional mechanisms for good governance:

Right to Information Act, Consumer Protection Act, and Citizen Charter; Grievance redresses system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Unit IV: Planning and Development:

Decentralized planning, planning for development, sustainable development, **Participatory** development, NITI Aayog.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-XXII (COMPULSORY)
HC XXII - RESEARCH METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Rationale: This paper on research method in political science is significant as it helps in solving various planning and operational problems. 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.

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)
HC XXIII - PROJECT WORK
(A topic to be chosen from an area nearer to the syllabus in any paper prescribed for Post Graduate (M.A.) Course 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. (Students must consult their respective project work guide during this period).

FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER- (SPECIALIZATION) - GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA
SC- XXIV- A - 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.

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, Growth of Regional Parties

Unit II- Political Action and Societal Response
1. Challenges to the electoral system - Social determinants of voting, Religion and Politics, Debates on secularism.
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, Nature of political power in India.
2. Development Issues-Power sharing, Welfare, Ideological and Caste in politics and the politicization of caste and gender

Unit IV- Major issues in Politics
1. Political Representation–Types, Gender empowerment and representation, demands for internal reservation.
2. Major political challenges – Unemployment, Poverty, Agricultural distress, Health care, environmental hazards.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER-(SPECIALIZATION) - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SC- XXIV- B - 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.

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

PAPER- (SPECIALIZATION) - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SC- XXIV- C - 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 globalized 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.

Unit-I-Introduction
1. Concept, Approaches and Theories of 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.
2. Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: Areas of Supplementarities and Conflicts.

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FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPER- (SPECIALIZATION - COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SC- XXIV- D - WEST ASIAN STUDIES
(WITH REFERENCE TO ISRAEL, PALESTINE, TURKEY AND SAUDI ARABIA)

Rationale: This paper deals with the countries that matter in the 21st century for their unresolved problems, influences and the role they play in the changing world order. These countries have different historical background and are active politically wielding enormous influence in determining the political developments in the world politics. There are some differences in the physical environment and geography. The regimes that govern these countries preset to us different political system worth studying. Comparing such variations in natural and governmental institutions helps us in understanding our government policies especially of our foreign policy towards them and their policy towards us. This is in essence the goal if this paper.

Unit – I: Historical Background
1. Brief Historical background of Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia and the important features of these societies
2. Forms of Political Systems - Essential characteristics, Main influences of Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia

Unit- II: Functioning of Political Institutions
1. Features and composition of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: Major differences and similarities in Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
2. Functioning of Political Institutions and Policy making in Israel, Palestine, Turkey 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 Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
2. Major issues in Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia; Conflict Resolution Israel and Palestine, Terrorism, Regime Change and American disruption

Unit – IV: Political Democracy
1. Nature of politics, prominent leadership and civil societies in Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
2. Institutional response to political democracy, challenges and role of Israel, Palestine, Turkey and Saudi Arabia in world politics

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