

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL  
SCIENCE**  
**M.A. (Previous)**

There shall be four papers of 100 marks each.

**Paper I : History of Political Thought**

1. The Greek Political Tradition : Basic Features and Philosophical Presumptions, The Concept of Hierarchy, Order Nature and Convention, Socrates and Sophists, Plato, Aristotle, Epicureans and the Stoics, Cicero.
2. The Ancient Indian Political Tradition: Sources, Features and Schools of Thought, Vedanta and Budhist Political Thought, Manu and Kautilya.
3. Rise of Christian Political theory, Christian View of Man and the State: Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua, Issues and Stages of the Church State Cotroversy.
4. The advent of Modernity in Political Theory: Machiavelli, Bodin.
5. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Montesquieu, J.J.Rousseau, Edmund Burke.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**M.A. (Previous)**

**Paper II : Comparative Government and Politics**

1. **Comparative Politics** : Meaning, Nature and Importance, Approaches, Formal-Legal Approach, Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach, Political Culture and Political Socialization
2. Constitution and Constitutionalism, Rule of Law.
3. **Federalism** : Essentials, Problems, Trends.
4. Fundamental Rights.
5. **Executive** : Structure, Functions and Role.
6. **Legislature** : Structure, Functions and Role
7. **Judiciary** : Structure, Functions, Independence, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.
8. Bureaucracy.
9. Electoral System.
10. Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion.
11. Social Movements, Political Development and Political Modernization.

Note: The above concepts are to be studied with special reference to the Political Systems of India, U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland and France.

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**M.A. (Previous)**

**Paper III : Advanced Public Administration**

1. Meaning, Scope and Significance of Public Administration, Private & Public Administration, Public Administration in a Modern State, Its role in developing Societies, Ecology of Administration-Social, Economic, Cultural, Political and Legal,

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- Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline, Public Administration as an Art and a Science, New Public Administration.
2. Theories of Organisation : Scientific Management, (Taylor and his associates), The Bureaucratic Theory of Organisation (Max Weber), Classical Theory of Organisation (Henri Fayol, Luther Gullick and others), The Human Relation Theory of Organisation (Elton Mayo and his Colleagues), Behavioural Approach, Systems Approach, Organisational Effectiveness.
  3. Principles of Organisation: Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Authority and Responsibility, Coordination, Span of Control, Supervision, Centralization and Decentralization, Delegation.
  4. Administrative Behaviour: Decision Making with Special Reference to Contribution of Herbert Simon, Theories of Leadership, Communication Morale Motivation (Maslow and Herzberg).
  5. Structure of Organisations : Chief Executive, Types of Chief Executive and Their Functions, Line, Staff and Auxiliary agencies, Departments, Corporations, Companies, Boards and Commissions, Headquarters and fields relationship.
  6. Personnel Administration: Bureaucracy and Civil Services, Position, Classification, Recruitment, Training, Career Service Conditions, Retirement Benefits, Discipline, Employer-Employee Relations, Integrity in Administration, Generalists vs Specialists, Neutrality and anonymity.
  7. Financial Administration: Concept of Budget, Preparation and Execution of the Budget, Performance Budgeting, Legislative Control, Accounts and Audit.
  8. Accountability and Control: The Concepts of Accountability and Control, Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control Over Administration, Citizen and Administration, Ombudsman and Lokayukta.
  9. Administrative Reforms: O&M.: Work Study, Work Measurement, Administrative Reforms, Process and Procedure.
  10. Administrative Law : Importance of Administrative Law, Delegated Legislation: Meaning, Types, Advantages, Limitations, Safeguards, Administrative Tribunals.
  11. Comparative and Development Administration: Meaning, nature and scope of Comparative Public Administration, Contribution of Fred Riggs with particular reference to the Prismatic Sala Model. The Concept, scope and significance of Development Administration, Political, Economic and Socio-cultural Context of Development Administration, the Concept of Administrative Development.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

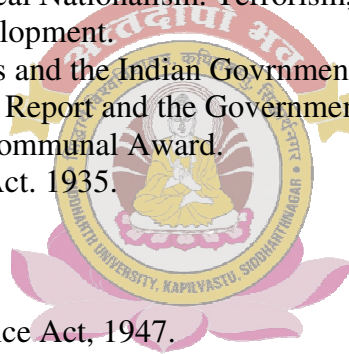
### **M.A. (Previous)**

#### **Paper IV : Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development.**

1. The Establishment of the British Raj, Its Impact. The Revolt of 1857 and National Awakening.
2. Social and Religious Reforms Movements, Brahm Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society.
3. Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885), Aims and Object.
4. Swadeshi and Boycott Movement, Home Rule Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.

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5. Political Trends: Modernism: Trend of Integral and Loyal Nationalism, Extremism: Trends of Orthodox and Radical Nationalism. Terrorism, Communalism, Gandhism
6. Stages of Constitutional Development.
  - (i) Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Government Act. 1909
  - (ii) Montague-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919.
  - (iii) Simon Commission, Communal Award.
  - (iv) Government of India Act. 1935.
  - (v) Cripps Mission.
  - (vi) Cabinet Mission.
  - (vii) Mountbatten Plan
  - (viii) The Indian Independence Act, 1947.



**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II**  
**Paper –I :Contemporary Political Thought**

1. Utilitarian School : Bentham, J.S. Mill.
2. Idealist School: Hegel, Green, Bosanquet.
3. Socialist School : Marx, Lenin, Mao, Bernstein, Gramski.
- 4- Existentialism : G.P. Sartre.
- 5- New Left and Critical Theory. Herbert Marcuse and Habermas.
- 6- Radical Humanist : M.N. Roy
7. Humanist and Sarvodayist- Mahatma Gandhi, Jai Prakash.
8. Revivalist : Leo Strauss, Hannah Arendt, Michael Oakeshott.
9. Value Pluralism and Open Society, Berlin and Carl Popper, Contemporary Liberalism : John Rawls.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II**

**Paper –II : International Politics**

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope, Concept of Past-International Politics, State and Non-State Sectors.
2. Theories : Idealist Theory, Marxist Theory, Pluralist theory and World state theory. Realist Theory, Decision-making Theory Systems Analysis.
3. Balance of Power, Collective Security, Ideology, National Interest.
4. Cold War, (New Cold War)] Second Cold War, Détente, Nonaligned Movement.
5. Institutions and Organisations : United Nations, World Trade Organisation, World Bank. I.M.F. European Union, ASEAN, SAARC.
6. Crises : Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War (1991).
7. Issues : Disarmament : N.P.T., New International Economic Order, North South Dialogue, South-South Cooperaton.
8. Third World : Concept and Problems.
9. Foreign Policy : Determinants, Formulation and Execution, Foreign Policies of India, U.S.A., U.K., France, Russia and People's Republic of China.
10. The World in the Twenty First Century : Post Cold War developments in International Politics, Emerging Power Structure.

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**M.A. II**

**Paper –III : Indian Government Politics**

1. Historical background of the present Constitutional System, Role of B.R. Ambedkar in Constitution making, Nature and Salient features of the Indian Constitution, Indian federalism, Union-State Relations.
2. Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Union Executive : President, Cabinet, Prime Minister.
4. Legislature : Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Supremacy of Parliament, Speaker of Lok Sabha.
5. Judicial System : Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.
6. Party System, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion.
7. Electoral System : Election Commission, Electoral Reforms, Voting behaviour.
8. Dynamics of Politics : Language, Caste, Religion.
9. Politics of Defection, Minorities, Political Agitation.
10. Secularism.
11. 'Politics of Amendment ; Politics of President's Rule.
12. State Politics : Governor, Chief Minister, Party Politics with reference to U.P., Socio-economic Determinations, Patterns and Emerging Trends of State Politics, Panchayati Raj System and its impact on State Politics.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**M.A. II GROUP –A**

**PAPER IV : Ancient Indian Political Thought**

1. Ancient Indian Political Theory : Sources, Thought, Features and Approaches to its Study.
2. The Hindu Conception of man and School of Thought-Vedanta and Buddhist Political Society, Theory of Karma and Four Purusharthas.
3. Ancient Indian Social Organisations.
4. Conception of Rajdharma and Dandneeti in Shantiparva (Mahabharat).
5. Political Ideas of Manu.
6. Political Ideas of Kautilya.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**M.A. II GROUP –B**

**PAPER-IV : South Asian Political Systems**

This will be study of the Political systems of the South Asian countries except India viz. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives.

1. The Focus will be on nature of the Political system, Structure and working of the executive Legislature and Judicial System, Party Politics and basic Principles of Foreign Policies.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**M.A. II GROUP –C**

**PAPER IV : Indian Administration**

1. Evolution of Indian Administration-Kautilya, Mughal Period, British Period.
2. Constitutional System: Constitution, Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism, Planning, Socialism.
3. Political Executive at the Union Level: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Cabinet Committees.
4. Structure of Central Administration: Secretarial, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Board and Commissions, Field Organisations.
5. Centre-State Relations-Legislative, Administrative, Planning and Financial.

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6. Public Services-All India Services, Central Services, State Services, Local Civil Services, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Training of Civil Services.
7. Machinery for Planning: Plan Formulation at the National Level, National Development Council, Planning Commissions, Planning Machinery at the State and District Levels.
8. Public Undertakings-Forms, Management, Control and Problems.
9. Control of Public Expenditure-Parliamentary Control, Role of the Financial Ministry, Comptroller and Auditor General.
10. Administration of Law and Order: Role of Central and State Agencies in Maintenance of Law and Order.
11. State Administration: Governor, Chief Ministers, Council of Ministers, Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Directorates.
12. District and Local Administration: Role and Importance of District Collector, Land and revenue, Law and Order and developmental functions. District Rural Development Agency, Special Development Programmes.
13. Local Administration: Panchayati Raj, Urban Local Government Features, Forms, Problems, Autonomy of Local Bodies.
14. Administration for Welfare: Administration for the Welfare of Weaker Sections with Particular Reference to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Programmes for the Welfare of Woman.
15. Issue Areas in Indian Administration: Relationship between Political and Permanent Executives, Generalist and Specialist Participation in Administration. Redressal of Citizen's Grievances, Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas, Administrative Reforms in India.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II GROUP –D**

**PAPER-IV : International Law**

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope, Sources and Sanctions, Development and Codification, International Law and Municipal Law, Subject of International Law.
2. State Territory, Recognition, Succession, Treaties.
3. Modes and Method of Settlement of International Disputes, Intervention.
4. Extradition, Diplomatic Envoys.
5. Neutrality, Rights and Duties of Neutral State, Neutrality under the U.N. Charter.
6. War, Laws of Warfare- Land, Aerial and Naval, Belligerent Occupation, War Crimes, Prisoners of War.
7. Blockade, Contraband, Unneutral Service, Doctrine of Continuous voyage, Prize Courts.
8. Human Rights: Concepts, Internationalization of Human Rights, Universal Declaration, U.N. Charter, Problems and Prospects of Human Rights in International Law.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II GROUP –A**

**PAPER-V : Modern Indian Political Thought**

1. Debate on Tradition and Modernity in the Nineteenth Century India and the Bengal Renaissance, Theoretical Perspectives on Imperialism, Colonialism and Nationalism ; the Western Impact on India.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshav Chandra Sen, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekanand, Annie Besant.
3. M.G. Ranadey, G.K.Gokhale.
4. B.G.Tilak, R.N.Tagore, Sri Aurobindo.
5. M.K.Gandhi, Sant Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan.

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6. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Iqbal, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.
7. R.M.Lohia, M.N. Roy.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II GROUP –B**

**PAPER-V: India In World Affairs**

1. Indian National Congress and International Issues.
2. Free India's Interest in and Assistance to Movements for Independence in Asia and Africa.
3. Formulation of Free India's Foreign Policy.
4. Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy.
5. Nehru's Role in India's Foreign Policy.
6. India and the Super Powers.
7. India and the Commonwealth.
8. India and the United Nations.
9. India and her Neighbours.
10. Sino-Indian Relations.
11. India and the Non-Aligned Movement.
12. India's Nuclear Policy.
13. Continuity and Change in India's Foreign Policy in the Post-Nehru Era.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II GROUP –C**

**PAPER-V : Advanced Local Government USA, UK, FRANCE, And INDIA**

1. Nature and Value of Local Government Institutions. Principle of Local Government; Decentralisation, Democratic Decentralisation.
2. Units of Local Government: Adhoc Vs All-Purpose Authority, Small Units Vs. Large Units. Determinations of Units, Power and Functions Theories and Methods of Granting Powers.
3. Structure of Local Authority : Local Council, Committee System, Types of Chief Executive Administrative Machinery.
4. Finance : Grants-in-Aid System, Borrowing and Loan.
5. Relations between Local and Higher Levels of Government.
6. Metropolitan Cities and their Problems : New York, London, Paris and New Delhi.
7. Panchayati Raj Institutions and their Working with Special Reference to U.P.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**M.A. II GROUP –D**

**PAPER-V : International Organisation**

1. Meaning and Nature, Development of International Organisation. Factors contributing to the growth of International Organisation.
2. League of Nations : Origin and Organisation, Aims and Objectives.
3. Organs : Council, Assembly, Permanent Court of International Justice, Secretariat, Mandate System.
4. Role of the League : Political and Security matters, Non Political Field, Failure of the League.
5. United Nations : Formation, Principles and Purposes, Membership, Principle Organs and their Functions Secretary-General, Power Politics and Bloc Politics in the Functioning of the U.N., United Nations and Human Rights, Codification and Guarantees of Human Rights, Achievements and Failures, Need for Reorganisation.

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- 6. Specialized Agencies : Meaning and Nature, Organisation and Functions of UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO.
- 7. Regional Organisations.

