



Krishna Tunga Campus, Manthralaya Road, Raichur, Karnataka

SYLLABUS

MA in Political Science(CBCS)
(From the Academic Year 2023-24 onwards)

HC-3.1 (Compulsory Paper)
Modern Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the changing nature of Western Political thinking from 16th century.
2. To evaluate the origin of state and its nature by understanding different school of thought.
3. To enrich the learning process of the students to get better understanding of political principles such as Rights, Individualism etc.

Course outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1: Understand the political ideas of early modern political thinkers.

CO2: Examine conservative and utilitarian justification for statecraft.

CO3: Know the idealist understanding and explanation of Politics.

Unit—I Contractualists and Their Critiques

1. Thomas Hobbes : Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty
2. John Locke: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Property and Right of Revolution
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau: Human Nature, State of- Nature, Social Contract and Theory of General will.

Unit-II Classical Theorists

1. Edmund Burke: Conservatism
2. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism
3. J.S Mill : Liberalism

Unit-III Idealists

1. Immanuel Kant : Moral Freedom and State
2. G. W.F. Hegel : Dialectic Interpretation of History and State
3. T.H.Green : Positive Freedom, State and Political Obligation

Unit-IV: Marxists and Post-Marxists

1. Karl Marx: Materialistic Interpretation of History, Imperialism and Communism
2. V.I. Lenin : Theory of Revolution, Imperialism and Democratic Centralism
3. Herbert Marcuse: Neo-Marxism

References

1. William Ebenstein Modern Political Thought: Great Issues, New York: Holt publication, 1960
2. Francis W. Coker, Recent Political Thought, Calcutta: World publication, 1962
3. J.H.Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, New York: Holt publication, 1959
4. Margaret Spahr, (Ed), Readings in Recent Political philosophy, New York: Macmillan, 1948
5. V.D.Mahajan, Recent Political Thought, Delhi: Premier publication, 1963
6. J.P.Suda, Modern Political Thoughts, K.Nath & co., 1973
7. Ram Prakash Sharma, Modern Western Political Thought, Delhi: Sterling publication, 1966
8. W.A.Dunning, A History of Political Philosophies, III Volume, Allahabad: Central Book Depot, 1976
9. G.H.Sabine, A History of Political Theory, London: George G.Harrap, 1951
10. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1999
11. Scruton Roger, Dictionary of Political Thought, London: Macmillan 1982
12. Michael Rosen & Jonathan Wolff (Ed.), Political Thought, New Delhi: OUP, 1999
13. Jonathan Wolff, An Introduction to Political Philosophy, New Delhi: OUP, 1996
14. Prof. Murray Forsyth & Maurice Keens Soper, The Political Classics, A Guide to Essential Texts from Plato to Rousseau, New Delhi: OUP, 1992
15. Brian R. Nelson, Western Political Thought From Socrates to the Age of Ideology, Delhi: Pearson Education, 2004
16. G.Sridathan, Western Political Thought & Theories, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2006


CHAIRMAN
Department of Political Science
Raichur University, Raichur

HC-3.2 (Compulsory Paper)

Modern Indian Political Thought

1. To understand the liberal and nationalist ideology of various modern Indian Political thinkers.
2. To know the contribution of various social refiners of India and analyze their political ideology.
3. To analyze the left and socialist ideology of Indian Political thinkers.

Course outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1. Understand the liberal political ideas of Indian thinkers.

CO2. Analyze the nationalist response of Indian thinkers to the British Ruling.

CO3. Know the secular and spiritual thinking of Modern India.

CO4. Examine the socialist ideas and activities which happened in Indian context.

Unit-I: Liberal Traditional Thought

1. Dadabai Navroji : Drain Theory
2. M. G Ranade: Liberal Individualism
3. Moulana Azad: Political Ideas

Unit-II: Revolutionary Thought

1. Aurobindo Ghosh : Idea of Human Unity
2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Revolutionary Nationalism
3. V.D Savakar : National integrity and patriotism

Unit-III Secular -Spiritual Thought

1. M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru: Democratic Socialism
3. Swami Vivekananda: Spiritual Nationalism

Unit-IV Socialist Thought

1. Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution
2. Ram Manohar Lohia: Socialism
3. Jyoti Ba Phule: Theory of Slavery

References

1. V.P. Varma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: Laxmi Narain Agrawal, 1978
2. G.C. Nayak, Indian Political Tradition, New Delhi: Kalyani publishers, 1994
3. Grover Verma, Modern Indian Thinkers, (30 Vols), New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1990
4. Jawaharlal Nehru, Autobiography, Bombay: Allied, 1962
5. G.B. Nandana, Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, Dharwad: Devi Prakashan, 2002
6. M.N. Roy, Radical Humanism, New Delhi: Eastern Economist Pamphlets, 1952
7. Dr. V.S. Patil, Subhash Chandra Bose, His Contribution to Indian Nationalism, Delhi: Sterling, 1988
8. T. V. Janate, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Ahmedabad: Navjeevan, 1958
9. U. Shanna, Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal, 1997
10. Dev Raj Bali, Modern Indian Thought (From Rammohan Roy to Jayaprakash Varayan), Bangalore: Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988
11. Dr. Ramchandar Gupta, Indian Political Thought, Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal, 1999
12. Dr. V.T. Patil, Explorations in Nehruvian Thought, New Delhi:
13. Dr. A.V. Rathna Reddy, Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, Bangalore: Sterling publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984
14. J. Bandopadhyaya, Social and Political Thoughts of Gandhi, New Delhi: Allied Publications, 1969

HC-3.3 (Compulsory Paper)

Research Methodology

1. Understand the critical condition of social science and importance of its rejuvenation.
2. Get basic idea of-philosophy of science and to know the techniques of logic, reasoning and theorization.
3. To know more about the procedures of scientific enquiry such as hypothesis formulation, data collection and analysis, Theorization etc.

Course outcomes:

Student are able to:

CO1• Know the need and importance of Social Research.

CO2: Understand different stages of research process.

CO3• Get the skills, methods of Data collection and its interpretation

CO4• Know how to involve in a good research to contribute to the exiting knowledge system.

Unit-I: Social Research

1. Research: Meaning and Types
2. Growth of Scientific Research in Social Science; Objectivity and Bias
3. Philosophy of Social Science: Value -- Fact Dichotomy

Unit-II: Stages of Research are Formulation of Research Problems:

1. Literature Review
2. Hypothesis: Formulation, Types, testing and Theory Building
3. Research Design: Preparation and Importance

Unit-III: Techniques of Data Collection

1. Sampling: Meaning, Types and Techniques
2. Tools: Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview and Observation Methods
3. Content Analysis and Case study Methods

Unit-IV: Data Analysis and Research Report

1. Data Analysis: Editing; Coding; Tabulation; Decoding.
2. Computer Application in Data Analysis (SPSS)
3. Research Report Writing.

References

1. Bernard Russell H. Social Research Methods, New Delhi, Sage. 2012.
2. Blalock H.M. An introduction to Social Research, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall. 1970.
3. Bryman A. Quantitative and Quality in Social Research, London, Unwin Hyman. 1988.
4. Johnson L.B., and Joshi R.A. Political Science Research Methods. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, 1989
5. Terrence J.E. Conducting Political Research. New York: Harper and Row, 1971.
6. Greenstein F.I., and Polsby N. W.eds. Strategies of Inquiry. Vol. 7: Handbook of Political Science. 7, Vols. California: Addison — Wesley 1975.
8. Jaypalan N. Research Methods in Political Science. New Delhi: Atlantic, 2000.
9. Will Fredrick. Introductory Problems in Political Research. New Jersey: Prentice - Hall, 1970.
10. Mc Burney D.I. Research Methods. Pacific Grove: Brooks/Cole, 1998.
11. Simon J. Basic Research Methods in Social Science : New York: Random House, 1969
12. Bose P.K. Computer Programming for Social Science. New Delhi: Vistar, 1986
13. Varma S.L. Research Methods in Political Science. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1989
14. Young P. V. Scientific Social Survey and Research. New Delhi: Prentice —Hall, 1984.
15. Ghosh.B.N, Scientific Methods and Social Research. New Delhi: Sterling, 1999 VishwaPrakashan, 1997
16. Kothari C.R. Research Methods. Delhi: VishwaPrakashana, 1997.
17. Bose, P.K. Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR, 1995.

HC 3.4 Paper (Compulsory)

India's Foreign Policy

To understand the determinants and influencing factors of India's foreign policy
To evaluate the evolution of India's foreign policy
To realize the impact of colonialism and its influence on the formulation of India's foreign policy

4. To evaluate India's relations with neighbors [as well as with global powers]

Course outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Know the roots of India's foreign policy,

CO2: Understand the policies which India has adopted in course of time to deal with other countries.

CO3: Analyze India's relations with neighboring States and world major powers.

CO4: Understand India's role in international polity by understanding various regional and international organizations.

Unit-I: Roots of India's Foreign policy

1. Idea of Foreign policy in pre-Independence,
2. Basic determinants
3. Aims and Objectives

Unit-II: Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy

1. First phase - Nehru to Indira Gandhi (1947-1977)
2. Second phase — Morarji Desai to Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977-2004)
3. Third phase -- ManMohan Singh to Narendra Modi (2004 to till)

Unit-III: India: Her Neighbors and Major Powers

1. India — Pakistan: Tashkent and Shimla Agreements; Lahore Declaration; Kargil Conflict and Agra Summit
2. India- Bangladesh: Treaty of Friendship and Peace; Treaty of Sharing Ganga waters.
3. India: USA, USSR and China

Unit-IV: India's Engagement with Multi Polar world

1. India's role in SAARC & ASEAN
2. India's role in EU and BRICS
3. Contemporary Challenges (Migrants; Terrorism; Cyber Security)

References

1. A. Appadorai, National Interest and India's Foreign Policy, Delhi: Kalinfa, 1992.
2. Ramesh Thakur, The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.
3. V.P. Datta, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi: Vikas, 1999.
4. V.N. Khanna, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi: Vikas, 2001.
5. Lalit Mansingh and others (Eds.), Indian Foreign Policy agenda for 21st Century, Vol. I, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1998.
6. C.V. Narasimhan, The United Nations: An Inside View, New Delhi: Vikas, 2001.
7. Annapurna Nautiyal (Ed.) India and The New World Order, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996.
8. G. George Perkovich, India's Nuclear Bombs: Impact of Global Proliferation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
9. S.S. Patilgundi, Foreign Policy: An Elitist Perception, New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House, 1995.
10. T. T. Poulse, The Rise and Fall of Nuclear Nationalism in India, New Delhi, Lancer Books, 1996.
11. N.K. Jha (Ed.), India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 2000.
12. L. B. Andropov, The Making of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Allied, 1980.
13. K.D. Mathur and P.M. Kamath, Conduct of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1996.

SC-3.1 (Optional Paper)

Caste Politics in India

1. To understand the nature of Indian Society.
2. To evaluate the role of caste and community in the politics of India.
3. To examine the strengths and weaknesses of Identity politics in India.

Course outcomes:

Students are able to:

COI: Analyze the existing notions or theory of Indian social structure,

C02: Understand the nature of identity politics and role of caste in the political process.

C03: Know the different political agendas and able to assess the concepts like fundamentalism, communalism and secularism,

C04: Understand reservation politics of the past and present India.

Unit-I: Social Stratification

1. Hindu Society: Varna to Caste
2. Caste: Meaning, Characteristics

Unit-II: Caste and Politics

1. Caste and Party Politics.
2. Identity Politics and State
3. Caste organization: Mechanism of Caste Identity

Unit-III: Nature of Indian Politics

1. Rightist and Leftist Agenda: A Review
2. Secular Outlook of Indian Politics: Debates
3. Communalism, Fundamentalism and Minority Politics

Unit-IV: Reservation Politics

1. Reservation: Historical Context; Reservation in Private Sector
2. Movements for Social Justice : Affirmative Action
3. Democratic Challenge

References

1. P.C. Aggarwal and M.S.Ashraf, Equality through Privilege: A study of Special Privileges for Scheduled Castes in Harayana, New Delhi: Sri Ram Center for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, 1976
2. R.Goldmann and A.J.Wilson (Ed). From Independence to Statehood. London: Francis printer, 1984.
3. Bennan (Ed). Caste and Other inequalities, New Delhi: Meerut Folklore Institute, 1979
4. V.N,Dhebar. Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission Report. (2 Volumes), New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of publications, 1961
5. Kaka Kalelkar. Backward Classes Commission Report (First) (3 Volumes), New Delhi. Government of India Publications 1955
6. B.P Mandal. Backward Classes Commission Report (Second) (7 Volumes), New Delhi: Government of India Publications, 1980
7. K. Rajamallu. Third Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi: Government of India Publications, 1982
8. Paramanda Singh. Equality, Reservations and Discriminations in India. New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1982
9. Myron Weiner and Mary Katzenstein, Indian preferential policies; Migrants, Middle class & Ethnic Equality.Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1981
10. I. Verba Sydney, Bashiruddin Ahmed and Anil Bhat. Caste, Race and Politics, Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1971
11. I. Zoya Hasan, Politics of Inclusion: Castes, Minorities and Affirmative Action. Oxford Publications,2011.

SC-3.2 (Optional Paper)

Development Administration

Objectives:

1. To know about types and models of Development.
2. To understand bureaucratic role in development administration
3. To know the people participation in Public affairs.

Course outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1• Understand the nature and scope of development administration.

C02: Know the diverse models of Development Administration.

C03: Analyze the process of sustainable development.

C04: Discuss people's participation in the administrative processes and their involvement in the execution of developmental programmers.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Nature Scope and Approaches to the Study
2. Aims and Objectives
3. Contemporary Debates on Development;

Unit-II: Types and Models

1. Typology Western, African
- 2.Theories of Development Administration- F.W.Rigg's Prismatic Model, Edward Weidner's Typology of Development Administration
3. Bureaucracy and Development Administration

Unit-III: Process of Development

1. Modernization and Development
2. Paradoxes of Development: Environmentalism, Poverty, Disaster Management
3. Sustainable and Human Development

Unit-IV: Citizen Participation and Development

1. Methods of Participation, Participatory Development; PPP
2. Role of women in Development
3. Nature of Citizen Participation, Governance and Development

References

1. George F.Gant, Development Administration, Concepts Goals Methods, Madison, Wisconsin University Press, 1979
2. Shanna S.K. (Ed) Dynamics of Development Administration, Vol I & II Delhi, Concept, 1978
3. Irving Swerdlow (Ed) Development Administration, Concepts And Problems, Syracuse, University Press, 1963
4. Edward Weidner (Ed) Development Administration in A.sca Durham N.C. Duke University Press, 1970
5. Fred W.Riggs (Ed) Frontiers of Development Administration Durham, Duke University Press, 1970
6. Dubhashi P.R. Essays in Development Administration, New Delhi, Archives pub. 1987
7. Umapathy M, Development Administration today, Mysore, Manu Publishers, 1994
- 8 V.A.Paipanadikar and S.K.Kshirasagan Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi Center for Policy Research, 1978
9. Mohit Bhattacharya Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi, Uppal, 1979
- 10, Sapru R.K, Development Administration, New Delhi, Deepu Deep, 1986
11. Hope K.R, The Dynamics of Development and Development Administration, Westport, Green Wood, 1984

SC-3.3 (Optional Paper)

International Organizations

Course Objectives:

1. To be able to apprise the political and legal dimensions of international organizations
2. To know the active roles of international and regional organization in the world politics.

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to.

CO1: Introduce key concepts and theories of international institutions' and their' dynamics.

CO2: Know the structural and functional aspects of UNO.

CO3: Analyze the importance of Regional Organizations.

CO4: Assess the nature and transformation of non-state organizations in world politics.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Ideological Roots of International Organization

2. Origin and development of international Organization

3. League of Nations: Its origin and Failure

Unit-II: United Nation

1. Origin and Growth of UN

2. Role of UN in the Settlement of International Disputes Structure.

3. Specialized Agencies of the UN: ILO, IMF, World Bank, UNESCO, UN Peace Keeping Force.

Unit. III: Regional Organization

1. Concept and Approaches to the Study of Regional Organization

2. EU, ASEAN and SAARC: Origin, Philosophy and Problems

3. SAPTA; SAFTA and RCEP

Unit-IV: Regional Organizations and World Politics

1. Challenges Before Regional Organizations

2. Integration of Economy and Impact of World Politics

3. MNC's and Political Economy.

References

1. Eric Gonsalves, Jetly Nancy (Eds.), Dynamics of South Asian: Regional Cooperation and SAARC, New Delhi: sage Pub., 1999
2. Rama S.Melkote, Regional Organisations: A Third World Perspectives, New Delhi: sterling, 1990
3. S.N.Raghavan, Regional, Economic Cooperation among SAARC Countries, New Delhi: Allied Pub. 1995
4. K.P.Saksena, Cooperation in Development: Problems and Prospects for India and ASEAN, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 1986
5. Binal Prasad, (Ed.), Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Problems and Prospects, New Delhi: Vikas, 1989
6. Louise Fawcett & Andrew H. Little, (Ed), Regionalism in World Politics: Regional Organizations and International Order, New Delhi: OUP, 1996
7. B.C.Upreti, (Ed), SAARC: Dynamics of Regional Cooperation in South Asia, Vol. 1, Delhi: Kalinga Publication, 2000
8. Stephen George & Ian Bache, Politics in the European Union, New Delhi: OUP 2001
9. John Peterson & Michael Shackleton (Ed.), The Institutions of European Union, New Delhi: OUP, 2002
10. Hellen Wallace & William Wallace, (Eds.), Policy-Making in the European Union, New Delhi: OUP, 2000

S.C- 3.4:
Gandhian Political Thought

(INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE PAPER FOR STUDENTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS)

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the insights that Gandhi has in his socio-political ideas/perspectives..
2. To evaluate the impact of Gandhian philosophy on India's freedom movement
3. To examine Gandhian perspective as an alternative for the existing socio-political condition.

Course Out comes:

Students are able to:

COI Provide different worldview to the social, cultural and political phenomenon in the light of Gandhian perspective.

- ∴ C02 Explain Gandhian Philosophy on Hindu Dharma and idea of conversion.
- ∴ C03 Analyze Gandhian notion of caste and village community.
- ∴ C04 Look at the contemporary issues from non-western perspective. And to do some research on national administration, conflict resolution and peoples participation the public affairs.

Unit-I Introduction

1. Influences on Gandhi: Eastern & Western
2. Role of Gandhi in Freedom Struggle
3. Views on Caste, Varna and Untouchability

Unit-II Basic Philosophy of Gandhi

1. Metaphysical Foundation of Gandhi
2. Concept of Hindu Dharma and Conversion
3. Concept on God, Truth and Non –Violence

Unit-III Social Philosophy

1. Concept of Village, Self-Reliance
2. Views on Communal Issues
3. Views on Caste, Varna and Untouchability

Unit-IV Political Philosophy

1. Concept of swadeshi and Sarvodaya
2. Idea of Ramarajya and swaraj
3. Views on End and Means

References

1. The Social Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Vol-1-II (Delhi: G.D.K., 1980)
2. Singh Ramjee, Relevance of Gandhian thought (New Delhi Classical pub Co 1983)
3. Jose, P K. Foundations of Mahatma Gandhi Thought (Calcutta: G.P.F T, 1985)
4. Ram Manohar Lohia. Marx, Gandhi and Socialism (Hyderabad S.V.N 1978)
5. Louis Fischer. Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World (New York 1954)
6. Bhattacharya, B, Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi (Calcutta: B.K. House, 1969)



POLOET 3.1
(Open Elective):

Human Rights: Theory and Practice

(INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE PAPER FOR STUDENTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS)

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the Origin and importance of human rights
2. To evaluate the concern and positive attempts of UN regarding human rights implementation.
3. To understand the provisions under the constitution of India to protect human rights in India,

Course Outcomes:

Students are able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning and importance of the concept Human rights.

CO2: Understand international efforts in protecting human life and values.

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Meaning and Nature of Human Rights
2. Characteristics and Importance of Human Rights
3. Evolution of the concept of Human Rights

Unit-II: Human Rights in India

1. Human Rights and the Constitution of India
2. Status of Human Rights in India.
3. National and State Human Rights Commissions in India

References

1. Jeremy Waldron „Theories of Rights" (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984)
2. Leah Levtn *Human Rights" (New Delhi: National Book Trust and UNESCO, 1998)
3. Darren J O"Byrne „I-human Rights: an introduction" (Delhi: Pearson Education, 2003)
4. Umesh Chandra „I-human Rights" (Allahabad : Allahabad Law Agency Publications, 2000)
5. Arjun Dev and others, Eds, „Human Rights": A Source Book" (New Delhi: NCERT, 1966)


CHAIRMAN
Department of Political Science
Raichur University, Raichur