

ANNEXURE I

BA (MAJOR) PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Detailed Course-wise Syllabus)

SEMESTER 1

Course Title: POLITICAL THEORY (Part- A)

- Unit 1: Political Science: Meaning, Nature and Scope**
Meaning of Politics; Meaning of Political Science; Nature and scope of Political Science
- Unit 2: Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences**
Political Science and History, Political Science and Sociology, Political Science and Economics, Political Science and Ethics, Political Science and Anthropology
- Unit 3: Growth of Political Science as a Discipline**
Early traditions; Medieval period; Modern period; Present status
- Unit 4: The State: Its Meaning and Nature**
Meaning of the State; Elements of the State; Nature of the State: Various Perspectives
- Unit 5: Theories of Evolution of State: Divine Origin Theory and Evolutionary Theory**
Main Arguments of the Divine Origin Theory, Criticisms against the Theory; Main Arguments of the Evolutionary Theory, Criticisms against the Theory
- Unit 6: Theories of Evolution of State: Social Contract theory**
Main Arguments of the Social Contract Theory: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Criticisms against the Theory
- Unit 7: Theories of Evolution of State: Marxist View**
Marxist Theory of the Origin of the State, Criticisms against the Theory
- Unit 8: Sovereignty: Meaning and Characteristics; Types of Sovereignty**
Meaning of Sovereignty; Characteristics of Sovereignty; Types of Sovereignty
- Unit 9: Theories of Sovereignty**
Austin's Theory of Sovereignty or the Legal-Monistic View, Criticisms against the

Theory; Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty, Criticisms against the Theory

Unit 10: Democracy

Meaning of Democracy; Types of Democracy: Direct and Indirect Democracy; Conditions for the success of Democracy; Merits and Demerits of Democracy

Unit 11: Power, Authority and Legitimacy

Power: Meaning of Power, Characteristics of Power, Sources of Power, Forms of Power; Authority: Meaning of Authority, Characteristics of Authority, Sources of Authority, Basis of Authority; Legitimacy: Meaning of Legitimacy, Basis of Legitimacy, Types of Legitimacy; Relationship between Power, Authority and Legitimacy

Unit 12: Concepts of Rights and Liberty

Meaning of Rights, Types of Rights; Meaning of Liberty; Types of Liberty

Unit 13: Concepts of Justice and Equality

Meaning of Justice, Types of Justice; Meaning of Equality; Types of Equality

Unit 14: Concept of Citizenship

Meaning of Citizenship, Methods of acquiring Citizenship, Citizenship Values, Ways to promote good Citizenship Virtues

Unit 15: Individualism and Socialism

Meaning and Features of Individualism, Merits and Demerits of Individualism; Meaning and Features of Socialism, Merits and Demerits of Socialism

SEMESTER 2

Course Title: POLITICAL THEORY(Part- B)

Unit 1: Traditional Approaches to Political Analysis (Philosophical and Historical approaches)

Traditional Approaches: Meaning and Characteristics; Philosophical Approach; Historical Approach

Unit 2: Traditional Approaches to Political Analysis (Institutional and Legal approaches)

Institutional Approach; Legal Approach

- Unit 3: Modern Approaches to Political Analysis: Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism**
 Modern Approaches: Meaning; Behaviouralism: Meaning, Salient Characteristics of Behaviouralism, Criticism of Behaviouralism, Advantages of Behaviouralism; Post-Behaviouralism: Meaning, Characteristics of Post-Behaviouralism
- Unit 4: Systems Approach and Structural-Functional Approach**
 Meaning of System, David Easton's Systems Approach; Structural-Functional Approach: Gabriel Almond's Analysis
- Unit 5: Communication Theory Approach, Decision Making Approach**
 Communication Theory Approach: Basic Idea, Criticisms of the Communication Theory; Decision Making Approach: Basic Idea, Criticisms of the Decision Making Theory
- Unit 6: Contemporary Perspectives on Democracy: Liberal and Marxist**
 Liberal Perspective on Democracy; Marxist Perspective on Democracy; Comparison between Liberal and Marxist Perspectives on Democracy
- Unit 7: Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; Montesquieu's Theory of Separation of Powers**
 Executive: Meaning, Classification, Functions; Legislature: Meaning, Types, Functions; Judiciary: Meaning, Functions; Montesquieu's Theory of Separation of Powers, Criticisms of the Theory
- Unit 8: Forms of Government: Federal and Unitary**
 Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Federal form of Government; Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Unitary form of Government
- Unit 9: Forms of Government: Parliamentary and Presidential**
 Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Parliamentary form of Government; Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits of Presidential form of Government
- Unit 10: Political Parties**
 Meaning, Types and Importance of Political Parties
- Unit 11: Pressure Groups and Interest Groups**
 Meaning, Types and Importance of Pressure Groups and Interest Groups; Distinction between Pressure Groups and Interest Groups

- Unit 12: Political Socialisation**
Meaning, Importance and Agents of Political Socialisation
- Unit 13: Political Culture and Political Participation**
Meaning, Kinds, Importance of study of Political Culture; Meaning and Determinants of Political Participation
- Unit 14: Political Modernisation and Political Development**
Basic Characteristics of Political Modernisation, Agents of Political Modernisation; Meaning of Political Development, Lucian Pye's views on Political Development
- Unit 15: Feminism**
Meaning of Feminism, Evolution and Different types of Feminism

SEMESTER 3

Course Title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (THEORY)

- Unit 1: Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Public Administration and Private Administration**
Meaning of Public Administration, Nature and Scope of Public Administration; Meaning of Private Administration, Similarities and Dissimilarities between Public and Private Administration
- Unit 2: Growth of Public Administration as a discipline**
Phase 1: Early Tradition (Politics-Administration Dichotomy), Phase 2: Search for Principles of Administration (Economy and Efficiency), Phase 3: Human Relations Movement, Phase 4: Development of a Scientific and Inter-disciplinary Character, Phase 5: Emergence of New Public Administration
- Unit 3: Bureaucratic Theory**
Concept of Bureaucracy: Meaning and Types of Bureaucracy, Max Weber on Bureaucracy: Weber's concept of "Ideal Type" model of Bureaucratic Organisation, Criticisms of the Weberian Theory of Bureaucracy
- Unit 4: Scientific Management Theory**
Meaning of Scientific Management, Origin of the Scientific Management Theory, Aims of Scientific Management, Basic Assumptions of the Scientific Management Theory, Basic concept of the Scientific Management Theory, Features of the Scientific Management Theory, Principles of the Scientific Management Theory,

Advantages of the Scientific Management Theory, Criticisms of the Scientific Management Theory: Workers' Criticisms, Employers' Criticisms, Criticisms from the Psychologists

Unit 5: Human Relations Theory

Evolution of the Human Relations Movement: The Hawthorne Experiments, Elements of the Human Relations Theory, Views of Chester I. Barnard, Criticisms of Human Relations Theory

Unit 6: Motivation

Meaning of Motivation, Intrinsic motivation and Extrinsic motivation; Incentive Theory, Content Theories: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory, Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory

Unit 7: New Public Administration

Background of New Public Administration, Landmarks in the growth of New Public Administration, New Public Administration: Goals and Critical Evaluation

Unit 8: Principles of Organisation: Hierarchy, Span of Control and Unity of Command

Meaning of Hierarchy, Advantages of the Principle of Hierarchy, Disadvantages of the Principle of Hierarchy; Meaning of Span of Control, Factors determining Span of Control; Meaning of Unity of Command

Unit 9: Principles of Organisation: Centralisation and Decentralisation

Meaning of Centralisation, Advantages of Centralisation, Disadvantages of Centralisation; Meaning of Decentralisation, Advantages of Decentralisation, Disadvantages of Decentralisation

Unit 10: Principles of Organisation: Coordination and Delegation

Meaning of Coordination, Need for Coordination, Types of Coordination; Meaning of Delegation, Need for Delegation, Forms of Delegation

Unit 11: Staff Agencies and Line Agencies

Meaning of Staff Agencies, Basic Characteristics of Staff Agencies, Types of Staff Agencies, Functions of Staff Agencies, Staff Agencies in India and the United States of America; Meaning of Line Agencies, Relationship between Line and Staff Agencies

Unit 12: Department

Meaning of Department, Need of Department, Bases of Department, Head of Department: Single Head/Bureau Type Head and Plural Head; Government Departments in India

Unit 13: Government Corporation

Meaning of Government Corporation, Basic Features of Government Corporation, Growth and Development of Government Corporation, Need for Government Corporation, Types of Government Corporations, Advantages of Government Corporation, Disadvantages of Government Corporation, Differences between Government Corporation and Government Department

Unit 14: Independent Regulatory Commissions

Independent Regulatory Commissions, Basic Features of Regulatory Commissions, Regulatory Commissions in the United States of America, Functions of Regulatory Commissions, Advantages of Regulatory Commissions, Criticisms against Regulatory Commissions, Independence of Regulatory Commissions

Unit 15: Civil Service: Meaning and Role; Relationship between Civil Servants and Ministers

The Concept of Civil Service: Meaning of Civil Service, Main Characteristics of Civil Service, Functions and Role of Civil Service in a Modern State; Political and Non-Political Executive, Relationship between Civil Servants and Ministers

Course Title: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (THEORY)

Unit 1: International Politics: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Evolution

Concept of International Politics, International Politics and International Relations, Nature of International Politics, Scope of International Politics, Evolution of International Politics

Unit 2: Idealist Approach to the Study of International Politics

Emergence of Idealism, Main Features of the Idealist Approach, Criticisms against the Idealist Approach

Unit 3: Realist Approach

Emergence of Realism, Realism and its Features, Morgenthau's explanation of Realism, Criticisms against the Realist Approach

Unit 4: Systems Approach

Emergence of the Systems Approach, Features of the Systems Approach, Morton Kaplan's Systems Theory, Criticisms against the Systems Approach

Unit 5: Concept of Power

Meaning of Power, Elements of National Power, Methods of Using Power by a State, Limitations on National Power

Unit 6: Balance of Power

Meaning, Evolution of the Concept, Assumptions of Balance of Power, Types of Balance of Power, Devices for Maintaining Balance of Power, Relevance of Balance of Power

Unit 7: National Interest

Meaning of National Interest, Vital and Non-vital Components of National Interest, Types of National Interest, Methods for Securing National Interest

Unit 8: Ideology- Liberalism, Marxism, End of Ideology Debate

Ideologies of Liberalism and Marxism, Impact of Ideology in International Politics, National Interest and Ideology, Decline of Ideology, End of Ideology Debate

Unit 9: Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism

Meaning and Nature of Neo-realism; Meaning and Nature of Neo-liberalism

Unit 10: Diplomacy: Nature, Functions and Types

Development of Diplomacy, Nature and Characteristics of Diplomacy, Functions of Diplomacy, Old and New Diplomacy, Personal and Summit Diplomacy, Bilateral Diplomacy, Multilateral and Institutional Diplomacy

Unit 11: Foreign Policy

Meaning, Determinants, Instruments of Foreign Policy

Unit 12: International Law

Meaning, Types, Scope and Sources of International Law

Unit 13: International Laws of Peace and Armed Conflict

The Law of Peace and Armed Conflict or International Humanitarian Law (IHL)- Meaning and Nature: Two types of International Humanitarian Law, Evolution of International Humanitarian Law, International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

- Unit 14: Conflict and Cooperation**
Conflict in International Politics, Cooperation and Peaceful settlement of Disputes in International Politics
- Unit 15: Neo-Colonialism: Meaning, emergence and aspects of Neo-Colonialism; New International Economic Order (NIEO)**
Meaning of Neo-Colonialism, Aspects of Neo-Colonialism; Origin of New International Economic Order (NIEO), Action Programme and Evaluation of NIEO

SEMESTER 4

Course Title: POLITICS IN INDIA-1 (CONSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS)

- Unit 1: Legacies of the Indian Political System**
Legacies of Colonial Rule and Legacies of Freedom Movement
- Unit 2: Historical Background of the Indian Constitution**
Constitutional Developments during the British Period: 1773 to 1947
- Unit 3: Making of the Indian Constitution**
Formation of the Constituent Assembly, Drafting Committee, Adoption of the Constitution of India
- Unit 4: Philosophy and Ideals of the Indian Constitution**
Philosophy and Ideals of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble of the Constitution of India; Sources of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 5: Features of the Indian Constitution**
Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 6: Fundamental Rights**
Meaning, Historical Background, Nature, Importance, Categories of Fundamental Rights, Limitations of Fundamental Rights
- Unit 7: Fundamental Duties**
Background, Types and Significance of Fundamental Duties
- Unit 8: Directive Principles of State Policy**
Meaning, Nature and Classification of Directive Principles of State Policy

- Unit 9: Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**
Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- Unit 10: Citizenship**
Meaning of Citizenship, Constitutional and Legal provisions relating to Indian Citizenship
- Unit 11: Amendment**
Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution: Methods of Amendment of the Indian Constitution, An Overview of some important Amendments of the Constitution of India, Criticism against the Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution
- Unit 12: Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution**
Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution, The issue of Amendment of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Criticism of the Basic Structure theory
- Unit 13: Reorganization of Indian States**
Background, State Reorganisation Commission, State Reorganisation Act, 1956, Formation of New States
- Unit 14: Party System in India**
Types of Political Parties in India, Features of the Indian Party System
- Unit 15: Parliamentary Democracy in India**
Functioning of Parliamentary Democracy in India, Challenges and Future Prospects

Course Title: SELECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS (UK AND USA)

- Unit 1: Constitutional Development in the UK**
Development of the British Constitution: Anglo Saxon Period, Norman Period, Angevinor Plantagenet Period, Tudor Period, Stuart Period, Hanover Period
- Unit 2: Sources and Salient Features of the Constitution of the UK**
Sources of the British Constitution; Features of the British Constitution

- Unit 3: The Crown**
Concept of Crown, Powers and Functions of the Crown
- Unit 4: The Cabinet**
Principles of the Cabinet System, Functions of the Cabinet
- Unit 5: The Prime Minister**
Functions of the Prime Minister, Position of the Prime Minister
- Unit 6: British Parliament**
Composition of the British Parliament, Composition and Powers and Functions of the House of Commons and the House of Lords
- Unit 7: Sovereignty of British Parliament**
Sovereignty of the Parliament, Declining role of the Parliament
- Unit 8: British Judicial System**
Features of the British Judicial system, Rule of Law - General interpretation and A. V. Dicey's interpretation, The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom: Role and Functions
- Unit 9: Party System in UK**
Features of the Party System of the UK, Major Political Parties in the UK
- Unit 10: The Constitution of the USA**
Development and Features of the Constitution of the USA
- Unit 11: The American President & The Vice President**
The American Presidency: Election, Qualification, Tenure and Removal Procedure of the President, Sources of the powers of the President, Powers of the President; Qualification, Election, Tenure, Powers of the Vice President
- Unit 12: Comparison of the American President with British Monarch and Prime Minister**
Comparison of the US President with the British Monarch; Comparison of the US President with the British Prime Minister
- Unit 13: The American Congress**
The American Congress: Composition, Powers and Functions of the two Houses of the Congress; Special Powers of the Senate, Senate as the most powerful Second Chamber in the World

Unit 14: The American Supreme Court

Structure and Organisation of the American Supreme Court, Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Meaning of Judicial Review, Constitutional Basis of Judicial Review in the USA, Exercise of Judicial Review by the Supreme Court of the USA

Unit 15: Party System in the USA

Features of Party System in the USA, Major Political Parties in the USA

SEMESTER 5**Course Title: POLITICS IN INDIA-2 (STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES)****Unit 1: The President of India**

Qualification, Election procedure, Tenure, Removal Procedure, Powers and functions, Position of the President of India

Unit 2: The Vice President of India

Qualification, Election Procedure, Tenure, Removal Procedure, Powers and Functions, Position of the Vice-President

Unit 3: Prime Minister and Union Council of Ministers

Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister; Relationship between President and Prime Minister; Composition, Powers and Functions of the Union Council of Ministers

Unit 4: Indian Parliament

Composition, Powers and Functions of the Indian Parliament; Relation between the two Houses of the Indian Parliament; Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Powers and Functions of the Speaker, Position of the Speaker

Unit 5: Legislative Procedure of the Indian Parliament

Stages in the Passage of Bill in the Indian Parliament; Money Bill in the Indian Parliament

Unit 6: Governor

Qualification, Powers and Functions, Position of the Governor

Unit 7: Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers

Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister; Composition, Powers and Functions of the State Council of Ministers

- Unit 8: Legislature at the State level**
Legislative Assembly: Composition, Powers and Functions; Legislative Council: Composition, Powers and Functions
- Unit 9: Indian Judiciary**
Composition of the Supreme Court of India, Qualification, Tenure and Removal of Judges, Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court of India, Supreme Court as the Guardian of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights of the Indian People; Composition of the High Courts, Qualification, Tenure and Removal of Judges, Powers and Functions of High Courts; Subordinate Courts; Measures to Ensure Independence of Judiciary in India
- Unit 10: Judicial Review and Judicial Activism**
Meaning of Judicial Review, Judicial Review in India; Meaning of Judicial Activism, Judicial Activism in India
- Unit 11: Centre-State Relations**
Division of Powers between Centre and States; Legislative, Executive and Financial Relations between Centre and States
- Unit 12: Local Self Government in India**
Growth of Local Government in India, 73rd and 74th Amendments; Local Self Government in Assam
- Unit 13: Election Commission; Electoral Reforms**
Composition and Powers and Functions of the Election Commission; Electoral Reforms in India
- Unit 14: Regionalism in India**
Meaning of Regionalism, Various Forms of Regionalism in India, Causes responsible for the growth of Regionalism in India
- Unit 15: Casteism and Communalism in Indian Politics**
Politicisation of Caste; Religion and Politics- Problem of Communalism in India

**Course Title: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN THE
CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

- Unit 1: First World War and Second World War**
Causes and Consequences of the First and Second World War
- Unit 2: Cold War: Meaning, Causes and Phases**
Meaning, Origin and Causes of Cold War; Phases of Cold War : First Phase:1946-1949, Second Phase:1949-1953, Third Phase:1953-1957, Fourth Phase:1957-1962, Fifth Phase:1962-1969, Sixth Phase:1969-1978, Seventh Phase:1979 onwards to the End of Cold War
- Unit 3: Introduction to International Organisations**
Meaning, Background and Types of International Organisations
- Unit 4: The United Nations**
Origin and Aims and Purposes of the United Nations, Membership of the United Nations; Structure of the United Nations
- Unit 5: Role of the UN: Collective Security and Peacekeeping**
Meaning of Collective Security, UN and Collective Security, UN and Peacekeeping Operations
- Unit 6: The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**
Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of Non-alignment, Growth of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); NAM Conferences and Summits, Relevance of NAM in the 21st Century
- Unit 7: Regional Organisations**
European Union (EU): Formation of EU, Structure of EU, European Union and India; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Formation of SAARC, Key Institutions of SAARC, Problems faced by SAARC and Prospects for the future; Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN): Formation of the ASEAN, Objectives and Principles the ASEAN, Role of the ASEAN
- Unit 8: World Trade Organization, IMF and World Bank**
History, Functions, Principles, Membership of World Trade Organization (WTO); Structure, Functions and Role of IMF and World Bank
- Unit 9: Disarmament**
Meaning of Disarmament and Arms Control; Background of Disarmament,

Disarmament efforts after the First World War, Disarmament through the League of Nations, Efforts towards Disarmament outside the League of Nations; Disarmament Efforts after the Second World War

- Unit 10: Emerging World Order**
Emerging World Order: Present Trends
- Unit 11: India's Foreign Policy**
Basic Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit 12: India's relations with USA**
History and Phases, Present status
- Unit 13: India's relations with China**
History and Phases, Present status
- Unit 14: India's relations with Pakistan**
History and Phases, Present status
- Unit 15: India's relations with Bangladesh**
History and Phases, Present status

Course Title: SELECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS (SWITZERLAND AND CHINA)

- Unit 1: Constitutional Development in Switzerland and Salient Features of the Constitution of Switzerland**
Background, Constitution of 1848, Constitution of 1874, Constitution of 1999; Features of the Constitution of Switzerland
- Unit 2: The Executive: The Federal Council**
Organization of the Executive: the Federal Council - Unique Characteristics of the Federal Council, President of the Swiss Federation, Functions of the Federal Council
- Unit 3: The Legislature: The Federal Assembly**
Organization of the Federal Assembly: the Council of States and the National Council, Powers and Functions of the Federal Assembly

Unit 4: The Swiss Federation

Nature of Swiss Federalism, Centralisation of Powers in Switzerland

Unit 5: The Swiss Judiciary: The Federal Tribunal

Structure and Organisation of the Federal Tribunal, Jurisdiction of the Federal Tribunal

Unit 6: Direct Democracy in Switzerland: Referendum and Initiative

The Referendum: Compulsory Referendum, Optional Referendum, Referendum in the Canton, Initiative: Constitutional Initiative, Legislative Initiative, Critical Estimate of Working of Referendum, Advantages of Referendum, Disadvantages of Initiative

Unit 7: The Swiss Party System

Features of the Swiss Party System; Interest Groups; History of Political Parties in Switzerland, Programmes of Political Parties in Switzerland: An Overview

Unit 8: Constitutional Development of the People's Republic of China

The Background : Manchu Dynasty, Revolutionary Nationalist Movement under Sun-Yat-sen, Chiang-Kai-shek and Kuomintang Government, Establishment of People's Republic of China under Mao-Tse-Tung in 1949; Constitution under People's Republic of China – 1954, 1975, 1982

Unit 9: Salient Features of the 1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Features of the 1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Unit 10: National People's Congress

Election, Composition, Powers and Functions of national People's Congress

Unit 11: President, Vice-President and Premier of the People's Republic of China

Election, Tenure, Powers and Functions of the Chinese President and Vice President; Election, Tenure, Powers and Functions of the Chinese Premier

Unit 12: State Council of the People's Republic of China

Composition, Powers and Functions of the State Council

- Unit 13: Party System of the People's Republic of China**
History of the Communist Party of China, Communist Party and Democratic Centralism, Organisation of the Party, Role of the Communist Party of China
- Unit 14: Central Military Commission**
History of the Central Military Commission, Organisation of the Central Military Commission, Election and Composition of the Central Military Commission
- Unit 15: Fundamental Rights and Duties**
Fundamental Rights of the Chinese Citizens, Fundamental Duties of the Chinese Citizens

Course Title: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN WORLD POLITICS

- Unit 1: Globalisation**
Meaning, Factors, Interpretations and Impact of Globalisation
- Unit 2: Gender and Patriarchy**
Gender: Meaning and Nature; Patriarchy: Meaning, Nature and Forms
- Unit 3: Gender Discrimination and Gender Empowerment**
Causes of Gender Discrimination; Meaning of Gender Empowerment, Tools of Gender Empowerment: Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Budgeting
- Unit 4: Environmental issues in contemporary world**
Global Warming, Climate Change and Bio-Diversity
- Unit 5: Issues of Sustainable Development**
Concept of Sustainable Development and Global Efforts
- Unit 6: Refugees**
Concepts, Rights and Major Conventions
- Unit 7: International Terrorism**
Definition; International Terrorism and its forms, Causes responsible for the emergence of Terrorism; Combating International Terrorism: Global Efforts

- Unit 8: Human Development and Human Security**
Meaning, Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI);
Meaning and Indicator of Human Security
- Unit 9: Role of Non-Profit Organisations in International Politics**
Role of Non-Profit Organisations in the field of development: Greenpeace and
Oxfam
- Unit 10: Culture of Peace**
Meaning of Culture of Peace, UN and Culture of Peace
- Unit 11: Role of Foreign Aid in International Politics**
Meaning of Foreign Aid, Role and Influence of Foreign Aid
- Unit 12: Multiculturalism**
Meaning and Challenges
- Unit 13: Role of Mass Media in Contemporary Politics**
Meaning and Modes of Mass Media, Role of Mass Media in the Contemporary
World
- Unit 14: Democracy**
Present Status of Democracy in the World, Hindrances to Democracy,
Expansion and Future Prospects of Democracy
- Unit 15: Human Trafficking**
Problem of Human Trafficking, its Global Nature, Global Effort to counter the
Problem

SEMESTER 6

Course Title: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Unit 1: Evolution of Public Administration in India

Administration in the Ancient Period, Administration in the Mughal Period,
Administration in the British Period, Administration in the Post-Independent Period

Unit 2: Features of Public Administration in India

Salient Features of Public Administration in India

Unit 3: Generalists versus Specialist

Meaning of Generalists and Specialists, Background of the Generalist versus Specialist Controversy in India, Arguments in favour of Generalists, Arguments in favour of Specialists

Unit 4: Public Services in India

Political and Permanent Executive in India; Public Services in India: All-India Services, Central Civil Services, State Services

Unit 5: Cabinet Secretariat, PMO

Cabinet Secretariat: Structure, Powers and Functions; PMO: Structure, Powers and Functions

Unit 6: Union Public Service Commission

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC): Composition of the UPSC, Functions of the UPSC

Unit 7: State Public Service Commissions (SPSC)

State Public Service Commissions (SPSC): Composition of the State Public Service Commissions, Functions of the State Public Service Commissions; Annual Report of the Commissions, Independence of Public Service Commissions

Unit 8: Control over Administration in India: Executive Control, Parliamentary Control and Judicial Control

Means of Executive Control in India, Means of Parliamentary Control in India, Means of Judicial Control in India

Unit 9: Neutrality versus Commitment of Civil Servants

Political Neutrality of Civil Service in India; The issue of Committed Bureaucracy

Unit 10: Budgetary Process in India; Performance Budgeting in India

Meaning of Budget, Stages of the Budget; Performance Budgeting in India; Limitations of Performance Budgeting

Unit 11: State Secretariat: Structure and Functions

Structure of State Secretariat, Functions of the Secretariat; Chief Secretary, Functions of the Chief Secretary

Unit 12: District Administration in India

History of District Administration in India, Organisation of District Administration, Functions of District Administration

Unit 13: The District Collector or the Deputy Commissioner

Emergence of the Office of the District Collector, Functions of the District Collector, Role and Position of District Collector/Deputy Commissioner

Unit 14: Machinery for Redressal of Public Grievances; Lokpal and Lokayuktas , Right to Information Act, 2005

Institution of Ombudsman; Development of the Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta: Institution of Lokpal, Institution of Lokayuktas in States; Right to Information Act, 2005: Background of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Development of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005

Unit 15: Administrative Reforms in India

Overview of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966) and Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005)

Course Title: POLITICAL THINKERS**Unit 1: Plato and Aristotle**

Plato: Theory of Justice, Theory of Ideal State; Aristotle: Theory of Citizenship and Theory of Revolution

Unit 2: St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas

St. Augustine's Views on Human Nature, Views on State, Views on City of God, Views on Justice, Contributions of St. Augustine; Political thought of St. Thomas Aquinas, Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Thomas Aquinas' Views on the Origin of the State, Views about Reason and Faith, Views on Classification and Functions of Government, Views on Supremacy of Church

Unit 3: Niccolo Machiavelli

Views on Human Nature, Views on Forms of Government and the Preservation of the Dominion, Views on Ethics and Politics, Contribution of Machiavelli to Political Thought

Unit 4: Thomas Hobbes

Views on Human Nature and State

Unit 5: John Locke

Views on Human Nature, Theory of Social Contract, Views on Individualism, Views on Liberty of Women, Views on Private Property

Unit 6: Jean Jacques Rousseau

Theory of Social Contract, Theory of General Will, Rousseau's Contribution to Political Thought

Unit 7: Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill

Unit 8: Karl Marx

Theory of Dialectical Materialism, Theory of Class Conflict, Theory of Alienation

Unit 9: V.I. Lenin, Mao -Tse-Tung and Antonio Gramsci

V.I. Lenin: Views on Imperialism, Views on Revolution, Views on the Role of the Communist Party; Mao-Tse-Tung: Political Ideas of Mao-Tse-Tung, Views on Revolution; Antonio Gramsci: Gramsci's views on Hegemony and State

Unit 10: Manu

Manu and Manusmriti, Views on Social Organization or Social Order, Views on King and King's Duties, Theory of Danda or Coercive Authority, Views on Administration of Justice, Theory of Government, Views on Interstate Relations and Foreign Policy

Unit 11: Kautilya

Kautilya and Arthashastra, Theory of Statecraft, Views on Government, Views on Principles of State Policy, Views on Inter-state Relation: Foreign Policy

Unit 12: Mahatma Gandhi

Views on Non-Violence, Views on Satyagraha, Views on Swadeshi, Views on State, Views on Economy, Views on Religion and Politics

Unit 13: Jawaharlal Nehru

Views on Nationalism, View on Welfare State and Mixed Economy, Views on Secularism, Views on Democracy, Views on Internationalism

Unit 14: B.R. Ambedkar

Opposition to the Evils of the Caste System and Untouchability, Ambedkar as a

Champion of Women's Rights, Ambedkar's Views on Religion, Ambedkar as a Champion of Social Justice, Ambedkar as a Champion of Human Right, Ambedkar as a Nationalist, Views on Democracy

Unit 15: Acharya Vinobha Bhave and J.P. Narayan

Acharya Vinobha Bhave: Views on Sarvodaya, Bhoodan and Gramdan Movement;
J.P. Narayan: Concept of Socialism, Total Revolution

Course Title: HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit 1: Human Rights

Meaning, Sources, Nature and Characteristics and Evolution of Human Rights

Unit 2: Approaches to Human Rights

Universalistic Approach to Human Rights: Basic Idea of Universalistic Approach, Criticisms against Universalistic Approach; Basic Idea of Relativist Approach, Criticisms against Relativist Approach; Comparison between Universalist and Relativist Approaches

Unit 3: Perspectives on Human Rights: Marxist, Feminist, Gandhian and Third World Perspectives

Basic argument of Marxist perspective, Criticisms against Marxist Perspective; Basic argument of Feminist Perspective, Criticisms against Feminist Perspective; Basic idea of Gandhian Perspective, Criticisms against Gandhian perspective; Basic argument of the Third World perspective, Criticisms against Third World Perspective

Unit 4: United Nations and Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Human Rights Provisions of the United Nations' Charter; Historical Development of the UDHR, Major Contents of the UDHR, Significance of the UDHR, Criticisms against the UDHR, UDHR and the Indian Constitution; Other Important Human Rights related Commissions and Documents of the United Nations

Unit 5: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Historical background of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Major Contents of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Optional Protocols of the ICCPR and ICESCR, Monitoring and implementation

procedure of the ICCPR, Significance of the ICCPR and ICESCR; Monitoring and implementation procedure of the ICESCR

Unit 6: Evolution of Human Rights Movement in India

Concept of Human Rights in Ancient India, Human Rights during early Mughal Period, Human Rights during British Period, Constituent Assembly and Human Rights,

Unit 7: Constitutional and Legal Framework of Human Rights in India

Indian Constitution and Human Rights, Legal Framework: Protection of Human Rights Act and other Acts, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, 2004, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 2004

Unit 8: Rights of Women

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All kinds of Discrimination against Women, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, World Conferences on Women, Women's Rights in India

Unit 9: Rights of Children

Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Optional Protocols on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, World Summit for the Child 1990, Problem of Child Labour, Problem of Child Labour in India

Unit 10: Rights of Specially-abled Persons

Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons 1971, Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons 1975, Indian Legal Framework regarding the Rights of Specially-abled Persons

Unit 11: Rights of Refugees

Efforts at the International Level to Protect the Rights of the Refugees, Role of UNHCR

Unit 12: Rights of the Elderly

Efforts at the International and National Level (in India) to Protect the Rights of Elderly Persons

Unit 13: Rights of Indigenous People

International Effort to Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous People, Rights of Indigenous People in India

Unit 14: Human Rights Education

Concept of Human Right Education, Relevance of Human Rights Education, World

Campaign for Human Rights Education, Promotion of Human Rights Education in India,
 Role of
 Human Rights Commissions in Human Rights Education

Unit 15: Role of NGOs in the Protection of Human Rights

Role of NGOs in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in General, Role of
 Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch

Course Title: POLITICS IN ASSAM: HISTORY AND THE PRESENT

Unit 1: Early Colonial Period in Assam

British Annexation of Assam: Background, Decline of Ahom Rule, Burmese Invasion,
 British Intervention, Treaty of Yandaboo, British Annexation of Assam; Consolidation of
 British Rule: Temporary Administration, Bengal Presidency, Chief Commissioner's
 Province; Early Revolts against British Rule in Assam: Revolt of Gomidhar Konwar (1828),
 Second Revolt (1829), Third Revolt (1830), Revolt of the Khasis (1829), Consequences
 and Significance of the early revolts against British Rule

Unit 2: Revolt of 1857 and Assam

The Revolt of 1857 in Assam, Role of Maniram Dewan

Unit 3: Role of Rajmels; Phulaguri Dhawa, Uprising of the Jaintias

Role of Rajmels; Phulaguri Dhawa, 1861; Uprising of the Jaintias, 1860-1863

Unit 4: Agrarian Revolts

The Assam Riots 1893-1894, Rangiya, Lachima and Patharughat: A New Awakening

Unit 5: Growth of Assamese Nationalism

Factors contributing towards the Growth of Assamese Nationalism, Partition of Bengal
 and its impact on Assam

Unit 6: The Press and Public Organisations in the Colonial Period

Development of the Press in Assam during the Colonial Period, Growth of Political
 Associations and Public Organisations during the Colonial Period: The Jorhat Sarbajanik
 Sabha, Assam Association, The Surma Valley Political Conference

**Unit 7: Freedom Struggle and Assam: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and
 Quit India Movement**

Non-Cooperation Movement in Assam, Civil Disobedience Movement in
 Assam; Quit India Movement in Assam

Unit 8: Cabinet Mission Plan and Assam

The Cabinet Mission Plan and Assam; Independence and Partition

Unit 9: Reorganization of Assam

Background, Formation of Nagaland, North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971-
Impact

Unit 10: Language Movement and Assam Movement in Assam

Origin and Course of the Language Movement; Origin and Course of the Movement and
Assam Accord

Unit 11: Insurgency in Assam

Factors responsible for the growth of Insurgency in Assam,
Insurgent outfits in Assam: ULFA and NDFB

Unit 12: Sixth Schedule and Movement for Autonomy in the Hills

Background, Constitutional Provisions, Issues relating to Sixth Schedule Politics in
Contemporary Assam; Movement for Autonomy in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills

Unit 13: Movement for Bodoland

Background of the Movement for Bodoland, Movement for Bodoland,
Bodo Accord and Establishment of Bodoland Territorial Council

Unit 14: Growth of Regionalism in Assam: Emergence of Regional Political Parties- AGP and BPPF

Background, Growth of Regionalism in India, Regionalism in Assam, Emergence of
Regional Political Parties in Assam: Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), Bodoland Peoples'
Progressive Front (BPPF)

Unit 15: Political Participation of Women in Assam

Role of Women in Freedom Movement in Assam, Political Participation of Women
In popular movements in Post-Independence Period (Assam Movement, Bodoland
Movement)
