



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

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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,

M.A THIRD SEMESTER

Sl.No	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit Pattern			Credit Value
			Lecture	Tutorial	Seminar	
	Hard Core (3 Papers)					
1.	HC 3.1	Indian Political Thought-I.	4	1	1	5
2.	HC 3.2	Political Theory and Analysis.	4	1	1	5
3.	HC 3.3	Issues in Contemporary Indian Politics.	4	1	1	5
	Soft Core (Any one)					
1.	SC 3.1	Indian Administration	4	1	1	5
2.	SC3.2	International and Regional Organisations.	4	1	1	5
	Open Elective (Any one)					
3.	OE 3.1	Human Right and Duties.	3	1	1	4
4.	OE 3.2	Politics of development in India.	3	1	1	4

Total Number of Credits :24

Total Number of Credits for the entire programme = 98

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical

Semester III

HC.3.1 : Indian Political Thought – I.

Objective: The course has been designed to create more awareness among the students of the most important Indian political thinkers from the ancient to the modern period who have written extensively on politics, state, and government. Some of the thinkers highlighted were also social reformers, which would give an idea to the students about the various social evils that existed and the approach of the reformers in dealing with those evils. There is a dominant view and then there is the alternative view. All the thinkers have generated lot of debates about the role of state, government and its influence on economy and society. A discourse on these thinkers will also generate ideas about how the Indian society and politics should be organised and conducted.

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| Unit I | a) Sources, origin and Nature of Ancient Indian Policy.
b) Political Thought in Mahabharata and Ramayana. |
| Unit II | a) Manu.
b) Kautilya. |
| Unit III | a) Ziauddin Barani.
b) Basaweswara. |
| Unit IV | a) Rajaramamohan Rai.
b) Dayanand Saraswati. |

b) Totalitarianism, Fascism and Nazism.

Reference Books;

1. Brass, Paul R and Achin Vanik (eds) Competing Nationalism in South Asia, New Delhi Orient Longmans 2002.
2. Steven Seidman and Jeffery C. Alexander, The New Social Theory Reader, New York 2001.
3. Rejeev Bhargava, Secularism: A critic, New Delhi Oxford University Press, 1998.
4. Norman P Barry, An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, London: McMillan, 1998.
5. Stephen Eric Bronner, Twentieth Century Political Theory A Reader, New York: Routledge 1997.
6. Partha Chatterjee, Nationalism and its Fragments, New Delhi: Oxford University Press 1997
7. Edward W Said Orientalism, New Delhi Penguin Books 1995.
8. J.L. Chohen and A Arato, Civil Society and Political Theory, Cambridge: M.I.T Press 1992
9. A Vineries and D.E Shali A, Communitarianism and Individualism, New Delhi Oxford University, Press 1992.
10. David Held (Ed.) Political Theory Today Cambridge Policy Press, 1991.
11. W. Kymlicka, Contemporary Political Philosophy, Oxford Clarendon Press 1990.

H.C. 3.3 ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS

This course has been designed to develop understanding among the students of the functions of the Indian Government and its various existing systems and institutions. The history and changing nature of political systems in India will form a greater focus in understanding the on-going debate on politics and government. To understand a country's foreign policy, one needs to understand its institutional structures and procedures that influence policy formulation. A unique feature of the course will be its emphasis upon looking at specific contemporary debates in Indian Politics.

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| Unit | I | a) Introduction. |
| | | b) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics - Historical. Legal and Institutional, Behavioral. |
| Unit | II | a) Role of Caste in Indian Politics . |
| | | b) Inter-relationship between Class - caste and Power. |
| Unit | III | a) Communalism: Causes and remedies . |
| | | b) Regionalism: forms of regionalism causes and remedies.. |
| | | c) Linguism and Party Politics. |
| Unit | IV | a) Naxalism ; Causes and remedies. |

b) Terrorism ; Causes and remedies.

Unit V Remedial measures to the problems of Indian Politics .

a) National Integration: Hindrances and Remedies.

b) Secularism : Secularism in practice, impediments in Secularism.

References;

1. Rajni Kothari: Caste in Indian Politics.
2. Upendra Baxi Bhikuparekh: Crisis and Change in Contemporary India.
3. Prakash Chander: Communal Politics in India.
4. Sudhirkumar Singh: Terorism –A Global Phenomenon.
5. Moinsakir (Ed): Religion, State, State and Politics in India.
6. D.C. Gupta: Indian Government and Politics.
7. J.C. Johari: Indian Government and Politics

SC: 3.1 Indian Administration

This course has been designed to provide students with an exhaustive overview of the various dimensions of the discipline of Public Administration. It will introduce the approaches, and principles of administrative theory. The course will also educate and create awareness on the expanding frontiers of new public administration among the students. It will also deliberate upon what is most essential in public administration today i.e. accountability and control. Finally, it shall explore the relationship with civil society particularly through case studies.

Unit I a) Evaluation of Indian Administration .

b) Constitutional frame work of Indian Administration.

Unit II Union - Administration .

a) Central Secretariat –Structure, organizational Functions .

b)(P M O, Committees, Cabinet Systems.

Unit III State Administration .

a) State Secretariat.

b) Chief Secretary – Governor Chief Minister.

Unit IV Good Governance and E-Governance.

a) Challenges before good governance.

b) E-governance and Information technology.

Unit V Challenges before Indian Administration.

a) Development Challenges.

b) Socio – Political Challenges.

References;

1. Arora Ramesh K 1996, Indian Public Administration; Institution and Issues, New Delhi, Vishwa Prakashan.
2. Debroy Bibek (ed.) 2004 Agenda for improving Governance, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
3. Jain I.C (ed.), 2005, Decentralization and Local Governance, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
4. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.), 2005, Public Institutions in India, New Delhi, OUP
5. Maheshwari S.R, 2001 Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Maha.
6. Prasad Kamala, 2006 Indian Administration Politics Policies and Prospects, Delhi, Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
7. Singh Hushiar, 2001, Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Mahal.

SC 3.2: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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 behaviour 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 International Organization

- a) Meaning, Nature and Pre-requisites of International Organization
- b) Origin and Development of International Organization
- c) Functions of International Organization

Unit-II United Nations

- a) Drafting of UN Charter – Process.
- b) Objectives and Basic Principles of UNO.
- c) Principal Organs of UNO and their Functions.

Unit-III United Nations and its Agencies.

- a) Agencies of UNO- UNESCO, ILO, IMF, WHO.
- b) UN and Disarmament.
- c) Need for Reforms in UN system.

Unit-IV Regional Organizations and their role.

- a) Meaning of Regionalism, reasons for formation of regional organization.
- b) Regional Organizations in Asia - ASEAN, SAARC.
- c) Inter-Regional Organizations: BIMSTEC, BRICS, IOR-ARC.

Unit-V UNO and NGO's.

- a) UN and Non-governmental Organizations.
- b) UN and Human Rights NGO's.

c) Changing relationships between International NGO's and United Nations.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Inis. L. Claude (Jr): The Problems and Progress of International Organisations.
2. H. Nicholas : The UN as a Political Institution.
3. Bilgrami : International Organisation.
4. Mehrish : International Organisation.
5. Gerrad J.M. : A Short History of International Organisation
6. Shambhavi Vedantam : the United Nations : Putting Words to Work.
7. Shreesih Juyal (Ed.): The united Nations and World Peace.
8. Somarsen : United Nations and Global Challenges.
9. Sukbhir Singh: Structure and Functions of UNO.
10. Dr. Indumati (Ed): The United Nations (1945-1995).

O.E: 3.1: Human Rights and Duties

Objectives: This course is aimed at introducing the basic idea of Human rights, equip the student with an ability to distinguish between human rights, fundamental rights and also between individual rights and group rights. The course operates at two levels: it discusses human rights in the context of global political order and secondly, discusses the implementation of human rights in the context of rights movements in India.

Chapter: I a) Meaning, Nature and Importance of Human Rights.
b) The Idea of Human Rights : Origin and Development.

Chapter: II. **Classification of Human Rights:**
a) Natural and Civil right.
b) Individual Rights and Group Rights.

Chapter III: a) Human Rights in the World: Safeguards and Challenges.
b) Human Rights in India: Safeguards and Challenges.

Chapter IV: Human Rights Organisations and Movements.

Readings:

1. Baxi Upendra, 2002, The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi, OUP
2. Byrne Darren, 2003, Human Rights, Delhi,
3. Pearson Education Campbell Tom, Goldberg David et al., 1986, Human Rights, Oxford, Basil Blackwell.
4. Coicaud J.M., Doyle M. W. et al., 2004, The Globalization of Human Rights, Tokyo, United Nations University Press.
5. Evans Tony, 2005, The Politics of Human Rights, London, Pluto Press Gupta, Vijay (ed.), 1996, Perspectives on Human Rights, Delhi, Vikas

6. Hawkesworth Mary and Kogan Maurice (ed.), 1992, Encyclopaedia of Government and Politics (Vol. II),
7. London, Routledge Kaniz Fatma Niyaz Ahmed ,Human Rights ,Joyti Chandra Prakashan ,Latur.(2010)

OE . 3.2: POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Objectives : This paper attempts to understand development issues and problems in India with reference to theoretical advances in development studies.

- UNIT –I** Development, meaning and changing conceptions.
- a) Economic growth.
 - b) Human development.
 - c) Sustainable development.
- UNIT –II** Theory of the Developmentalist State.
- a) Impact of Development on the Political Process.
 - b) Development Strategies and State Policies in India – Priorities, Strategies, Target Groups.
- UNIT –III** Socio-Economic Problems and Developmental Issues in India.
- a) Poverty, Social Backwardness and Disparities.
 - b) Displacement, Resettlement and Environmental degradation.
- UNIT –IV** Democratic decentralization and development in India.
- a) Developmental Interventions, Non Governmental Initiatives and Empowerment.
 - b) Globalization, Changing Policies, Strategies and their implications in India.

References;:

1. Bardhan, Pranab, 1984, The Political Economy of Development in India, New York, lackwell.
2. Jalan, Bimal (ed.) 1992, The Indian Economy : Problems and Prospects, New Delhi, Viking.
3. Cassen, Robert and Vijay Joshi (eds.), 1992, India : The Future of Economic Reform, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
4. Dreze, Jean & Amartya Sen, 1995, India : Economic Development & Social Opportunity, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
5. Frankel Francis et. al (eds.) 2000, Transforming India : Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
6. Jayal, Niraja Gopal (ed.) 2001, Democracy in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Kaviraj Sudipta, 1987, “Dilemmas of Democratic Development in India” in Adrian Leftwich. Democracy and Development Theory and Practice, Cambridge, Polity Press.
8. Kohli Atul, 1987, The State and Poverty in India : The Politics of Reform, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
9. Lewis, John P., 1995, Governance and Reform : Essays in Indian Political Economy, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
10. Mathur Kuldeep (ed.) 1996, Development Policy and Administration, Delhi, Sage Publications.
11. Satyamurthy, T.V., 1999, Social Change and Political Discourse in Indian Structures of Power, Movements of Resistance, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
12. Sen Amartya, 2000, Development as Freedom, Delhi, Oxford University Press.