

*Placed at the meeting of
Academic Council
held on 12.12.2019*

Appendix-H-29
MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY
(University with Potential for Excellence)

Directorate of Distance Education

Syllabus for M.A. Political Science (Semester Pattern)
(With effect from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards)
Regulations, Scheme of Examinations and Syllabus

I. About the Department : The Department of Political Science in the Directorate of Distance Education of Madurai Kamaraj University is one of the oldest departments in the Directorate started in late 1970s. The department currently offers both P.G. and U.G programs in Political Science.

II. Program Overview :

The M.A. program in Political Science at the Directorate is a conventional program focusing on politics, public administration and international relations. It stresses the development of applied analytic tool skills, advanced cognitive abilities, and topical specialties allowing students to tailor the program to their interest.

III. Objectives of the Program : Graduates are expected to advance in knowledge thereby contributing to society through the application of their academic training.

IV. Program Target Groups :

The Program may be structured in a way to attract aspirants of civil services, academia, policy development and analysis, program evaluation, decision-making process in the public, private, and non-profit sectors at the local, state, national and international levels.

V. Program Requirements

1. Educational Qualification : Any Under-Graduate degree – regular or Distant Education mode, from any recognised university / institutions in Humanities, Social Sciences and any special studies such as Women Studies, Dalits and Tribal Studies, Cultural Studies etc.

2. Marks required : A student must have passed in his/her Under-Graduate degree;

VI. Degree Overview : The M.A. program intends to be inter/multi-disciplinary scope and content. The various disciplinary background and expertise of faculty of the department would lend weight to structure the program in inter/multi-disciplinary canvas. This program is driven by three core areas:

1. Comparative Politics
2. Public Administration
3. International Relations

VII. Degree Title : M.A. in Political Science

VIII. Duration of the Program : All students must complete the program within two years. The program is dedicated.

IX. Program Structure : The M. A. Program in Political Science is designed to maintaining a full year-round program with four semesters; for each semester there may be 4 core papers. There may not be any practical or project preparation as part of this program.

Course Structure

I. First Semester

Course Title	Nature	Credit
Political Theory	Core	4
Constitutional Development in India since 1858	Core	4
Principles of Public Administration	Core	4
Local Government in Tamil Nadu	Core	4

II. Second Semester

Course Title	Nature	Credit
Contemporary Political Systems	Core	4
Western Political Thought	Core	4
Indian Political Thought	Core	4
Indian Constitution	Core	4

III. Third Semester

Course Title	Nature	Credit
Issues in Indian Polity	Core	4
Legislative Procedures	Core	4
Modern Political Analysis	Core	4
Research Methodology	Core	4

IV. Fourth Semester

Course Title	Nature	Credit
International Politics	Core	4
India's Foreign Policy	Core	4
Government and Politics in India	Core	4
Contemporary Global Issues	Core	4

Part-IV : Value Education is a compulsory paper common for all UG courses. Students have to write examination in **first semester**.

Part-V : Environmental Studies is a compulsory paper common for all UG courses. Students have to write examination in **second semester**.

X. Details of Syllabus : Each course has a detailed syllabus structured in terms of Units. The detailed syllabus for all course papers has been attached in the Annexure I.

XI. Time Table for Contact Class & Counseling : The ODL Regulations insists of minimum 30 hours of study for each course in a semester of which minimum 16 hours are for face-to – face contact classes. The following table demonstrates the time allotment for the contact classes per week; for a semester there may be available 5 - 6 months and two days of contact/counseling class per month is enough to achieve the required hours.

Per Week	9.00 – 10.30	10.30 – 12.00	1.00 – 2.30	2.30 – 4.00
Day 1	C1	C2	C3	C4
Day 2	C1	C2	C3	C4

*C means Core Paper

XII. Evaluation Procedures

1. Principles of Evaluation

The rubrics of evaluation of the program will be based on the following principles:

- Proof of Initiative, Active immersion, Interaction;
- Use of DIE - Describe, Interpret, Evaluate;
- Utilizing variety of sources;
- Analytical Approach.

2. Methods of Evaluation : The students will be assessed by two pronged evaluation methods: (a) Continuous Internal Evaluation; (b) End-of-semester evaluation.

(a) Continuous Internal Evaluation : Aiming to assess values, skills and knowledge imbibed by students, internal assessment is to be done by the concerned faculty-member. It would comprise the following steps:

- There may be three different modes of continuous internal assessment:
 1. Book Review (BKR)
 2. Preparing Bibliography (BIB)
 3. Writing Assignment (WRA)
- Components for internal evaluation are to have a time-frame for completion (by students), and concurrent and continuous evaluation (by faculty-members).
- The evaluation outcome may be expressed either by pre-determined marks
- The evaluation reports submitted by all the faculty-members are to be reviewed, from time to time, by the Examination Committee under the chairmanship of Director in order to ensure transparency, fair-play and accountability.
- Following the review by the Examination Committee, the outcome of internal evaluation will be announced or displayed on the Notice Board and / or web-site as per the timeframe or academic calendar.

(b) End-of-semester evaluation : This is to be carried out at the end of first semester, and will aim to assess skills and knowledge acquired by students through class-room interaction. The evaluation can be in the form of written examination, or term paper assignment. Evaluation process should be verifiable and transparent.

Towards this end, the following steps have been adopted:

- All the students pursuing this program have to undergo external evaluation at the end of first semester as per syllabi;
- With regard to written examination the internal faculty may associate themselves with the external examiners in the examination process.
- In the case of written examination, the format of question paper is attached in annexure could be moderated by the Examination Committee.
- Answer-books or –sheets are to be ‘encoded’ (before being passed on to examiner / evaluator, and decoded (before tabulation).

(c) Integration of Continuous and End-of-semester evaluation

The following points have been incorporated for effecting the integration of continuous and end-of-semester evaluation:

- Relational weightage assigned to internal evaluation is 25 percent.
- Relational weightage assigned to end of semester evaluation is 75 percent.
- Following the integration of internal and external evaluations, the results may be expressed in marks
- As soon as the integration of internal and external evaluations has been completed, the results should be announced, in keeping with the academic calendar, to facilitate students’ academic or occupational pursuits.

3. Description of Evaluation : This table lists all the assessment components that make up the course assessment, their weightings and the dates at which coursework are due. The table in the module specification indicates the week in which coursework should be submitted but the exact day may be decided by the concerned course instructor. The column headed Qual Mark indicates the particular assignment has to be passed.

Course Title	Marks		
	Internal	External	Total
Core Paper I	25	75	100
Core Paper II	25	75	100
Core Paper III	25	75	100
Core Paper IV	25	75	100
Total Marks	400		

Assessment type	Description of Program Evaluation	Total Marks	Pass Mark	Week due
CWK	Book Review, Bibliography & Writing Assignment	25	13	6-18
EXU	3 hour unseen examination	75	37	24

Assessment Type	Description of Internal Evaluation	Total Marks	Pass Mark	Week due
BKR	Book Review	10	5	6
BIB	Bibliography	10	5	12
WRA	Assignment	5	3	18

4. Model Question Paper for End-semester Exam : There will be a 3 hour unseen end-semester examination. The question paper for this exam will be set by the respective course coordinator for core courses and by respective course instructor for optional courses. A model question paper has been attached in Annexure II.

5. Examination Committee : The Director may constitute a Examination Committee consisting of at least two members from the faculty. The Committee will look after the proper and timely completion of internal evaluation and conducting end semester examinations; integrating internal evaluation and end semester evaluation with respective weightage and then final marks.

XII. Program Facilities : 1. Library & Documentation Unit : The Directorate has a full-fledged state of the art reference library of standard text and reference books and research journals and well established documentation unit having NSS, NFHS and Census data.

2. Career Development Committee : The Director may constitute a Career Development Committee consisting of at least three faculty members of the Directorate to look after the career opportunities of the students of the program. This Committee may undertake necessary initiatives in enhancing capabilities and skills such as English Language proficiency, computer and documentation skills, and competency in project writing; it may organise, if possible, campus recruitment in collaboration with NGO sector and print and visual media.

ANNEXURE – I POLITICAL THEORY

Objectives : This course aims at to teach the theories of Political science and make the students understanding the basic concepts of the principles of Political theory.

UNIT I : Meaning and Definition of State - Nature and Elements of State – Origin of State – Sovereignty – Functions of State – Federal and Unitary States – Power and Authority.

UNIT II : Forms of Government: Monarchy-Dictatorship-Aristocracy-Democracy - Parliamentary and Presidential Systems.

UNIT III : Political Obligation – Parties – Pressure Groups – Public Opinion.

UNIT IV : Universal Adult Franchise - Plural and Waited Voting – Direct and indirect methods of Election –Proportional Representation.

UNIT V : Rights – Liberty – Equality – Justice – Law – Sovereignty.

Reference Books:

1. R.K. Pruthi, The Political Theory, New Delhi, Sarup & Sons Publishers, 2005.
2. J.C. Chaturvedi, Political Governance, Vol. I, Political Theory, Delhi, Isha Books, 2005.
David Held, Political Theory Today, Cambridge Press, 1991.
3. S. Ramasamy, Political Theory, Ideas and Concepts,, New Delhi, MacMillan 2002
4. Andrew Heywood, Political theory, New Delhi, MacMillan, 2004

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA SINCE 1858

Objectives : The course aims at imparting knowledge of the history of constitutional development in India, to the students. This will serve as background for understanding the basis and growth of constitutional government of India since independence.

UNIT-I Early Initiatives : Transition from Company’s Administration to the Crown Administration; The Act of 1858- Proclamation of Queen Victoria- The Central and Provincial Government in India – Judiciary – The Act of 1861 – The Act of 1892.

UNIT-II Growth of Constitution : The Act of 1909 (Minto-Morely Reforms) – Main Provisions; The Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms) Main Provisions; Working of the Act of 1909 and the Act of 1919- Causes of failure of Dyarchy.

UNIT-III National Movement and Constitutionalism : Simon Commission- Nehru Report – Lord Irwin’s Proclamation - Gandhi–Irwin Pact – Round Table Conferences.

UNIT-IV Government of India Act, 1935 : Government of India Act, 1935 : Salient features; Proposed All India Federation: Home Government: Federal Executive; Federal Legislature and Judiciary – Provincial Autonomy ; Provincial Executive and Legislature.

UNIT-V India towards Independence : Elections of 1937 – Working of Provincial Autonomy – World War II and Constitutional Deadlock- Cripps Proposals (1942) - Wavell Plan and Simla Conference (1945) - Cabinet Mission Plan - Mountbatten Plan (June 1947) – Indian Independence Act.

Text Books:

1. Agarwal.R.C, *Constitutional Development and National Movement in India*, New Delhi : S.Chand & Company, 1994.
2. Bipan Chandra et al., *Freedom Struggle* , New Delhi:National Book Trust , 1997.

Reference Books:

1. Austin , Granville. *Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*. London: Clarendon Press,1966.
2. Rout B.C, *Democratic Constitution of India* ,New Delhi: S,Chand& Co., 1980.
3. Durga Das Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India* , Nagpur, Wadhwa &

Company,2004.

4. Subhas Kashyap, *Our Constitution*, New Delhi, The constitution of India, A political Legal study, J.C.Johari, Standing Publisher Pvt.Ltd, 2004

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Objectives : This course is framed to understand the meaning, scope and development of Public Administration. Further the student can learn the theories of Public Administration. It gives a detail study on the principles of Public Administration.

Unit-I Introduction : Meaning, Nature and Scope – Evolution of the discipline – Public and Private Administration – Development Administration- New Public Administration.

Unit-II Concepts and Theories : Principles of Organization – Theories of Administration - Administrative Behaviour - Administrative Accountability and Control.

Unit-III Personnel Administration : Meaning, scope, importance and functions of Personnel Administration – Bureaucracy- position classification, Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Pay and service condition, Retirement.

Unit-IV Financial Administration : Meaning, nature and significance- Principles of Financial Administration – Budget (meaning, types, principles and process) – Accounts and Audit – Parliamentary Committees.

Unit-V Issues in Indian Administration : Generalists Vs Specialists- Administrative reforms- Integrity in Administration.

Reference Books:

1. Nigro, A.Felix *Modern Public Administration*, New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1980.
2. White, D. Leonard, *Introduction to the study of Public Administration*, New Delhi : Eurasia Publishing House (P) Ltd.
3. Avasthi and S.R.Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrwal,1996.
4. Bhambhri, *Administrators in Changing Society*, Bureaucracy and Politics in India: New Delhi: Vikas, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TAMILNADU

Objectives : Explain the perspectives of different Indian leaders on local government. Understand the contributions of various committees on local government. Describe the features and provisions of Constitutional Amendment Acts. Analyze the significance of Grama Sabha in Local Government system.

Unit I : Local Government : Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance – Constituent Assembly Debate - Views on Local Government: MK Gandhi, JL Nehru, BR.Ambedkar - Community Development Programmes – Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), LM Singhvi (1986) - 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989) - 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)

Unit II : Rural Local Government : 73rd Amendment Act (1992) - Major Features - 11th Schedule of the Constitution – Significance of Grama Sabha – Resources for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) - Difficulties and Issues in functioning – Suggestions for improving the functioning of PRIs.

Unit III : Urban Local Government : Emerging trends of Urbanisation in India, 74th Amendment Act (1992) – Major Features – 12th Schedule of the Constitution - Types of Urban Local Government Institutions (ULGI) – Resources of ULGIs – Difficulties and Issues in functioning – Suggestions for improving the functioning of ULGIs.

Unit IV : Local Government system in selected areas : Panchayat Extended to Schedule V Areas - Scheduled areas - Schedule V and VI - PESA (1996)-Key Provisions- Implications - Status of Panchayats in Scheduled Areas-Current Status of PESA- LWE Districts & PESA- Key Issues in Implementation- Forest Right Act- Suggestions.

Unit V : Comparative Local Government : Local Government System in Selected States: West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Prescribed Readings:

- Maheswari, Shriram. (2008), Local Government in India, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Mathew G and Jain L. C (Eds.), (2005), Decentralisation and Local Governance, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Niraja Gopal Jayal and et.al. (2006), Local Governance in India – Decentralisation and Beyond, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Objectives : This course mainly aims at to teach various types political systems of leader countries . By studying different types of political system, the students and develop their analytical capacity of understanding the political systems.

UNIT I : Meaning and Nature of Political Systems - Typology of Political Systems- Constitutions- State - Government – Executive – Legislature – Judiciary – Political Parties.

UNIT II : United Kingdom: Political System –Constitution – Executive – Legislature – Judiciary – Political Parties – Pressure Groups – Limited Monarchy.

UNIT III : United States of America: - Political System- Constitution – Executive – Legislature – Judiciary – Political Parties in USA – Pressure Groups – Judicial Review.

UNIT IV : France : Political System –Constitution- Executive– Legislature – Judiciary – Political Parties– Pressure Groups- Quasi-Presidential Model.

UNIT V : Switzerland: Political System – Constitution- Executive – Legislature – Judiciary – Political Parties– Pressure Groups – Direct Democracy.

Reference Books:

1. P.B. Rathod: Comparative Political Systems, New Delhi, Common Wealth Publishers, 2005
2. John Kingdon: Government and Politics in Britain, London, Polity Press, 2003
3. Barbara Bardes: American Government and Politics Today, Boston, Wadsworth, 2010
4. Andrew Knapp, Government and Politics of France, New York, Routledge, 2006
5. Gregory Fossedal: Direct Democracy in Switzerland, New Jersey: Transactions, 2005

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Objectives : Purpose of this course is to import this student to understand thoroughly the political Philosophers given by political thinks from ancient to modern political thinkers and their contribution are discussed here. From this course a student can understand the Philosophy of Politics analytically.

UNIT I : ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THINKERS : Plato- Aristotle - Cicero- Machiavelli – Montesquieu.

UNIT II : SOCIAL CONTRACTUALISTS : Hobbes – Locke – Rousseau

UNIT: III IDEALISTS : T.H. Green – Herbert Spencer

UNIT IV : UTILITARIANS : J.S .Mill - Bentham - Hegel

UNIT V : SOCIALISTS : Marx – Mao - Lenin

Reference Books:

1. Bandari and Sethi, Plato and Aristotle, New Delhi, Atma Ram,1967
2. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers, New Delhi, S.Chand & Co., 1999
3. Sabine, History of Political Theory, 4th Ed. New York, Thomson Learning, 1980
4. R.C. Gupta, Western Political Thought, Agra, L.N. Agarwal, 2008

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Objectives : The purpose of this course is to generate a critical awareness in the students about the distinctive features of the tradition of socio-religious and Political thought in India. A focal theme of the course is the bearing of Indian religious and Philosophical systems of thought on social and Philosophical systems of thought on social and Political ideas. A second focal theme is the Indian Political-Philosophical responses to Western moderately and imperialism. One of the foci of the course will be on the Indian socio-political ideas and modern Indian Political ideas.

UNIT-I - ANCIENT POLITICAL THINKERS : Features of Ancient Indian Political Thought - Kautilya, Tiruvalluvar, Shanti Parva(Raj Dharma)- Manu.

UNIT-II -MODERN POLITICAL THINKERS : Renaissance in India - Raja Rammohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji, Dayanandha Saraswathi and Swami Vivekanandha.

UNIT-III -MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS : Gopalakrishna Gokhale - Balgangadhar Tilak - Mahatma Gandhi - Sri Aurobindo.

UNIT-IV - BUILDERS OF THE NATION : Mahatma Gandhi – Jawaharlal Nehru

UNIT-V - SOCIALIST THINKERS : M.N.Roy - Jayaprakash Narayan - B.R.Ambedkar – Periyar

Reference Books:

1. R. C. Gupta, Great Political Thinkers - East and West, Agra, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, 2012
2. Varma V P, Indian Political Thought, Agra, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, 1959.
3. Vishnoo Bhagwan, Indian Political Thinkers, Lucknow, Atma Ram, 1999

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Objectives : This Course intends to impart a comprehensive outlook about the nature of the Indian constitution; rights and duties of the citizens, Political Institutions of Central and State governments and its relationship with each other and the organisation and functions of local government. A detailed analysis of the functions of the statutory bodies are incorporated in this course.

Unit 1 : Constitutional Assembly – Philosophy – Preamble – Salient Features of Indian Constitution.

Unit 2 : Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties.

Unit 3 : Union Executive – President : Election – Powers and Functions – Council of Ministers – Prime Minister : Position and Powers – Relationship between Prime Minister and President. State Executive – Governor : Powers and functions – Chief Minister : Position and Powers – Relationship between Chief Minister and Governor.

Unit 4 : Union Legislature : Structure, Powers and Functions – Speaker : Power and Functions – Procedures of Constitutional Amendment – State Legislature : Structure, Powers and Functions.

Unit 5 : Judiciary – Supreme Court: Powers and Functions – High Court : Powers and Functions – Judicial Review.

Reference Books:

1. Siwach, J.R., Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sterling, 1985.
2. Narang, A.S., Indian Government and Politics New Delhi: Gitanjali, 1995.
3. Thakur, R. The Government and Politics of India : London: Macmillan, 1995.
4. Gupta, D.C. Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi, 1996.

ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITY

Objectives : This course provides functional dimensions of Indian Politics. It enables the students to familiarize with the theoretical proposition of Indian Politics. It helps the students to familiarize on the issues in Democratic setup. It exposes the students about the real problems faced by the vulnerable masses.

Unit 1 : Nation State Formation : Democratization of Indian Politics and Society – Deficiencies and Discontents in Indian Democracy.

Unit 2 : Identity Politics : Communalism and Regionalism – Language and Ethnicity

Unit 3 : Issues of Social Justice : Social Disparities and Discriminatory Practices – Issues of Dalits, Tribal and Minorities.

Unit 4 : Development Dilemma : Indian Experiments in Development Models - Economic Development Marginalization.

Unit 5 : Crisis to National Integration : Tribulations in North Eastern States – Kashmir Issue – Maoism – Terrorism.

Reference Books:

1. Siwach J.R., Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 1985.
2. Gupta D.C., Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing, 1993.
3. Rajini Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1986.
4. Kothari J.C., Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Vishal Publishers, 1994.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

Objectives : This course aims at explain political system in India. Further the Students can understand the Electoral system, parliamentary procedures, types of committees and their role and also privileges. This course will definitely give more understand of the legislative procedure. this course mainly focus on the competitive examinations also.

Unit – I : The Political System: Parliament Democracy – Representative Democracy – Constitutional and Composition of the Parliament – Parliament and its relations with Executive and Judiciary.

Unit – II : The Electoral System: Elections to Parliament: Qualifications and Disqualifications for Membership – Mode of Election – Functions of the Parliament.

Unit – III : Parliamentary Procedures: Session and sitting of the Houses — The question Hour and the Zero Hour – Kinds of Motions – Types of Bills: Money Bill , Finance Bill , Constitutional Amendment Bill, Ordinary Bill ,Private Member Bill - Bill passing procedure.

Unit – IV : Parliamentary Etiquette and Privileges: Secretaries of the Houses of Parliament – Code of Conduct for Members – Members of Salaries and Perks – Inter – Parliamentary Links – Tours for Visitors of Parliamentary buildings.

Unit –V : Parliamentary Committee Meaning and Types of Parliamentary Committee- Importance of Parliamentary Committee- Functions of Parliamentary Committee.

Reference Books:

- 1) Subash Kashyap: Our Parliament, New Delhi: National Book Trust of India, 2017
- 2) Subash Kashyap Our Constitution, New Delhi, National Book Trust of India, 2017
- 3) Parliamentary Procedure, Law, Privileges, Practice and Procedures, 2.Vols. New Delhi, 2016
- 4) Pylee, M.V. An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, UBS, 2014

MODERN POLITICAL ANALYS

Objectives: This course is designed to make the students to understand the origin, growth and development of Political Science and its relationship with other subjects. Further it gives the details about the methodological aspects involved in the study of Political Science and promises to develop the knowledge of the students on the methodological issues. This subject will enable the students to undertake specialized research in Political Science.

Unit-I : Introduction - Meaning, Nature, Orientations to Political Analysis.

Unit-II : Political Evaluation – Normative and Empirical Theories.

Unit-III : Behaviouralism and Post behaviouralism.

Unit-IV : General System theory – Origin and Development - Input output analysis – Structural, functional analysis – Developmental Analysis.

Unit-V : Group theory - Theory of Elites - Game Theory.

Reference Books:

1. Robert A. Dahi, Modern Political Analysis, New York, Prentice Hall, 1979.
2. Heinz Eulau, The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics, Amerine Publishing House, 1978.
3. S.P.Verma, Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1983
4. Michael.A, Systematic Political Theory, New York, Charles E.Merrill, 1978.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives : This course attempts to introduce the students in a simple way, to the nature of scientific method and its application to the understanding of social reality. Students are taught how to conceptualise and formulate a problem and examine which designs are appropriate. They are expected to know how the relevant data can be collected and processed. The students should be further in a position to arrive at conclusions, if necessary, with the help of statistics. The idea is to help an average P.G. Student to be fairly confident in undertaking and executing small and simple research projects.

Unit-I Introduction : The meaning and nature of Social Science Research – objectives and basic postulates – Pure and Applied Research - Problems in Social Science Research.

Unit-II Methods and Problems : Methods of Social Science – Historical – Comparative and Descriptive Methods. - Problem of formulation of Hypothesis – Concepts – Variables.

Unit-III Research Design and Types of Research

Research Design: Meaning, Purpose and Principles of Research Design. - Types of Research: Exploratory – Descriptive - Experimental – Ex-Post Facto Research – Content Analysis.

Unit-IV : Collection of Data and Statistical Tools : Collection and Analysis of Data: Sampling – Observation – Survey – Case Study – Questionnaires – Interview. - Statistics and its use in Social Science Research - Computer and its Applications.

Unit- V - Research Report. : Research Report: Purpose - Content – Style and Presentation – Use of Footnotes – Tables and Figures – Bibliography - Webliography.

Reference Books:

1. Ghosh, B.N. *Scientific Methods and Social Research*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1982.
2. Goode, W.G. and P.K. Hatt, *Methods in Social Research*, New York: 1952.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Objectives: This course is designed to expose the students to the key concepts, terminology and theories in the field of International Politics. The purpose is to create awareness among the students regarding the study of International Relations as a defined inter-disciplinary oriented field of study.

Unit-I : Introduction : International Politics – Meaning – Nature – Scope – Theories and Basics.

Unit-II : Concepts : Power – Balance of Power – National interest – Foreign Policy – International Peace – Collective Security- Geopolitics – Global order.

Unit-III : Theories : Theories : Idealist - Realist – Systems- Decision Making - Marxist Game Theory.

Unit-IV Major Issues -I

Major issues : World War I – World War II- Cuban Missile Crisis – Vietnam War — Collapse of Soviet Union - Unification of Germany – Yugoslavian Crisis – Iraq Crisis.

Unit-V : Major Issues –II : Cold War – Post- Cold War – Human Rights –Refugees – Terrorism – Environmental Issues.

Reference Books:

1. Joseph Nye, Understanding International Conflicts, An Introduction to theory and History, International Edition 7th Edition,2008.
2. Joshua gold stein and Jon Pevehouse, International Relation,2008-2009 update, International Edition 8th Edition ,2008.
3. Peter calvocoressi ,World Politics since 1945, 19th Edition,2008.
4. Robert Art & Robert Jervis, International Politics, Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, United states Edition 9th Edition,2008.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Objectives : This course is mainly framed to make understand the students and Indian relationship with the world countries. The students can understand the basic necessity of the foreign policy. This course focuses Indians relationship with neighbouring countries and also with other countries.

Unit I : Basics of India's Foreign Policy : Historical Origins-Basic Principles-Objectives and determinants-Institutions and process of foreign policy making-Achievements and failures in India's foreign Policy.

Unit II : India and regional Affairs : India and China- India and Pakistan-India and Sri Lanka- India and Bangladesh-India and Nepal-Indian Ocean as a peace zone-India as a regional power.

Unit III : India and other Powers : India and US-India and EU,Russia and Japan-India's relations with Middle east and Latin America-India and African countries.

Unit IV : India and World Organisations : India and UN: Peace keeping and global disarmament-India and ASEAN,NAM,SAARC-India and Multilateral agencies (WTO, IMF,IBRD , ADB).

Unit V : Major issues in India's Foreign Policy : India's security Policy-New International Economic order-Nuclear question-Cross border terrorism-Human rights issues.

Reference Books:

1. Dutt, V. P.: India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi, Vikas, 2002
2. Nayar, and Paul, T.V.: India in the World Order, New York: Cambridge University, 2003.
3. J. N. Dixit; Indian Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing, 2001.
4. V.N. Khanna, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi, Vikas, 2010.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Objectives: This course is intended to prepare the student to gain an in-depth understanding of the government and politics of Indian Governmnet. An attempt is made to acquaint the student with such major influences as deriving from social stratification of caste and from language, religion, ethnic and economic determinants. The course further provides an

understanding of the political perspective the states have been contributing to altering the nature of the federal polity in India.

Unit-I : Introduction : Historical Background and Nature of Indian Constitution- Features of Indian Constitution –Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit-II Administrative Structure

Union Government and Administration: Legislature, Executive, Judicial – Ministers office (PMO)- Cabinet Secretariat- Central Secretariat- Ministers Departments- Boards and Commissions-

State Government and Administration: Legislature, Executive, Judicial Chief Secretariat- State Secretariat and Directorates – District Collector : Powers and Functions.

Unit-III : Statuary and Non –Statuary Bodies : Comptroller and Auditor General – Attorney General and Solicitor General of India-Advocate General of State – Central Vigilance Commission – Election Commission-National Development Council - National Integration Council –UPSC and State Public Service Commissions.

Unit-IV : Political Dynamics : Political Parties- National and Regional Parties – Elections and Electoral Reforms.

Unit-V : Issues in Indian Politics: Caste – Religion- Language – Region-Poverty Alleviation- Crime and Politics – Corruption –Violence.

Reference Books:

1. Manoj Sharma, Indian Government and Politics , New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd. 2009.
2. D.C.Gupta, Indian Governmnet and Politics , New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd. 2009.
3. C.P.Bhambri, Indian Politics 2001-2004, Shipra Publishers, 2008.
4. M.N. Roy, Indian Politics, New Delhi :Vikas Publishers,2009.

CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ISSUES

Objectives : This course is designed to make the students to understand the critical study on the global issues like Nuclear issues, Human Rights issues, Environmental issues, Terrorism and Economic issues.

UNIT I : Nuclear Issues: Global and South Asian Context.

UNIT II : Small Weapons Proliferation and Internal Arms Race.

UNIT III : Terrorism – Human Rights – Environmentalism.

UNIT IV : International Trade: GATT, WTO.

UNIT V:Financial Crisis: ASEAN, Mexican, Greek – Global Trends in Trade and Economics

Reference Books:

1. Richard Payne, Global Issues, New York, Pearson, 2013.
2. John Baylis, et. al., Globalisation of World Politics, Oxford University Press, 2013

ANNEXURE - II
Question Paper Pattern

All the Question Papers consists of Three Sections A ,B and C
Section A must be an Objective Type
Section B should be a descriptive type with internal choice
Section C Should be a descriptive type with choice

Section A :

10 Multiple choice questions (two questions from each unit) (10 X 1=10)

Section B :

5 either or type questions. Answer should not exceed 2 pages (5 X 7=35)

Section C :

3 out of 5 questions. Answer should be in 4 pages (3 X 10=30)

Total = 75 Marks

Model Question

Subject: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

TIME: 3 HOURS

Total Marks :75

SECTION –A

Choose the correct answer

10X1 =10

1. Who of the following said that “International Relation” is the study of International Politics only.
a)Wright b)Morgenthau c)Wilson d)Goldstein
2. 14 Points Principles is related to
a) Woodrow Wilson b)John Kennedy c)Hoffman d) Padelford
3. The Cold War was very popular only
a) Before First World War b) at the time of First World War
c)in Inter-War period d)after Second World War
4. Geographical location is one of the factors of the following
a) Cold War b)World War c)National Power d)Veto Power
5. The League of Nations came in to force on
a)10th January 1919 b)10th January 1920
c) 10th December 1919 d)10th December 1920
6. The total number of countries in the UN Security Council is
a) 5 b)7 c)10 d)15
7. 123- Agreement between India and the USA is related to
a) Nuclear deal b)Arms deal c)Financial Assistance d)Trade deal
8. Which one of the following organisation in the UNO is associated with Human Rights?
a) FAO b)UNICEF c)UNESCO d)ECOSOC
9. Who of the following played a vital role for the creation of Non-Aligned Movement
a) V.P. Sing b)Chu en Lai c) Jawaharlal Nehru d)Indira Gandhi
10. Look-East Policy is associated with
a) SAARC b)ASEAN c)ANZUS d)NATO

SECTION –B**5X7=35****Answer All the Questions**

11. (a) Explain the importance of the study of international politics (OR)
(b) Briefly explain the scope of International Politics
12. (a) Explain the causes of First World War? (OR)
(b) Explain the term Cold War.
13. (a) What are the determinant factors of National Power? (OR)
(b) Examine different kinds of Diplomacy
14. (a) What are the causes for the failure of League of Nations? (OR)
(b) Critically examine the impacts of WTO
15. (a) Critically examine the role of Balance of Power in the International Politics (OR)
(b) Discuss the successful functioning of SAARC in the Asian Continent.

SECTION-C**3X10=30****Answer any Three of the following**

16. Discuss the importance of the scientific study of International Politics.
17. Examine the causes and effects of the Second World War.
18. What do you mean by Collective Security? Examine its role in the contemporary International political system.
19. Critically evaluate the structure and successful functions of the UNO.
20. Critically examine the functioning of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and its relevance today.
