

Programme Project Report (PPR) of Master of Arts (Political Science)



ICDEOL, H.P. University, Shimla-5

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i) Programme's Objectives and Outcomes

Mission 'To educate one and all': Soon after its establishment in 1970 Himachal Pradesh University set up a Directorate of Correspondence Courses (DCC) with an objective of democratization of educational opportunities and proliferation of knowledge. Under the nomenclature Directorate of Correspondence Courses (DCC), many distance courses in graduation and post-graduation in social sciences, humanities commerce, teacher-training, etc. were started in order to provide education to those, to whom education through the formal mode was not accessible due to multiple constraints. Over the years, the Directorate of Correspondence Courses moved towards absorbing the emerging philosophy of distance education and adopting multimedia approach to impart instruction. In view of this, the Directorate of Correspondence Courses has now been rechristened as the International Centre for Distance Education and Open Learning (ICDEOL). Since its very inception, the ICDEOL has proved to be a pioneer institution in the field of distant education and open learning not only in Himachal Pradesh but also in north India. It has become a light house of learning for persons of all ages and genders particularly to such persons who, for different reasons, can not avail the higher course of studies as regular full time students. It has been striving to extend the reach of higher education to different sections of the society located in divergent geographical areas in the state and outside the state. It is an effort to equip the adult community with tools and skills to attain professional competence. Focusing on the rural economy, tribal region, tough terrain is one of the missions of the ICDEOL and it tries to encourage student enrolment from among weaker sections even beyond the reservation limit. Regular mode of education is not sufficient enough to reach this goal. By introducing U.G and P.G. courses in a very relevant and popular discipline like political science through distance mode of education, we can reach to the unreached.

Objectives 'Educator and education should reach the last corner of the state'

ICDEOL aims to introduce/ continue UG and PG courses in political science under open and distance learning mode of education with a view to promote the holistic development of learners through academic excellence, employability, acquisition of analytical skills and higher research. It also intends to promote the discipline of Political Science and motivate the students to thrive in Political Science as it is closely related to the society and is very relevant subject in the present national and international scenario.

ii) Relevance of the Programme with HEI'S Mission and Goals

Present age is the age of IT and fast growing social, economic system's requirement is 'earn and learn'. In this scenario distance education is panacea to meet the mass education requirement'. Political Science is one of the most common and popular subject among the students. Its scope from the competitive point of view is immense. It opens up multi avenues like: teaching, good option for competitive exams. For students in the present times when the scope of civil society and NGOs are growing it becomes more important. Emerging avenue in local, state and national leadership subject enhances the vision of the upcoming leaders. Post graduate programme in Political Science through the ODL mode will be quite relevant to the Higher Educational Institutions mission and goals and will prove as major contributing factor in its achievement. After bachelor's degree in political science with a major and then the master's degree will provide adequate coverage of the discipline of political science.

The study of Political Science will prepare the students for life as informed, aware and awakened citizens ready to participate in political processes of the country as citizens or elected or appointed officials. It will deepen their knowledge of the constitutions, government and politics of the country which is valuable for all citizens. Studying politics encourages the development of both specific and transferable skills. Students gain a clear understanding of politics, whether it is domestic, international or a combination of both.

Defence Strategic Studies, Peace and Conflict Resolution studies, Public Administration and allied subjects. Political Science is a very useful base for professional education in law, social work, teacher-training, journalism, public relations or development studies. A Master's Degree in Political Science gives students a varied background in areas like analytical skills, research, writing and debating skills which are valued in a wide-spectrum of potential career areas.

Prospects

Teaching, research and publishing are typical occupations for the students of political science. Studying political science can also lead to careers in politics, government jobs, law, business, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs), think-tanks, in campaign management, Journalism and electoral politics. Political science is also a very useful base for a career in social work, human rights, social or political research and urban planning. Political science is a very popular subject in competitive examinations also.

The demand for political science studies and research is growing day by day because of increasing interest in politics, foreign affairs, and public policy, including social and environment policy issues. PG programme in Political Science will be of great relevance to the students as well as society as a whole.

iii) Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners

As it is evident from the previous experience ICDEOL serves that segment of the society which can't get opportunity to be regular scholar. Their financial limitation, time constrain to attend the regular classes. Sometimes there are students who live in the remote areas they are not in position to join the UG and PG courses regular. Particularly women learners are important target group of ICDEOL. Master of Arts (Political Science) aim for the development of knowledge modules having the right content to take care of the aspirations of academic community and to address to the personalized needs of the learners under low level of disposable income, rural dwellers, women, unskilled men, minorities, disabled, etc. It will be open to all persons residing in any part of India and abroad irrespective of race, creed or class subject to the fulfillment of minimum qualifications prescribed for admission. However, ICDEOL will conduct personal contact programmes (PCP)/ examinations, etc. in respect of both UG and PG courses within territorial jurisdiction of Himachal Pradesh as per UGC guidelines. The ICDEOL aims to provide opportunities to those aspirants who are either working or want to enhance their education level and skill while they are not able to attend regular colleges or university.

iv) Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning Mode to Acquire Specific Skills and Competence

PG course in Political Science intend to build the connectivity and knowledge network among and within institutions of higher learning in the country with a view of achieving a mass of learners in Political Science.

v) Instructional Design

Curriculum Design: The course structure to be taught Master of Arts (Political Science) along with the paper setting and evaluation method are decided by the Board of studies of PG classes respectively which is finally approved by the Faculty of social sciences.

Approved by the Faculty of Social Sciences:					
Sr.	Course	Title of the Paper	Award Type		
			Theory	IA(Assignments)	Total
First Semester					
1	Course-I	Western political Thought: From Plato to Bodin	20	80	100
2	Course-II	Government and politics in India	20	80	100
3	Course-III	Comparative Politics	20	80	100
4	Course-IV	International politics(Theories, Approaches & concepts)	20	80	100
Second Semester					
5	Course-V	Western political Thought: From Hobbes to Marx	20	80	100
6	Course-VI	Recent Trends in Indian politics	20	80	100
7	Course-VII	Comparative Politics and political Analysis	20	80	100
8	Course-VIII	Emerging World Order	20	80	100
Third Semester					
9	Course-IX	Indian political Thought	20	80	100
10	Course-X	Regional politics in India	20	80	100
11	Course-XI	Theories of Nationalism and processes of Nation Building	20	80	100
12	Course-XII	India's foreign policy and Relations	20	80	100
Fourth Semester					
13	Course-XIII	Democratic Theory	20	80	100
14	Course-XIV	Politics in South Asia	20	80	100
15	Course-XV	Society, Economy and politics in Himachal Pradesh	20	80	100
16	Course-XVI	Public International Law	20	80	100

Detailed Syllabus: The detailed syllabus is given as under:

HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SHIMLA- 5.

M.A. (POLITICAL SCIENCE) SYLLABUS

M.A (POL.SCIENCE) IST SEMESTER

COURSE – I, WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT; FROM PLATO TO BODIN

Max. Marks: 100, Time:3 Hrs

NOTE: students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All questions Carry equal marks.

This course will consist of a study of the following thinkers:

1. PLATO:

- a) Notion of permanence and change
- b) Plato's views on State, Justice, Communism, Education and philosopher king
- c) Plato: A Totalitarian or Democrat

2 ARISTOTLE:

- a) Aristotle's critique of Plato
- b) Aristotle's views on State and Govt. slavery, property, revolution and maintaining constitutional stability
- c) Aristotle as the first Political Scientist

3 ST.: AUGUSTINE: Political ideas and view on the relationship between the State and Church

4 ST. THOMAS ACOUINAS:

- a) St. Thomas's views on Society and Government, the relationship Between the State and Church
- b) Classification of Law
- c) Aristotle's influence on St. Thomas Aquinas

5: MACHIAVELLI

- a) Machiavelli on power, politics and State Craft
- b) Views on relation between ends and means

6 BODIN:

Views on State and Sovereignty

SELECTED READINGS:

Andrew Hacker, Political Theory, Philosophy, Ideology, Science, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1961.

David Ross, Aristotle, London, Methuen & Co.,1964

Ernest Barker, Greek Political theory: Plato and his predecessors, London: Methuen & Co., 1970

----- The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle, New York:G.P.Putnam's, 1906

Ernest Cassider, The Myth of the State, New York:Doubleday and Company, 1955.

Felix Raab, The English Face of Machiavelli, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1965.

George H.Sabine, Thomas L.Thorson, A History of Political Theory, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1973.

M. Butterfield, The Statecraft of Machiavelli, New York The Macmillan Company, 1956.

O.P. Bakshi, Politics and Prejudice: Notes on Aristotle's Political Theory, Delhi: The Delhi University Press, 1975.

Ronald B. Levinson, In Defence of Plato, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953.

Richard Lewis, Nettleship, Lectures on the Republic of Plato, London: Macmillan & Co. 1969.

R.H.S. Grossman, Plato Today, London: Unwin Books, 1963.

Sheldon S. Wolin, Politics and Vision, Boston: Little Brown & co, 1960.

V.P. Verma, Political Philosophy of Aristotle, Delhi: Triveni Publications, 1983

V. Venkata Rao, Ancient Political Thought, Delhi: S. Chand & Co. 1969.

COURSE –II, GOVERNMENT & POLITICS IN INDIA, Max. Marks : 100, Time : 3Hrs

NOTE: Students are required to attempt Four questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

- 1. Historical legacies and their impact on the politics of post-independence period.
- 2. Constituent assembly and constitution making. Socio-economic composition of constituent assembly. Basic philosophy of constitution.
- 3. Structures of the Government: At centre state and grassroots level, interrelationship between executive, legislature and judiciary; working of the role of legislature causes and consequences, judicial review and judicial activism, Panchayati Raj: Structures and processes.
- 4. Growth and decline of political institutions.
- 5. Political parties: National, Regional, caste based, religion based, their ideology, support base and role.
- 6. Pressure Groups: their nature, strategies, methods of lobbying (with reference to Agriculture, Business. Industry, Bureaucracy, Military, Peasantry, Working class, NGOS etc.)
- 7. Election, Electoral politics and voting behaviour, Role of Election Commission, need for electoral reforms.
- 8. Centre-state Relations: Constitutional provisions. Federal structure and autonomy demand, Demand for statehood, more finance, and secessionism.
- 9. Developmental strategies: politics of development and underdevelopment in India: Conflict, violence, terrorism, state terrorism.
- 10. Secularism in India: Problems and Perspectives.
- 11. Future of Democracy in India.

SELECTED READINGS:

- Grenville Austin, Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation, New York: Oxford University Press, 1972.
 K.R. Bombwall, Indian Constitution and Administration, Ambala Cantt: Modern Publishers, 1970
 M.V.Pylee, Constitutional Government, Bombay: Asia Publishing 1968.
 Charles Bettelheim, India Independent, Delhi: Khosa Publishers, 1977
 R.L. Hardgrave, India Government and Politics in Developing Nation, New York: Hartcourt Brace, 1975
 Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1972
 ----- Caste in Indian Politics, New Delhi Orient Longman 1972
 W.H.Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India, London: Hutchison, 1967.
 Norman D.Palmer, Indian Political System, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1971.
 C.H. Philips, Politics and Society in India, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1963.
 Susanne M. Rudolph, "Consensus and Conflict in Indian Society," World Politics, Vol. 12, (April 1961) pp. 385-99.
 J.R. Sewach, Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sterling, 1990.
 A.S. Narang, Indian Government and Politics, Delhi: Gitanjali Press, 1994.
 K.C. Markenday, Aspects of Indian Polity, (Vol.I & II), Jullundar: ABS, 1990
 C.P. Bhambhari, Politics in India Since Independence, Delhi: Shipra, 1996.
 Asger Ali Engineer and Moin Shakir, Communalism in India, Delhi: Ajanta, 1985.
 Akhtar Majeed (ed), Regionalism: Development of Tension in India, New Delhi: Cosmo, 1934.
 S.A.H. Haggi (ed), Democracy, Pluralism and Nation Building, Delhi: NB Publishers, 1984.
 Rasheeduddin Khan, Federal India, Delhi Vikas, 1992.
 Randhir Singh, Of Marxism and Indian Politics, Delhi: Ajanta, 1990.
 ----- Five Lectures in Marxist Mode, Delhi: Ajanta, 1993.
 Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1990.
 Rudolph and Ruolph, In Pursuit of Lakshmi: Political Economy of Indian States, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1991.
 V.R. Mehta, Democracy, Modernization and Politics in India, New Delhi: Manohar, 1988.

COURSE – III, COMPARATIVE POLITICS, Max. Marks: 100 Marks, Time: 3 Hours

Note: Student are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics. Development and Recent Trends.
2. Comparative Method, its nature and problems, Various approaches to the study of the comparative politics with special reference to Functionalist and Marxist perspective
3. Political participation Election and Voting Behaviour in U.S.A. U.K., Russia and India.
4. Theories of ruling class and Political Elites in U.S.A. U.K., Russia and India.
5. Modern Typologies of Political system: Liberal, Democratic Authoritarian and totalitarian.

SELECTED READINGS:

- A.H. Birch, The Brites, System of Government, London: George Allen 1970.
 C.Wright Mills, Power Elites, New York: Oxford University Press, 1957.
 Dawryl Baskin, American Pluralism Society, New York: Von Nostrand 1971.
 G.Almond and B. Powell, Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Boston: Little Brown, 1966.
 H.Eakstein and D. Apter, Comparative Politics: A Reader, New Yorks Free Press, 1963.
 Jean Blondel Comparative Politics, New York: Free Press, 1963.
 Lester W. Millbrach and M.L. Goel, Political Participation, Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Co. 1977.
 Mehran Kamrava, Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis London: Rontledge, 1996.
 R.C. Macridis, The Study of Comparative Government, Garden City: Doubleday, 1955.
 Robert, A Dahl, Pluralist Democracy in the United States, Calcutta: Scientific Books, 1969.
Who Governs ? New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961,
 Samarsen and Ashish Bhandari, Advance Reading in Comparative Politics, New Delhi Sandarb, 1998
 T.B. Bottomore, Elites & Society: Penguin 1971.
 Vidya Bhushan, Comparative Politics, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers. 1997.

COURSE –IV, I NTERNATIONAL POLITICS THEORIES, APPROACHES AND CONCEPTS:

Max. Marks: 100 Marks, Time 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- I. Nature scope and Development (of the study of International Politics) as a Discipline. Question of Autonomy of International Politics.
- II. Theories and Approaches
 - i) Idealist Realist controversy
 - ii) Realist Approach with special reference to Hans Morgenthau
 - iii) Debate over classical and scientific theories (Headly Bull vs. Mortan-Kaplan).
 - iv) Behavioral Approaches- system approach (Mortan Kaplan), Communication Decision Making
 - v) Marxist Leninist approach.

III. Concept:

- i) National Powers and its elements with special reference to Geo-Politics and Ideology
- ii) National Interest
- iii) Dominance and Dependence: theories of Imperialism, Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism
- iv) Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- v) The Nation-State system and Non-State actors in International Politics.

SELECTED READINGS:

- A. Benerjee Marxist Theory and Third World, New Delhi: Sage, 1984.
- C.A. Beitz, Political Theory and International Relations, New York: Columbia University Press, 1977.
- Headley Bull, The Anarchical Society: A study of Order in International Politics New York Columbia University Press, 1977.
- J.W. Burton, International Relations: A General Theory, Bombay: Allen and Unwin, 1971
- R.L. Pfalzgraff, Jr. and Contending Theories of International
- James E. Dougherty, Relations Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1971.
- Karl Deutsch, The Analysis of International Relations Eaglewood cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1968.
- K. Hoisti; International Politics: Frame work for Analysis, Eaglewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1983.
- Mortan Kaplan System and Processes in International Politics New York: Willy and sons, 1962.
- Norman J. Padelfor Dynamics of International Politics New York: Macmillan and George A. Lincoln Company, 1963..
- Stanley Hoffmann ed. Contemporary Theory in International Relations, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey Prentice Hall, 1962.
- Theodore A. Coulombis Introduction to International Relations : Power and Justice, and James H. Wolfe, New Delhi Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 1981.
- James N. Rosenau, ed. International Politics and Foreign Policy Reader in Research and Theory, New York: The Free Press, 1969.
- James N. Rosenau, ed., Domestic Sources of Foreign Policy London : The Free Press, 1967.
- Linkage Politics, New York: The Free Press, 1973.
- K.P. Mishra Richard Smith Blum, ed., International Relations Theory Western and Non Western Perspectives, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 1980.
- John H. Herz Political Realism and Political Idealism, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.
- Michael J. Smith, Realism as an Approach to International Relations, Ph.D. diss; Harvard University 1982.
- Renneth W. Thompson, Political Realism and the Crisis of World Politics, Princeton N.J. Princeton University Press 1960.
- Charles Beitz, Political Theory and International Relations, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979.
- W.T.R. Fox, The American Study of International Relations New York: Columbia Institute of International Studies 1968.
- Joseph Frankel, Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.
- R.J. Liber Theory and World Politics, London Allen & Unwin, 1972.
- Hans J. Morgenthau Politics Among Nations Struggle For Power and Peace, New and Kennedy Delhi: Kalyani Pub, 1985.
- Quincy Wright, The Study of International Relations New York: Appleton-Century Crafts, 1955.
- Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Politics, Agra: Shiva Lal Agrwala and Co. 1995.
- Kenneth N. Waltz, Theory of International Politics Reading Mass: Addison Wesley Publishing Co, 1979.
- Man, The State and War, New York Columbia University Press, 1954
- Joseph Franke, National Interest, New York: Praeger, 1970.
- N. D. Palmer, Howard C. Perkins, International Relations The World Community in Transition, Delhi: CBS Publishers & Distributors 1985.
- Verman Von Dyke International Politics, Bombay: Vakil, Feffer & sons, Pvt. Ltd. 1968.

COURSE- V, WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: HOBBS TO MARX, Max Marks: 100, Time: 3Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Hobbes:

- a) Hobbes: Views on Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Political obligation
- b) Hobbes :Theory of Sovereignty
- c) Hobbes: An Individualist or an Absolutist
- d) Hobbes as Precursor of Market society
- e) Contribution of Hobbes

LOCKE:

- a) Locke's Views on Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and political obligation
- b) Locke's theory of property
- c) Locke: an individualist or majority rule democrat
- d) Philosophical Ambiguities of Locke

ROUSSEAU:

- a) Rousseau's views on Human Nature ,State of Nature, Social Contract and Political obligation
- b) Rousseau's views on General Will
- c) Rousseau : an individualist or an absolutist
- d) Contribution of Rousseau to subsequent Political thought.

J. BENTHAM:

Bentham's theory of utilitarianism, its objectives, basis and implications.

J.S. MILL:

- a) Mill's revision of Bentham's utilitarianism
- b) J.S. Mill's views on Liberty
- c) Mill's views on representative government

HEGEL:

- a) Hegel on Dialectical Idealism
- b) Hegel's philosophy of History
- c) Hegel on civil society and state: views on individual and freedom

MARX:

- a) Marx on Alienation and Liberation
- b) Critique of Hegelian Dialectics
- c) Views on Dialectical Materialism
- d) On class structure, class relations and class war
- e) Classless society and withering of state.

SELECTED READINGS

- Alfred Cobban, Rousseau and the Modern State, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970.
Bernard Cullen, Hegel's Social and Political Thought: An Introduction, Budbin: Gill & Macmillan, 1979.
Bertell Ollman, Marxism: An Uncommon Introduction, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990.
Bhikhu Parekh, Bentham's Political Thought, U.S. A. Harper & Row, 1973.
C.B. MacPherson, The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke, London: Oxford University Press, 1965.
David McClellan, The Thought of Karl Marx, London: The Macmillan Press, 1971.
George H. Sabine, Thomas L. Thorson, A History of Political Theory, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co, 1973.
J.W. Gough, John Locke's Political Philosophy, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1973.
Louis Althusser, For Marx, London: Cox and Wyman, 1969.
Leo Strauss, The Political Philosophy of Hobbes, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936.
Mulford Sibley, Political Ideas and Ideologies, Delhi: Surjeet Publication, 1981.
Martin Seliger, The Liberal Politics of John Locke, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1968.
Roger D. Masters, The Political Philosophy of Rousseau, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968.
Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan, with an Introduction by K.R. Minogue, London: Everyman's Liberty, 1973.
V.P. Verma, Political Philosophy of Hegel, New Delhi: Trimurti Publications, 1973
Z.A. Pelczynski (ed.), Hegel's Political Philosophy and Perspectives, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971.

COURSE-VI, RECENT TRENDS IN INDIAN POLITICS

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt any Four question. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Approaches to the study of Indian politics, Historical Constitutional Liberal, Marxist.
2. Coalition Politics at Centre and in the States: Problems and Prospects
3. The Nature of Indian State: The question of civil liberties, democratic rights and human rights.
4. The problem of governability in India.
5. Emergence of regional forces and regionalization of Indian Politics.
6. Ethnicity and Nationality question in India
7. Nature of state Politics in India
8. Globalization liberalization and Indian Politics
9. Political processes in India : Politics of Dalits- Backward Class, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, The question of reservation. ii) Communal Politics and caste politics .iii) Hindutva and Rise of Hindu Nationalism with reference to RSS-VHP-Bharang Dal, Shiv Sena Courses, Consequences and implications for Indian society and politics.
- 10 Politics of man's movements in India: i) Language question and Movement for Linguistic reorganizations of states .ii) Peasant movements iii) Workers movements
11. Changing Dynamics of Caste, Class & Power.

SELECTED READING

- A.S Narang, Ethnic Identities and Federalism, Shimla Indian Institute of Advance Studies, 1995.
Paul R. Brass, Language, Religion and Politics in North India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974.
Paul R. Brass, Politics of India Since Independence, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1990.
Achin Vanaik, The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India, London Verso, 1990
Arvind N. Dass, India Invented: Nation in the Making, New Delhi: Manohar, 1992.
Atul Kohli, Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991

V.R.Mehta Ideology, Modernization and politics in India New Delhi: ` Manohar,1988.
 Myron Weiner The Indian Paradox, Essays in Indian Politics, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1989
 R.K. Burman, Tribes in Perspective, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1994.
 Iqbal Narain (ed) State Politics in India, MeerutMeenakshi Publication, 1976.
 Rudolph and Rudolph, In Pursuit of Lakshmi: Political Economy of the Indian State, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1987.
 Randhir Singh Of Marxism and Indian Politics Delhi: Ajanta Publications, 1990.
 ----- Five Essays in Marxist Mode, Delhi: Ajanta Publication, 1993.
 B.Mohanani (ed) Globalization of Economy: Vision for the Future, New Delhi;
 Gyan Publishing House 1995.
 A.Vidyanathan, The Indian Economy Crisis, Response and Prospect, New Delhi: Orient Longman 1995.
 K. Malik and V.L. Singh Hindu Nationalist in India The Rise of BJP, New Delhi Vistaav Publications, 1994.
 C.P.Bhambhari, The Indian State, New Delhi: Shipra 1996.
 ----- Politics in India Since Independence New Delhi, Shipra ,1996
 Moin Shakir, State and Politics in Contemporary India .Delhi: Ajanta Publications, 1986.
 Ramesh K. Chauhan, Punjab and the Nationality question in India ,Delhi: Deep & Deep 1995.
 Gopal Singh and Hari Lal Sharma Reservation Politics in India, Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1995.
 S.A.H. Haqqi (ed) , Democracy Pluralism and Nation Building, Delhi NBO Publishers ,1984.
 Rajani Kothari, State Against Democracy, Delhi: Ajanta Pub, 1988.
 Andre Beteille, Caste, Class and Power, California: Berkley, 1966.
 AKhtar Majeed, (ed) Regionalism: Development of Tensions in India
 Madhu Limaye, Indian Policy in Transition, New Delhi: Rediant, 1990
 Jeveed Alam, Indian Living with Modernity New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Magazines and Journals:

Economic and political weekly, Mainstream, Social Scientist, Politics India, Frontline, India Today.

M.A. (POLITICAL SCIENCE) II ND SEMESTER: COURSE- VII, COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND POLITICAL ANALESSES

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Units and levels of analysis Micro and macro analysis.
2. Political culture and Political Socialization.
3. Modernization, Political Development and Political Decay.
4. Dependence Theory and Center- Periphery model, Democratization and growth of Political Consciousness, Problem of Participation.
5. Social change and violence and problem of legitimacy.
6. Theories of Political Parties and Pressure Groups : A comparative analysis.
7. Types of Political Executive, Legislature and Judiciary: A Comparative analysis.
8. Contemporary ideologies: An analysis.

SELECTED READINGS:

G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell: Comparative Politics: A Development Approach Bosto: Fre Press, 1966,
 Jean Blondel: Comparative Politics, New York: Free Press: 1963.
 T.B. Bottomore: Elites and Society. Penguin, 1971.
 M. Eckstein and D. Apter: Comparative Politics: A Reader, New York: Free Press, 1963.
 W.T. Blum: Theories of Political Systems, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1981.
 M.Duvergar: Political Parties, London: University of Paperbacks, 1965.
 Almond and Colemsn: Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960
 V. O.Key, Parties: Politics and Pressure Groups, New York: Thomas Crowell, 1964.
 L.D. Ebestein: Political Parties in Western Democracies, New York Pracger, 1967
 L.Koenign : The Chief Executive, New York Harcourt Brace, 1964
 A.E.Modeie: The Government of Great Britain London: 1965
 R.C. Macridis and R. E.Ward : Major Political systems, New Jersey: Prentice hall, 1963
 C. Wright Mills : Power Elites New York Oxford University Press 1959,
 S.P. Huntington : Political Development and Political Decay, World Politics, XVII, April 1965.
 David Apter: Politics of Modernization, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965
 Menran Kamrava: Understanding Comparative Policies: A Framework for Analysis London: Routledge, 1996
 Samara Sen and Ashish Bhandari: Advance readings in Comparative government and Politics (3Volumes), New Delhi Sandarill
 S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory New Delhi: Vikas Publication.
 Vidya Bhushan, Comparative Politics , New Delhi Atlantic Pub.,1997
 Almond and Coleman: Politics in Developing Areas Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971
 Lester W. Millerath and M.L.Goel: Political Participation, Chicago Rand McNally Publishing Company, 1971
 Hartumut Elsenhans: Development and Underdevelopment, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1991.
 Samir Amin: Unequal Development Haddocks: Harvester Press, 1976.

COURSE – VIII, EMERGING WORLD ORDER, Max. Mark: 100, Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks. One question on topic No.8 is compulsory.

1. Crisis and collapse of nineteenth century International system. Two world Wars: their causes and consequences. Decline of balance of power system.
 2. Decolonization, Emergence of Super Powers, Bipolarity and Cold war.
 3. Arms race Disarmament, Nuclear disarmament: Issue of Proliferation, discrimination and Hegemony
 4. End of cold war new world order (or disorder) Unipolar, tripolar, Multipolar.
- Economic Order: Reality of aid and trade W.T.O. Transfer of technology, IMF, World Bank, MNC's
5. Globalization, Regionalization
 6. Emerging issues in changing World Ethnicity, Environment sustainable development, Human rights
 7. Debate about emerging World order and the Futuristic vision: i) Paul Kennedy, Fukuyama and Samuel P. Huntington (Defenders) ii) Noam Chomsky and M. Chossodovsky (Critics)

SELECTED READINGS:

Kanti P. Bajpal and Harish C. Shukil (ed):: Interpreting world Politics New Delhi: Sage Publications 1995.
Paul Kennedy: Preparing for Twenty First Century, London: Font one Press, 1994
.....Rise and fall of Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict 1500-2000 New York, 1987.
Francis C. Fukuyama: End of History and the Last Man London: Hamilton 1992
S.P. Huntington The Clash Of Civilization and Remaking of World Order, New Delhi Penguin 1997.
Noam Chomsky World Order-Old and New New Delhi Oxford University Press, 1998
Michael Chossodovsky: Globalization of Poverty Impact of IMF and World Bank Reforms New Delhi India Press, 1997
Max Singer and Aaron Wildavsky The Real World Order-Zones of Turmoil, New Jersey Chettan House Publishers 1993.

COURSE- IX, INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT, Max Marks 100, Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

VEDIC PERIOD:

1. i) Ideas on social and Political Questions in the Vedas.
- ii) Reflection on the role of Sabha and Samiti in the Vedic period.

Santiparvan (Mahabharata)

- i) Theories on origin of the state in Mahabharata
- ii) Ideas on Rajadharma and Dandniti in Santiparvan

MANU:

- i) Views on Origin of Kingship
- ii) Notion of Dharma and Rajadharma
- iii) Concepts of Danda

KAUTILAYA.

- I) Kingship: origin and role
- II) Element of State
- III) Kautilya on statecraft
- IV) Relation between Ethics and Politics

VIVEKANANDA:

- I) Ideas on Nationalism
- II) Freedom
- III) Social Philosophy of Vivekananda

AUROBINDO GHOSH:

- i) On Nationalism
- ii) Ideal of Human unity
- iii) Aurobindo's critique of reason
- iv) Views on Freedom

GANDHI:

- i) Ends and Means
- ii) Relationship between religion and Politics
- iii) Trusteeship
- iv) Critique of Modern Civilization
- v) Satyagraha
- vi) Summing up Gandhi on Ideal Society
- vii) Relevance of Gandhi

SELECTED READINGS:

A.V.Rathna Reddy: The Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1984.
B.A. Saletore: Ancient Indian Political thought and Institutions, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1968

J.Bandyopadhyaya: Social and Political Thought of Gandhi, Calcutta: Allied Publishers, 1969
 Joan V. Bondurant: Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1958.
 Karan Singh: Prophet of Indian Nationalism: A study of the Political thought of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh 1893- 1910, London : George Allen and Unwin, 1963
 Ram Sharan Sharma: Aspects of Political Ideas and institutions in Ancient Indian, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1959
 Suneera Kapoor: Shri Aurobindo Ghosh and Bal Gangadhar Tilak: The Spirit of Freedom, New Delhi Deep and Deep Pub., 1991.
 U.N. Ghoshal, A: History of Indian political Ideas, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1966
 V.P. Verma: The Political Philosophy of Aurobindo, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1976
 ----- Modern Indian political thought, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal 1961

COURSE-IX, THEORIES APPROCHES AND CONCEPTS, Max marks: 100, Time : 3hrs

Note: Students are required to attempt four questions. All question carry equal marks.

1. What is politics: Traditional and modern definition?
2. Thought, Theory, Philosophy and science.
3. State of political theory today: decline or resurgence.
4. Liberty, Equality, Justice and Political Obligation.
5. Power, authority, legitimacy.
6. Liberalism, Marxism and Fascism.
7. Relationship between Ends and means.
8. Behaviouralism and post behaviouralism
9. Imperialism, Colonialism and neo-colonialism
10. Theories of violence and non-violence
11. Tradition & Modernity
12. Post-modernism.

SELECTED READINGS:

Amin Samir: Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formation of Peripheral Capitalism, Haddocks: Harvester Press, 1976
 Andrew Hacker: Political Theory, Philosophy, Ideology Science, New York: Macmillan, 1960.
 Adi H. Doctor Issues in Political Theory, New Delhi: Sterling 1985.
 Dante Germino: Beyond Ideology: The Revival of Political Theory, New York: Harper & Row, 1967
 Isaiah Berlin: Four Essays on Liberty, Oxford University Press, 1975
 James Charlesworth, ed.: Contemporary Political Analysis, New York: Free Press of Clence, 1967
 John Rawls A Theory of Justice, London: Oxford University Press 1972
 John S. Augustine, ed.: Strategies for Third world Development New Delhi: Sage Publications 1989.
 John V. Bondurant: Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict, Princeton: Princeton University Press 1958
 James Gould and V. V. Thorsby ed.: Contemporary Political Thought: Issues in Scope, Value and Direction, New York: Harper and Row 1967
 L. Kalakowsky: Main Currents in Marxism, Vol. I-III, Oxford, Oxford. University Press, 1981
 Lenin Imperialism The Highest Stage of Capitalism, Selected Works, Moscow Progress Publishers, 1971.
 Mulford Sibley: Political Ideas and Ideologies, Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1981
 Randhir Singh: Reason, Revolution and Political Theory New Delhi: People's Publishing House 1967
 Robert Hollingov Post-Modernism and the Social Sciences: A Theoretic Approach, New Delhi Sage Publications, 1994.
 Rudolph, and Rudolph The Modernity of Tradition, Chicago: Chicago University Press 1967
 S.P. Verma Modern Political Theory, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1975.
 W.T. Denniger: Problems in Social and Political Thought: A Philosophical Introduction, New York: Macmillan & Co, 1965.

COURSE – X, REGIONAL POLITICS IN INDIA, Max Marks: 100, Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Approaches to study of regional politics in India
2. Variations of socio-Economic development in different regions of India
- Politics of regionalism in Indian states with special reference to demand for creation of new states Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Gorkhaland.
3. Politics of secessionism, Kashmir and Assam.
4. Caste as factor in the politics of states with reference to North South Variations.
5. Study of Movements.
 - i) Dalit and Backward caste movements in U.P. & Bihar
 - ii) Dravid movement in Tamil Nadu
 - iii) Peasant movements in Punjab, Haryana & Western U.P.
6. Politics of Tribalism with special reference to North East
7. Communal Politics in Indian states with special reference to Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra and Gujarat.
8. Regional Political politics in Indian Politics, Akali Dal, T.D.P. D.M.K. and A.I.A.D.M.K.
9. Grassroots politics in Indian states with special reference to Rajasthan, Karnataka and West Bengal.

SELECTED READINGS:

M.J. Akbar: India: The Siege within: Challenges to a Nation's Unity, Middlesex: Penguin Books 1985.

Atul Kohi: Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis Governability Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
 Paul R. Bras: , Politics of India since Independence New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1990.
 Achin Vanai: The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India London, Verso, 1990.
 C.P. Bhambhari: Politics in India since Independence, New Delhi: Shipra, 1996.
 Rudolph and Rulolp: In Pursuit of Lakshmi Political Economy of Indian State New Delhi: orient Longman, 1987.
 Randhir Singh: Of Marxism and Indian Politics, Delhi Ajanta Publication, 1990.
 ----- Five Essays in Marxist Mode, Delhi: Ajanta Publication 1993..
 B.K.Roy Burman: Tribes in Perspective, Delhi: Mittal Publishers, 1994
 S.A.H. Haqqi (ed) Democracy Pluralism and Nation Building, Delhi: NBO Publishers 1984.
 Javeed Alam: India: Living with Modernity, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
 Bhupinder Brar, (ed) Fifty Years of Independence, Faridkot: Faridkot Heritage, 1999.
 Myron Weiner: Indian Paradox, : Essays in Indian Politics, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1989.
 Myron Weiner: Son's of the Soil: Migration the Ethnic Conflict in India, Delhi: oxford University Press, 1988.
 Apurba Kumar Baruah: Social Tensions in Assam: Middle Class Politics Guwahati: Purbanchal Prakash, 1991
 Phanjoubam Tarapot: Insurgency Movement in North Eastern India New Delhi Vikash Publishing House 1993
 P.S.Verma: Jammu and Kashmir at political Cross Roads, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994
 Balraj Puri: Kashmir towards Insurgency, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1993
 Ramesh K. Chauhan, : Punjab and the Nationality: Question in India, Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1995
 Devinder Pal Sandhu: Sikhs in Indian Politics: Study of a Minority New Delhi: Patriot Publishers, 1992.
 Rajinder Kau: Sikh Identity and National Integration New Delhi: Intellectual Publishers 1992.
 A.S.Narang: Storm Over Satulej: The Akali Politics, New Delhi: Gitanjali Publishing House, 1983.
 Gopal Singh: Punjab Today, New Delhi: Intellenctual Publishers, 1987.
 ----- Politics of Sikh Homeland, Delhi: Ajanta, 1994

Magazines and Journals:

Economic and Political Weekly, Mainstream, social scientist, Politics India, Frontline, India Today.

COURSE- XI, THEORIES OF NATIONALISM AND PROCESSES OF NATION BUILDING, Max. Marks: 100, Time: 3 Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Nation, State Nation-Building, State- Building
2. Theories of Nationalism
3. Recent critiques of nationalism and nation state.
4. Western model of Nation Building, British, German and American
5. Experience with the socialist model of national building special reference to Russia, China and Cuba.
6. Broad differences of early and late modernizing nations
7. Problems of Nation-Building in Developing Regions.

SELECTED READINGS:

Boyd C.S: Faces of Nationalism: New Realities and old Myths, New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc. 1972.
 Benedict Anderson: Imagined Communities: Reflection on the Origin and spread of Nationalism, D London: Verso, 1993.
 A Royal Institute of International affairs Report on Nationalism, London: Frank cross and Co.Ltd. 1963.
 J.M. Blan: . The National Question Decolonizing the theory of Nationalism Clifton place: Zedikar Publishers, 1987.
 Paul R. Bras: Ethnicity and Nationalism Theory and Comparison Delhi: Sage Publications, 1991.
 Walker Connor: Ethno Nationalism The Quit for Understanding, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994.
 Kari W. Detach: Nationalism and Social Communication London: M.I.T. Press, 1961.
 Rupert Emerson, : From Empice to Nation, Boston: Harvard University Press, 1960.
 Ernest, Gelloner: Nations and Nationalism, Oxford: Blackwell New Delhi: Select Books Service syndicate, 1986,
 E.J. Hobsbawm: Nations and Nationalism Since 1780, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
 Carlton J.H. Hayes: Nationalism A Religion, New York: MacMillon Company, 1960
 James G.Kallas: Politics of nationalism and Ethnicity, London: Macmillan Education Ltd, 1991.
 Gumar Myrdal: Asian Drama, 3 vols, London: Penguin, 1968.
 A.D.Smith: Theories of Nationalism London: Duckworth, 1983.
 Barrington Moore: Social origin of Dictatorship and Democracy, London Penguin, 1969.
 Hans Konn: Nationalism Its Meaning and History Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1955.
 The Ideas of Nationalism: A Study in its Origin And Backgrounds, New York: The Macillan Company, 1946
 Rajni Kothari ed: State and Nation Building: A third world Perspective New Delhi Allied Pub. Pvt.Ltd. 1976.
 Louis L.Snyder ed.: The Dynamics of Nationalism Readings in its Meaning and Development, Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Co. 1964
 Eisenstadt: Modernization Protest and Change, Prentice Mall; Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 1966.
 S.P. Huhtington: Political Order in Changing Societies, Boston: Harvard, 1960
 I.L. Horowitz: Three Worlds of Development, New York: oxford University Press, 1972

COURSE- XII, INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND RELATIONS, Max. Marks: 100, Time : 3Hours

Note: Students are required to attempt only Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Evolution objectives and Determinates of Indian Foreign policy. The changing International situation and its impact on India's Foreign policy.
2. Domestic roots of Indian Foreign Policy.
3. India as regional power in World politics
4. India relations with neighboring states, Pakistan, Sri Lanka Nepal, Bangladesh.
- 5 India's relations with U.S.A. China and Russia
- 6 India and NAM.
- 7 India and U.N.O.
- 8 India and West Asia with special reference to Palestinian issue, Iran and Iraq Problem
- 9 Nuclear issue and India's security.

SELECTED READINGS:

- A.Appador: Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1971
....., National interest and India's Foreign Policy, Delhi: Kalinga Publications, 1992
C.P. Bhambhri: Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi: Sterling 1987
J.Bandyopadhyaya: The Making of India's Foreign Policy, Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1979.
Imtiaz Ahmad: State and Foreign Policy: India's role in South Asia. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1993.
K.P.Mishra: Foreign Policy of India: A Book of Readings New Delhi: Thompson Press, 1977.
Jawaharlal Nehru: India's Foreign Policy: Selected Speeches, New Delhi: Govt. of India Publication Division, 1961
Pran Chopra: Crisis of Foreign Policy ; Perspectives and issues, Allahabad wheeler Publishing, 1994.
J.N. Dixit: Across Borders: Fifty years of Indian Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Picus Books 1998.
....., Foreign Services Institute, Indian Foreign Policy New Delhi: Konark Publishers 2 Volumes, 1998.
P.N. Haskar: India's Foreign Policy and its problems New Delhi: Patriot Publishers, 1989.
Harcharan Singh Josh (ed): India's Foreign Policy: Nehru to Rao: New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs 1994
B.R. Nanda(ed): Indian Foreign Policy: The Nehru Years, New Delhi: Radiant Publisher. Ed., 2, 1990.

COURSE- XIII, DEMOCRATIC THEORY, Max. Marks: 100, Time : 3 Hours

NOTE: Students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1.
 - (a) Traditional Liberal democratic Theory: Central themes from Locke to J.S. Mill
 - (b) Twentieth Century restatement of Liberal democratic theory: Laski, Macpherson, Rawls and Dworkin
2. Communitarianism vs. Individualism Debate: Charles Taylor and Robert Nozick
3. Empirical Democratic Theory: Schumpeter and Robert Dahl
4. (a) Marxist critique of liberal democracy
(b) Critique of Elite Theories: Michel, Mosca, Pareto

SELECTED READINGS:

- A.G.Cohen: "Capitalism, Freedom and Proletariat" in Alan Ryan. ed., The Idea of Freedom, Oxford: Oxford University Press 1979.
C.B. Macpherson: The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy, New York : Oxford University Press, 1977. David Held: Models of Democracy , U.K : Polity Press, 1995
C.Parry: Political Elites, London: Allen and Unwin, 1969
J. Rawls : A Theory of Justice, Cambridge: Harvard University Press 1971.
J.S Schumpeter: Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy, London: Allen and Unwin, 1976
John Palmenatz: Democracy and Illusion, London: Longman, 1973
R.A. Dahl: Polyarchy, Participation and Opposition, New Haven: Yale University Press 1971.
R. Michels: Political Parties, New York: Free Press, 1962
R. Nozick: Anarchy, State and Utopia, Oxford : Basil Blackwell 1974.
Shlomo Avineri and David Held ed. Communitarianism and Individualism, New York: Oxford University Press, 1992

COURSE : XIII, MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT, MAX. Marks 100, Time 3 Hours

NOTE: Students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All Questions carry equal Marks.

BHAGAT SINGH:

- i) Impact of Marxism on Bhagat Singh
- ii) His ideas on revolution and vision of Independent India
- iii) His views on atheism and concept of secularism.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE:

- i) His concept of nationalism
- ii) His strategy against British Imperialism
- iii) Impact on Subhash Chandra Bose of Socialism and Fascism

M.N.Roy:

- i) M.N.Roy as a Marxist and his differences with Lenin
- ii) M.N. Roy's critique of Marxism

iii) Views on Radical Humanism and concept of organized democracy

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:

- i) Concept of Democratic Socialism
- ii) Concept of Secularism
- iii) Nehru's model of nation building
- iv) Nehru's nationalism and internationalism

J.P.NARAYAN:

- i) Concept of Socialism
- ii) Views on Sarvodaya and partyless democracy
- iii) Total Revolution

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA :

- i) Lohia's concept of socialism
- ii) Concept of Chaukhamba Rajya
- iii) Concept of Small machine technology
- iv) Views on Caste, Class and power

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR:

- i) Ambedkar's view on Varna system and annihilation of caste
- ii) View on Social Justice
- iii) Views on nationality
- iv) Concept of Indian Polity

SELECTED READINGS;

A. Appadorai: Indian Political Thinking in the twentieth Century: From Naoroji to Nehru: A Introductory Survey, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1971.

Benudhar Pradhan,: The Socialist Thought of Jawaharlal Nehru, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, 1989

Chandradeo Prasad: Political Ideas of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, New Delhi; Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers, 1989

M.N.Dass : The Political Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru , New York: The John day Company, 1960

M.N.Roy: New Humanism; A Manifesto, Delhi: Publication, 1981

Jai Prakash Narayan: Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy Selected Works Of J.P.Narayan,ed., Bimal Prasad, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1964.

Towards Total Revolution, Vol.I toIV, ed., Brahmanand, Bombay: Popular Prakashan 1978.

Kamlesh Mohan: Bhagat Singh, The Man and his Ideology, Chandigarh: Director, Information and Public, Relation, Punjab

Shiv Verma, ed.: Selected Writings of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, New Delhi: National Book Centre, 1986.

V.P.Verma: Modern Indian Political Thought , Agra: Lakshmi Narain agarwal ., 1971

V.R. Mehta: Foundation of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi; Manohar Publishers 1996.

W.N. Kuber Ambedkar: A Critical Study . , New Delhi: People's Publishing House 1991.

COURSE-XIV, POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA, Max. Marks: 100, Time : 3 Hours

NOTE: Students are required to attempt FOUR question. All questions carry Equal marks.

1. South Asia as distinct 'International subsystem' geographical and strategic Importance, demographic, socio- cultural composition, Natural resources, Industrialization and technological development.

2. Colonialism and its legacies

3. Post colonial states in South Asia:

- i) Development, democracy and dictatorship
- ii) Political Institutions and Governmental Processes:

Role of Political parties and political development, Legislature, Executive Judiciary and Bureaucracy, and Electoral system.

iii) Political elites, and pressure groups in South Asia States with special Reference to role of Military in Pakistan and Bangladesh

iv) Religion and Ethnicity in South Asia Politics

v) Issue of interaction and Nation Building in South Asia

vi) Co-operation and Conflict in South Asia with special reference SAARC

vii) Nuclear polity of Indian and Pakistan, Kashmir problem, Tamil question.

viii) Issues of Human Rights and people's movement in South Asia, nature Origin and characteristics of political terrorism in South Asia.

NOTE: This paper will deal only with India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal

SELECTED READINGS;

Gowher Rizv: , South Asia in a Changing International Order, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1993

Hartmut Elsenhans: Development and Under development: The History, Economics and Politics of North- South Relations, New Delhi: Sage publications, 1991

S.D. Muni: Pangs of proximity: India and Sri Lanka's Ethnic Crisis, New Delhi: Sage Publications 1993.

Kumar Rupe Singh &: Rhawar Muntaz Internal Conflicts in South Asia, New Delhi: sage Publications, 1996

Stephen Philip Cohen: Security of South Asia, New Delhi: Vistaar Books, 1988.

Veena Kurkreja Civil Military Relations in South Asia, New Delhi; Sage Publications , 1990.

Urmila Phadnis: Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage publication, 1990

Ross Mallick: Development Ethnicity and Human Rights in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1998

Sumantra Bose: States, Nations, Sovereignty New Delhi: sage publications, 1994 .

Ramkant and B.C Upreti, Ed.: Nation-Building in South Asia, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1991.

COURSE-XV, SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND POLITICS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, Max Marks ; 100, Time ; 3 Hours

NOTE; Students are required to attempt any FOUR question. All questions carry Equal marks.

1. Politics of Statehood in Himachal. The movement for separate state, attaining Status of separate state.

2. Demographic structure of Himachal: Area, population and Climate, Tribal and Non-Tribal population, Old Areas and New (merged) areas.

3. Economy of Himachal: Horticulture, Agriculture, Business, trade and Industry, Hydro-Electric power project

4. Political parties and Political Development in Himachal .

5. Politics of pressure Groups in Himachal with special reference to fruit, Vegetable and apple Growers Association.

6. Electoral Politics and voting Behaviour in Himachal.

7. Caste in Himachal Politics.

8. Politics of sub-regionalism in Himachal

9. Panchayati Raj in Himachal before and after 73rd Amendment.

10. Students Politics in Himachal-SFI, ABVP AND NSUI

SELECT READINGS;

M.A Ahluwalia: History of Himachal Pradesh , New Delhi: Intellectual Publishing House, 1988.

Ranbir Sharma: Party Politics in Himachal State , Delhi: National Publishing House, 1977

Ramesh K. Verma : Regionalism and Sub-Regionalism in State Politics, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication, 1994.

Shakuntla: Panchayati Raj in Himachal, Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication, 1994

Mian Goverdhan Singh History, Culture,& Economy of Himachal, Shimla: Minerva Publishers, 1994.

Documents Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh , Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh, State Gazetters.

Census Report all documents are Government of Himachal Pradesh Publications.

M.A. (POL.SCIENCE) 4th SEMESTER, COURSE-XVI, PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW, Max Marks : 100, Time : 3 Hours

NOTE; Students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All the questions carry equal marks. The candidates will attempt ONE question from each of the four parts.

PART-I

INTRODUCTION

i) Definition, nature and bases

ii) Perspectives- Western, Communist, Afro- Asian

iii) Sources

iv) Relation of International Law with Municipal Law

v) Codification and Progressive Development of International Law

vi) Individual, Human Rights and International Law.

PART- II

LAW OF PEACE:

i) Recognition

ii) Asylum

iii) Changing nature of Law of Sea, Space and Outer Space

iv) Piracy including the problem of Hi jacking.

PART-III

LAW OF WAR

i) Pacific and Forcible methods of settlement of International Disputes

ii) War Crimes and Treatment of Prisoners of War (POW)

iii) General Laws of War and Changing nature of War in 21st century

iv) Prize Courts

PART-IV

LAW OF NEUTRALITY

i) Changing Nature of Neutrality in 20th & 21st centuries

ii) Rights and Duties of Neutrals and Belligerents

iii) Blockade, Embargo

iv) Contraband

SELECTED READINGS:

J.C.Starke Introduction to International Law, London; Butterworths 1977.

C.G.Fenwick, International Law,Bombay: Vakils, 1971.

R.P. Anand Asian States and Development of Universal International Law, New Delhi: Vikas 1972.

News States and International Law,New Delhi: Vikas 1972.

Quincy Wright Contemporary International Law. Lancherpanht (ed.,) Oppenheim's International Law, London 1955.

Gregory Tunkin Contemporary International Law, Moscow: Progress,1969.

Ian Brownlie Principal of Public International Law,Oxford:Oxford UniversityPress,1973.

Michael Akehurst A Modern Introduction to International Law, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1970.

JOURNALS, Indian Journal of International Law, American Journal of International Law

COURSE-XVI, POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT, Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3Hours

NOTE: Students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All the questions carry equal marks. The students will attempt TWO questions from each of two parts.

PART – I

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. Basic Concept: Mode of Production and Superstructure. Imperialism: Leninism and Contemporary Imperialism.
2. Economic Crisis: Salient features of the economic crisis. Bourgeois theories, Social Democratic and Marxian. Non-Leninist theory of Imperialism. Kautsky, Hiferding, Luxumberg, Gramsci, Trotsky, Bukharin and Automatic collapse of capitalism.
3. Development Perspectives: Neo-Marxist theories of under development: Wallerstein and Perry Anderson.

PART-II

INDIAN CONTEXT

1. Mode of production debate in India: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, Asiatic Mode of Production.
2. Nehruvian Model: State led Development and its critique, Globalisation and Restructuring of Indian economy, Transnationalisation of world economy and Emerging International Trading Order: Implications for India's economy.
3. Globalisation and Nation-States
4. Political Parties in India and Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment.

SELECTED READINGS:

Samir Amin : Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formation of Peripheral Capitalism, Haddocks: Harbester Press, 1976.

John S. Augustine: Strategies for Third World Development, New Delhi: Sage. Publications, 1989.

Hartmut Elsenhans: Development and underdevelopment : The History, Economics and Politics of North South Relations, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1991.

Andre Guner Frank: Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America, Penguin, 1971

Welterstein,: Globalisation of Poverty, New Delhi: Other India Press, 1997

Prabhat Patnaik (ed) : Lenin and Imperialism, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1986

Rajwant Singh and Subhash Ghatade (ed): Globalization of Capital Ahmedabad: Lal Parcham, 1997

G.S.Bhalla & Man Mohan Agarwal : World Economy in Transition: An Indian Perspective, New Delhi: Haranand Pub, 1993.

Michael Wolfraun: Political Economy: Marxist Study Courses, Tillinots: Banner Press, 19

COURSE-XVI, MARXISM AFTER MARK, Max. Marks; 100, Time ; 3Hours

NOTE: Students are required to attempt FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks.

BERNSTEIN; The Revisionist Controversy and the Criticism of Revolutionary Marxism

LENIN: The party revolution imperialism and imperialist wars the state, the national Question

ROSA LUXUMBURG:: Social reform or revolution, the mass strike, assessment of the Soviet Revolution, the national question,

TROTSKY: His analysis of the Soviet system, The bureaucracy, thermidor, bolshevism And Stalinism, fascism, democracy and war, permanent revolution

MAO ZEDONG: Mao's philosophy, Mao and the peasantry, revolution strategy, new Democracy, revolutionary reconstruction

GORBACHOV: Reassessing the revolutionary experience, problems of democracy in Socialist societies,

SELECTED READINGS: David, McLellan, ed: Marxism: Essential writings, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1961.

Faculty and Support Requirement

Four regular faculties (one Professor and 3 Assistant Professors) have been appointed by the H.P. University to run these courses. They are:

- (i) Dr. Bhawana Jharta - Professor
- (ii) Dr. Mridula Sharda – Associate Professor
- (iii) Dr. Yog Raj - Assistant Professor
- (iv) Dr. Joginder Singh Saklani - Assistant Professor

Besides, the University has 6 experienced faculties in the Department of Political Science (PG center). The students who will be admitted in these courses will also get help from them. PCPs will be conducted by these experienced faculty members to maintain the quality of the education. Special Lectures will also be conducted by these experience faculties of Himachal Pradesh University.

Fee Structure:

Course/Class	Fee for Students passing from H.P Board & to be registered with H.P	Fee for Students already registered with H.P University	Fee for student coming from other university / Board & not regd. With
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	University		H.P University
M.A (Semester system)	Rs.4500/-	Rs.4300/-	Rs.4600/-

Financial Assistance: The Himachal candidates belonging to the SC/ST category and women candidates of Himachal Pradesh will be allowed to enrol with ICDEOL in B.A. only by paying a fee of Rs.500/ as ICDEOL registration fee and a fee of Rs.500/ for the hard copy of course material. Such candidates shall be the students of ICDEOL for all purposes. Further, as per order of the Hon'ble High Court CWPIIL No.30g 2011, the student with special needs with more than 40% disability admitted to any course of study running in the H. P. University, Shimla -5 will not be charged any fee.

Policy: - Keeping in mind the present scenario we will try to provide the students online lessons and we will also conduct online classes.

Web Based Tools: - we will propose to online study material, online classes, online syllabus, online admissions and results, online feedback to student's queries.

vi) Procedure for Admissions, Curriculum transaction and Evaluation

Admission Policy: On the basis of Merit of Graduation

Target Group: Those who are not attending regular classes for different reasons and also the working professionals will be our target group of learners.

Intake: No Limit

Duration of Programme: The Minimum 2 years are required to complete this Programme. However, the students can complete this course within 5 years from the Registration.

Minimum Eligibility: B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Sc. (Agri.)/B.Sc. (Home Sc.) /B.Sc. in Hospitality and Hotel Management/MBBS /BAMS/GAMS/ B.Pharm/ B.T. or B.Ed./B.Lib. Sc./B.L./B.V.Sc./B.E./B.Tech./VashistaShastri/BBA/BCA of University established by Law in Indian or Honours Bachelor Degree.

Provided that for admission of Correspondence Courses, a student should have passed the qualifying examination and irrespective of the fact whether he/she has studied the subject chosen for Master of Arts studies at the qualifying examination or not.

Provided further that a candidate having passed LL.B./ M.Ed. in the second division or master's Degree examination shall also be eligible for admission through correspondence course. OR A Bachelor's Degree of University established by Law in India (with the subject of study of M.A. as one of the subjects) with a minimum of 48 credits in Major subjects, 48 credits in two minor subjects, 9 credits in compulsory, 1 credit in GEL& hobby with aggregate of 106 credits for the award of pass degree. In addition to this the minimum eligibility for admission to Postgraduate Course will be 20-24 credits in the subject concerned in the Undergraduate Degree.

Instructional Delivery Mechanism: ICDEOL has followed the Dual Mode of Instructional Delivery Mechanism.

- **Printed Material in Self-Learning Mode (SLM):** The printed material of the Programme in the form of self-learning Mode (S LM) will be supplied to the students during their enrolment to the course.
- **Personal Contact Programme (PCP):** Personal contact Programme (PCP) will be organized at least for one week from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at list one month before the examination. As a very important strategy of face to face classroom teaching, the interactions during Personal Contact Programmes will benefit the students immensely.

Informal Counselling: Both online and off line counselling will be done with the students as and when required by them to solve their problems. During the Covid period on line class system response was very encouraging. Keeping in mind effectiveness of the on line classes in future flexible system of e-learning would also be part of instructional mechanism.

Evaluation: Though evaluation of Assignments/Seminar/ class test/ tutorial etc. are conducted to evaluate the students. Raio between internal and term paper is 20:80. Internal assessment is based on the assignment system. Assignments work is evaluated by the teacher according to the performance marks are given. For 80 marks evaluation is done through Term End Examination (weight age: 80).In the subject of Political Science, we impart instructions mainly through Lecture method during the Personal Contact Progamme. We also make use of smart class room. The printed study material is sent to the students by post. Efforts are afoot to provide the study material

in soft copies and also through email to the learners and to provide them the facility to download the study material from the website.

Examination Schedule: The examination for M.A. Pol. Sc. is conducted every year on semester basis normally in November for I/III semester and in June for II/IV semester. The medium of examination shall be either Hindi or English

vii) Requirements of the Laboratory Support and Library Resources

There will be no practical component in the syllabi of B.A. and Master of Arts (Political Science) programmes. However, to run these courses under ODL mode, the enriched library resources are very much needed. ICDEOL has its own well-equipped library with adequate no. of good reference books, journals and periodicals on various subjects including Political Science. The ICDEOL library has a total collection of total 25,896 books including volumes of periodicals. The books can be issued to the ICDEOL students for 21 day. The centre's library will be further strengthened by including more titles on distance education as well as the latest reference books and journals.

viii) Cost Estimate of the Programme and the Provision

The cost estimate of PG course in political science under ODL mode of education will be restricted under the following head of expenditure

Sr.	Type of Head	Expenditure (Session 2018-2019)	Expenditure (Session 2019-2020)	Proposed Estimation @10%	Cost (Hike)
1.	Programme Development				
i.	Development and Printing Cost of Self Learning Material	13,065/- (Only for MA Pol Sci)	46,840/- (Only for MA Pol Sci)	51,524/- (Only for MA Pol Sci)	
ii.	Purchase of Books for Library	1,43,77/- (For all Courses)	1,81,959/- (For all Courses)	2,00,155/- (For all Courses)	
iii.	Stationary	47,497/- (For all Courses)	1,91,479/- (For all Courses)	2,10,627/- (For all Courses)	
2.	Delivery				
i.	Advertisement	5,55,479/- (For all Courses)	30,38,012/- (For all Courses)	33,41,813/- (For all Courses)	
ii.	Telegram & Postage Charges of Self Learning Material	14,72,121/- (For all Courses)	13,78,641/- (For all Courses)	15,16,505/- (For all Courses)	
iii.	Expenditure on the Conduct of PCP	(Only for MA Pol Sci)	(Only for MA Pol Sci)	(Only for MA Pol Sci)	
3.	Maintenance				
i.	Maintenance and Repairs of Laboratory Computers & Smart Classrooms	6254/- (For all Courses)	Nil	6879/- (For all Courses)	

ix) Quality Assurance Mechanism and expected Programme outcomes

The Himachal Pradesh University has an IQAC with the following objectives:

The primary aim of the IQAC is to develop system for conscious, consistent and catalytic action to improve the academic and administrative performance of the institution.

IQAC is to keep the institution abreast of and abuzz with quality sustenance activities on a wide gamut of pertinent issues.

IQAC is to generate good practices, ideas, planning, implementing and measuring the outcome of academic and administrative performance of the institution.

The IQAC submits the Annual Quality Assurance Report of the University duly approved by statutory bodies of the University to NAAC regularly.

In the ODL mode, Director, ICDEOL have already established a Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) in accordance with the ODL Regulation, 2020 with the following expected outcomes:

- It tries to ensure quality service to the learners of the subject through development of quality Study Learning Material or SLM, integration of modern methods of teaching learning including usage of ICT and credibility of evaluation procedures.
- It also tries to identify the key areas in which the ICDEOL should maintain quality.
- Another important function of the CIQA is to prepare Program Project Report (PPR) of the programs/courses being offered by the concerned School/Department or proposed to be launched in the near future with due approval of competent authority.

- As and when the UGC/NCTE asked to revise the curriculum, the ODL curriculum will be changed accordingly.
- Steps will be initiated to install audio-video instructional delivery mechanism.
- Support services will be improved from time to time according to the needs of the learners.
- Self-Instructional Material will be developed in SLM mode by using internal and external faculty and the same is edited by senior Professors.
- Development of quality culture in the campus and encourage creativity and innovation among the faculty and staff. Record activities undertaken on quality assurance along with preparation of the PPRs and Annual Reports. The program aims to make learners knowledgeable, proficient and competent enough to secure good job opportunities as well as take up further research work in the field of social sciences.

The PPR is prepared by the following faculty members of the Department of Political Science (ICDEOL) under the guidance of Director, ICDEOL, H.P. University, Shimla.

1. Prof. BhawanaJharta *Bhawan*
2. Dr.MridulaSharda *Mridula*
3. Dr.Yog Raj *Yog*
4. Dr.Joginder Singh Saklani *Joginder*

Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA)

Joginder
(Dr. Joginder Singh Saklani)
(Member)

Chaman
(Dr. Chaman Lal)
(Member)

Ashwani
(Dr. Ashwani Rana)
(Member)

Hari Mohan
(Prof. Hari Mohan)
(Member)

Sanju Karol
(Prof. Sanju Karol)
(Member)

F. K. Vaid
(Prof. F. K. Vaid)
(Member)

Amar Singh
(Sh. Amar Singh)
Convener

Kulwant Singh Pathania
(Prof. Kulwant Singh Pathania)
Director