

# S y l l a b u s

## M. A. ( Final ) – Political Science

### **Paper I - Foreign Policies of U.S.A., U.K., China & India**

1. Meaning , objectives and determinants of Foreign policy.
2. Basic approaches to foreign policy
3. The Foreign Policy of USA : Basic factors , objects & features ; The Post-Second war developments and different dimensions ; Policy towards Far East , South East Asia , South Asia , Middle East , Europe , Latin America and Africa ; United States & its relations with UNO ; United states & its attitude towards the problem of Disarmament , An estimate of US foreign policy.
4. The foreign policy of UK : Historical background and the objects ; Policy towards West Europe , Super powers , Middle East , South East Asia , Africa and commonwealth countries ; An estimate of UK Foreign policy.
5. The Foreign policy of China : The significance of the emergence of China in International Politics ; The objects and the determining factors ; Different phases of its Ideological evolution ; Relations with Soviet Union , USA , Non-aligned countries , Japan , West Europe , India , Pakistan and other neighbouring countries ; Policy towards Nuclear Weapons ; An estimate of China's Foreign policy.
6. The Foreign policy of India : Evolution and historical background ; Determining factors, objects & basic principles ; Different phases of its development ; India with super powers, neighbours , South East Asia and Commonwealth ; India and African problems ; India and the question of Nuclear weapons ; India and the economic diplomacy ; An estimate of India's Foreign policy.

### **Paper - II , III , IV**

#### **Any three optional papers from one of the following groups**

##### **Group A – Political Theory**

##### **I. Contemporary Political Theory :**

- a. Meaning , scope , nature and significance of political theory.
- b. Traditional & Modern Political Theory : Greek , Roman , Jews and Christians Political Philosophy and their characteristics ; Modern Political theory - causes, development, nature & trends , Problems and decline.
- c. Behaviouralism : Analysis , Nature and Development ; Foundations , scope and characteristics ; Limitations and achievements.
- d. Post-behaviouralism : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Characteristics, Programme and evaluation ; Traditional and Behavioural approaches - A comparison.
- e. Scientific Political theory : Analysis and Development ; Recognition , stages , characteristics and estimation of Scientific approach.
- f. Scientific value relativism : Meaning , growth and development ; Characteristics, limitations and criticism.
- g. Configurative & Psycho-analysis : Meaning and forms of configurative analysis and the power conception ; Meaning , growth and features of Psycho-analysis ; Contribution of Freud and Lasswell.

- h. Existentialism : Meaning , Nature and Scope ; Genesis , growth and evaluation.
- i. New Leftism : Nature , Origin and Development ; Basic Tenets - Search for disalienation, doctrine of new socialism , refutation of class war , youth and revolution , armed struggle and humanism ; Criticism of New Leftism.
- j. System Theory : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Utilisation of systems theory in Political science and International Politics ; David Easton's views on system theory and their estimation.
- k. Communication Theory : Definition , Nature and significance ; Model of Karl Deutsch on Communication Theory and its main features and criticism ;
- l. Structural Functionalism : Meaning , Nature and Development ; Contributions of Talcott Parsons , Robert K. Merton , Marian J. Levy , Almond and Coleman ; Estimate of Functional -Structuralism.

## **II. Political Thinkers of Ancient India :**

- a. Political philosophy in ancient India : Problem of Nomenclature , Sources of study and the salient features.
- b. Nature, Purpose and functions of State in Ancient India , The theory of Saptanga.
- c. The Vedic Polity : Political ideas in the Vedic Samhitas, Brahmins and the Upanishads. Political ideas of the Buddhists and the Jains.
- d. Kingship in the post -Vedic age-the political ideas in Ramayana Mahabharat , Bhagwatgita and earlier Mahapuranas.
- e. Political Thinkers : Manu, Valmiki, Vyas, Kautilya, Brihaspati, Shukra, Somdev Sure, Ziauddin Barni and Abul Fazal.

## **III. Political Thinkers of Modern India :**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy , Swami Daya Nand Saraswati , Swami Vivekanand, Mahadev Govind Ranade , Gopal Krishna Gokhale , Aurobindo Ghosh , Bal Gangadhar Tilak , Mahatma Gandhi , Jawahar Lal Nehru , Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narain and Ram Manohar Lohia.

## **IV. History of Socialist Thought :**

- a. Utopian Thinkers : Sir Thomas Moore , William Godwin , Saint Simon , Charles Fourier and Robert Owen.
- b. Communist Thinkers : Karl Marx , Nikolai Lenin , Joseph Stalin and Mao-Tse-Tung.
- c. Indian Thinkers : Acharya Narendra Dev , Jawahar Lal Nehru , Jai Prakash Narain and Ram Manohar Lohia.
- d. Socialist Schools of Thought : Guild Socialism , State Socialism , Anarchism and Syndicalism.

## **V. Political Sociology :**

- a. Introductory : Definition of Political sociology and its relationship with sociology and political science ; Origin and development of political sociology ; Approaches to the study of political sociology.
- b. Political culture, structures and Associations : Definition, characteristics, foundations, classifications and analysis of political culture ; Institutional manifestations of polity.
- c. Society and politics : Sociological studies and the basis of Indian Politics ; Relationship between Society and Politics.
- d. Major political processes : Political communications ; Political socialisation & recruitment. Political participation and voting behaviour ; Political modernization & development ; Democratisation & Politicisation ; Nation building & National integration.

- e. Elites, Leadership & Bureaucracy .
- f. Political parties , Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.
- g. The functional aspect of political systems : System analysis ; Structural-functional analysis; Marxist framework of Political Sociology.
- h. Sociology of International Politics : International cooperation & conflict ; Pattern of tension & aggression ; War - its causes & consequences ; Theory of Games & Theory of Alliance; Prospects of a world community.

#### **VI. Dissertation :**

Dealing with problem of political theory or some thinker. A candidate who is a regular student and who wish to opt dissertation must have secured atleast 50% marks in M. A. Previous examination.

### **Group B - International Politics**

#### **I. International Law :**

- a. Definition, Nature , Scope , Sources and Basis of International Law.
- b. History & Development of International law and its new emerging trends.
- c. The Laws of Peace : States - Sovereign states and part sovereign states ,Union Commonwealth of Nations and Neutralised States ; State Territory - Acquisition, loss and succession ; Definition , Principles , Kinds and Procedure of Recognition ; Intervention - Meaning , Kinds and Grounds ; Jurisdiction - over persons, over foreign states and their heads over the National Air and outer space and on high seas ; Asylum and Extradition. Nationality , Human Right and Treaties.
- d. The Laws of war : War-its legal character and effects ; Enemy character of Individual , corporations,Ships and Goods ; Laws of land Warfare, Maritime warfare and Aerial warfare; Genocide, War crimes and Prize Court.
- e. The Laws of Neutrality : Concept of Neutrality Nature and its evolution ; Rights and duties of Neutral states and belligerents ; Rights of Angary , contraband of war and Blockade.
- f. Leading cases involving usages and customs , succession , Jurisdiction , recognition , nationality , extradition and neutrality.

#### **II. International Organizations :**

- a. Introduction : Meaning and Nature of International Organization ;Historical background and developments before the first world war.
- b. The League of Nations : Genesis , nature , conceptual & Political provisions ; Political & legal organisations of the League ; Economic and Social Organisations of the League ; Political & Security questions , Economic and Social cooperation ; The League experiement - An assessment.
- c. The United Nations Organisations : Origin , objects and principles ; Major organs and the basic issues of the UNO ; Specialised agencies of the U.N.O. ; Preservation of peace and the promotion of welfare ; The U.N.O. and the world peace ; Review of the U.N. Charter and suggestions for its improvement ; Estimation of the works of U.N.O.
- d. Realities and Illusions about International organisations.
- e. Prospects of World Government.

#### **III. West Asia in World Politics :(Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Israel)**

- a. Significance and political environment of these countries
- b. The Arab politics - oil producing and non-oil producing Arab states and their role in West Asian Politics.
- c. Gulf Politics - Regional and super power rivalry and its impact on Gulf and West Arabian Politics.

- d. Oil Politics - Role of oil in the politics of West Asia and use of oil as political weapon and its impact on the world politics.
- e. The politics of the Palestinian liberation movement.
- f. Politics of Islamic revivalism and its impact on Regional Politics.
- g. Evolution of political systems, socio-economic infrastructure, Army bureaucracy, political parties and Foreign policy of these countries.

#### **IV. South East Asia in World Politics :**

##### **( Burma, Malasia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam )**

- a. Significance and historical background of the present political pattern.
- b. Executives, legislatures and Judiciaries of these countries.
- c. Political processes in these countries - Political parties, Pressure groups and public opinion.
- d. Major problems and treaty organisations.
- e. Domestic compulsions of the foreign policies of these countries and their relations with major world powers and role in world affairs.

#### **V. India's Neighbourers in World Politics :**

##### **( Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka )**

- a. Salient feature of the Political systems of these countries.
- b. Executives, Legislature and Judiciaries of these countries.
- c. Political parties , Pressure groups and public opinion.
- d. Major problems Economic development , Education and Social welfare, Problems of National unity and Law & Order and Treaty organisations.
- e. Domestic compulsions of the foreign policies of these countries.

**VI. Dissertation :** Dealing with some aspect of International politics and Area studies. A candidate who is a regular student and who with to opt dissertation must have secured at least 50% marks in M. A. Previous examination.

### **Group C - Government and Politics**

#### **I. Indian Administration :**

- a. Evolution of Indian Administration : Kautilya , Mughal and British period.
- b. Constitutional framework : Basic features , Centre -state relations , political executives ( President & Prime Minister ) , Constitutional Commissions ( Finance, Election \* UPSE).
- c. Organisations of Minister & Departments : Home, Defence, Finance & Foreign affairs.
- d. Structure of central Administration : Central Secretariat , Cabinet secretariat & Prime Minister's Secretariat.
- e. All India and Central services : Indian Administrative service , Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service & Indian Foreign Service.
- f. Planning Process : Planning Commission in India & National Development Council.
- g. Financial Administration : Budgetary process , Control of Public Finance and the Audit System.
- h. Public Undertakings : Forms , Management , Control and Problems.
- i. Administration of Law & Order : Administration to control Regionalism communalism, Terrorism & the Movement of Reservations.

#### **II. State and Local Administration :**

- a. Evolution , Importance and Features of State Administration in India.
- b. Constitutional Profile : Powers of state governments (State and concurrent list ) , Political executives ( Governor , Chief Minister & Council of Ministers ) ; State Legislature.

- c. State secretariat organization & functions.
  - d. Directorate & Departments : Meaning , Significance , role and organisation of Directorates. Composition , Functions and the position of the Board of Revenue ; Home , Finance and Agriculture Departments.
  - e. State services & Public service commission .
  - f. District and Local Administration : Role & importance, District collector & police Administration Role & importance District collector & Police Administration ,Panchayati Raj Institutions ( Gram Sabha , Panchayat Samiti , Zila Parishad and Urban local bodies ( Municipal Corporation ,Municipality ,Town Area Committees,Notified Area Committees & Cantonment Board ).
  - g. Administration for the Welfare of the weaker section with particular reference to schedule caste , scheduled tribes and programmes for the welfare of women.
- III. West Asia in World Politics (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Israel).**  
Courses as per prescribed for paper (III) Group B.
- IV. South East Asia in World Politics :**  
**( Burma, Malasia, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam )**  
Courses as per prescribed for paper (IV) Group B.
- V. Indian's Neighbourers in World Politics**  
**( Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka )**  
Courses as per prescribed for paper (v) Group B.
- VI. Dissertation :**Dealing with some aspect of government and politics and area studies.A candidate who is a regular student and who wish to opt dissertation must have secured atleast 50% marks in M.A. previous examination.