

SOPHIA GIRLS' COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
AJMER



Scheme of Examination
And
SYLLABUS

2023-24 (Batch)
FOR

Masters of Arts

(Political Science)

Choice Based Credit System

Semester – I to IV

Scheme for Choice Based Credit System (PG) – M.A. (Political Science)

SEM.	CORE COURSE (108)	ELECTIVE COURSE		ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE (AEC) (2 CREDITS)	Non-CGPA Credit Courses
	CORE COURSE (DSCC) / (DSCP) (96 CREDITS)	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE) (12 CREDITS)	GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE) (2 CREDITS)		Extra-curricular & Extension Activities (EEA) (2 CREDITS)
I	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	--	--	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach • Research Activities • Exchange Activities • Entrepreneurship Programs • Internship • Specified Extra-Curricular Activities • Certified Course Completion from MOOCs/ Swayam /NPTEL etc.
II	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	--	--	➤ Advanced Communication Skill. ➤ Advanced Computer Application	
III	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	DSE – V (A/B)	--	--	
IV	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	DSCP / DSCC – V (A/B)	➤ Human Rights. ➤ Advanced Tax Management	--	

OUTLINE OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM FOR PG PROGRAMMES:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course:

- *Discipline Specific Core Course (DSCC)*
- *Discipline Specific Core Project/ Dissertation (DSCP)*
- *Discipline Specific Core Practical (DSCL)*

2. **Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses:

2.1 **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course or Project:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

2.2 **Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses are based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) - (2 Credits) These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based or skill-based knowledge and is aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc. It is a 2 credit course and the total duration will be 30 hours.

4. **Non-CGPA Credit Courses (NCCC):** These courses are co-curricular and extra-curricular activity based courses. It is mandatory that an UG student earns 2 credits through NCCC. It comprises of:

Extra-curricular & Extension Activities (EEA) - 2 Credits (Maximum 4 credits)
In addition, all students should take part in extension/extra-curricular activities (NCC, NSS, Outreach, Research Initiatives, Exchange Programs, Entrepreneurship Programs, specified extra-curricular activities,

Internships, Certified Course Completion from MOOCs/ Swayam / NPTEL etc.) in order to earn two credits as part of Extra-curricular and Extension Credits.

MASTER OF ARTS

Eligibility for admission in First Year of MA (Political Science) is graduation from any faculty with at least 48% marks. With regard to admission on reserved category seats government rules will be applicable.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

The number of the paper and the maximum marks for each paper, together with the minimum marks required for a pass are shown against each subject separately. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory as well as the practical part of a subject/paper, wherever prescribed, separately.

Classification of successful candidates shall be as follows:

First Division	60%	of the aggregate marks prescribed in Semesters I to IV taken together
Second Division	50%	

All the rest shall be declared to have passed the examination.

- To pass, a candidate shall have to secure at least 40% marks in each course (Theory and Practical separately).
- No division shall be awarded in Semesters I to IV.
- Wherever a candidate appears for a due paper examination, she will do so according to the syllabus in force.
- A candidate not appearing in any examination/absent in any paper of term end examination shall be considered as having DUE in those papers.

Program Outcome

On successful completion of M.A. in Political Science, the students will be able to-

- Understand, evaluate and interpret the social, political and economic ideas of Indian and Western Political Thinkers.
- Build consciousness regarding national political history, international relations and Indian Foreign Policy.
- Comprehend the basics of Public Administration and develop knowledge of administrative studies with special reference to India.
- Develop Comparative political analysis, understand major political, social, economic issues confronting the World and evaluate the major political ideologies and their relevance in the Contemporary World
- Follow scientific methods to design and carry out politically – oriented research by using advanced social research methods

End Semester Examination Pattern

Maximum Marks : 70

Duration : 3 Hrs.

Section A

10 x 1 = 10 marks

Contains 10 Questions of 1 mark each and all are compulsory.

Three questions from each unit and one extra question from any one unit.

3 + 3 + 4 = 10 Questions

Section B

5 x 3 = 15 marks

Contains 3 questions with internal choice (Two questions from each unit).

Each Question carries 5 marks.

A student has to attempt 3 questions, choosing at least one question from each unit.

Section C

3 x 15 = 45 marks

Contains 3 questions with internal choice (Two questions from each unit).

Each Question carries 10 marks.

A student has to attempt 3 questions, choosing at least one question from each unit.

COURSE STRUCTURE M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER-I

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
POLSCM-101	Political Thought- I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-102	Theory and Practice of Public Administration-I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-103	Comparative Government and Politics -I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-104	International Relations -I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

POLSCM-101: Political Thought-I**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:** After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Discover the political ideas in the Epics
2. Explain the social and political concepts in Manusmriti and in the Arthshastra of Kautilya
3. Examine the ideas of Buddhist and Jain political thought, Abul Fazal and Barani
4. Develop Democratic Awareness and Intellectual Interdependence which will help them contribute as Influencers and Facilitators

UNIT I

- Political Ideas in the Epics: Ramayan and Mahabharat.

UNIT II

- Social and Political Ideas in the Manusmriti
- Political Ideas in the Arthashastra of Kautilya.

UNIT III

- Political Ideas of the Buddhists
- Political Ideas of the Jains
- Political Ideas of Abul Fazal.
- Political Ideas of Barani.

Reference Books :

- U.N. Ghoshal : History of Indian Political Ideas
- A.T. Embree : Sources of Indian Tradition : From the beginning to 1800
- Appadorai : Indian Political Thinking Through Ages
- K. Damodaran : Indian Thought : A Critical Survey
- R.A. Sinari : The Structure of Indian Thought
- T. DeBary : Sources of Indian Tradition
- V.R. Mehta : Foundations of Indian Political Thought
- K.L. Kamal : Bharatiya Rajnitik Chintan
- V.R. Verma : Bharatiya Rajnitik Vicharak
- V.P. Verma : Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought

POLSCM-101: राजनीतिक विचार-I**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****इकाई I**

- महाकाव्यों में राजनीतिक विचार: रामायण और महाभारत।

इकाई II

- मनुस्मृति में सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक विचार
- कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में राजनीतिक विचार।

इकाई III

- बौद्धों के राजनीतिक विचार
- जैनियों के राजनीतिक विचार
- अबुल फज़ल के राजनीतिक विचार।
- बरनी के राजनीतिक विचार।

POLSCM-102: Theory and Practice of Public Administration - I

Max. Marks : 100

Min. Marks: 40

Credit : 06

Duration : 3 Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Discover various dimensions of Public Administration.
2. Explain various Approaches to the study of Public Administration.
3. Evaluate various theories of Organization and understand their relevance.
4. Develop Organizational and Leadership skills which will help students seek careers in Public Policy, Public Relations, Administrative Services and Urban Planning. It will also give them a cutting edge in Competitive Exams.

UNIT I

- Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- New Perspective: New Public Administration, New Public Management Perspective
- Difference between Old and New Public Administration.
- Impact on Public Administration: Information Technology, Globalization, Liberalization, Privatization and e-Governance.

UNIT II

Approaches:

- Ecological Approach (Riggs)
- Development Administration Approach
- Systems Approach
- Decision Making Approach.

UNIT III

Theories of Organization:

- Classical Theory
- The Bureaucratic Theory
- Human Relation Theory
- Scientific Management Theory.

Reference Books:

- L.D. White : Introduction to the study of Public Administration
- Piffiner and Sherwood : Public Administration
- Willoughby : Principles of Public Administration
- Ramesh K. Arora : Public Administration : Fresh Perspectives
- D. Waldo : Ideas and Issues in Public Administration
- Glodden : Essentials of Public Administration
- Hoshier Singh : Expanding Horizons of Public Administration
- M. Marx : Elements of Public Administration
- M.P. Sharma : Public Administration : Theory and Practice
- B.L. Fadia : Lok Prashashan.
- P.D. Sharma : Lok Prashahan Ke Sidhant Ve Vyavahar.
- Mohit Bhattacharya : New Horizons of Public Administration.

POLSCM-102: लोक प्रशासन का सिद्धांत और व्यवहार - I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई I**

- लोक प्रशासन: अर्थ, प्रकृति और दायरा
- नया परिप्रेक्ष्य: नया लोक प्रशासन, नया लोक प्रबंधन परिप्रेक्ष्य
- पुराने और नए लोक प्रशासन के बीच अंतर.
- लोक प्रशासन पर प्रभाव: सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, वैश्वीकरण, उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और ई-गवर्नेंस।

इकाई II**दृष्टिकोण:**

- पारिस्थितिक दृष्टिकोण (रिग्स)
- विकास प्रशासन दृष्टिकोण
- प्रणालीगत दृष्टिकोण
- निर्णय लेने का दृष्टिकोण.

इकाई III**संगठन के सिद्धांत:**

- शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत
- नौकरशाही सिद्धांत
- मानव संबंध सिद्धांत
- वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन सिद्धांत.

POLSCM-103 : Comparative Government and Politics- I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit:06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, perspectives and evolution of Comparative Government and Politics
2. Evaluate Systems Approach and Structural Functional Approach
3. Analyze role of the state in a comparative perspective and assess the Politics of Representation
4. Enhance Democratic Awareness and Research Orientation which will open avenues in Journalism, Electoral Politics, Policy Analysis as well as help them in Competitive Exams.

UNIT- I

- Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance.
- Perspectives of Comparative Politics: Traditional and Modern.
- Evolution of Comparative Politics: Major Landmarks.
- Constitutionalism: Nature and Challenges.

UNIT – II**Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics:**

- Systems Approach (David Easton)
- Structural – Functional Approach (Almond)

UNIT – III

- **State in Comparative Perspective:** Characteristics and changing nature of the State in Capitalist & Socialist Economies and Advanced Industrial & Developing societies.
- **Politics of Representation and Participation:** Political Parties, Pressure Groups
- Social Movements in Advanced Industrial and Developing societies.
- Civil Liberties and Human Rights Movements; Women's Movements; Environmentalist Movements.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Jean Blondel : An Introduction to Comparative Government
- R.C. Macridis : The Study of Comparative Government
- Samirendra N. Ray: Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches Methods and Issues

- Kamrava Mehran : Understanding Comparative Politics
- Rod Hague and Martin Harrop : Comparative Government and Politics : An Introduction
- S. R. Maheshwari : Comparative Government and Politics
- Vidya Bhusan : Comparative Constitution.
- D. E. Apter : The Politics of Modernization
- G. A. Almond : The Civic Culture Revisited
- G.A. Almond and G. B. Powell Jr. : Comparative Politics : A Development Approach
- L. Diamond: Political Culture and Democracy in Developing Countries.
- Prabhudutt Sharma : Tulnatmak Rajnitik Sansthaeyin
- C. B. Gena ; Tulnatmak Rajniti Evam Rajnitik Sansthaeyin.
- J. C. Johari : Tulnatmak Rajniti

POLSCM-103: तुलनात्मक सरकार और राजनीति- I

Max.Marks: 100

Credit:06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई - I

- तुलनात्मक राजनीति: अर्थ, प्रकृति, दायरा और महत्व।
- तुलनात्मक राजनीति के परिप्रेक्ष्य: पारंपरिक और आधुनिक।
- तुलनात्मक राजनीति का विकास: प्रमुख मील के पथर।
- संविधानवाद: प्रकृति और चुनौतियाँ।

इकाई – II

तुलनात्मक राजनीति के अध्ययन के दृष्टिकोण:
सिस्टम दृष्टिकोण (डेविड ईस्टन)

- संरचनात्मक-कार्यात्मक दृष्टिकोण (बादाम)

इकाई – III

तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में राज्य: राज्य की विशेषताएँ और बदलता स्वरूप पूंजीवादी और समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ और उन्नत औद्योगिक और विकासशील समाज। प्रतिनिधित्व और भागीदारी की राजनीति: राजनीतिक दल, दबाव समूह उन्नत औद्योगिक और विकासशील समाजों में सामाजिक आंदोलन। नागरिक स्वतंत्रता और मानवाधिकार आंदोलन; महिला आंदोलन; पर्यावरणवादी आंदोलन.

POLSCM-104 : International Relations – I

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, nature and scope of International Relations and analyze its Approaches and Actors
2. Define the meaning of National Power, Balance of Power, National Interest and discover the role of Diplomacy and Ideology
3. Evaluate the causes, phases and impact of the Cold War and Interpret the relevance of NAM and the role of the UNO in the contemporary world
4. Inculcate Conflict Resolution and Decision Making Skills which will be helpful in Competitive Exams as well as develop careers as Military and Intelligence Affairs Experts , Strategic Affairs Analysts , Human Rights Activists and Journalists.

UNIT I

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations.
- Approaches to the Study of IR: Idealist, Realist, Marxist and Systems
- Actors of IR : State and Other Players

UNIT II

- National Power: Meaning, Elements and Limitations
- Balance of Power: Meaning, Characteristics and Devices of Maintaining Balance of Power

- Diplomacy: Meaning and Role
- Ideology: Meaning, Role and Relevance.
- National Interest -Meaning, Means of enhancing National Interest

UNIT III

- Cold War: Causes, Phases and Impact of End of Cold War on World Politics.
- Non Alignment Movement (NAM): Relevance in the Contemporary World.
- United Nations Organization: Envisaged role and actual record, specialized UN agencies, need for UN reforms, Relevance in the changing world

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Hans J. Morgenthau : Politics Among Nations
- Charles P. Schelechar: International Relations
- James E. Dougherty and Robert L. PFALTZGAFF: Contending Theories of International Relations
- M. Bowker and R. Brown: From Cold War to Collapse
- Mahendra Kumar: Theoretical Aspect of International Politics
- Norman Plamer and Howard Perkins: International Relations – The World Community in Transition.
- P. Allan and K. Goldman: The End of the Cold Ward Quincy Wright: The Study of International Relations
- Sujatha, Ramcharit : United Nations and World Politics
- Treyor Taylor : Approach and Theory of International Relations
- Prabhudutt Sharma : Antarashtriya Rajniti Ki Prashtbhum
- B.M. Jain : Antarashtriya Sambandh
- B.L. Fadia : Antarashtriya Sambandh
- P.D. Sharma : Antarashtriya Rajniti
- S.C. Singhal : Antarashtriya Sambandh

POLSCM-104: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध - I

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई I

- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों का अर्थ, प्रकृति और दायरा।
- आईआर के अध्ययन के दृष्टिकोण: आदर्शवादी, यथार्थवादी, मार्क्सवादी और सिस्टम
- आईआर के अभिनेता: राज्य और अन्य खिलाड़ी

इकाई II

- राष्ट्रीय शक्ति : अर्थ, तत्व एवं सीमाएँ
- शक्ति संतुलन: शक्ति संतुलन बनाए रखने का अर्थ, विशेषताएँ और उपकरण
- कूटनीति : अर्थ एवं भूमिका
- विचारधारा: अर्थ, भूमिका और प्रासंगिकता।
- राष्ट्रहित-अर्थ, राष्ट्रहित को बढ़ाने का साधन

इकाई III

- शीत युद्ध: विश्व राजनीति पर शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के कारण, चरण और प्रभाव।
- गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM): समसामयिक विश्व में प्रासंगिकता।
- संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन: परिकल्पित भूमिका और वास्तविक रिकॉर्ड, विशेष संयुक्त राष्ट्र एजेंसियां, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता, बदलती दुनिया में प्रासंगिकता

COURSE STRUCTURE M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER-II

Paper Code	Nomenclature of paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
POLSCM-201	Political Thought- II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-202	Theory and Practice of Public Administration-II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-203	Comparative Government and Politics -II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-204	International Relations -II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

POLSCM-201 : Political Thought – II**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Summarize Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and his contribution to India's struggle for Freedom.
2. Comprehend, assess and analyze the making of modern India.
3. Validate the works done by greats like Ambedkar, Jai Prakash Narayan and Periyar
4. Develop democratic awareness and Intellectual Interdependence which will help them contribute as Influencers and Facilitators

UNIT IIndian Renaissance:

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Social and Political Ideas, Brahmo Samaj
- Swami Vivekanand – Vedantic Secularism, Spiritual Nationalism.
- Aurobindo - Integral Yoga, Spiritual Nationalism

UNIT II

- Political and Economic Ideas of G.K. Gokhale
- Political Ideas of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Mahatma Gandhi – Satyagraha, Spiritualisation of Politics, Rural reconstruction, Social and Political ideas

UNIT III

- Political and Social Ideas of B.R. Ambedkar
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya : Socialism and Reconstruction of Indian Polity
- Political and Social Ideas of Periyar

Reference Books:

- Appadorai : Documents on Political Thought in Modern India (2 Vols.)
- D.B. Mathur Gokhale : An Autobiography
- K.P. Karunakaram : Modern Indian Political Tradition
- Dr. Karan Singh : Aurobindo : The Prophet of Indian Nationalism
- M.A. Dass : The Political Philosophy of Jawahar Lal Nehru
- M.M. Buch : Rise and Growth of Indian Liberalism; Rise and Growth of Militant Nationalism.
- Bhiku Parekh : Gandhi's Political Philosophy
- Raman Murti : Non Violence in Politics
- Shay : The Legacy of Lokmanya
- V.K. Arora : The Social and Political Philosophy of Vivekananda
- V.P. Verma : Modern Indian Political Thought
- K.P. Karunakaran : Religion and Political Awakening in India
- S.A. Wolepert : Tilak and Gokhale
- R.K. Awasthi : Scientific Humanism
- K.L. Kamal : Bharatiya Rajnitik Chintan

- V.R. Verma : Bharatiya Rajnitik Vicharak
- B.R. Purohit : Aadhunik Bharatiya Rajnitik Chintan

POLSCM-201 : राजनीतिक विचार – II

Max. Marks : 100

Credit : 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration : 3

इकाई I

भारतीय पुनर्जागरण:

- राजा राम मोहन राय - सामाजिक और राजनीतिक विचार, ब्रह्म समाज
- स्वामी विवेकानन्द - वेदांतिक धर्मनिरपेक्षता, आध्यात्मिक राष्ट्रवाद।
- अरबिंदो - एकात्म योग, आध्यात्मिक राष्ट्रवाद

इकाई II

- जी.के. के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक विचार. गोखले
- बाल गंगाधर तिलक के राजनीतिक विचार
- महात्मा गांधी-सत्याग्रह, राजनीति का आध्यात्मिकीकरण, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक विचार

इकाई III

- बी.आर. के राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक विचार. अम्बेडकर
- डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया: समाजवाद और भारतीय राजनीति का पुनर्निर्माण
- पेरियार के राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक विचार

POLSCM-202 : Theory and Practice of Public Administration – II

Max. Marks: 100

Credit :06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration : 3 Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Examine various theories of Administrative Behavior.
2. Explain various dimensions of Financial Administration.
3. Examine the trends in Personnel Administration.
4. Develop Organizational and Leadership skills which will help students seek careers in Public Policy, Public Relations, Administrative Services and Urban Planning. It will also give them a cutting edge in Competitive Exams.

UNIT – I

Administrative Behavior:

- Rational Decision Making Approach (Simon)
- Theories of Leadership
- Theories of Motivation and Communication

Organization Patterns of Public Enterprises:

- Department, Corporation and Company
- Problems of Public Enterprises
- Public Private Partnership (PPP)

UNIT – II

Financial Administration:

- Formulation, Approval and Execution of Budget
- Parliamentary Control over Finance
- Public Accounts Committee and Public Estimates Committee

Legislative and Judicial Control Over Administration:

- Right to Information (RTI)
- Lokpal and Lokayukta
- Administrative Reforms

UNIT – III

- Personnel Administration - Position, Classification, Recruitment, Training, Promotions
- Neutrality of the Civil Service
- Downsizing of the Bureaucracy
- Modernization of Bureaucracy and Administrative Culture
- Role of Civil Service in a Developing Society

Reference Books:

- H. Simon : Administrative Behaviour India
- T. Markose : Judicial Control of Administrative Methods in Administration
- Burkhead : Government Budgeting
- Bernard : Functioning of the Executive
- M. Crozier : The Bureaucratic Phenomenon
- Newmann and Summers : The Process of Management
- Henry Nicholas : Public Administration and Public Affairs
- PFIFFNER & PRESTHUS : Administrative Organisation
- Pigors and Mayers : The Public Personnel Administration
- Thavaraj and Iyer : Reading in Performance Budgeting
- B.L. Fadia : Lok Prashashan
- P.D. Sharma : Lok Prashashan ke Sidhant ve Vyavahar
- S. Vadhwa : Bharatiya Rajniti aur Prashashan

POLSCM-202: लोक प्रशासन का सिद्धांत और व्यवहार - II

Max. Marks: 100

Credit :06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई - I

प्रशासनिक व्यवहार :

- तर्कसंगत निर्णय लेने का दृष्टिकोण (साइमन)
- नेतृत्व के सिद्धांत
- प्रेरणा और संचार के सिद्धांत

सार्वजनिक उद्यमों के संगठन पैटर्न:

- विभाग, निगम और कंपनी
- सार्वजनिक उद्यमों की समस्याएँ
- सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी)

इकाई – II

वित्तीय प्रशासन :

- बजट का निर्माण, अनुमोदन और निष्पादन
- वित्त पर संसदीय नियंत्रण
- लोक लेखा समिति और लोक प्राक्कलन समिति

प्रशासन पर विधायी और न्यायिक नियंत्रण:

- सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई)
- लोकपाल एवं लोकायुक्त
- प्रशासनिक सुधार

इकाई – III

- कार्मिक प्रशासन - पद, वर्गीकरण, भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण, पदोन्नति
- सिविल सेवा की तटस्थता
- नौकरशाही का आकार छोटा करना
- नौकरशाही और प्रशासनिक संस्कृति का आधुनिकीकरण
- एक विकासशील समाज में सिविल सेवा की भूमिका

POLSCM-203: Comparative Government and Politics – II**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Identify the various forms of Governments.
2. Classify the different organs of governments, their organization and working
3. Evaluate Politics in developing countries and analyze the Dependency Theory
4. Enhance Democratic Awareness and Research Orientation which will open avenues in Journalism, Electoral Politics, Policy Analysis as well as help them in Competitive Exams.

UNIT – I**Forms of Government: Theory and Practice**

- Democracy and Dictatorship
- Unitary and Federal
- Parliamentary and Presidential

UNIT – II**Organs of Government: Organization, Function & Working**

- Legislative: Types, Functions, Rule Making (Process of Legislation), Decline of Legislature.
- Executive: Types, Functions, Role in rule implementation.
- Judiciary: Free and fair Judiciary, Functions, Judicial Review and Rule-Adjudication.

UNIT – III**Politics of Developing Countries:**

- Nature of Anti-Colonial struggles
- Emergence of New Nation state

Adoption of Democratic Models:

- Problems and Prospects
- General Trends in the working of governmental and political institutions.

Dependency Theory: A Theory of Under – Development**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- A. Pourgerami: Development and Democracy in the Third World
- C. F. Strong : Modern Constitution
- C. J. Friederich: Constitutional Government and Democracy
- D. Engels and S. Marks : Contesting Colonial Hegemony, State and Society in Africa and India
- G. A. Almond and S. Verba : The Civic Culture : Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations
- G. A. Almond : Comparative Politics Today : A World View
- Herman Finer : Theory and Practice of Modern Governments
- J. E. Gold Thrope: The sociology of Post-colonial Societies : Economic Disparity, Cultural Diversity and Development
- Vidya Bhushan : Comparative Politics
- J. C. Johari : Tulnatmak Rajniti
- Prabhudutt Sharma : Tulnatmak Rajnitik Sansthayein
- C. B. Gena ; Tulnatmak Rajniti Evam Rajnitik Sansthayein

POLSCM-203: तुलनात्मक सरकार और राजनीति. ५**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****इकाई – I****सरकार के स्वरूप: सिद्धांत और व्यवहार**

- लोकतंत्र और तानाशाही
- एकात्मक और संघीय
- संसदीय और राष्ट्रपति

इकाई – II**सरकार के अंग: संगठन, कार्य और कार्यप्रणाली**

- विधायिका: प्रकार, कार्य, नियम निर्माण (विधान की प्रक्रिया), विधायिका का पतन।
- कार्यकारी: प्रकार, कार्य, नियम कार्यान्वयन में भूमिका।
- न्यायपालिका: स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष न्यायपालिका, कार्य, न्यायिक समीक्षा और नियम-निर्णय।

इकाई – III**विकासशील देशों की राजनीति:**

- उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी संघर्षों की प्रकृति
- नये राष्ट्र राज्य का उदय

लोकतांत्रिक मॉडल को अपनाना:

- समस्याएँ और संभावनाएँ
- सरकारी और राजनीतिक संस्थानों के कामकाज में सामान्य रुझान

निर्भरता सिद्धांत: अल्प विकास का एक सिद्धांत**POLSCM-204 : International Relations – II****Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning of Foreign Policy, its approaches and determinants
2. Describe the trends and issues of the foreign policies of US, China and Russia
3. Examine the key issues in International Relations
4. Inculcate Conflict Resolution and Decision Making Skills which will be helpful in Competitive Exams as well as develop careers as Military and Intelligence Affairs Experts, Strategic Affairs Analysts, Human Rights Activists and Journalists.

UNIT I

- Foreign Policy: Meaning and Major approaches to the Study of Foreign Policy
- Domestic and External Determinants

UNIT II**Trends and Issues in Foreign Policies:**

- Basic Features
- Principles and Determinants
- Main Issues and Current Developments in the Foreign Policies of USA, China and Russia

UNIT III**Key Issues:**

- Hegemony and Multi-polarity
- Environmentalism
- Global Terrorism
- Nuclear Proliferation
- Human Rights
- Feminism

Reference Books:

- A.F.K. Organski – World Politics
- S.J.R. Bilgrami – Current Issues in International Politics
- J. Frankel - The Making of Foreign Policy
- J. McCormick – The Global Environment Movement
- James N. Rosenau – The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy
- James N. Rosenau – International Politics and Foreign Policy
- Manjul, Ram Tripathi : India's Foreign Policy on Diplomatic Recognition, State and Government

- P.D. Sharma : Antarashtriya Rajniti Ki Prashtabhumi
- B.L. Fadia : Antarashtriya Sambandh
- Uddin Shams : Perspective on the Emerging World order

POLSCM-204: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध - II

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई I

- विदेश नीति: विदेश नीति के अध्ययन का अर्थ और प्रमुख दृष्टिकोण
- घरेलू और बाहरी निर्धारक

इकाई II

विदेशी नीतियों में रुझान और मुद्दे:

- बुनियादी सुविधाओं
- सिद्धांत और निर्धारक
- संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, चीन और रूस की विदेश नीतियों में मुख्य मुद्दे और वर्तमान विकास

इकाई III

महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे:

- आधिपत्य और बहुध्रुवीयता
- पर्यावरणवाद
- वैश्विक आतंकवाद
- परमाणु प्रसार
- मानव अधिकार
- नारीवाद

COURSE STRUCTURE M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER-III

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
POLSCM-301	Indian Political System –I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-302	Political Ideologies and Concepts-I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-303	Indian Foreign Policy-I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-304	Representative Political Thinkers – I	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-305	A. Research Methodology OR B. Theory and Practice of Diplomacy	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

POLSCM-301: Indian Political System – I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Discover the Historical Background of the National Movement and develop an understanding about Salient Features of the Constitution , Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Examine the role, position and powers of the President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
3. Assess the various Statutory Institutions and Commissions in India
4. This paper gives a cutting -edge in Competitive Exams, creates awareness about the country's Political System as well as opens career options in Active Politics, Journalism, Teaching, Poll Analysis and Political Campaigning.

Unit I**Historical Background**

- National Movement- Moderates, Extremists, Gandhism
- Government of India Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935
- The Constituent Assembly
- Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- Preamble
- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit II**The Union Government –**

- President – Election, Powers, Function, Position and Emergency Powers
- Prime Minister-Power, Function and Position
- Council of Ministers-Composition of Council of Ministers and Relationship between Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Unit III**Statutory Institutions/Commissions:**

- Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission.
- National Commission for Women
- National Human Rights Commission,
- National Commission for Minorities and National Backward Classes Commission

POLSCM-301: भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था – I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई – I****ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि**

- राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन- नरमपंथी, उग्रवादी, गांधीवाद
- भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1909, 1919 और 1935
- संविधान सभा
- भारतीय संविधान की मुख्य विशेषताएं
- प्रस्तावना
- मौलिक अधिकार
- मौलिक कर्तव्य
- राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत.

इकाई – II**केंद्र सरकार -**

- राष्ट्रपति- चुनाव, शक्तियाँ, कार्य, पद एवं आपातकालीन शक्तियाँ
- प्रधान मंत्री-शक्ति, कार्य और पद
- मंत्रिपरिषद-मंत्रिपरिषद की संरचना और प्रधानमंत्री और मंत्रिपरिषद के बीच संबंध।

इकाई – III**वैधानिक संस्थान/आयोग:**

- चुनाव आयोग, नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक, वित्त आयोग।
- राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग
- राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग
- राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग और राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग

Reference Books:

- Aggarwal J. C. & N.K. Chowdhary - Elections in India: 1998
- Ali R. - Representative Democracy and concept of Free and Fair elections.
- Indian Experience- Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000
- Austin Granville -The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone.
- Bajpayee A. - Indian Electoral System: An Analytical study.
- Baxi U. and B.Parekh (ed)- Crisis and Change in Contemporary India
- Bhagat A.K.- Elections and Electoral Reforms in India.
- J.C Johari- Indian Political System
- R.C Agarwal – Modern Indian Constitution and Administration
- N.D Palmer-The Indian Political System

POLSCM-302 : Political Ideologies and Concepts –I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Examine various Political Ideologies.
2. Understand the Concepts of Equality, Rights and Justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of Justice
3. Analyze the Concept of Democracy, its theories and models and the Concepts of Power, Hegemony and Legitimacy
4. This paper will inculcate in students Intellectual Independence, Socialization, Participation and Decision Making Skills. It will give students a cutting-edge in Competitive Exams and help them contribute as members of Think Tanks and Research Bodies.

UNIT I**Political Ideologies: -**

- Liberalism
- Socialism
- Marxism
- Fascism
- Feminism.

UNIT II

- Justice: Conceptions of Justice with special reference to Rawl's Theory of Justice and its Communitarian critiques
- Equality: Social, Political and Economic; Relationship between Equality and Freedom; Affirmative Action
- Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of Rights; Concept of Human Rights

UNIT III

- Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories
- Different models of Democracy – Representative, Participatory and Deliberative.
- Concept of Power, Hegemony and Legitimacy.

POLSCM-302: राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ और अवधारणाएँ –I

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40
Duration : 3 Hrs

इकाई – I**राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ:-**

- उदारवाद
- समाजवाद
- मार्क्सवाद
- फासीवाद
- नारीवाद.

इकाई – II

- न्याय: रावल के न्याय सिद्धांत और उसकी सामुदायिक आलोचनाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में न्याय की अवधारणाएँ
- समानता: सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक; समानता और स्वतंत्रता के बीच संबंध; सकारात्मक कार्रवाई
- अधिकार: अर्थ और सिद्धांत; विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकार; मानवाधिकार की अवधारणा

इकाई – III

- लोकतंत्र: शास्त्रीय और समकालीन सिद्धांत
- लोकतंत्र के विभिन्न मॉडल - प्रतिनिधि, सहभागी और विचार-विमर्श।
- शक्ति, आधिपत्य और वैधता की अवधारणा।

Reference Books:

- O.P. Gauba- An Introduction to Political Theory
- A.C. Kapur- Principles of Political Science
- Appadorai - Substances of Politics
- Pennock and Smith- Political Science: An Illusion
- U.R.Ghai - Comparative Government and Politics
- B.C.Rout - Political Theories: Concepts and Ideologies
- Bang Henrik Paul -Governance as Political Communication
- Hell Daniel A.-Communitarians and Its Critics
- Bottomore Torn.-Classes in Modern Society
- Chaturvedi Vinayak -Mapping Subaltern Studies and The Postcolonial

POLSCM-303: Indian Foreign Policy – I**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Discover the theoretical aspects of Indian Foreign Policy
2. Evaluate India's relationship with the Global Centers of Power
3. Assess India's relation with South Asia.
4. Inculcate Conflict resolution and Decision making skills which will be helpful in Competitive Exams as well as develop careers as Military and Intelligence Affairs Experts , Strategic Affairs Analysts , Human Rights Activists and Journalists.

UNIT - I**Theoretical Aspects**

- Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy
- Structure of Foreign Policy Decision Making; Continuity and Change
- Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy; Institutions of Policy-making; Continuity and Change.

UNIT - II**India and the Global Centers of Power:**

- USA
- Japan
- China
- Russia
- Israel

UNIT - III**India and South Asia:**

- Regional Co-operation: SAARC - Past performance and future prospects.
- South Asia as a Free Trade Area
- India's "Look East" policy.
- Impediments to regional co-operation: River water disputes;

Illegal cross-border migration; Ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; Border disputes

POLSCM-303 : भारतीय विदेश नीति – I**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई – I****सैद्धांतिक पहलू**

- भारत की विदेश नीति के सिद्धांत एवं उद्देश्य
- विदेश नीति निर्णय लेने की संरचना; निरंतरता और परिवर्तन
- भारतीय विदेश नीति के निर्धारक; नीति-निर्माण संस्थान; निरंतरता और परिवर्तन.

इकाई – II**भारत और वैश्विक शक्ति केंद्र:**

- यूएसए
- जापान
- चीन
- रूस
- ईजराइल

इकाई – III**भारत और दक्षिण एशिया:**

- क्षेत्रीय सहयोग: सार्क - पिछला प्रदर्शन और भविष्य की संभावनाएँ।
- दक्षिण एशिया एक मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के रूप में
- भारत की "पूर्व की ओर देखो" नीति।

- क्षेत्रीय सहयोग में बाधाएँ: नदी जल विवाद;
- अवैध सीमा पार प्रवासन; जातीय संघर्ष और विद्रोह; सीमा विवाद

Reference Books-

- Bandyopadhyaya J.- National Interest and Non-Alignment,
- India and World Politics: Krishna Menon
- Gupta B.Sen - The Fulcrum of Asia: The Relations Among China, India, Pakistan and the USSR
- Gupta Sisir Kashmir: A Study in India-Pakistan Relations.
- Kumar Satish (Ed.) The United Nations at 50: An Indian View.
- Misra K.P. Foreign Policy of India. A Book of Readings.
- Misra P. K. Sr K.K. Panda -New Perspective in India's Foreign Policy.
- Manjul, Ram Tripathi : India's Foreign Policy on Diplomatic Recognition, State and Government
- P.D. Sharma : Antarashtriya Rajniti Ki Prashtabhumi
- B.L. Fadia : Antarashtriya Sambandh

POLSCM-304: Representative Political Thinkers - I

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Examine the ideas of Greek Political Thinkers.
2. Enumerate the philosophies of Medieval Political Thinkers.
3. Evaluate the ideas of Contractual Thinkers.
4. The Paper is designed in a way that it helps in building an analytical bent of mind which will be an advantage to students in Competitive Exams. It helps students to develop intellectual interdependence and contribute as a Facilitator and Influencer.

UNIT I

GREEK POLITICAL THINKERS

Plato

- Republic
- Justice
- Education
- Communism
- Philosopher King,
- Sub-Ideal State

Aristotle

- Ideal State
- State
- Revolution
- Education
- Citizenship
- Slavery
- Private Property
- Justice
- Father of Political Science

UNIT II

MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THINKERS

St. Augustine-

- Theory of Two cities

St. Thomas Aquinas:

- State
- Christianization of Aristotle

Niccolo Machiavelli

- Human Nature
- Separation of Morality and Religion
- Statecraft.
- The Prince

UNIT III**CONTRACTUAL THINKERS****Thomas Hobbes**

- Social Contract
- Sovereignty

John Locke

- Social and Political Contract

J.J. Rousseau

- Social Contract
- General Will

POLSCM-304: प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक - I
इकाई - I

यूनानी राजनीतिक विचारक
प्लेटो

- गणतंत्र
- न्याय
- शिक्षा
- साम्यवाद
- दार्शनिक राजा,
- उप-आदर्श राज्य

अरस्तू

- आदर्श राज्य
- राज्य
- क्रांति
- शिक्षा
- नागरिकता
- गुलामी
- निजी संपत्ति
- न्याय
- राजनीति विज्ञान के जनक

इकाई - II**मध्यकालीन राजनीतिक विचारक****सेंट ऑगस्टाइन-**

- दो शहरों का सिद्धांत

सेंट थॉमस एक्विनास:

- राज्य
- अरस्तू का ईसाईकरण

निकोलो मैकियावेली

- मानव प्रकृति
- नैतिकता और धर्म का पृथक्करण
- राजकाज.

- राजा

इकाई - III

संविदात्मक विचारक

थॉमस हॉब्स

- सामाजिक अनुबंध
- संप्रभुता

जॉन लोके

- सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक अनुबंध
- जे.जे. रूसो
- सामाजिक अनुबंध
- सामान्य इच्छा

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- G.H. Sabine: A history of Political Theory.
- A.R.M. Murray: An Introduction to political Philosophy.
- Dr. E. Barker : (i) Greek Political Theory – Plato and His Predecessors
(ii) Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.
- F.W. Coper : Readings in Political Philosophy
- G.K. Chesterton : St. Thomas Aquinas
- G.G. Coulton : Studies in Medieval Thought.
- Cranston, Maurice. (ed.)-'Political Theory and the problem of ideology'
- F.J.C. Hearnshaw : Social and Political Ideas of some great medieval thinkers.
- A.E. Taylor : (i) Plato : The Man and His Works
(ii) Aristotle

POLSCM-305 (A): Research Methodology

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, types, significance and criteria of a good research
2. Deduce research design, explain sampling process and classify methods of data collection
3. Help students inculcate Scientific Enquiry methods in the field of Social Sciences, develop report writing skills required to become a good researcher.
4. Analyze and evaluate different methods of data analysis which gives a cutting-edge in various Competitive Exams.

UNIT I

Research Methodology: An Introduction

- Meaning of Research, Objectives of Research, Motivation in Research
- Types of Research.
- Research Approaches.
- Significance of Research.
- Research Methods and Methodology , Research and Scientific Method
- Research Process
- Criteria of Good Research.
- Research Problems

UNIT II

Research Design

- Meaning, Types.

Sampling

- Meaning, Types and Significance.
- Difference between Census and Sample Survey

Methods of Data Collection

- Meaning of Data
- Types of Data- Primary and Secondary
- Collection of Primary Data through Observation, Interview Questionnaires and Schedules,
- Difference between Questionnaires and Schedules.
- Collection of Secondary Data

UNIT III

Processing and Analysis of Data

- Data Analysis - Coding, Tabulation and Interpretation.
- Measures of Central Tendency - Mean, Median, Mode.
- Techniques of Report Writing, Organized Paragraph, Chapters, Footnotes, References and Bibliography.
- Scientific Enquiry in Social Sciences - Definition, Scope, Goals and Limitations.

POLSCM-305 (A): अनुसंधान क्रियाविधि

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई - I

अनुसंधान पद्धति: एक परिचय

- शोध का अर्थ, शोध के उद्देश्य, शोध में प्रेरणा
- अनुसंधान के प्रकार.
- अनुसंधान दृष्टिकोण.
- अनुसंधान का महत्व.
- अनुसंधान विधियाँ और पद्धति, अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक विधि
- अनुसंधान प्रक्रिया
- अच्छे शोध के मानदंड.
- अनुसंधान समस्याएँ

इकाई - II

अनुसंधान डिजाइन

- अर्थ, प्रकार।

सैम्पलिंग

- अर्थ, प्रकार और महत्व।
- जनगणना और नमूना सर्वेक्षण के बीच अंतर

डेटा संग्रह के तरीके

- डेटा का अर्थ
- डेटा के प्रकार- प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक
- अवलोकन, साक्षात्कार प्रश्नावली और अनुसूचियों के माध्यम से प्राथमिक डेटा का संग्रह,
- प्रश्नावली और अनुसूचियों के बीच अंतर.
- द्वितीयक डेटा का संग्रह

इकाई - III

डेटा का प्रसंस्करण और विश्लेषण

- डेटा विश्लेषण - कोडिंग, सारणीकरण और व्याख्या।
- केंद्रीय प्रवृत्ति के माप - माध्य, मधिका, बहुलक।
- रिपोर्ट लेखन की तकनीकें, व्यवस्थित पैराग्राफ, अध्याय, फुटनोट, संदर्भ और ग्रंथ सूची।
- सामाजिक विज्ञान में वैज्ञानिक जांच - परिभाषा, दायरा, लक्ष्य और सीमाएं।

Reference Books-

- Bailey, Kenneth D-Methods of Social Research (2' ed.)
- Blondel I- Thinking Politically,
- The Research Interview-Uses and Approaches,
- An Introduction to Field Research- Allen and Unwin, 1984.

- Gestinger, L. and Katz D. ed.- Research Methods in the Behavioural Sciences,
- Grbich, Carol- New Approaches in Social Research,
- Johnson, J. B. and R. A. Joslyn-Political Science Research Methods
- Kerlinger Fred N.-Foundations of Behavioral Research

POLSCM 305 (B) - Theory and Practice of Diplomacy

Max. Marks : 100

Credit : 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration : 3 Hrs

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand various theories and concepts of Diplomacy.
2. Evaluate various dimensions of Diplomacy.
3. Understand Contemporary trends in Diplomacy.
4. This paper will help students develop careers as Institutional Strategists, Foreign Policy Analysts, Military and Intelligence Affairs Experts, Strategic Affairs Analysts, Human Rights Activists and Journalists and will also assist students preparing for Competitive Exams.

Unit I

- Evolution and Nature of Diplomacy.
- Development of Diplomacy as a tool of National Power.
- Functions of Diplomacy
- Privileges and Immunities of a Diplomat.
- Ideal Diplomat

Unit II

- Types of Diplomacy:
 - i. Democratic Diplomacy
 - ii. Summit Diplomacy
 - iii. Personal and Coalition Diplomacy
- New and Old Diplomacy
- Tracks of Diplomacy
- Diplomacy during War and Peace

Unit III

- Treaties- Forms and Objectives
- Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- Propaganda as a tool of Diplomacy
- E-Diplomacy
- Changing Role of Diplomacy
- Future of Diplomacy

POLSCM 305 (B) - कूटनीति का सिद्धांत और अभ्यास

Max. Marks: 100

Credit: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

इकाई - I

- कूटनीति का विकास और प्रकृति।
- राष्ट्रीय शक्ति के उपकरण के रूप में कूटनीति का विकास।
- कूटनीति के कार्य
- एक राजनयिक के विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियाँ।
- आदर्श राजनयिक

इकाई - II

- कूटनीति के प्रकार: मैं।
 - I) लोकतांत्रिक कूटनीति द्वितीय.
 - II) शिखर सम्मेलन कूटनीति

III) व्यक्तिगत और गठबंधन कूटनीति

- नई और पुरानी कूटनीति
- कूटनीति के टैक
- युद्ध और शांति के दौरान कूटनीति

इकाई - III

- संधियाँ- स्वरूप एवं उद्देश्य
- विदेश नीति और कूटनीति
- कूटनीति के एक उपकरण के रूप में प्रचार
- ई-डिप्लोमेसी
- कूटनीति की बदलती भूमिका
- कूटनीति का भविष्य

Reference Books:

- Nicholson: Evolution of Diplomatic Methods.
- Saltow: Guide to Diplomatic Practice.
- Pannikar: Principles and Practice of Diplomacy.
- Roy, M. P.: Rajnay Siddhant and Vyavahar.
- Krishnamurthy: Dynamics of Diplomacy.
- Girija Mukerjee: French School Diplomacy.
- Rayter: Diplomacy of the Great Powers.
- Regalia: Trends in Diplomatic Practice.
- Kenney A. L.: Diplomacy Old and New.
- Arun Chaturvedi: Contemporary Diplomacy law in Contemporary International Relations.
- Arun Chaturvedi: Naye Rashtriya vye Antarashtriya Vidhi.
- Vimlendra Tayal R.C. Khandelwal: Rajnay ke Siddhant aur Vyavahar.

COURSE STRUCTURE M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE SEMESTER-IV

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
POLSCM-401	Indian Political System–II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-402	Political Ideologies and Concepts-II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-403	Indian Foreign Policy-II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-404	Representative Political Thinkers-II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
POLSCM-405	A. Dissertation OR B. Local self-Government in India	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
GE-401 (<i>Generic Elective</i>)	1. Tax Management. OR 2. Human Rights	2	2	15	35	50	20	2½ hrs

POLSCM-401: Indian Political System – II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the working , organization, powers of organs of government
2. Evaluate the role and position of the Governor and Chief Minister and assess the nature of federal structure in India with threats to Indian federalism
3. Analyze the determinants of Indian Political System.
4. This paper gives a cutting - edge in Competitive Exams, creates awareness about the country's Political System as well as opens career options in Active Politics, Journalism, Teaching, Poll Analysis and Political Campaigning.

Unit I

- Parliament–Organization, Powers and Working of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Amendment Procedure.
- Judiciary- Supreme Court and Judicial Review, Judicial Activism and Judicial Overreach, Conflict between Legislature and Judiciary.

Unit II

- Governor–Position and Role
- The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers
- Nature of the Federal System in India
- Federalism-Constitutional provisions; Changing Nature of Centre-State relations; Integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; Inter-state disputes.
- Threats to the Federal Structure.

UNIT III

- Caste, Religion and Language in Indian Politics.
- Party System: National and Regional Political Parties, Ideological and social bases of parties; Patterns of Coalition politics; Pressure groups, Trends in Electoral behaviour.
- Planning and Economic Development: Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; Role of Planning in Public Sector; Green Revolution, Land Reforms and Agrarian relations; Liberalization and Economic Reforms.

POLSCM-401 : भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था – II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई – I**

- संसद-संगठन, लोकसभा और राज्यसभा की शक्तियाँ और कार्यप्रणाली, संशोधन प्रक्रिया।
- न्यायपालिका- उच्चतम न्यायालय और न्यायिक समीक्षा, न्यायिक सक्रियता और न्यायिक अतिरेक, विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव.

इकाई – II

- राज्यपाल-पद एवं भूमिका
- मुख्यमंत्री और मंत्रिपरिषद
- भारत में संघीय व्यवस्था की प्रकृति
- संघवाद-संवैधानिक प्रावधान; केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों की बदलती प्रकृति; एकीकरणवादी प्रवृत्तियाँ और क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ; अंतर्राज्यीय विवाद.
- संघीय ढांचे को खतरा.

इकाई – III

- भारतीय राजनीति में जाति, धर्म और भाषा।
- पार्टी प्रणाली: राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दल, पार्टियों के वैचारिक और सामाजिक आधार; गठबंधन राजनीति के पैटर्न; दबाव समूह, चुनावी व्यवहार में रुझान।
- योजना और आर्थिक विकास: नेहरूवादी और गांधीवादी दृष्टिकोण; सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में योजना की भूमिका; हरित क्रांति, भूमि सुधार और कृषि संबंध; उदारीकरण और आर्थिक सुधार.

Reference Books-

- Aggarwal J. C. & N.K. Chowdhary - Elections in India: 1998
- Ali R.- Representative Democracy and concept of Free and Fair elections.
- Indian Experience- Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000
- Austin Granville -The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone.
- Bajpayee A. - Indian Electoral System: An Analytical study.
- Baxi U. and B.Parekh (ed)- Crisis and Change in Contemporary India
- Bhagat A.K.- Elections and Electoral Reforms in India.
- J.C Johari- Indian Political System
- R.C Agarwal – Modern Indian Constitution and Administration
- N.D Palmer-The Indian Political System

POLSCM – 402 : POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND CONCEPTS – II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Evaluate the significance of State and the Rise of Modern Nation State
2. Explain the concept of Citizenship, Civil Society and Identity
3. Assess the meaning of Political Culture, Socialization, Modernization, Economy and Participation
4. This paper will inculcate in students Intellectual Independence, Socialization, Participation and Decision Making Skills. It will give students a cutting-edge in Competitive Exams and help them contribute as members of Think Tanks and Research Bodies.

UNIT I**Concept of State**

- Significance of the State- The State and other associations- Rise and Growth of Modern nation states- Current Crisis of Nation State .
- Theories of the State: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and Feminist.

UNIT II

Concept of Citizenship

- Nature of Citizenship-Components of Citizenship: Civil, Political and Social Rights-Theories of Citizenship.

Concept of Civil Society

- What is Civil Society ,Status of Civil Society , Role of Civil Society

Concept of Identity

- Meaning of Identity, Identity and Social Progress.

UNIT III

- Political Culture
- **Political Socialization**
- Political Participation
- Political Development
- **Political Modernization**
- Political Economy

POLSCM – 402: राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ और अवधारणाएँ – II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई I****राज्य की अवधारणा**

- राज्य का महत्व - राज्य और अन्य संघ - आधुनिक राष्ट्र राज्यों का उदय और विकास - राष्ट्र राज्य का वर्तमान संकट।
- राज्य के सिद्धांत: उदारवादी, नवउदारवादी, मार्क्सवादी, बहुलवादी, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक और नारीवादी।

इकाई II**नागरिकता की अवधारणा**

- नागरिकता की प्रकृति-नागरिकता के घटक: नागरिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अधिकार-नागरिकता के सिद्धांत।

नागरिक समाज की अवधारणा

- सिविल सोसायटी क्या है, सिविल सोसायटी की स्थिति, सिविल सोसायटी की भूमिका

पहचान की अवधारणा

- अस्मिता, अस्मिता और सामाजिक प्रगति का अर्थ।

इकाई III

- राजनीतिक संस्कृति
- राजनीतिक समाजीकरण
- राजनीतिक भागीदारी
- राजनीतिक विकास
- राजनीतिक आधुनिकीकरण
- राजनीतिक अर्थव्यवस्था

Reference Books-

- O.P.Gauba- An Introduction to Political Theory
- A.C.Kapur: Principles of Political Science
- Appadorai: Substances of Politics
- Pennock and Smith: Political Science: An Illusion
- U.R.Ghai: Comparative Government and Politics
- B.C.Rout: Political Theories: Concepts and Ideologies
- Bang Henrik Paul -Governance, As Social and Political Communication
- Hell Daniel A. Communitarians and Its Critics
- Bottomore Torm.-Classes in Modern Society
- Chaturvedi Vinayak -Mapping Subaltern Studies and The Postcolonial

POLSCM-403 : Indian Foreign Policy – II**Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Examine how India interacts with Global Regions and Institutions
2. Evaluate India's Nuclear Doctrine and assess India's relations with the Global South.
3. Critically analyze recent developments in Indian Foreign Policy.
4. Inculcate Conflict resolution and Decision making skills which will be helpful in Competitive Exams as well as develop careers as Military and Intelligence Affairs Experts, Strategic Affairs Analysts, Human Rights Activists and Journalists.

UNIT I**India and Global Regions and Institutions**

India and BRICS, ASEAN, GCC

India and BIMSTEC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, Indian-Ocean Rim Association

UNIT II**India and the Global South:** Relations with Africa and Latin America; Leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.**India's Nuclear Doctrine** with special reference to NPT and CTBT**UNIT III****India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement:** Different phases; current role**India and the UN System:** Role in UN Peace-keeping; Demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.**Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy:** India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia.**POLSCM-403 : भारतीय विदेश नीति- II****Max. Marks : 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration : 3 Hrs****इकाई I****भारत और वैश्विक क्षेत्र और संस्थाएँ**

भारत और ब्रिक्स, आसियान, जीसीसी

भारत और बिस्मटेक, मेकांगंगा सहयोग-, हिंदमहासागर रिम एसोसिएशन-

इकाई II**भारत और वैश्विक दक्षिण** अफ्रीका और लैटिन अमेरिका के साथ संबंध :: एनआईईओ और डब्ल्यूटीओ वार्ता की मांग में नेतृत्व की भूमिका।

एनपीटी और सीटीबीटी के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत का परमाणु सिद्धांत

इकाई III

गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन में भारत का योगदान विभिन्न चरण :: वर्तमान भूमिका

भारत और संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रणाली संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना में भूमिका :: सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थाई सीट की मांग.

भारतीय विदेश नीति में हालिया घटनाक्रम अफगानिस्तान :: इराक और पश्चिम एशिया में हालिया संकट पर भारत की स्थिति।

Reference Books-

- Bandyopadhyaya J.- National Interest and Non-Alignment,
- India and World Politics: Krishna Menon
- Gupta B.Sen - The Fulcrum of Asia: The Relations Among China, India, Pakistan and the USSR
- Gupta Sisir Kashmir: A Study in India-Pakistan Relations.
- Kumar Satish (Ed.) The United Nations at 50: An Indian View.
- Misra K.P. Foreign Policy of India. A Book of Readings.
- Misra P. K. Sr K.K. Panda -New Perspective in India's Foreign Policy.
- Manjul, Ram Tripathi : India's Foreign Policy on Diplomatic Recognition, State and Government
- P.D. Sharma : Antarashtriyā Rajniti Ki Prashtabhumi
- B.L. Fadia : Antarashtriyā Sambandh

POLSCM-404 : Representative Political Thinkers-II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Evaluate the main features of utilitarianism and the philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, J.S Mill and Hegel.
2. Examine the Ideas of Karl Marx and Mao Tse Tung.
3. Understand the philosophy of Gramsci and Hannah Arendt.
4. The Paper is designed in a way that it helps in building an analytical bent of mind which will be an advantage to students in Competitive Exams. It helps students to develop intellectual interdependence and contribute as a Facilitator and Influencer.

UNIT – I**UTILITARIANISM**

- Main Features

Jeremy Bentham

- As a Utilitarian and as a Reformer.

James Stuart Mill

- Revision of Benthamite Theory of Utility
- Liberty
- Representative Government.

GERMAN IDEALISM**Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel**

- Dialectical Method
- Philosophy of History
- Theory of State

UNIT II**SOCIALIST THINKERS****Karl Marx**

- Dialectical Materialism
- Historical Materialism
- Surplus Value
- Class War

Mao Tse Tung

- Theory of Permanent Revolution
- Mao's Contribution to Marxist Thought

UNIT III**Modern and Contemporary Thought**

- **Gramsci**
- Concept of Hegemony
- Concept of Civil Society
- **Hannah Arendt.**
- Origins of Totalitarianism
- Theory of Action / Concept of Politics

POLSCM-404 : प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक -II**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई I**

उपयोगिता

- मुख्य विशेषताएं

जेरेमी बेंथम

- एक उपयोगितावादी और एक सुधारक के रूप में।

जेम्स स्टुअर्ट मिल

- उपयोगिता के बेन्थामाइट सिद्धांत का संशोधन
- स्वतंत्रता
- प्रतिनिधि सरकार।

जर्मन आदर्शवाद

जॉर्ज विल्हेम फ्रेडरिक हेगेल

- द्वंद्ववादी विधि
- इतिहास का दर्शन
- राज्य का सिद्धांत

इकाई II

समाजवादी विचारक

काल मार्क्स

- द्वंद्ववादी भौतिकवाद
- ऐतिहासिक भौतिकवाद
- अधिशेष मूल्य
- वर्ग युद्ध

माओ त्से तुंग

- स्थायी क्रांति का सिद्धांत
- मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा में माओ का योगदान

इकाई III

आधुनिक एवं समसामयिक विचार

ग्राम्शी

- आधिपत्य की अवधारणा
- नागरिक समाज की अवधारणा
- हन्ना अरेंड्ट।
- अधिनायकवाद की उत्पत्ति
- कार्य का सिद्धांत/राजनीति की अवधारणा

Reference Books:

- G.H. Sabine: A history of Political Theory.
- A.R.M. Murray: An Introduction to political Philosophy.
- F.W. Coper : Readings in Political Philosophy
- G.G. Coulton : Studies in Medieval Thought.
- Cranston, Maurice. (ed.)-'Political Theory and the problem of ideology'
- F.J.C. Hearnshaw: Social and Political Ideas of some great medieval thinkers.

POLSCM-405 (A): Dissertation**Max. Marks: 100****Credit : 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 hrs****Dissertation: 70****Viva Voice: 30****Learning Outcomes:**

After the successful completion of the dissertation the student will be able to:

1. Conduct cutting-edge researches.
2. Provide suggestions for the future of humanity, based on high-level academic foundations and vision
3. Conduct researches that contribute to the development of human resources which can play a leading and core role in society.
4. Analyze and evaluate different methods of data analysis which gives a cutting-edge in various Competitive Exams.

POLSCM-405(B): Local Self Government In India**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

After successful completion of the paper a student will be able to:

1. Understand the Evolution of Local Self Government in India.
2. Explain various concepts related to the study of Local Self Governance.
3. Evaluate the Trends and Problems of Local Self Government in India
4. Enhance Critical thinking and Managerial skills so that they could contribute as administrators and rural development experts.

UNIT-I

- Meaning and Importance of Local Self Government.
- Evolution of Local Self Government in India.
- Characteristics of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts

Rural Local Self Government -

- Composition, Functions and Role of Gram Sabha
- Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad,
- Role and functions of Vikas Adhikari and Chief Executive Officer

UNIT-II**Urban Local Self Government -**

- Composition, Functions and role of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations
- Powers of Taxation of Urban Local Government, Major Sources of Revenue, Expenditure patterns.
- State Finance Commission
- State Control over Local Bodies Machinery

UNIT-III**Trends and Problems of Local Self Government-**

- New Trends in People's Self Development and Empowerment
- Electoral Politics at Local Level and Role of State Election Commission
- Concept of Social Audit and Public Hearing (Jan Sunwai).
- Impact of Panchayati Raj on Developmental Process.

POLSCM-405(B) : भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन**Max. Marks: 100****Credit: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****इकाई I**

- स्थानीय स्वशासन का अर्थ एवं महत्व।
- भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन का विकास।
- 73 वें एवं 74 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम की विशेषताएँ

ग्रामीण स्थानीय स्वशासन -

- ग्राम सभा की संरचना, कार्य एवं भूमिका
- पंचायत समितियाँ और जिला परिषद,
- विकास अधिकारी और मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी की भूमिका और कार्य

इकाई II**शहरी स्थानीय स्वशासन -**

- नगर पालिकाओं और नगर निगमों की संरचना, कार्य और भूमिका
- शहरी स्थानीय सरकार की कराधान की शक्तियाँ, राजस्व के प्रमुख स्रोत, व्यय पैटर्न।
- राज्य वित्त आयोग
- स्थानीय निकाय मशीनरी पर राज्य का नियंत्रण

इकाई III**स्थानीय स्वशासन की प्रवृत्तियाँ एवं समस्याएँ-**

- लोगों के आत्म विकास और सशक्तिकरण में नये रुझान
- स्थानीय स्तर पर चुनावी राजनीति और राज्य चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका
- सामाजिक अंकेक्षण एवं जनसुनवाई की अवधारणा (जनसुनवाई)।
- विकासात्मक प्रक्रिया पर पंचायती राज का प्रभाव।

Reference Books:

- A.B. Agrawal: Municipal Government in India
- A.Bajpai, and M.S. Verma: Panchayati Raj in India: A New Thrust
- Bajpai: Panchayati Raj and Rural Development
- C.P. Bhambari: Municipalities and their Finances
- C.P. Bhambri: Administration in Changing Society
- Thakur and S.N. Singh (eds.): District Planning and Panchayati Raj
- G.F. Grant: Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods
- G.Ram Reddy: Pattern of Panchayati Raj in India
- M.P. Sharma: Local Self Government in India
- M.S. Adisesiah et. al.: Decentralized Planning and Panchayati Raj