B.A. Programme

Revised Syllabus (Semester Scheme) - 2011

1. Paper I Semester I - Introduction to Political Theory
2. Paper II Semester II - Themes in Comparative Political Theory
3. Paper III Semester III - Indian Government and Politics
4. Paper IV Semester IV - Comparative Government and Politics
5. Paper V Optional A Semester V - Introduction to International Relations
7. Paper VI Optional B Semester V - Administration and Public Policy
8. Paper VI Optional A Semester VI - A Globalizing World

NOTE:- Colleges must offer both optionals in semesters V and VI.
Maximum Marks: 100.
No of Lectures : 60

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

1. a. What is Politics?
   b. What is Political Theory and what is its relevance? (11 lectures)

2. Concepts: Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society and State (36 lectures)

3. Debates in Political Theory:
   a. Is democracy compatible with economic growth?
   b. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
   c. Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?
   d. Should the State intervene in the institution of the family? (13 lectures)

Essential Readings:

Topic 1


Topic 2


**Topic 3**


BA Programme
Paper II Semester II
Themes in Comparative Political Theory

Maximum Marks: 100
No. of Lectures: 60

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the need to recognize how conceptual resources in political theory draw from plural traditions. By chiefly exploring the Indian and Western traditions of political theory through some select themes, the overall objective is to appreciate the value and distinctiveness of comparative political theory.

1. Distinctive features of Indian and Western political thought (08 lectures)

2. Western Thought: Thinkers and Themes
   a. Aristotle on Citizenship
   b. Locke on Rights
   c. Rousseau on inequality
   d. J. S. Mill on liberty and democracy
   e. Marx and Bakunin on State (26 lectures)

3. Indian Thought: Thinkers and Themes
   a. Kautilya on State
   b. Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj
   c. Ambedkar and Lohia on Social Justice
   d. Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan on Democracy
   e. Pandita Ramabai on Patriarchy (26 lectures)

Readings:

Topic 1.


**Topic 2.**


**Topic 3.**


B.A (Programme)
Paper 3 Semester III
Indian Government and Politics

Maximum Marks: 100

No of Lectures: 60

1) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian (09 lectures)

2) Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (09 lectures)

3) Institutional Functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary (09 lectures)

4) Power Structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy (07 lectures)

5) Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism (06 lectures)

6) Parties and Party systems in India (05 lectures)

7) Strategies of Development in India since Independence: Planned Economy and Neo-liberalism (05 lectures)

8) Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women’s Movement (10 lectures)

Essential Texts.


B A Programme

Paper IV Semester IV

Comparative Government and Politics

Maximum Marks: 100

No. of Lectures: 60

1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis (10 lectures)
2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic (06 lectures)
3. Classifications of political systems:
   a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA
   b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China (15 lectures)
4. Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems (07 lectures)
5. Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems (09 lectures)
6. Contemporary debates on the nature of state: the security state and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization. (13 lectures)

Essential Texts


**Readings**

**Topic 1.**


**Topic: 2.**


**Topic: 3.**


**Topic: 4.**


Topic: 5.


Topic: 7.


Further Readings:


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Paper V Optional A Semester V

Introduction to International Relations

Maximum Marks: 100

No. of lectures: 60

Course Objective: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

1. Approaches to International Relations
   (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)
   (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)
   (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)
   (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner) (27 lectures)

2. Cold War & Post-Cold War Era
   (a) Second World War & Origins Cold War
   (b) Phases of Cold World War:
       First Cold War
       Rise and Fall of Detente
       Second Cold War
       End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union
   (c) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan) (20 lectures)

3. India’s Foreign Policy
   (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)
   (b) India’s Policy of Non-alignment
Essential Readings


B.A (Prog.)  
Paper V Semester V Optional B  
Administration and Public Policy: Concepts and Theories

Maximum Marks: 100
No. of Lectures: 60

1. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration. (16 lectures)

2. Administrative theories: the classical theory, scientific management, the human relation theory, and rational decision-making. (16 lectures)

3. Development administration: Elements of development administration. Time and space dimensions in the study of development administration, politics of development administration. (14 lectures)

4. Understanding public policy: concept and theories, relevance of policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures)

Readings:

**Topic 1. Public administration as a discipline**


**Topic 2. Administrative theories**

Topic 3. Development administration


Topic 4. Understanding public policy


Additional Readings:

Maximum Marks: 100  
Allocation of Lectures: 60

1. Contemporary developments: new public administration, new public management, good governance and development, corporate governance, feminist and ecological perspective on public policy and administration.  
(22 Lectures)

2. Democratization, decentralization and social protection: administration functional and fiscal decentralization, in rural and urban context, social welfare administration and social protection for weaker sections.  
(20 Lectures)

3. Citizens, policy and administration: meaning and forms of public accountability. NGOs and peoples participation in public administration, role of machinery for redressal of public grievances, rights to information and other innovations.  
(18 Lectures)

Essential Readings:

Topic 1. Contemporary developments


Topic 2. Democratization, decentralization and social protection


**Topic 3. Citizens, policy and administration**


**Additional Readings:**


Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to give students a basic understanding of what is meant by the phenomenon of globalization, its source and forms. In addition, students will gain a familiarity with both key global actors and certain urgent problems that require solutions and a global level.

1. Globalization
   a) What is it?
   b) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions (09 Lectures)

2. Contemporary World Actors
   a) United Nations
   b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
   c) Group of 77 Countries (G-77) (25 Lectures)

3. Contemporary World Issues
   a) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)
   b) Poverty and Inequality
   c) International Terrorism (26 Lectures)

Essential Readings


