III. Bridge Course in Mass Communication

Paper I Principles of Communication ................................................................. 26
Paper II Mass Communication Media ................................................................. 27
Paper III Applied Mass Communication .......................................................... 27

V. B.A. (Honours) in Mass Communication

First Year
Paper 1 Introduction to Mass Communication .................................................. 29
Paper II Reporting and Editing – I ................................................................. 30
Paper III Writing for Mass Media ................................................................. 30
Paper IV Indian Government and Politics and International Relations .......... 31
Paper V Computer Application for Mass Media ............................................. 32

Second Year
Paper VI Introduction to Audio – Visual Media ........................................... 33
Paper VII Reporting and Editing – II ........................................................... 34
Paper VIII Advertising .................................................................................. 34
Paper IX Public Relations/Corporate Communication ................................ 35
Paper X Economic Development and Planning in India .............................. 36

Third Year
Paper XI Reporting and Editing – III ............................................................ 37
Paper XII Photojournalism ............................................................................. 38
Paper XIII Design and Graphics ................................................................. 38
Paper XIV Indian Constitution and Media Law ......................................... 39
Paper XV Development Communication ..................................................... 40
PREFACE

Recent dramatic developments in all areas of human endeavour have also increasingly impacted various spheres of higher education in India. Besides, advancement in communication profession, strides in higher studies in mass communication have also witnessed profuse transformation in the course contents. The University Grants Commission, therefore, did well in constituting a Curriculum Development Committee in Mass Communication to recast various mass communication programmes for our Universities. Since gone for good is the era of journalism which was mainly crossing the t’s and dotting the i’s, journalism is now a part of larger discipline of mass communication. For, other areas of mass communication, such as radio, television, advertising, public relations, satellite communication and internet have taken over the entire of gamut of human communication.

The Curriculum Development Committee (CDC) consisting of senior professors of mass communication from various Universities in its several sittings has finalised mass communication syllabi for B.A. (Hons.), M.A. and Bridge courses. While preparing the course content, the CDC also took note of the UGC workshops organized earlier in different parts of the country for this purpose. However, increased stress has been laid on new communication technology for obvious reasons. In the course content prepared by CDC, every effort has been made to update and upgrade all the present and emerging areas of mass communication. The CDC craves the indulgence of the departments of mass communication and professionals for any lapses. This document is a model curriculum and the departments can adapt it according to their requirements and local conditions.

The CDC is indeed highly gratified to the UGC and, particularly, its chairman, the chief moving force, Dr. Hari Gautam, in its sustained help in completing this task which has been accomplished in a rather record brief period. It is earnestly hoped that this document will be of sustained use for the next few years, though revision, updating and upgrading is a continued process.

April 18, 2001

M. R. Dua
Nodal Person
Curriculum Development Committee
In Mass Communication
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The UGC's project for model curricula is a welcome move and the present one is made on the basis of the past efforts in this direction. In this context the starting point was the Report on Curriculum Development in Political Science coordinated by Prof. A. P. Rana in June 1990 and sponsored by the UGC. The present Chairman Dr. Hari Gautam also gave important guidelines like the need to incorporate Indian achievements and these have been incorporated.

The BA Pass Course is provided with two models: (1) with three courses, one for each year and (2) with five courses to be distributed along with other requirements of particular Centres of higher learning. The BA Honours Course is modelled in a yearly pattern with seven compulsory papers and one optional paper out of four choices for the final year. The MA Course is based on a semester system, 1 and 2 for MA Previous and 3 and 4 for MA Final. All the eight papers for MA Previous with 4 + 4 are compulsory papers whereas two courses are compulsory for MA Final to be offered one in each semester. For the rest the choice is 6 out of 8 papers in the major areas of Political Science, i.e., Political Theory, Comparative Politics, Indian Politics, Public Administration and International Relations. The compulsory papers have 10 units and the optional papers have 8 units. This is done to provide rough parity between the different segments of the model curricula. The Committee hopes that this model curricula in Political Science will be helpful in framing courses in various Universities and autonomous Colleges.

In preparing this model curricula I have incurred many debts. Dr. Hari Gautam, Chairman UGC has been extremely helpful in facilitating the work of the Committee. Dr. Vijay Govind, Secretary, Curriculum Development Committee on Political Science and Public Administration went out of his way to help me and the Committee members and I am indeed extremely thankful to him. The Core Committee Members- Prof. S.J.R. Bilgrami, Prof. Rafeek Ahmed, Prof. R. N. Pal, Prof. M.M. Sankhder and Prof. Dogra provided valuable assistance and without their painstaking efforts it would have been impossible to undertake a project of this magnitude. The final review of the model curricula was done by a committee consisting of Prof. M.M. Sankhder, Prof. Ramakant, Prof. Chandrakala Padiya and Prof. Subrata Mukherjee, Mr. Rajesh Jha, Lecturer in Political Science, College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi, Dr. P. K. Mishra, Reader in Political Science, Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi, Dr. Sushila Ramaswamy, Reader in Political Science, Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi and Dr. O. P. Sharma, Reader in Political Science, Bhagat Singh College, New Delhi helped me in compiling the bibliography and in preparing the manuscript. Dr. Renu Batra, who succeeded Dr. Vijay Govind as the Secretary of the Curriculum Development, has been equally encouraging and cooperative. However, I am alone responsible for all the shortcomings and lapses.

Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
Nodal Person
Curriculum Development Committee in Political Science
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
B. A. PASS*

1. Political Theory
2. Indian Government and Politics
3. Comparative Government and Politics
4. International Relations
5. Public Administration

* For the Universities which offer Three Papers in BA Pass Course, one in each year, the first three are recommended. Five courses are for those universities, which may be offering five courses in BA Pass Political Science
POLITICAL THEORY

1ST Year Paper-I

Course Rationale:

This is an introductory paper to the concepts, ideas and theories in political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change. Furthermore there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how an idea and theory of yesteryears gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

Course Content:

1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory
2. Power and Authority
3. State: Origin and Development
4. State: Dominant Perspectives
5. Sovereignty
6. Citizenship, Rights and Liberty
7. Equality and Justice
8. Democracy
10. Theories of Social Change

Readings:


INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2nd Year Paper-II

Course Rationale:

This paper focuses in detail on the political processes and the actual functioning of the political system. It simultaneously studies in detail the political structure—both Constitutional and Administrative. It emphasizes on local influences that derive from social stratification of castes and jatis, from language, religions, ethnic and economic determinants and critically assesses its impact on the political processes. The major contradictions of the Indian political process are to be critically analyzed along with an assessment of its relative success and failures in a comparative perspective with other developing countries and in particular those belonging to the South Asian region.

Course Content:

1. The Making of India’s Constitution and its sources
2. Basic Features of India’s Constitution
4. Union Government: President, Parliament, Cabinet and Prime Minister
5. The State Government: Governor, Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister
6. Centre-State Relations
7. Supreme Court and the Constitutional Process
8. Political Parties: National and Regional Parties
9. The Election Commission and Electoral Reforms
10. Major issues in Indian Politics
   (a) Caste
   (b) Religion
   (c) Languages
   (d) Region
   (e) Poverty-Alleviation
Readings:


J. Brown, Modern India: the Origins of an Asian Democracy, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985

M. Chadda, Ethnicity, Security and Separatism in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


M. M. Sankhdher, *Framework of Indian Politics*, Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1983


---

**COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF U.K., U.S.A, RUSSIA, CHINA, SWITZERLAND, FRANCE**

3rd Year Paper-III

**Course Rationale:**

This paper studies the major constitutions of the World by adopting a comparative approach. The constitutional and legal provisions, the ideological basis, the institutional arrangement and their social and economic background are to be explained, analyzed and evaluated critically. The historical backgrounds to individual constitutions are to be emphasized to gain an understanding of its evolution. The comparative perspective enables the student to understand the differences and similarities between the various constitutional arrangements. Furthermore the political institutions are to be studied in light of the political process to gain an understanding of the dynamics of actual politics and policy making.
Course Content:

1. Approaches to the study of comparative politics
2. Constitutions and Constitutionalism
3. Historical Legacy and Political Traditions
4. Constitutional structures: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
5. Political culture and political socialization
6. Political Parties and Party systems
7. Interest groups and social movements
8. State and Local Governments
9. Socio-Economic bases of the Constitution
10. Women and the Political Process

Readings:


M. Mohanty, Chinese Revolution: Comparative Perspectives on Transformation of Non-Western Societies, New Delhi, Ajantha, 1992.


INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3rd Year Paper-IV

Course Rationale:

This paper deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included. It highlights various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution, collective security and in the specificity of the long period of the post Second World War phase of the Cold War, of Détente and Deterrence leading to theories of rough parity in armaments.

Course Content:

1. Nature of International Relations
2. Approaches to the Study of International Relations
3. Actors of International Relations: State and Other Players
4. Power: Definition and Elements
5. Struggle for Power: retaining power, increasing power, demonstrating power
6. Balance of power
7. Peace and Security
8. Diplomacy
9. Disarmament
10. Specific Issues: Environmentalism, Globalization and Human Rights

Readings:


W. D. Coplin, *Introduction to International Politics*, Chicago, Markham, 1971


PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3rd Year Paper-V

Course Rationale:

This paper is an introductory course in Public Administration. The essence of Public Administration lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programmes, policies and activities and making it a part of community living. The paper covers personnel public administration in its historical context thereby proceeding to highlight several of its categories, which have developed administrative salience and capabilities to deal with the process of change. The recent developments and particularly the emergence of New Public Administration are incorporated within the larger paradigm of democratic legitimacy. The importance of legislative and judicial control over administration is also highlighted.

Course Content:

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
2. Evaluation of Public administration as a discipline
3. New Public Administration.
4. Politics and Administration.
5. Methods and Approaches of Public Administration.
6. Administrative Behavior: Leadership, Decision Making, Communication, Accountability
7. Bureaucracy and Budgetting
8. Public Administration in the age of Globalization and liberalization
9. Legislative control over Administration
10. Judicial control over Administration
Readings:


B. A. (Hons)

**COMPULSORY PAPERS**

1. Basic Principles of Political Theory- 1\textsuperscript{st} year
2. Indian Political Thought- 1\textsuperscript{st} year
3. Government and Politics of India- 2\textsuperscript{nd} year
4. Comparative Government and Politics- 2\textsuperscript{nd} year
5. Public Administration- 3\textsuperscript{rd} year
6. International Relations- 3\textsuperscript{rd} year
7. Western Political Thought-3\textsuperscript{rd} year

**Optional Paper (One of the Following) 3\textsuperscript{rd} year**

8(a). Politics of Developing Countries
8(b). Major Issues in Contemporary Politics
8(c). Women and the Political Process
8(d). Political Ideologies
BASIC PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL THEORY

Paper-I

Course Rationale:
This is an introductory paper to the concepts, ideas and theories in political theory. It seeks to explain the evolution and usage of these concepts, ideas and theories with reference to individual thinkers both historically and analytically. The different ideological standpoints with regard to various concepts and theories are to be critically explained with the purpose of highlighting the differences in their perspectives and in order to understand their continuity and change. Furthermore there is a need to emphasize the continuing relevance of these concepts today and explain how an idea and theory of yesteryears gains prominence in contemporary political theory.

Course Content:
1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory
2. Power and Authority
3. State: Origin and Development
4. State: Dominant Perspectives
5. Sovereignty
6. Citizenship, Rights and Liberty
7. Equality and Justice
8. Democracy
10. Theories of Social Change

Readings:


INdIAN PoLITICAL THOUGHT

PApER-II

Course Rationale:
This is an introductory paper to the concepts, ideas and theories that developed in India. It highlights the main sources of the political tradition in ancient India and its development in modern times. It focusses on key thinkers from ancient to modern times to understand their seminal contribution to the evolution of political theorizing in India. It critically assesses their contribution and explains their relevance to contemporary times. It emphasizes on the distinctive contribution of Indian thinkers to political theorizing and the relative autonomy of Indian political thought. It also situates Indian political thought vis-à-vis other traditions.

Course Content:

1. Sources of Indian Political Thought
2. Political thought in ancient India
3. Kautilya
4. Dayanand Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda
5. Tilak and Gokhale
6. Aurobindo
7. Mahatma Gandhi
8. M. N. Roy
9. B. R. Ambedkar
10. R. N. Lohia, Acharya Narendra Deva and J. P. Narayan

Readings:


———, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Delhi, Allied, 1984.


———, *Indian Politics from Dadabhai Naoroji to Gandhi: A Study of Political Ideas of Modern India*, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1975.


T. Pantham, and K. Deustch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage, 1986.


**INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Paper-III**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper focuses in detail on the political processes and the actual functioning of the political system. It simultaneously studies in detail the political structure—both Constitutional and Administrative. It emphasizes on local influences that derive from social stratification of castes and *jatis*, from language, religions, ethnic and economic determinants and critically assesses its impact on the political processes. The major contradictions of the Indian political process are to be critically analyzed along with an assessment of its relative success and failures in a comparative perspective with other developing countries and in particular those belonging to the South Asian region.

**Course Content:**

1. The Making of India’s Constitution and its sources
2. Basic Features of India’s Constitution
4. Union Government: President, Parliament, Cabinet and Prime Minister
5. The State Government: Governor, Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister
6. Centre-State Relations
7. Supreme Court and the Constitutional Process
8. Political Parties: National and Regional Parties
9. The Election Commission and Electoral Reforms
10. Major issues in Indian Politics

(a) Caste  
(b) Religion  
(c) Languages  
(d) Region  
(e) Poverty-Alleviation  

**Readings:**


**COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**


**Paper-IV**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper studies the major constitutions of the World by adopting a comparative approach. The constitutional and legal provisions, the ideological basis, the institutional arrangement and their social and economic background are to be explained, analyzed and evaluated critically. The historical backgrounds to individual constitutions are to be emphasized to gain an understanding of its evolution. The comparative perspective enables the student to understand the differences and similarities between the various constitutional arrangements. Furthermore the political institutions are to be studied in light of the political process to gain an understanding of the dynamics of actual politics and policy making.
Course Content:

1. Approaches to the study of comparative politics
2. Constitutions and Constitutionalism
3. Historical Legacy and Political Traditions
4. Constitutional structures: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
5. Political culture and political socialization
6. Political Parties and Party systems
7. Interest groups and social movements
8. State and Local Governments
9. Socio-Economic bases of the Constitution
10. Women and the Political Process

Readings:


**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Paper-V**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper is an introductory course in Public Administration. The essence of Public Administration lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programmes, policies and activities and making it a part of community living. The paper covers public administration in its historical context thereby proceeding to highlight several of its categories, which have developed administrative salience and capabilities to deal with the process of change. The recent developments and particularly the emergence of New Public Administration are incorporated within the larger paradigm of democratic legitimacy. The importance of legislative and judicial control over administration is also highlighted.

**Course Content:**

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
2. Evaluation of Public administration as a discipline
3. New Public Administration.
4. Politics and Administration.
5. Methods and Approaches of Public Administration.
6. Administrative Behavior: Leadership, Decision Making, Communication, Accountability
7. Bureaucracy and Budgetting
8. Public Administration in the age of Globalization and liberalization
9. Legislative control over Administration
10. Judicial control over Administration

Readings:


**INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

**Paper-VI**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms. The dominant theories of power and the question of equity and justice, the different aspects of balance of power leading to the present situation of a unipolar world are included. It highlights various aspects of conflict and conflict resolution, collective security and in the specificity of the long period of the post Second World War phase of the Cold War, of Détente and Deterrence leading to theories of rough parity in armaments.
Course Content:

1. The Concept and Dimensions of International Relations
2. The Theories of International Relations
3. Power and Justice
4. Balance of Power and Balance of Terror
5. Conflict and Cooperation
6. Collective Security and Cooperative Security
7. Deterrence and Détente
8. Dependence and Interdependence
9. Arms Race and Disarmament
10. International Regimes and World Order

Readings:


W. D. Coplin, *Introduction to International Politics*, Chicago, Markham, 1971


**WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Paper-VII**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper studies the classical tradition in political theory from Plato to Marx with the view to understand how the great Masters explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions. The texts are to be interpreted both in the historical and philosophical perspectives to understand the universality of the enterprise of political theorizing. The limitations of the classical tradition, namely its neglect of women’s concerns and issues and the non-European world are critically examined. The legacy of the thinkers is explained with the view to establish the continuity and change within the Western political tradition.

**Course Content:**

1. Plato
2. Aristotle
3. Machiavelli
4. Hobbes
5. Locke
6. Rousseau
7. Burke
8. Bentham
9. Hegel and Marx
10. J. S. Mill and T. H. Green

Readings:


**POLITICS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Paper-8 (a)**

**Course Rationale:**

The emergence of the post-colonial societies as full members of the comity of the nations after the Second World War is one of the most important developments of our times. Their emergence and the consequent problems of under development, poverty and striking inequality between a developed North and a poor South are mainly because of the colonial exploitation and the contemporary forces of neo-colonialism. The attempt of the developing countries to cope with their problems and challenges needs critical evaluation. There is a need also to highlight the wide variety within the developing world in context of political development, economic prosperity and democratization.
Course Content:

1. Approaches to the study of Developing Countries
2. The Anti-colonial struggle and the consolidation of Third World Consciousness
3. Emergence of Third World
4. Nature of the State in the Third World
5. Typological variations of Third World Political Systems
6. Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Social Movements
7. Contemporary Political trends in the Third World
8. Women and other marginalized sections in the politics of Developing countries.

Readings:


L. Diamond (ed.), *Political Culture and Democracy in Developing Countries*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Rienner, 1993.


J. Habermas, “New Social Movements”, *Telos*, 49, Fall, 1981.


MAJOR ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS

Paper-8 (b)

Course Rationale:

The end of the Cold War has seen the emergence of social, economic, cultural and humanitarian concerns to the forefront of policy-making initiatives in most of the well established democracies of the world. These concerns also find resonance in the relatively underdeveloped countries of the Third World. There is a need to examine to what extent are these concerns new or are they a redefinition of old ideas with a fresh emphasis. The objective of this paper is to critically analyze these concerns and their impact on the course of world politics and policy-making initiatives both globally and within individual countries.

Course Content:

1. Post Cold War World: Issues and Concerns
2. Brandt Report and its Effect
3. Globalization and Liberalization
4. Environmental concerns
5. Human Rights
6. Women’s Empowerment
7. The challenge of Terrorism
8. Process and Problems of Democratic Expansion

Readings:


WOMEN AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Paper-8 (c)

Course Rationale:
Feminism has its origin in modern times. The argument for equality that dominated feminism from the late 18th century to 1920s gave way to the notion of difference in the 1960s on the grounds that women, remain discriminated in spite of formal and legal equality. After a long and protracted struggle for suffrage women continue to remain underrepresented in most democracies. This paper examines theoretically and empirically issues concerning women's empowerment, women at work and the factors that contribute to women’s inequality, subjection and underdevelopment. It critically dissects the relevance of feminism and the women’s movement in contemporary times.

Course Content:

1. Women and the Classical tradition in Political Theory
2. Origins and Evolution of Modern Feminism
3. Different Perspectives in Feminism: Liberal, Socialist/Marxist, Radical and Postmodern
4. Women’s Suffrage and its impact on Electoral Politics
5. Women in the Labour Market
6. Debate about Quotas
7. Women’s input in social, economic and cultural policy matters in the post Cold War era
8. Women and the Political Process in South Asian Countries

Readings:


POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

Paper-8 (d)

Course Rationale:

This paper studies the role of different political ideologies and their impact in politics. Each ideology is critically studied in its historical context. In course of its evolution and development, the different streams and subtle nuances within each ideology, the changes and continuities in its doctrine and its relevance to contemporary times are highlighted. The close link between an idea and its actual realization in public policy needs to be explained as well. The philosophical basis of the ideologies is emphasized with special emphasis on key thinkers and their theoretical formulations. The legacy of all the major ideologies is to be critically assessed.

Course Content:

1. Political Ideologies: Meaning and Content
2. Liberalism
3. Communism
4. Democratic Socialism
5. Fascism and National Socialism
6. Anarchism with reference to Gandhi
7. Confucianism
8. Nationalism

Readings:


———, *The Liberal Tradition in China*, Hong Kong and New York, Chinese University of Hong Kong Press, 1983.


M. A. COMPULSORY

1. Modern Indian Political Thought
2. Western Political Theory
3. Indian Government and Politics
4. Comparative Politics
5. Politics of Developing Countries
6. Contemporary Political Issues
7. Theories of International Relations
8. Major Ideas and Issues in Public Administration
9. Research Methodology
10. State Politics in India
MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

PAPER-I

Course Rationale:

The purpose of this paper is to generate a critical awareness about the distinctive features of the political theory tradition in modern India. The focal theme of the paper is the bearing of Indian philosophical systems of thought on social and political ideas and to what extent is Indian Political thought a rejection, derivative-imitation or innovative-transformation of Western Political Thought. It is an attempt to discuss systematically the political ideas of various political and social leaders and thinkers in modern India. It emphasizes on the distinctive contribution of modern Indian thinkers to political theorizing and the relative autonomy of Indian political thought.

Course Content:

1. Overview of Indian Political Thought: Genesis and Development
2. The Indian Renaissance and Rammohun Roy to Vivekananda
3. The Debate between the Moderates and the Extremists
4. Revolutionary Nationalism
5. Liberalism
6. Gandhism
7. Communism
8. Socialism
9. Composite Nationalism

Readings:


———, Indian Political Thinking Through the Ages, Delhi, Khanna Publishers, 1992.


———, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Delhi, Allied, 1984.


———, *Indian Politics from Dadabhai Naoroji to Gandhi: A Study of Political Ideas of Modern India*, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1975.


T. Pantham, and K. Deustch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage, 1986.

and T. Pantham (eds.), *Political Discourse: Exploration in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage, 1987.


WESTERN POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-II

Course Rationale:

This paper focuses on the nature and significance of political theory as it evolved and analyzes its contemporary relevance. It explains the continuing significance of the study of the classics and indicates its shortcomings by underlining the need to incorporate new perspectives that have arisen in recent past. The different interpretations that a political theory text is subjected too are scrutinized. Furthermore the debate about the decline and the subsequent reasons for revival of political theory is examined. In addition the claims about the end of ideology and the end of history is critically analyzed.

Course Content:

1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory
2. Importance of the Classical Tradition
3. Different Interpretations in Political Theory
4. Limitations of the Classical Tradition
5. Debate about the Decline of Political Theory
6. Nature of Revival of Political Theory
7. Debate about the End of Ideology and its Impact on Political Theory
8. Debate about the End of History
9. Recent Trends in Political Theory
10. Green Political Theory

Readings:


INIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

PAPER-III

Course Rationale:

The social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India are the focus of this paper. One needs to understand that the Indian Constitution was intended to provide a framework for a modern, secular and democratic society and simultaneously perform the onerous task of bringing about development in an relatively impoverished and backward country. This hope and subsequent relative success and failure has to be analyzed in detail. The experience of last fifty years and the new challenges ahead in the context of globalization, liberalization and greater democratic expansion from below needs to be examined.

Course Content:

1. Background of the Constituent Assembly: composition and working
2. Ideological contents: Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Constitution as an instrument of social change: amendment process
4. Federalism and its working with reference to Centre-State relations, and demands for state autonomy
5. Union Government: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament
7. Supreme Court and the constitutional process, Judicial Activism
8. Nature of the Party System: National and Regional Parties, Pressure Groups
10. Critical Assessment: Success and Failures

Readings:


———, *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, London, Cambridge University Press, 1974,


C. Fuller, *Caste Today*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996.


———, *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.


**COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**PAPER-IV**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper deals with the theoretical evolution and approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. The paper intends to highlight on variations in systematic characteristics and processes, to equip us with a sound grasp of methodology of comparison and to enable thus to understand alternative theoretical models and explanations. It analyzes in a comparative way, a fundamental grasp over the various theories and explanations regarding political development in the third world countries. The paper concentrates specifically on some of the major paradigms or worldviews, which have elicited different theories of development, underdevelopment and change in the study of Comparative Politics.
Course Content:

1. Comparative Method in the study of political system- Approaches: Political Sociology, Political Economy, and Structural Functionalism.
2. Political Culture and Political Socialization
3. Theories of State
4. Constitutionalism
5. Classes and Political Elites
6. Political Parties
7. Pressure Groups and Social Movements
8. Political Development
9. Theories of Political Conflict
10. Theories of Social Change

Readings:


**POLITICS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**PAPER-V**

**Course Rationale:**

Beginning with ‘Politics of Developing Areas’, many works in the same genre have appeared. Most of the developing countries face similar political, social and economic challenges and problems and the solutions are very often similar. An attempt is made to critically analyze these challenges and problems in a comparative perspective and to have an understanding of the relative successes and failures of individual countries in dealing with their challenges and problems. There is also a need to highlight the wide variety within the developing world in context of political development, economic prosperity and democratization.
Course Content:

1. Genesis of Colonialism
2. Types of Colonialism
3. Nature of anti colonial Struggle
4. Post colonial State
5. Political Leadership
6. Political Institutions
7. Constitutionalism
8. Political Parties
9. New Social Movement
10. Waves of Democratic Expansion: recent trends

Readings:


L. Diamond (ed.), *Political Culture and Democracy in Developing Countries*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Rienner, 1993.


J. Habermas, “New Social Movements”, *Telos*, 49, Fall, 1981.


CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ISSUES

PAPER-VI

Course Rationale:

Social, economic, cultural and humanitarian concerns have come to the forefront relegating issues of security to the background in the most well established democracies in the post Cold War period. These concerns also find their advocates in the relatively underdeveloped countries of the Third World. There is a need to examine to what extent are these concerns new or are they a redefinition of old ideas with a fresh look. The objective of this paper is to examine critically these concerns and analyze their impact on the course of world politics and policy-making initiatives both globally and within individual countries.

Course Content:

1. Factors leading to the end of the Cold War
2. Contemporary Issues in Post Cold War period
3. Key Issues in North South Relationship
4. Globalization
5. Gender Issues
6. Environmental Issues
7. Human Rights
8. Terrorism
9. Nature of the State and the Liberalization Process
10. Development Issues

Readings:


THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PAPER-VII

Course Rationale:

This paper deals with the different approaches and methods of studying international relations along with an emphasis on some important contemporary issues. One very important component of this paper is the theoretical postulates about power and the actual operation of it in contemporary international politics. The concept of non-alignment, arms control and disarmament, the regional organizations of South and South East Asia and the major areas of conflict and cooperation in South and West needs also to be dealt in detail and analytically. It incorporates social, economic and humanitarian issues that have come to the forefront in the post-Cold War period.

Course Content:

1. Development of the study International Relations
2. Theories of International Relations: Realism, Idealism and World State Theory, Marxist theory and Pluralist theory
3. The Concept of Power: Its Constituents and Limitations
4. The Struggle for Power: as status quo, as imperialism and as prestige
6. The concept of Non Alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance
7. Disarmament and Arms Control: CTBT, NPT and PNE
8. Regional Organizations: SAARC and ASEAN
9. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

Readings:


W. D. Coplin, *Introduction to International Politics*, Chicago, Markham, 1971


MAJOR IDEAS AND ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PAPER-VIII

Course Rationale:

This paper intends to study Public Administration in its larger systematic milieu, to identify key interacting factors in its apparatus and actors, and to develop understanding of measures that affect its operating efficiency and strengthen its functional utility. It covers the study of the development of bureaucracy and its significant contributions to the process of development, highlighting the importance and imperatives of the study of developmental bureaucracy. It intends an easy comprehension of a unified and systematic treatment of grass root agencies and other organizations, broadening our cognitive horizon. It relates public administration with information technology.

Course Content:

1. Administrative ethos, Administrative culture.
2. Impact of information technology on Public Administration.
3. Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs
5. Development Administration Approach
6. Political Economy Approach: Liberal Democratic and Marxist frameworks
7. Role of political parties, pressure groups and public opinion on the process of policy formation.
8. Crisis management.
9. Neutrality of Civil Service and Downsizing of Bureaucracy
10. Modernization of bureaucracy.

Readings:


RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PAPER-IX

Course Rationale:

This paper is a basic introduction to the process and methods of empirical research for achieving scientific knowledge in Political Science. An attempt is made to relate social science research methods to other courses in syllabus of Political Science. The criticisms of different methods and schools are included. The two seminal works of method for political scientists, that of Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn are also included along with other important aspects of research methods. There is a need to teach the method of data collection, sample survey, preparation of bibliography and questionnaire, writing of a report, dissertation and thesis.

Course Content:

1. Scientific Study of Political Science
2. Basic Assumptions- Critics
3. Behavioural Revolution in Political Science and its Critics
4. Popper’s Method
5. Kuhn’s Method
6. Hypotheses, Concepts and Variables
7. Tools and Techniques of Data Collection- Observation, Questionnaire and Interviews
8. Data Processing and analysis-statistical techniques of data analysis-use of computers
9. Hermeneutics
10. Report Writing and Thesis Writing

Readings:


F. J. Greenstein and N. W. Polsby, *Strategies of Inquiry,*


A. Kaplan, *The Conduct of Inquiry, Methodology for Behavioural Science*


D. P. Warwick and M. Bulmer (eds.), *Social Research in Developing Countries: Surveys and Consciousness in the Third World*, Delhi, Research Pess, 1993.


P. V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*.

---

**STATE POLITICS IN INDIA**

**PAPER-X**

**Course Rationale:**

India’s diversity, in terms of socio-economic, political and cultural systems provides unusual opportunity for study of the Indian Centre-State systems comparatively. This paper attempts to study the power of the Centre and the autonomy of the states within the Indian federal system, which reflect and articulate well-defined regional identities. There is an increasing need to understand that despite the wide array of powers, with which the Centre is armed by the constitution, there has been a growing trend of assertion of autonomy on the part of the states. The Centre-State relationship in context of liberalization also needs to be focussed.

**Course Content:**

1. Theoretical framework for the study of state politics
2. Patterns of state politics
3. Socio-economic determinants of state politics
4. Centre-State Political and Economic relationship
5. Regional Political Parties and its linkages with National Parties and the Federal setup
6. Impact of national politics on state politics.
7. Emerging trends in State politics
8. Recommendations of National Commission on Constitutional Review
9. Panchayati Raj system and its impact on state politics
10. Human Development Index in different states: a comparative perspective

Readings:


P. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


K. Kurien *et.al.*, *Centre-State Relations*, Delhi, Macmillan, 1981.


S. Singh (ed.), *Union-State Financial Relations in India with special reference to the underdeveloped states*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1980.


M. A. OPTIONALS

POLITICAL THEORY

1. Contemporary Political Theory
2. Liberal Political Theory
3. Marxist Political Theory
4. Women and Political Theory
5. Third World Political Theory
6. Political Ideologies
7. Contemporary Debates in Political Theory
8. Ancient Indian Political Thought
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Introduction and General Eligibility Conditions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Postgraduate Course, M.A. in Mass Communication</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### First Semester
1. Principles of Mass Communication ........................................ 12
2. Development of Media ......................................................... 12
3. Print Media – I (Reporting and Editing) ............................... 14
4. Electronic Media (Radio and Television) ............................... 14
5. Advertising and Public Relations/Corporate Communication ...... 15

### Second Semester
1. Development Communication .................................................. 16
2. Communication Research ....................................................... 17
3. Media Law and Ethics ............................................................ 17
4. International Communication ................................................ 18
5. Media Management ............................................................... 19

### Third Semester
1. Print Media – II ................................................................. 20
2. Radio ................................................................................... 20
3. Television ............................................................................. 21
4. Advertising .......................................................................... 22
5. Public Relations/Corporate Communication .......................... 22

### Fourth Semester
1. New Media Applications ....................................................... 23
2. Inter-cultural Communication ................................................. 24
3. Specialization ...................................................................... 24
4. Dissertation ........................................................................... 25
5. Attachment ............................................................................ 25
CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-I

Course Rationale:

This paper is about some of the key issues in political theory with special emphasis on major political theorists of the twentieth century. Since political theory in this period is about refining existing theoretical formulations the role of these key theorists is of crucial significance. The purpose of the paper is to identify the trends within political theory after its revival and the future of these trends for larger political theorizing. Each of these themes are to be critically examined not only to establish continuity and change with political theorizing but also to identify their continuing relevance to contemporary times.

Course Content:

1. Critical Theory: Marcuse
2. Critical Theory: Habermas
3. Importance of the Political: Arendt
4. Inadequacy of Liberalism: Macpherson
5. Limits to Politics: Oakeshott
6. Libertarianism: Hayek and Nozick
7. Value Pluralism: Berlin
8. Open Society: Popper

Readings:


B. Parekh, Contemporary Political Thinkers, Oxford, Martin Robertson, 1982.
Marcuse:


Habermas:


Arendt:


Macpherson:


Oakeshott:


*Political Theory* 29 (2001): Oakeshott centenary

Hayek:


Nozick:


Berlin:


Popper:


LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-II

Course Rationale:
This paper explains the origins and genesis of Liberalism by focussing on its core tenets and key themes and by highlighting its different streams and traditions. The main liberal figures and their influence on the delineation, elucidation and development of liberal thought are given prominence to understand the continuity and change within the liberal theory and ideology. Each of the thinkers listed is studied in terms of their contribution to the evolution of liberal ideas and theory. The continued sustenance and relevance of the liberal theory vis-à-vis its rival theories like Communism and Fascism is the focus of this paper.

Course Content:

1. Early Liberals: Locke to Jefferson
2. Philosophical Radicals: Bentham and the Classical Utilitarians
3. Economic bases of early liberalism: Smith and Ricardo
4. German liberalism: Kant
5. Revision of Liberalism: Mill,
6. Green and Social Liberals- Hobhouse and Hobson
7. Contemporary Liberalism: Rawls
8. Recent Critics of Liberalism: Communitarians, Postmodernists, Feminists and Marxists

Readings:


MARXIST POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-III

Course Rationale:

This paper explains the origins, development and evolution of the key ideas, theories and concepts in the thought of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It examines the change in Marxism after the death of both Marx and Engels. It analyzes the various debates within the Marxist doctrine to understand the continuity and changes. It explains the various streams within the socialist thought and movement and highlights the major differences between Western Marxism and Soviet Communism. It dissects critically the reasons for the collapse of communism and assesses the future of the doctrine and its continuing relevance in the new millennium.

Course Content:

1. Marx and the theory of the state
2. Concept of freedom, Justice and democracy in Classical Marxism.
3. Debate about the advanced capitalist state: Gramsci, Miliband, Althusser and Poulantaz
4. Revisionism and its importance: Lassalle and Bernstein
5. Theory of Revolutionary change: Marx, Gramsci, Skopocol
6. Western critics of Soviet Communism: Avineri, Miliband and Poulantaz
7. German Marxism and Russian Communism
8. Future of Marxism

Readings:


S. Avineri, Karl Marx on Colonialism and Modernization: his despatches and other writings on China, India, Mexico, the Middle East and North Africa, New York, Cambridge University Press, 1969.


E. Wilson, *To the Finland Station*, Glasgow, Fontana, 1941.

WOMEN AND POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-IV

Course Rationale:

This paper discusses the rise of Feminism and its critique of Enlightenment rationality and its contribution to shaping modernity. It examines the key feminist texts and explains their role in delineating the ‘Woman’s Question’. It critically assesses the feminist interpretation of mainstream political theory and explains the gender bias in some of the influential books in the classical tradition. The various streams within feminist theory and their core ideas and perceptions are explained and critically evaluated by showing the main differences between them. The debates within feminism are critically assessed and evaluated with a focus on their relevance to contemporary times.

Course Content:

1. Feminist approach to political theory
2. Liberal Feminism: Wollstonecraft, Fuller and Mill
3. Socialist Feminism: Fourier, Saint Simonians, Thompson
4. Marxist Feminism: Marx, Engels and Kollantai
5. Social Democratic Feminism: Bebel, Zetkin and Perkins
6. Radical Feminism: Rejection of Patriarchy
7. Postmodernist Feminism: Importance of Difference
8. Beyond Postmodern Feminism?

Readings:


THIRD WORLD POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER-V

Course Rationale:

This paper highlights the non-Western sources of political theorizing by making a comparative assessment of the political theory tradition that developed in the West with that of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the twentieth century. The works of the theorists listed are analyzed both contextually and philosophically to underline their uniqueness and their distinctiveness. The purpose is to highlight cultural plurality without losing sight of universality and commonality in ideas and concepts in political theory. Common to the theorists included in the paper is that they were all activist-theoreticians, an aspect that needs to be explained and critically evaluated.

Course Content:

1. Nature and content of Third World Political Theory.
2. Gandhi
3. Mao Zedong
4. Frantz Fanon
5. Che Guevara
6. Amilcar Cabral
7. Kwame Nkrumah
8. Julius Nyerere
Readings:


**POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES**

**PAPER-VI**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper is about the role of different political ideologies and their impact in politics on the premise that ideas exert decisive influence. Each ideology is studied in its historical context and also its course of evolution and development, the different streams and subtle nuances within each ideology, the changes and continuities in the doctrine and its relevance to contemporary times. The close link between an idea and its actual realization in public policy needs to be critically highlighted. The philosophical basis of the ideologies is emphasized with special emphasis on key thinkers. The legacy of ideologies needs critical assessment as well.

**Course Content:**

1. Liberalism
2. Marxism
3. Social Democracy
4. Libertarianism
5. Feminism
6. Environmentalism
7. Fascism
8. Conservatism
Readings:


**CONTEMPORARY DEBATES IN POLITICAL THEORY**

**PAPER-VII**

**Course Rationale:**

The development of political theory in the last quarter of the twentieth century has been more in the realm of refinements and adaptations of existing theoretical formulations rather than initiation of new paradigms. There has been momentous changes world wide, - the collapse of authoritarianism of both left and right varieties and emergence of new initiatives like environmentalism, multiculturalism and post modernism. This paper seeks to analyze critically some of these recent debates within the discipline with the purpose of understanding the changes that have occurred and the continuities that have remained in the evolution and development of ideas and theories.
Course Content:

1. Importance of interpreting political theory texts.
2. Republican/civic humanism
3. Feminism
4. Post-colonialism
5. Postmodernism
6. Communitarianism
7. Post-liberalism
8. Multiculturalism

Readings:


F. Fanon, Black Skin, White Masks, translated by C. L. Markham, New York, Grove Press, 1967.


ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

PAPER-VIII

Course Content:

Political philosophy in India unlike its counterpart in the West, which is concerned with the relationship between the individual and the State, has focused on issues of self-liberation, morality and leadership. This paper critically analyzes and studies the different aspects of political theory in ancient India with the purpose of establishing affinities and dissimilarities with that of the tradition in the West. The rich diversity of ancient Indian political thought, which is manifest in a number of different forms from the Buddhist innovations, the Arthasastra tradition to the Shanti Parva of the Mahabharatha are to be highlighted.
1. Interpretations of Ancient Indian Political Thought- Methodological Issues and schools of thought.

2. Political Philosophy of Vedanta- basic concepts, evolution, character and interpretations

3. Buddhist Political Philosophy-basic concepts, evolution, character and interpretations.

4. Political ideas in Kautilya's Arthashastra , the Santiparva (Rajdharna), the Law Book of Manu, Kamandaka Nitisara, Caste and Dharma.

5. Elements of the State: the Saptanga Theory and inter-state relations, Mandala theory.

6. Theories of the Origin of the State: Theory of Property, Family and Varna regarding the origin; the contract theory and other theories.


8. Republics (tribal and oligarchical republics, nature of republican administration) and Kingship (forms and types: Divine theory, training of the Prince, functions of the kind, Limitations on Monarchy, Council of Minister).

Readings:


P. C. Chakravarti, The Art of War in Ancient India, Dacca, 1941.

C. Drekmeyer, Kingship and Community in Early India, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1962.


P. V. Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Poona, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1930.


B. A. Saletore, *Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions*, Bombay, University of Bombay, 1963.


———, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1959.


M. A. OPTIONALS

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. Political Parties
2. Pressure Groups and Social Movements
3. Federal Theory and Practice
4. Globalization and its Impact on the Political System
5. South Asian Political Systems
6. West Asian Political Systems
7. African Political Systems
8. East and South East Asian Political Systems
POLITICAL PARTIES

PAPER I

Course Rationale:

Political parties and party systems are the key structures of all the modern political systems. Originating as an extra-constitutional structure it consolidated itself in the process of democratization in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is intrinsically linked with the working of indirect mass democracies of today. This paper deals with the crucial role of parties as an intermediary institution in the entire political system. The classification of parties, their role in articulating demand and channeling it to the decision-making process, the process of co-option and recruitment of the un/under-represented sections including the demand and acceptance of quotas are studied.

Course Content:

1. Evolution of political parties.
2. Classification of political parties.
3. Functions of political parties.
4. Core base, Mergers, Alignments and affections.
5. Electoral parties and Political parties
   (a) State funding
   (b) Electoral system and Political Parties
6. Political Parties in the Post Communist and developing countries
7. Criticisms of Political Parties
8. Recent Trends

Readings:


PRESSURE GROUPS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

PAPER II

Course Rationale:

Tocqueville notes in his *Democracy in America* the propensity of the Americans to form groups on particular issues, which are the precursors of modern pressure groups and interest groups. Such groups have inextricably become a part of modern mass democracies and that no political system is actually free from them. Pressure groups try to influence the decision making process indirectly and most of them advance their particularistic interests alone. Social movements highlight the issues and concerns of marginalized groups who are bypassed within society. This paper deals with these two different but complimentary group activities of the modern political process.

Course Content:

1. Group Theory and their significance in politics
2. Kinds and Techniques of Pressure Groups
3. Relationship between Pressure Groups and Political Parties
4. Dynamics of Social Movements: Origin, Objectives and Constraints
5. Social Movements in India
6. Social Movements and the Development Process
7. Pressure Groups, Social Movements and the Democratic Process
8. Future Prospects
Readings:


FEDERAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

PAPER III

Course Rationale:

The term Federalism is derived from the Latin word *Fredo*, which means a league, pact or covenant. Federal Systems are the ‘state of states’, which emphasizes a balance between a need for unity in some key areas of common interest and diversity in other areas. A. V. Dicey emphasizes on the desire of the people for equilibrium between forces of centralization and decentralization leading to a desire for union but not for unity. This paper deals with the different varieties of federalism both in theory and practice in a comparative perspective to understand the similar and dissimilar patterns and trends.

Course Content:

1. Federalism: Origins, Nature and Evolution
2. Essential Requirements of Federalism: Written Constitution, Independent Judiciary and Formal Amending Procedure
3. Division of Powers and its basis
4. Relationship between Federal Governments and Federating Units
5. Policy Formulation and its Implementation within the Federal System
7. Federalism in the Developing World
8. Trends in Contemporary Federal Politics


Readings


GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

PAPER IV

Course Rationale:

In the post-Cold War era the most important developments have taken place in the key areas of globalization and liberalization. The concept of globalization has brought new equations in global relations and participation. It has diluted the concept of sovereignty to such an extent that the economic considerations are crucial in deciding power equations among nations. This paper contains the impact of pressure groups, social movements in the policies of a nation. It emphasizes on the economics of globalization, the complicated interaction between the politics and the economy, issue of global governance and conflict management within international and regional organizations.
Course Content:

1. Factors that led to Globalization
2. Concept of Globalization and its contours
3. Internationalization of the Nation State and the Question of National Sovereignty
4. Political Economy and Globalization—role of TNCS and MNCS
5. Role of WTO, IMF and IBRD
7. Critics of Globalization
8. New World Global System: Women and Environmental Groups

Readings:


**SOUTH ASIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**  
(PAKISTAN, SRILANKA, NEPAL, BANGLADESH)

**PAPER V**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper studies the major political systems- their origins, evolution and nature- in South Asia in a comparative perspective. The need is to familiarize oneself with the backgrounds of countries that share a common historical legacy and their problems and challenges and their efforts to solve them. There is a need to focus on the social, economic and cultural determinants to their individual political systems to understand the actual dynamics of the political process. Furthermore the tenuous link between democracy and development, and the impact of globalization and liberalization on the SAARC and the region needs to be critically analyzed.

**Course Content:**

1. Historical Background during the Colonial Period

2. Independence and the efforts at Constitution Making

3. Nature of the Political System: A Comparative Assessment

4. Democracy in the Region: Problems and Prospects

5. Role of Military and Nuclear Politics

6. Developmental Issues

7. Major Issues: Language, Ethnicity and Religion

8. Impact of Globalization on the Region
Readings:


WEST ASIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
[IRAQ, IRAN, ISRAEL, EGYPT, TURKEY, SAUDI ARABIA]

PAPER VI

Course Rationale:

This paper offers a comparative-interpretive analysis of the major West-Asian countries and examines the growth of constitutionalism and democracy in the West-Asian region beginning with the post Second World War experiment with democracy in Iran under Mossadiq’s leadership. A comparative approach to study the political parties is employed with a special emphasis on the Baath party. The growing importance of the Political economy of West-Asia and the politics of oil needs to be explained. An in-depth insight to the region with reference to the relationship between the state and society and role of religion also has to be analyzed.

Course Content:

1. Historical Background
2. Constitutionalism in West Asia.
3. The State and Civil Society
4. Political Parties: The Baath party and other political parties.
5. Oil and Political economy of West Asia.
6. The relationship between oil-producing and non-oil producing nations in the region
7. Regional Cooperation
8. Impact of Peace Proposals on Political Process

Readings:


AFRICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
[SOUTH AFRICA, KENYA, NIGERIA, ETHIOPIA, TANZANIA]

PAPER VI

Course Rationale:

This paper offers a structural, behavioral & comparative understanding of politics in post-colonial Africa beginning with their experiment with constitutionalism to sustain a stable and viable political system. South Africa is the leading democracy among these nations and sets an example of success of democracy after long colonial exploitation. The paper focusses on the trailing nations and their unsuccessful attempts to establish an elected democratic government to govern them. An attempt has to be made to critically analyze the problems and challenges of sustaining a democracy in view of political corruption, underdevelopment and relative impoverishment in a comparative perspective.

Course Content:

1. General Background: How Colonialism underdeveloped Africa
2. Historical background of the aforesaid countries
3. The Constitutional Frameworks
4. Party Systems
5. The Nature of the State and Civil Society
6. OAU
7. Neo colonialism and Problems of Economic Independence
8. Recent Trends

Readings:


**EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM [CHINA, JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA, INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA]**

**PAPER VIII**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper explains the working of political systems - democratic, communist and military regimes- of the East and South East Asian region with the purpose of understanding the nature and dynamics of these states characterized as developmental states. It focusses on the social, cultural and economic determinants that influence the functioning of the political systems of this region. Th purpose is to attain a measured understanding of the dynamics of their political process. Furthermore there is a need to understand the factors and process of economic development and industrialization that has led to what is termed as the ‘Asian Miracle’.

**Course Content:**

1. Historical Background
2. Constitutional Framework
3. Nature of the State and Civil Society
4. Political Parties

5. Pressure Groups and Social Movements

6. Impact of Confucianism

7. Regional rivalry and cooperation

8. Recent Trends

Readings:


M. A. OPTIONALS

INDIAN POLITICS

1. Democracy in India
2. Federalism in India
3. Political Parties in India
4. Politics of a Concerned State
5. Electoral Politics in India
6. Political Sociology
7. Local Self Government
8. Indian Political Economy
DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

PAPER I

Course Rationale:

This paper deals with the nature, structure and functioning of the democracy in India from its inception to its current form. The fact that India has been a surviving democracy despite its relative under-development and poverty and in a region where democracy has had a chequered history is considered by many as one of her unique achievement. The process of democratization, the role of political parties and pressure groups, the initiatives at encouraging grass-roots democracy, and the various influences from social determinants like the caste system, class religion, regionalism, ethnicity, and gender needs to be explained and critically analyzed.

Course Content:

1. Democratic thinking and tradition in India: Ancient and Modern

2. Nature of Indian Democracy

3. Structure of Indian Democracy: Election Commission


5. Socio-Economic Determinants of Indian Democracy: Caste, Language, Religion, Region and Poverty

6. Indian Democracy at the Grass-roots level

7. Role of Women in the Political Process

8. Parliamentary vs. Presidential Model

Readings:


P. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


———, *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*, Delhi, Allied, 1976.


A. Varshney (ed.), *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 1989.


———, *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage, 1989.

FEDERALISM IN INDIA

PAPER II

Course Rationale:

This paper offers a study of the Indian federal structure in context of the constitutional framework. It focuses on the historical antecedents and the temper of the time to locate the unitary bias of the Constitution. It also provides an in-depth insight to the functioning of the centre-state relation with reference to Sarkaria Commission Report and demands for state autonomy. It emphasizes the challenging role played by the President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister in maintaining the federal power equations, especially during the times of Emergency. It therefore offers a detailed study of developments in Indian Federalism since 1947.

Course Content:

1. Background, Evolution and Nature of Federalism in India
2. Developments in Indian Federalism since 1947
3. Centre-state Relations with reference to Emergency and Financial Powers
4. Demand for State Autonomy
5. Sarkaria Commission Report: An Analysis
6. Inter-State Councils
7. Regional Parties and their Impact on the Federal Process
8. Recent Trends and Prospects

Readings:


Center for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania, *Emergence of State-Based Parties: Implications for India’s Federalism*, Workshop Proceedings, New Delhi, India International Centre, 11 March 1996.


P. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.

I. Copland and J. Richard (eds.), *Federalisms: Comparative Perspectives from India and Australia*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1999.


**POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA**

**PAPER III**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper studies the functioning and working of political parties and their impact on democratic institutions. It focuses on the nature of party composition and the character of party organization both at the national and state level. Besides the relationship between parties and pressure groups, the process of recruitment and the influence of various social determinants like caste, class, gender, religion and region on the functioning of political parties are also to be studied. It acquaints the dilemmas facing the party organization namely those pertaining to national versus regional interests. It focusses on the compulsions of party alignments and re-alignments.
Course Content:

1. Origins of Political Parties: From the Establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885 to the Congress System

2. Nature of Party System in the Post Independent India

3. National Political Parties: their origin, programme, organization and support base

4. Regional Political Parties: their origin, programme, organization and support base

5. Patterns of Interaction between National and Regional Political Parties

6. Political Parties and the Electoral Process

7. Major Pressure Groups with special reference to trade unions, chambers of commerce, Agrarian interest groups, Human Rights and Environmental movements/groups.


Readings:


POLITICS OF A CONCERNED STATE

PAPER IV

Course Rationale:

This paper gives an in-depth insight to the level of State Politics in India. In this context it offers to study the patterns of state politics and the socio-economic determinants in shaping the political system. There is also a need to understand the working of federalism and demands for state autonomy and rise of regionalism. It studies the working of coalition Government, the politics of party alignments, splits and mergers. Besides, a thorough understanding of state politics is incomplete without studying the impact of President's rule and the emerging role of Governor in shaping the politics of a concerned state.

Course Content:

1. Theoretical framework for the study of state politics within the framework of the Indian Constitution
2. Practice and Patterns of State Politics
3. Socio-Economic determinants of State Politics
4. A Comparative Analysis of Ideology, Organization, Support Base and Electoral Performance within the state
5. Politics of party splits and merger
6. Demand for state autonomy
7. Working of coalition Governments
8. Emerging trends in state politics

Readings:


P. Chatterjee, (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


R. Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.


Note: In addition to the above readings the Instructor is free to consult and prescribe readings pertaining to the state in which the University/College is located.
ELECTORAL POLITICS IN INDIA

PAPER V

Course Rationale:

In democratic India the system of election provides the core of representative set-up and a free and fair electoral system makes India a true democracy. Election commission is the highest authority to monitor the whole election procedure which ensures that the soul of democracy remain sacrosanct. This paper studies the Electoral process, the role of the Election Commission and the patterns of voting behaviour for the last five decades of our democratic process. In addition the various reform proposals of the electoral process, the issue of criminalization of politics and the system of representation need to be explained and critically evaluated.

Course Content:

1. Beginning of the Electoral Politics under Colonial Rule
2. Electoral System in India since 1950
4. Determinants of Voting Behaviour
5. Anti-Defection Law: A Critical Study
   ● Electoral Politics upto 1967
   ● Electoral Politics 1967-77
   ● Electoral Politics 1989 till date
7. Defects and Reforms of the Electoral Process: Tarkunde, Goswami and Indrajit Gupta Reports
Readings:


P. Chatterjee, (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.


———, Electoral Reforms in India, New Delhi, Council and Citizen for Democracy, 1980.


POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

PAPER VI

Course Rationale:

This paper deals with Political Sociology and explains the various approaches to study of the subject. It proposes to introduce concepts like political culture, nature of power and authority, the role of the elite, modernization, the debate on equality and inequality, and the process of social change with reference to India. Since Lohia said ‘caste is class in India’ there is a need to understand the importance of caste formation and its emergence as an important factor in Indian politics. The purpose is to critically explain and analyze the social, economic and cultural determinants to the political process in India.

Course Content:

1. Main Approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Systems Approach, Structural Functional Approach and Marxist Approach

2. Historical Sociology: Weber

3. Social Stratification: theory and practice with special reference to caste and class in India

4. Influence and Power; Masses and Elite

5. Legitimacy, Political Socialization and Recruitment

6. Political Culture- Meaning and Types

7. Equality and Inequality debate

8. Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization

Readings:


———, *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*, Delhi, Allied, 1976.


K. Murali Manohar (ed.), *Socio-economic Status of Indian Women*, Delhi, Seema, 1983.


LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

PAPER VII

Course Rationale:

India has experimented with local self-government from the very ancient times. However the imperialist interlude and the consequent emergence of an overdeveloped state has led to the total centralization of state power and authority. Gandhiji championed the cause of decentralization and the Indian Constitution envisaged the creation of Village Panchayats, which was actualized by the 73rd and 74th amendments. This paper deals with the grass root level democratic units and their significance to our democracy and governance, their composition and powers and relevance of decentralization in contemporary set up. It also critically studies the relationship between people’s bodies and bureaucracy.

Course Content:

1. Local Self Government and the Indian Political Process since Independence
2. The 73rd and 74th Amendments
3. Rural Local Self Government: Composition and Powers
4. Urban Local Self Government: Composition and Powers
5. Finances of Local Government

6. Local Self Government Bureaucracy

7. The Impact of Women's Quota in Panchayats

8. Local Autonomy

Readings:

M. S. Adiseshiah et al., Decentralized Planning and Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, Institute of Social Sciences, 1994.


B. S. Bhargava, Grassroots leadership: A Study of Leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Delhi, Ashish, 1979.


A. Datta, Union-State Relations, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1984.


S. N. Jha, and P.C. Mathur, Decentralization and Local Politics, New Delhi, Sage, 1999.


**INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**Paper VIII**

**Course Rationale:**

Schumpeter makes a distinction between economics and political economy, the former being value free while the later deals with ideological preferences, debates and alternative proposals. The Indian democratic set up has lead to a lively debate on economic issues relating to the nature of planning of India during the liberation struggle and the eventual establishment of a planning commission by Subhas Chandra Bose during his Presidency of the Congress Party and the subsequent Bombay Plan and People’s Plan. The debate continues even after Independence and even today in this age of liberalization and globalization which is the thrust of this paper.

**Course Content:**

1. Approaches to the Study of Political Economy

2. Political Order and Economic Change
3. The Planning Process in India


5. Political Elements of Economy in Inequality and Self-Sufficiency

6. Politicization of Foreign Aid and Credit

7. Factors leading to liberalization of Indian Economy

8. Major Issues of Contemporary Political Economy

Readings:


——— “Industrial Development in India since Independence”, *Social Scientist*, 7 (11), 83, 1979.


M.A. OPTIONALS
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Indian Administration
2. Development Administration
3. Administrative Theory
4. Public Policy and Analysis
5. Comparative Administrative Systems in Developing Countries
6. Economic Administration in India
7. International Administration
8. Bureaucracy
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

PAPER I

Course Rationale:

This paper provides the basic knowledge of the evolution, the structure of the system of administration at the central and state levels in India. In addition there is need to focus on the system of district administration and the need for a decentralized system. The role and contribution of public services and in particular to the development process is also one of the important aspects of this paper. The paper details the basic parameters of the Indian Administrative System with reference to the idea of committed bureaucracy. It emphasizes the structural mix, institutional evolution and the dynamics of organizational change.

Course Content:

1. Evolution of Indian Administration in the Colonial Period
2. Post Independence Indian Administration
3. Political Structure and Administration
4. Structure of Central Administration
5. Structure of State Administration
6. Public Services and their contribution
7. District Administration
8. Decentralized Administration: Urban and Rural

Readings:

M. Bhattacharya, Bureaucracy and Development Administration, New Delhi, Uppal, 1978.


*Organization of Government of India*, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1971.


**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**Paper II**

**Course Rationale:**

Development administration signifies the uses of administration as an instrument of planned economic development and social change in developing countries. The machinery of development planning at centre, state & local levels, and the new trends of self development & empowerment of the people are the basic emphasis of this paper. It provides a framework for an overall view of policies by focussing into areas of development, along with the
administrative amendments- in areas of local self government. There is a need to understand the holistic meaning of development, one that leads to the elevation and empowerment of the ordinary people.

**Course Content:**

1. Concept of development and Development Administration.
2. Public Administration as Instrument for Development.
5. Machinery of Development- Planning at the Central level
6. Machinery of Development at the State level
7. Machinery of Development at the Local levels.
8. Local self Government in Rural and Urban areas with special reference to administrative amendments.

**Readings:**


M. Franda, *Voluntary Associations and Local Development in India*, New Delhi, Young Asia, 1983.


R. B. Jain and P. N. Chaudhari (eds.), *Bureaucratic Values in Development*, New Delhi, Uppal.


———, *People’s Empowerment*, IJPA, 42(3), July - September 1996.


**ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY**

**PAPER III**

**Course Rationale:**

The main purpose of this paper is to provide some useful knowledge on the issues, trends and perspectives within Administrative Theory. The rapid expansion and consolidation of the administrative systems all over the world and the complexities involved in the whole process has led to the development of relevant knowledge in the field of public administration. This course focuses on essential ingredients of administration namely personnel & methods of management that enables us to understand the grammar of administration. The forces of globalization and liberalization have brought about important changes in administrative theory as well, which needs to be critically analyzed.
Course Content:

1. Public/Politics and Administration

2. Organizations, categories, rationality in administrative behaviour and decision making

3. Organizations and social environment

4. Bureaucracy, organization of concept features of Weberian construction

5. Accountability and representative bureaucracy and responsibility of committed bureaucracy

6. Administrative management

7. O&M programme evolution, management information systems, and public management

8. Public policy analysis

Readings:

Administrative Accountability, New Delhi, IIPA, 1984.


Annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Administrative Reforms, New Delhi, the GOI publication, 1964-65.


**PUBLIC POLICY AND ANALYSIS**

**Paper IV**

**Course Rationale:**

Policy execution is considered to be the legitimate domain of administration. This paper details the various aspects of the public policy process - policy planning and research, policy formulation, policy implementation, policy evaluation and policy analysis. It deals with the process of how policy decisions support a cause of action and provide a direction to an administrative action. This paper is framed as a policy science concerned with the interdisciplinary process of analysis, planning formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policy as its core areas. It deals with the problems that are encountered in making of policies and implementation of programmes.
Course Content:

1. Public Policy: Meaning, Nature and Importance
2. Policy analysis: Meaning, Issues and Models
3. Policy Making: Factors and Institutions
4. Policy Implementation: Meaning and Elements
5. Public Policy formulation in the developed and developing countries
6. Public policy in the Newly Industrialized countries
7. Techniques, Conditions for successful implementations
8. Policy evaluation: Criteria and Problems

Readings:


**COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Paper V**

**Course Rationale:**

Administration as an organized force, assumes crucial importance in the context of developing countries, which lacks adequate secondary structures. This paper therefore acquires special significance in the development of the discipline in the Third World. It tries to study administrative organizations in a comparative framework making it comprehensive and scientific. It endeavors critically to explain and appraise the viability of the concept of development administration and thereby helps in integrating various administrative theories, practices and institutions in a developing country. It attempts to link up the theory of public administration with a comparative study of administrative institutions, systems and procedures.
Course Content:

1. The concept nature and growing significance of comparative public administration.
2. Evolution of comparative public administration as such for universal patterns.
3. Post colonial legacies futures of administration systems in developing countries.
4. Approaches to study of public administration: Institutional, Behavioural and policy analysis.
5. Fundamental Rights contribution: The Concept of Primitive Society.
7. Development administration, the Marxian and Neo Marxian perspective
8. Socialist and Third world Models.

Readings:


*Some Problems in Public Administration in Developing Countries*, Honolulu, The East-West Center, 1966.


ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Paper VI

Course Rationale:

This paper is an introduction to the economic background and the current trends affecting India’s economic development. It addresses the jurisdiction of the Centre and the States, their role in economy planning and the recent shifts in view of decentralization. The interrelation between the polity and the economy and their ramification on the economic development, and the administration in key sectors form an important component of the paper. The whole process of planning- its history, achievements, limitations and failures needs to be critically assessed. The administrative and economic changes in light of globalization and liberalization needs to be critically analyzed.

Course Content:

1. Meaning, scope and significance of economic administration, economic development, planning process

2. The Planning Process in India

3. Achievements and Limitations of Planning Process in India

4. Winds of Change: Rajiv Gandhi’s attempts at Modernization

5. Economic liberalization and globalization and their impact on administration.

6. Concurrent jurisdiction of the union and states in economic administration.

7. Administration of agriculture, rural development, transport and communication.

8. Political and administrative interaction in economic development.

Readings:

Administrative Reform Commission (Chairman: K. Hanumanthaiya), Report on Economic Administration, Delhi, the Manager of Publication, 1968.


K. N. Kabra, “Indian Planning and liberalisation”, *EPW*, 31 (40), 5th October, 1996.


INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Paper VII

Course Rationale:

This paper examines the structure, processes and problems of international administration. It explores the structural mix between institutional evolution and the dynamics of organizational change in a fast changing world. It attempts to examine the security and developmental concerns, arising out of regional political and social and economic conditions that gave rise to the UN, WTO, World Bank and the IMF. The specific character,
programmes and the progress of these organizations, the similarities and differences between them, helps us to understand the role of these organizations in dealing with important issues, concerns and problems confronting the international community of nations.

**Course Content:**

1. International Administration till the Second World War with special reference to the League of Nations
2. Factors leading to the Establishment of the United Nations
3. Major Functions of the UN
4. Specialized Agencies of the UN: UNESCO and UNICEF
5. Specialized Agencies of the UN: ILO and WHO
6. The UN Secretariat: Organization, Functions and its Working
7. International Civil Service
8. Proposals for Reform

**Readings:**


### BUREAUCRACY

**Paper VIII**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper deals with important contemporary aspects of bureaucratic theory and practice, an institution that is pivotal to modern organizations in both the developed and developing societies. The bureaucracy has assumed special significance in a developing democratic polity for it has to achieve the goals of economic development, provide institutional stability to government and ensure effective governance. These have become all the more important in light of democratization, globalization, liberalization, information age and e-governance. This paper highlights all these dimensions and critically examines the proposals to ensure accountability, transparency, effective and efficient administration to make development meaningful for the majority.

**Course Content:**

1. Bureaucracy: Meaning, Concept and Role
2. Recruitment
3. Training
4. Promotion
5. Discipline & Morale Conduct Rules, Incentives for Administrative Improvement
6. Employee - Employer Relationship: Machinery Vegetation and Settlement of Service Conditions
7. Removal of citizens grievances regarding officials
8. Changing role of Bureaucracy after liberalization and globalization

Readings:


R. Bhaskara Employer-Employee Relations, New Delhi, Concept Publishing House, 1978


S. L. Goel, Public Personnel Administration, New Delhi, Sterling, 1984.


M. A. OPTIONALS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. International Organizations
2. International Law
3. Foreign Policy of Major Powers
4. India’s Foreign Policy
5. The Third World: Security and Developmental Dimensions
6. Human Rights: Problems and Prospects
7. Theory and Practice of Diplomacy
8. Politics of International Financial Institutions
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Paper I

Course Rationale:
This paper studies the evolution and the development of international organizations from its inception till present times. It focusses on the problems that confront international organizations and constraints within which they function. An in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations needs to be undertaken and analyzed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN's role in facilitating these needs to be analyzed.

Course Content:

1. The Nature and Evolution of International Organization
2. International Organization: A hybrid of Nation State System and the International System
3. The League of Nations
4. The United Nations: Structure and Functions
5. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action
6. Economic and Social Development
7. Human Rights: Codification and Guarantees
8. United Nations in the Post Cold War Era

Readings:


INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper II

Course Rationale:

International law is usually defined as rules that govern the conduct of states in their relations with one another. It traces its origin and development to the contribution of Hugo Grotius. This paper studies the nature, content and the different aspects of international law pertaining to legal principles of recognition, jurisdiction, Law of sea, diplomatic immunities and privileges, treaty of obligation and crimes against humanity. The distinction between international law and what is termed as domestic jurisdiction of nation states needs to be explained and analyzed in order to understand the dynamics of international system and the relationship between nations.

Course Content:

1. The Origins and Development of International Law
2. Grotius’ Contributions
3. The Nature and Content of International Law with reference to changing nature and different perspectives
4. Codification and progressive development of International law
6. International law and economic development: Third World Concerns
7. Crimes against Humanity and provisions of International law.
8. The Limitations and Possibilities of International Law

Readings:


I. J. Dore, *International Law and Superpowers: Normative Order in a Divided World*,


FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS

Paper III

Course Rationale:

This paper provides a theoretical framework to the policies that major powers follow in world affairs. The paper provides a background to the problems of global governance and factors affecting them. The paper takes a detailed view of foreign policy pursued by the Permanent-Five (P-5) countries as well as other nations like Germany and Japan, which due to their unique placement in world for influencing the global political, security and strategic affairs. This paper provides a complete overview of the foreign policies and helps in understanding and predicting the stance of the major powers of the world in contemporary politics and future.

Course Content:

1. Foreign Policy: Meaning and Determinants
2. Major Approaches to the Study of Foreign Policy
3. US Foreign Policy
4. Foreign Policy of Britain and France
5. Foreign Policy of USSR/Russia
6. Foreign Policy of China
7. Foreign Policy of Germany and Japan
8. Trends in the Foreign Policies of Major Powers

Readings:


D. Campbell, United States Foreign Policy and the Politics of Identity, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1992


INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY

Paper IV

Course Rationale:

India’s foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and the self-image and role she conceives for herself in the global policies. The focus of this paper is the theoretical perspective of the role of compulsion, constraints and conditions, which actually has framed the country’s foreign policy for the past five decades and on this basis considers the projections for the future. It also specifically focuses on the challenges of the contemporary times such as globalization, liberalization, cross border terrorism, human rights, environmental and gender concerns and the like and India’s stance pertaining to these issues.

Course Content:

1. Foreign Policy: Meaning and major approaches to the study of foreign policy
2. Principles and objectives of India’s foreign policy
3. Domestic Determinants: Geography, history and culture, society and political system
4. External determinants: global, regional and bilateral
5. Structure of foreign policy decision making and continuity and changes in India’s foreign policy
6. India’s Foreign Policy in a comparative perspective
7. India’s policy towards her Neighbours
8. India's approach to major global issues: Globalization, disarmament and arms control, cross border terrorism, environmental position, human rights.

Readings:

A. Appadorai, *Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.


S. Chopra (ed.), *Studies in India’s Foreign Policy*, Amritsar, Guru Nanak Dev University, 1980.


——— (ed.), *India’s Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, New Delhi, Foreign Policy Institute, 1999.


C. Parmeswaran, *Nehru’s Foreign Policy X-rayed*, New Delhi, Connaught Circus, 1948.


T. T. Poulouse, *Perspectives of India’s Nuclear Policy*, Delhi, Young Asia, 1978.

B. Prasad, *The Background of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, AICC, 1953.


———, *Origins of India’s Foreign Policy*, Delhi, Vikas, 1979.

———, (ed.), *India’s Foreign Policy: A Study in Continuity and Changes*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1980.


N. V. Rajkumar, *The Background of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, AICC, 1953.


T. K. Venkataraman, *India and her Neighbours*, New Delhi, Vora,


---

**THE THIRD WORLD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

**SECURITY & DEVELOPMENTAL DIMENSIONS**

**Paper V**

**Course Rationale:**

This paper offers to study the development strategies and the security dilemmas facing the countries of the Third World caught amidst the Modernization Syndrome. The emergence of the post-colonial new nations as part of the international community is one of the major developments of contemporary times. This paper analyzes the historical antecedents, the different developmental models and examines their success and failures in the context of the actual performance of last five decades. The complexity of North-South dependency and the challenges that have emerged as a result of the forces of globalization and liberalization needs to be explained and analyzed.
Course Content:

1. The Third World: A Conceptual Delineation
2. Third World: Security Dilemmas and Disarmament Prospects
3. Third World: The Development Strategies and their Evaluative Analysis
4. “Complex Dependency” of North-South relationship - from New International Economic Order (NIEO) to WTO.
5. The NIC’s- end of the Third World Thesis
6. Problems of the Third World Solidarity; Group of 77
7. Nonalignment in the Post Cold War Era
8. Third World changes and challenges in the context of Globalization.

Readings:


**HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

**Paper VI**

**Course Rationale:**

Human Rights have acquired a new significance since the end of Second World War in shaping the relations between countries. The United Nations *Declaration of Human Rights* has given these rights a new meaning and significance. Since then, there has been concerted effort to protect and guarantee these rights. The paper is about the problems of world community in giving effect to these rights in light of different social, economic and cultural backgrounds of the individual countries. It highlights the recent East Asian perspective to the understanding of Human Rights and the link often established between trade and human rights.

**Course Content:**

1. Concept of Human Rights: Historical Development

2. Human Rights: One or Many

3. The Internationalization of Human Rights- the evolving inter-governmental institutional structure


5. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Various other Conventions

7. Collective Rights: The Right of Self Determination

8. Problems and Prospects

Readings:


THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY

Paper VII

Course Rationale:

This paper offers to study the origins of diplomacy and how it can mediate estrangement successfully if engaged in skillfully. It provides a definitional and conceptual understanding of the term ‘Diplomacy’ and its use as an instrument to further, and enhance national policy. It elaborates on the successful handling of diplomacy in securing and protecting national interest. It examines the changes in styles of diplomacy. The thrust of this paper lies in the understanding contemporary developments in theory and practice of diplomacy. It emphasizes on the importance of diplomacy in securing bilateral and multilateral relations and power sharing among nations.
Course Content:

1. Diplomacy and International Relations Theory
2. A definitional and conceptual understanding of diplomacy
3. The Historical Evolution of Diplomatic Practice
4. Diplomacy as an Instrument of National Policy
5. Cold War Diplomacy between the two Superpowers
6. Negotiating Strategies of Different Countries
7. Open Diplomacy Countries
8. Issues in Contemporary Diplomacy

Readings:


POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Paper VIII

Course Rationale:

In the post Second World War period the reconstruction and development of the world posed a great problem thus giving rise through the Bretton Woods Agreement to the twin organizations of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. This paper deals with the role, functions, importance and the need rendered by these institutions. It critically assesses the structure and organization of these institutions and their role in economic development. It assesses the success and failure of these institutions in achieving their objectives. In view of globalization how important are these institutions and their functions Needs to be critically analyzed.

Course Content:

1. International Financial Arrangement before the Second World War
3. The Impact of the Second World War and the post War reconstruction
4. The World Bank: Structure and Development Activities
5. The International Monetary Fund: Structure and Operational Review
6. Regional Development Banks: Evolution, Role and Functions
8. Future Prospects

Readings:


PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The UGC's project for model curricula is a welcome move and the present one is made on the basis of the past efforts in this direction. In this context the starting point was the Report on Curriculum Development in Political Science coordinated by Prof. A. P. Rana in June 1990 and sponsored by the UGC. The present Chairman Dr. Hari Gautam also gave important guidelines like the need to incorporate Indian achievements and these have been incorporated.

The BA Pass Course is provided with two models: (1) with three courses, one for each year and (2) with five courses to be distributed along with other requirements of particular Centres of higher learning. The BA Honours Course is modelled in a yearly pattern with seven compulsory papers and one optional paper out of four choices for the final year. The MA Course is based on a semester system, 1 and 2 for MA Previous and 3 and 4 for MA Final. All the eight papers for MA Previous with 4 + 4 are compulsory papers whereas two courses are compulsory for MA Final to be offered one in each semester. For the rest the choice is 6 out of 8 papers in the major areas of Political Science, i.e., Political Theory, Comparative Politics, Indian Politics, Public Administration and International Relations. The compulsory papers have 10 units and the optional papers have 8 units. This is done to provide rough parity between the different segments of the model curricula. The Committee hopes that this model curriculums in Political Science will be helpful in framing courses in various Universities and autonomous Colleges.

In preparing this model curriculums I have incurred many debts. Dr. Hari Gautam, Chairman UGC has been extremely helpful in facilitating the work of the Committee. Dr. Vijay Govind, Secretary, Curriculum Development Committee on Political Science and Public Administration went out of his way to help me and the Committee members and I am indeed extremely thankful to him. The Core Committee Members- Prof. S.J.R. Bilgrami, Prof. Rafeek Ahmed, Prof. R. N. Pal, Prof. M.M. Sankhdher and Prof. Iailias Dogra provided valuable assistance and without their painstaking efforts it would have been impossible to undertake a project of this magnitude. The final review of the model curricula was done by a committee consisting of Prof. M.M. Sankhdher, Prof. Ramakant, Prof. Chandrakala Padiya and Prof. Subrata Mukherjee. Mr. Rajesh Jha, Lecturer in Political Science, College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi, Dr. P. K. Mishra, Reader in Political Science, Ram Lal Anand College, New Delhi, Dr. Sushila Ramaswamy, Reader in Political Science, Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi and Dr. O. P. Sharma, Reader in Political Science, Bhagat Singh College, New Delhi helped me in compiling the bibliography and in preparing the manuscript. Dr. Renu Batra, who succeeded Dr. Vijay Govind as the Secretary of the Curriculum Development, has been equally encouraging and cooperative. However, I am alone responsible for all the shortcomings and lapses.

Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
Nodal Person
Curriculum Development Committee in Political Science
University Grants Commission
New Delhi
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preface and Acknowledgements</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BA Pass</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BA Honours</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>MA Compulsory</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MA Optionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Political Theory</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Comparative Politics</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Indian Politics</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Public Administration</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) International Relations</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UGC PROJECT

FOR

A

MODEL CURRICULA

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2002