



GULBARGA UNIVERSITY
"Jnana Ganga", GULBARGA-585 106, Karnataka, India
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Phone No: 08472- 263277
Fax. 08472-263206
Grams: UNIGUL



No: GUK/Pol.Sc/2016-17/

Date: 08.03.2017

To
The Registrar
Gulbarga University
Kalaburagi.

Sir,

Sub: Submission Syllabus M.A. in Political Science 1st to 4th Sem (CBCS)–reg

Ref: 1. ಕ್ರ..ಸಂ.ಗುವಿಗು/ವಿಮವಿ/ಬಿಒಎಸ್/2015–16/921 ದಿನಾಂಕ 01/08/2015.

2. :ಕ್ರ..ಸಂ.ಗುವಿಗು/ವಿಮವಿ/ಬಿಒಎಸ್/2015–16/2801 ದಿನಾಂಕ : 29/2/2016

Ref: BOS Meeting held on 23rd September, 2016.

With reference to subject cited and reference above, I am herewith submitting the Syllabus of M.A. in Political Science. I-IV (CBCS) duly approved by Board of Studies in Political Science. .This is for your kind reference and for further needful action.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, GULBARGA
(FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)
Department of Political Science Course Outline for Choice Based Credit (CBCS)

M.A SECOND SEMESTER

Sl.No	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit Pattern			Credit Value
			Lecture	Tutorial	Seminar	
	Hard Core (3 Papers)					
1.	HC 2.1	Modern Western Political Thought.	4	1	1	5
2.	HC 2.2	Public Policy.	4	1	1	5
3.	HC 2.3	Major Issues in International Relations.	4	1	1	5
	Soft Core (Any One)		4	1	1	5
1.	SC 2.1	Local Government in India.	4	1	1	5
2.	SC 2.2	Development Process and Politics in India.	4	1	1	5
	Open Elective (Any one)					
3.	OE 2.1	Public Administration	3	1	1	4
4.	OE 2.2	Indian Politics : Political Processes	3	1	1	4

Total Number of Credits :24

Semester II

HC: 2.1: Modern Western Political Thought.

Objective of the Course: This course examines major texts in the history of political thought.

Many of these texts pose difficult questions concerning the political community, social order, and human nature. This course asks how different views on human nature and the uses of history inform the design of government. It also considers the ways in which have responded to the political problems of their times, and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy, and the ever-changing relationship between the citizen and the state.

Unit	I	a) Nature of Modern Western Political Thought. b) Machiavelli.
Unit	II	a) Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. b) Montesquieu.
Unit	III	a) Edmund Burke. b) Hegel.
Unit	IV	a) Bentham. b) J.S. Mill.
Unit	V	a) Karl Marx. b) Lenin.

Books for Reference:

1. G.H. Sabine - A History of Political Theory
2. R.G. Gettel - History of Political Theory
3. V.S. Narsanyani - Political Thought of Ancient Greek
4. D.R. Bhandiri / R.R. Sethi- Studies in Plato & Aristotle
5. Dunning - Western Political Theory
6. D.R. Bhandari - History of European Political Philosophy
7. J.P. Suda - History of Modern Political Thought
8. Mukharjee & Ramaswamy - A History of Political Thought
9. B.R. Nelson - Western Political Thought
10. J.P. Mayer - Political Thought European Traditions

HC 2.2 Public Policy

Objectives: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to: Understand the scope and significance of public policy. • Describe the different types of public policy. • Examine the contributions of various stakeholders in policy making • List the political, financial and popular difficulties in the implementation of policy. • Analyse the cycle of selected public policies. •

Unit	I	a) Meaning, Nature and Importance of Public Policy. b) Importance of Policy Science.
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Unit	II	Models of Public Policy.
		a) Institutionalism, Rationalism. b) Group theory, System theory and Games theory.
Unit	III	Major Actors in the Policy Process.
		a) Government – Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. b) Non – Governmental organizations, Media.
Unit	IV	a) Public Policy implementation conditions for successful implementation. b) Approaches to Policy implementation.
Unit	V	a) Case Studies of Public – Policies. Reservation, Health and Educational. b) Public Policies in of Globalization and Liberalization.

References;

1. Chen, Huey-Tsyb: Theory Driven Evaluations.
2. Palumbo, Dennis J(Ed.) The Politics of Program Evaluation.
3. Yanow, Drora: Tackling the Implementation Problem-Epistemological Issues in Implementation.
4. Drysek, John and Bobrow, Davis, Policy Analysis by Design.
5. Paris David: The Logic of Policy Inquiry.
6. Acher, W: Forecasting: An Appraisal for Policy Makers and Planners.
7. Lasswell H.D: The Policy Orientation of Political Science.
8. Joyes, C.O.: An Introduction to Public Policy
9. De Neufville J. Social Indicators and Public Policy.
10. Garson, G.D. Policy Analysis: Perspective Concepts and Methods.
11. Derthick Martha- Policy Making for Social Security.
12. Maximanian Daniel and Sabatier Paul: Implementation and Public Policy.
13. Weiss Carol: Using Social Research in Public Policy Making.
14. May Peter- Politics and Policy Analysis.

PAPER HC 2.3: MAJOR ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Objectives: International scholars have been attempting to understand and categorise why and how nations behave with one other. The endeavour has been to analyse and identify common trends that have emerged which will enable the prediction of the behaviour of a state when confronted with a particular situation. This course has been designed to apprise students with an understanding of the theoretical aspects of global behavior and international security. Understanding the history and changing nature of international relations will provide critical insight into the current challenges faced by the International Security Environment.

Unit -I

1. Cold War: Causes and Effects.
2. Post-Cold War Developments.
3. Neo-Colonialism and Racism.

Unit-II

1. Role of State and Non-State Actors in INR.
2. International Political Economy and its impact on INRs.
3. Information Technology and INRs.

Unit-III

1. Environmental Issues.
2. Global Warming.
3. Human Security.

Unit-IV

1. National Power and National Interest.
2. National Security: Traditional and Modern Perspective.
3. International System: Bipolarity, Multi-polarity, Uni-polarity & age of Non-Polarity.

Unit -V

1. Conflict Resolution and Conflict Management.
2. Peace-Keeping and Peace Building.
3. Peace Movements.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Hans J. Morgenthau: Politics Among Nations.
2. J.K. Baral: Theories of International relations.
3. J.A. Hobson: Imperialism.
4. Mahendrakumar: Theoretical Aspects of International Relations
5. K.J. Holsti : International Politics: Towards a framework for analysis.
6. Rosenau and Knor (Ed) : Contending Approaches to International Relations.
7. Organski : World Politics
8. Joseph Stieglitz: Globalisation and its Discontents.
9. International Journals of Politics.
10. Strategic Studies
11. Strategic Analysis.

SC: 2.1: Local Government in India

Objectives : The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of decentralized and democratic governance in India, both theoretically and at the level of institutional functioning at the local level. The emphasis of the course is on the process of democratic governance in both at the grassroots.

Chapter – a) Meaning Purpose and Significance of Local Government.
b) Salient features of Local Government in India.

Chapter II – a) Evaluation of Panchayatraj Institutions in India.
b) Community Development Programme and National Extension Service.
c) Balwant ray Mehta Committee Report.

- d) Asoka Mehta Committee Report.
- e) G.V. K. Rao Committee.

Chapter- III Constitutional Amendments and Panchayatraj Institutions.

- a). 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
- b). Karnataka Panchayatraj Act of 1983.
- c). Karnataka Panchayatraj Act of 1993.

Chapter- IV Democratic Decentralisation in Karnataka.

- a). Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat: Structure, Functions and Finances.
- b). Grampanchayat and Gramasabha : Structure, Functions and Finances.

Chapter – V Role of Panchayatraj Institutions in Development.(With Reference to Karnataka)

- a). Role in the process of rural development.
- b). Role in Social Change – Empowerment of Weaker Sections.

References:

1. A.S. Altekar (1958), State and Government in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsi Dass, Delhi.
2. Abdul Aziz (ed.), (1996), Decentralised Governance in Asian Countries, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. B.D.S. Bhadouria and V.P. Dubey (1989), Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
4. B.S. Khanna , (1992), Rural Development in South Asia Deep and Deep, New Delhi.
5. B.S. Khanna, (1999), Rural Local Government in India and South Asia, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
6. Danny Burns, et. al. (1994), The Politics of Decentralisation: Revitalising Local Democracy ,Macmillan, London.
7. George Mathew (1994), Panchayati Raj in India: From Legislation to Movement, ISS, New Delhi.
8. Jain L.C, et.al (1986), Grass without Roots; Rural Development Under Government Auspices, Sage, New Delhi
9. K.C. Sivaramakrishanan, et. al. (1993), Urbanisation in India: Basic Services and People's Participation, ISS, New Delhi.
10. M.A. Oommen (1995), Devolution of Resources from the State to the Panchayati Institutions,ISS, New Delhi.
11. M.A. Oommen and Abhijit Datta (1995), Panchayats and their Finance, ISS, New Delhi.
12. Mohit Bhattacharya (1976), Management of Urban Government in India: Uppal, New Delhi.
13. Peter Oakley (1991), Projects with People: The Practice of Participation in Rural Development ,I.L.O., Geneva.
14. R. C. Choudahry and S.P. Jain (eds.) (2001) Patterns of Decentralized Government in Rural India, NIRD, Hyderabad.
15. Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal (1996), Indian Public Administration Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
16. Report of the National Commission on Urbanization (1988) Ministry of Urban Development, GOI, New Delhi.
17. S.N. Mathur (1997), Nyaya Panchayats as Instruments of Justice, ISS, New Delhi.
18. S.N. Mishra (1996), New Panchayati Raj in Action, Mittal Publication, New Delhi.

SC.2.2: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the theory and practice concerning development issues in India. It, therefore, also traces the history and subsequent course of public policies and planning at the national, state and local level.

Chapter - I

- a) Relationship between Development and Politics.
- b) Theory of the Developmentalist State.

Chapter – II Concept of Development.

- a. Concept of Human Development.
- b. Gender Development Debates.

Chapter – III Socio-Economic Problems and Issues of Development in India.

- a. Poverty.
- b. Social Backwardness and Disparities.
- c. Role of Historical, Sociological and Economic Forces.

Chapter –IV Development Strategy and State Policies in India.

- a. Priorities.
- b. Target Groups.
- c. Approaches and Methods.

Chapter –V Shift in Developmental Policies and Strategies.

- a. Liberalisation.
- b. Privatisation and Globalisation.
- c. Implications for Weaker Sections.

READINGS:

1. Bardhan, Pranab, The Political Economy of Development in India, London, Blackwell, 1984.
2. Bhaduri, Amit and Nayyar, Deepak, The Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalization, New Delhi, Penguin 1995.
3. Jalan, Bimal(ed), The Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects, New Delhi, Viking, 1992
4. Brass, Paul, The Politics of India since Independence, Delhi, Foundation Book, 1992.
5. Casseu, Robert and Vijay Joshi (eds.) India: the Future of Economic Reform, New Delhi, Oxford University Press. 1995.
6. Frankel, Francine et. al. (eds.), Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
7. Jayal, Niraja Gopal (ed.), Democracy in India, New Delhi. Oxford University Press, 2001.
8. Kaviraj, Sudipta, 'Dilemmas of Democratic Development in India' in Adrian Leftwich edited Democracy and Development: Theory and Practice, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1996.
9. Kohli, Atul. The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1987.
10. Lewis, John P. Governance and Reform: Essays in Indian Political Economy. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1995.
11. NCAER. Economic Policy and Reforms in India. New Delhi, 2001.
Rudolph L.I. and Rudolph, Susanne H. In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State. New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1987.
12. Sathyarmurthy T.V. Social Change and Political Discourse in India: Structures of Power, Movements of Resistance, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1999,

OE: 2.1: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

Course Objective The importance of public administration derives from its crucial role in the governing of a society. All the great human events in history were probably achieved by what we today would call public administration. Organization and administrative practices in collective or public settings are as old as civilization. This foundation course is set to analyze the transformations in public administration with emphasis on current initiatives and emerging challenges in the field. Students are introduced to the study of public administration in a fast changing environment of globalized phenomenon.

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| Unit | I | <p>Introduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Pubic Administration. b) Public and Private Administration. |
| Unit | II | <p>Theories of Organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Scientific Management, Classical Theory, Bureaucratic Theory. b) Human Relations, Behavioral and Systems Theory. |
| Unit | III | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meaning Nature and Features of Comparative Public Administration. b) Meaning, Nature, features and goals of Development Administration. |

- Unit IV **Personnel Administration.**
 a) Recruitment of Civil Servants, Training, Promotion Position Classification.
 b) Financial Administration –Budget –Preparation, formulation and execution of the Budget.
- Unit V **Redressal of Public Grievances**
 a) Legislative control over Administration, Executive control over Administration.
 b) Judicial Control over Administration.

Reference Books;

1. Spice Micheal. W. Public Administration : A Post Modern Perspective Albama University of Albama Press, 2001.
2. Hoshiyar Singh and others : Administrative Theory, Allahabad Kirab Mahal 1999.
3. Fadia and Fadia, Public Administration Agra, Sahitya Bhavan 2000.
4. Bhattacharya Mohit, Public Administration, Calkatta work press, 1999
5. Peter Self, Administrative Theories and Politics, New Delhi S. Chand 1981.
6. Naidu S.P. Public Administration Concepts and Theories New Delhi: New Age International 1997.
7. Rumki Basu, Public Administration : Concept and Theories New Sterling Publications, 2000.
8. Dhameja Alka (Ed), Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, New Delhi : Prentice Hall, 2003.
9. Arora Ramesh and others (Ed), Ethics and Accountability in Government and Business, Jaipur Aaleka, 2003.
10. Maheshwari S.R., An Introduction to the Theory of Public Administration, New Delhi : Sterling Publications, 1998.

OE 2.2 : INDIAN POLITICS : POLITICAL PROCESSES.

Objective of the Course: This course aims to introduce students to politics in India as it has evolved after decolonization. The themes discussed during the course will be those that are crucial to the understanding of the way political processes in the largest democracy of the world unfold in varying form. The paper takes up the issues for discussion related to the way democratic politics in India has evolved and been shaped in an underdeveloped, multi-ethnic setting along the lines of caste, class, and linguistic and religious identities. It also focuses on the way India's democratic state has fared in promoting economic development, both growth and equity.

Chapter- I *Democratic Politics in Independent India.*

- a) Legacies of the Nationalist Movement.
- b) Challenges of Democratic Transition and Consolidation.
- c) Nature of Indian State: Class, Gender.

Chapter II *Political Parties and Electoral Politics.*

- a) Evolution and Shifts in Party System: Dominant Party System, Its Breakdown.
- b) Electoral Politics: Emerging Trends Since 1990's.

Chapter III **Caste, Religion and Region.**

- a) Caste and Politics: Rise of Dalit and Backward Caste Politics.
- b) Religion and Politics: Secularism, Communalism and Rise of Hindutva.
- c) Region and Politics: Linguistic Identities and Reorganization of States; Politics of New

States.

Chapter IV State, Economy and Development.

- a) Development Planning Model: Concept, Strategies, Policies, and Critique.
- b) Economic Transition: Causal Explanations.
- c) New Economic Policies: Social implications for the Weaker Sections in the Society.

References:

1. Brass, Paul, The Politics of India since Independence, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994, Introduction.
2. Chandhoke, Neera and Praveen Priyadarshi, Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Corbridge, Stuart and John Harriss, Reinventing India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
4. deSouza, Peter and E Sridharan, India's Political Parties, New Delhi, Sage, 2007.
5. Francine, Frankel, et al, eds., Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of emocracy, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
6. Jayal, Niraja Gopal, ed., Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
7. Kaviraj Sudipta, The Trajectories of the Indian State, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2010.
8. Kohli, Atul, ed., The Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2001.
9. Mehta, Pratap Bhanu and Niraja Gopal Jayal, The Oxford Companion to Politics of India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010.
10. Menon, Nivedita, Gender and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
11. Morris-Jones W.H., The Government and Politics in India, B.I. Publications, New Delhi,
12. Mukherji, Rahul, India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2014.
13. Varshney, Ashutosh, Battles Half Won: India's Improbable Democracy. Penguin, New Delhi, 2014.