

**Syllabus (2011-2012)**  
**(FOR I& II SEMESTERS OF 2011- 12)**

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Jiwaji University, Gwalior MP**

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN  
POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR (MP)  
Academic Perspectives of the School**

The Political Science program of Jiwaji University, Gwalior (MP) has organized its Post Graduate academic programme around five broad rubrics, viz.:-

1. Political Theory and Ideologies;
2. Politics in India; State Politics/ Administration in India; Grassroot Democracy;
3. International Relations & Comparative Politics;
4. Public Administration & Financial Administration;
5. HRD & Human Rights.

However, the School also believes that for a critical understanding of Post Graduate students this School would also need some exposure to cognate areas like Political Economy, International Politics, Grassroots Politics, Liberalization, Globalization & Human Rights. In the structuring of courses an attempt has therefore been made to include “ hard core essentials ” of Political Science on one hand and the “Inter-facial ” aspects of cognate disciplines on the other.

In M. A. Political Science programme, the hard core essentials are covered in twelve(12 ) compulsory courses which all students have to offer; while the cognates areas fall largely in to the Optional Courses which the students take-up in their 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> semesters. A wide variety of optional courses are offered from which the student may select four(4) courses, two out of these courses must be from among the list of Optional Courses of the School.

**Course Requirement:-**

Course work in the School depends on constant interaction between students and teachers, and among students themselves. Students are expected to attend all classes regularly, and participate in discussions specially Saturday seminars. In case they are unable to do so for some reason, they must inform the course teacher and obtain permission.

**Program in Political Science  
Session 2011-2012**

(List of Courses of study according to semesters: Session 2004-2005)

**First Semester**

- 101- Political Philosophy I: Origins of Political Thought and Theory.
- 102- Indian Politics I: Institutions and Structures
- 103- International Relations.
- 104- Public Administration: Ideas and Concepts.

**Second Semester**

- 201- Political Philosophy II: Modern Political Theory / Thought and Contemporary Ideologies.
- 202- Indian Politics II: Social and Political Process
- 203- Indian Foreign Policy
- 204- Comparative Politics.

## **OPTIONAL PAPERS:-**

- 501 Gandhian Political Philosophy and Action
- 502 Research Methodology
- 503 Socialist Theory
- 504 Liberal Theory
- 505 Democratic Theory
- 506 Theories of International Politics
- 507 The United Nations
- 508 Contemporary International Politics
- 509 Disarmament
- 510 Grass Root Politics in India
- 511 Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Administration with due Reference to M.P.
- 512 Political Sociology
- 513 Development Administration
- 514 Administrative Thinkers
- 515 Conflict Resolution & Policy Analysis
- 516 Peace Studies
- 517 West Asia & Africa
- 518 Civil Society
- 519 Multiculturalism
- 520 India and Central Asia

**NOTE :-** *The Optional Papers which are to be taught in particular Semester ( 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> Semester ) shall be put on notice board of the School at the beginning of the semester. The reading list shall be revised every year*

## M. A. Political Science

### FIRST SEMESTER

#### **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER-101**

#### **POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY– I: ORIGINS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT AND THEORY**

- Unit– I Political Theory: Meaning, nature and significance of political theory; importance of Classical political theory, limitations of Classical tradition; debate about the decline of political theory; revival of political theory.
- Unit– II Origins of political thinking in East : Characteristics of ancient Eastern political thought - Views of Kautilya, Manu & Sukra.
- Unit–III Origins of political thinking in West : Rise of social and political philosophy in Greek period. Greek view of Life, State and Politics: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
- Unit–IV: Renaissance: Machiavelli's thought, view of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Utilitarianism.
- Unit – V: Idealism: Views of Green and Hegel on : History, State and about Liberalism.

#### **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER– 102**

#### **INDIAN POLITICS– I: INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES.**

- Unit– I : Approaches to the study of Indian Politics. Constituent Assembly : Basic postulates and characteristics of the Indian Constitution; Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- Unit– II : Amendments and Judicial Review, Doctrine of basic structure, major changes; and judicial activism and Public Interest.
- Unit– III : Governmental Structure ( Federal ); Powers and role of Presidency; P.M.O. : Powers and role; P.M. as National Leader, Council of Ministers; Parliament; Lok Sabha Speaker.
- Unit– IV : Governmental Structure ( State ) : Governor and Chief Minister Powers and Role, Council of Ministers; Speaker of Legislative Assembly; & Legislative Council.
- Unit– V : Federal System : Allocation of resources, Inter-State dispute mechanism; Party System; Center – State relations and demand for stronger states; Autonomy of State.

## **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER – 103**

### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

- UNIT – I : Scope and problems of International Relations. League of Nations; the Second World War; Background, causes and consequences.
- UNIT – II : The United Nations and its specialized agencies – I.L.O., W.H.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., and U.N.I.C.E.F., and its role in World peace.
- UNIT – III Major Trends : Economic Regionalism, W.T.O., S.A.F.T.A., N.A.F.T.A., South – South Cooperation, North-South Dialogue. S.A.A.R.C. and N.A.M. : Changing dimensions.
- UNIT – IV Arms & Wars: Nature, causes & types of wars; Conflicts including ethnic disputes; Conventional, Nuclear war; Deterrence, Arms Race, Arms Control & Disarmament.
- UNIT – V Issues : 1. New International Economic Order ( NIEO ); 2.New International Information Order ( NIIO ); 3. Arms Race and Disarmament; 4.Problems and prospects of – N.P.T., S.A.L.T., C.T.B.T.

## **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER– 104**

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: IDEAS AND CONCEPTS.**

- UNIT – I : Meaning nature, scope and significance of Public Administration, Public and Private Administration. Its role in developed and developing societies, Ecology of Administration : social, economic, cultural, political and legal.
- UNIT – II : Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline, Public Administration as art and science.
- UNIT – III : Approaches to the study of Public Administration; Traditional and Modern, New Public Administration, Comparative Public Administration. International Public Administration.
- UNIT – IV : Citizens and administration; Public accountability and administration; administration and democracy, people's involvement in administration. Administrative reforms; & M. work study, and work measurement. Administrative Law.
- UNIT – V : Public policy; Meaning and relevance of public policy, policy making in public administration. Basis of policy formulations; Process of policy formulation & implementation.

## **SECOND SEMESTER**

### **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER- 201**

#### **POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY-II: MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT, THEORY AND CONTEMPORARY IDEOLOGIES.**

- Unit- I : Liberalism; Utilitarianism – Bentham and the Mills. Bosanquet and Bradley.
- Unit- II : Idealism – English Idealism – Green; German Idealism – Kant and Hegel.
- Unit- III : Socialism; Anarchism; utopian Socialism; & Fabian Socialism,. Marxian Socialism; Socialism in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century : Leninism; Maoism; and Socialism in Latin America.
- Unit- IV : Fascism and Nationalism.
- Unit- V : Recent trends in Political Theory: Structural- functionalism, Systems Analysis, Behaviouralism, Post-behaviouralism, Political Development, Political Culture, Communication Theory, theory of Alienation, End of Ideology Theory & End of History.

### **M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER- 202**

#### **INDIAN POLITICS-II : SOCIAL & POLITICAL PROCESS.**

- Unit- I : Nature of Indian Politics; Sociological and Ecological Bases of the Indian Politics.
- Unit- II : Imperialism; National Movement and politics in India; Congress leadership in National Movement and its mass base.
- Unit- III : Caste, Class & Gender in Indian politics: Problems of nation building and integration, changing patterns of leadership in India: Rural, Urban and National, & democratic decentralization in India. & Regional Issues.
- Unit- IV : Social movements in India; JP Movement, Assam Movement and other socio-political movements in India; Jharkhand Movement, Tribal movements, Dalit movement, Feminism in India; Dalit resurgence; & Dalit Agenda.
- Unit- V : Political parties, pressure groups and political process in India, External factors influencing Indian policy making process – IMF; & the World Bank.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER– 203**  
**INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY.**

- Unit– I : Development of Indian Foreign Policy; Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy; Characteristics of Indian Policy.
- Unit – II : India's relations with the US, Russia & China.
- Unit – III : India's relations with SAARC countries.
- Unit– IV: India and the NAM; the UN, and regional international groupings.
- Unit– V : Economic factors in India's external relations, Defence & security problems; Indian Foreign Economic Policy; Process of Foreign Policy Making in India.

**M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER– 204**  
**COMPARATIVE POLITICS.**

- Unit – I : Nature and scope of comparative politics, traditional and modern perspectives; Evolution of Comparative Politics.
- Unit– II : Major approaches of comparative politics – Behavioral Framework, Marxist – Leninist Framework; Modernization. Political Development, and Political Culture Approach.
- Unit– III : Forms of Governments: Leading Classifications of Governments : Parliamentary, Presidential, Unitary & Federal Forms.
- Unit– IV : Political Elites; Theory of Elites; and Political Elites in India.
- Unit– V : Party System : Pressure Groups; Public Opinion; Theories of Representation; policy making ; Bureaucracy – formal and informal.