

# UNIVERSITY OF KOTA, KOTA

## M. Phil Political Science (2019)

**Preamble:** In pursuance to the resolution of the Academic Council of University of Kota, the M.Phil course in Political Science will be research based. It will consist of three theory papers and one dissertation. Out of three theory papers, Paper-I will be compulsory and student can select any one Group (i.e., either Gr-A or Gr-B). Out of any selected Group candidate may choose any two papers. Each paper will be of 100 marks, out of which theory paper will be of 80 marks and rest 20 marks will be given on the basis of two term papers and their presentation, evaluated by internal members. Dissertation shall also be of 100 marks to be evaluated by two external examiners.

### Paper scheme

**Paper I** Political Analysis and Research Methodology. (Compulsory for all)

**Paper II & III** The candidate shall be required to offer any two papers from either of the following groups:

#### Gr. A. Public Administration :

1. Bureaucracy & Policy making in India.
2. District Administration and local Politics in India.
3. Social Change and Administration of Law & Order.

#### Gr. B. International Politics :

1. International Law.
2. Foreign Policies of major powers
3. International Organization.

#### Gr. C. Political Theory :

1. Classical Political Theory
2. Modern Indian Political Thought
3. Twentieth century Political thought

#### Gr. D. Indian Government & Politics:

1. Parliamentary system in India
2. Federal system in India.
3. State Politics in India.

**Paper IV** Dissertation (Compulsory for all)

The dissertation should be related to the optional field which has been offered by the candidate.

# **Paper-I**

## **Political Analysis and Research Methodology (Compulsory)**

Time : 3 hrs

(The candidate shall be required to attempt five questions out of the 10 questions; selecting one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks)

**Unit I :** Nature of Political Inquiry, Boundaries between Natural Science and Social Science, Social Science and Political Science Shift from Traditional to Modern Political Theory. Recent trends and changing perspective with special reference to Lasswell, Deutsch and Easton.

**Unit II :** Nature of Explanation, Problem of Facts, Values, Paradigms and Ideology in Political Analysis, Decline and Revival of Political Theory, Post- Modern Perspective.

**Unit III :** Frame works of Analysis: Normative, Empirical and Behavioural, Main streams of contemporary Political Thought / Analysis – Oakshott, Albert Camu, Existentialist : J.P. Sartre; Liberals : Rawls, Macpherson and Neo-Marxists : Herbert Marcuse and Hebermas.

**Unit IV :** Research Methods in Social Sciences. Theory Building, Research Design, Concept, Formulation and Operationalisation.

**Unit V :** Hypothesis, Sampling, Data Collection with special reference to E-data, Internet and World Wide Web. Analysis of data and Report writing, Content Analysis.

### **Suggested Readings.**

1. Allen. Edwards : Statistical Methods of the Behavioural Scientists.
2. Dornbuch & Schmid : A Primer of Social Statistics.
3. Downie and Heath : Basic Statistical Methods
4. Ernest Nagel : The Structure of Science.
5. Goode and Hatt : Methods in Social Research
6. Jahoda and other : Research Methods in Social Relations
7. John Madge : The Tools of Social Sciences
8. Karl Popper : The Logic of Scientific Explanation
9. Morris Cohen & Nagel, Ernest : Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method
10. R.B. Braitwaite : Scientific Explanation
11. Robert Dahl : Modern Political Analysis
12. V.P. Verma : Political Philosophy
13. J.L. Giddens & J.H. Voss : The Constitution of Society

## **Group A - Public Administration**

### **Paper- I - Bureaucracy and Policy making in India**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit- I** Theories of Bureaucracy – Weber, Merton, Blau and La palombara on Bureaucracy – The Marxian Critique, Issues of Representation, Specialization, Accountability and Commitment, Bureaucracy in India: and its performance.

**Unit- II** Policy Matters and Policy Making – Ideological and Administrative Participation, Administrative feed back and problems at the levels of formulation, implementation and review of Public Policy.

**Unit – III** Bureaucratic perception of Democracy and Development in India-Policy questions and nature of Interactions between Political Parties and Pressure Groups, Organization of Bureaucracy with Political Leaders, Political Parties and Pressure Groups, Organization of Bureaucracy in India and its response to planned development at Federal, State and District levels.

**Unit – IV** Dilemmas and Difficulties of Public Servants. Administration of Public Policy. Bureaucracy as Pressure Group. Bureaucracy & development process-administration.

**Unit – V** A review of Public Policy Documents-Policy Evaluation and Policy Change in India during past 50 years. Re-organization of Apparatus Democratization of Bureaucracy.

**Suggested Readings : -**

1. Aggeret (ed) : The Ruler and the Ruled
2. Albrow : Bureaucracy
3. Cozier : The Bureaucratic Phenomena
4. I. Swardlow : Development Administration
5. Powell : Responsible Bureaucracy in U.S.
6. R. Braivanti : Political & Administrative Development
7. Weiner : Development Administration in Asia.
8. R. B. Jain : Contemporary issues in Public Administration

## **Paper II- District Administration & Local Politics in India**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit- I** Concept, Nature and Parameters of District Administration. Evolution and Major Land marks in Administrative history. District Administration before and after independence. District in the Constitutional Democratic Policy of India. The Development Thrusts.

**Unit- II** Organization of District Bureaucracy at the level of District and Below. The Administration of Land Revenue Law and Order, Civil and Criminal Justice and Development. Emergencies and Social Security – Problem areas, Relationship with Panchayati Raj institutions and Separation of Judiciary.

**Unit- III** Nature and Constraints of Local and District Level Politics – Linkages with State and National Politics – Electoral Politics – Pressure Policies in the District – their impact on the working of District Administration – Local leaders and Local officials.

**Unit- IV** Rural Development and District Administration: Community Development and Panchayati Raj Experiments, Micro and Macro level planning, Integral Rural Development, Rural Development and Social change, Sarvodaya and Antyodaya Experiment.

**Unit-V** Urban Development and District Administration : Urban Development and Urban Local Bodies. Urban Development and Problems of Environment, Law and order.

**Suggested Readings : -**

1. Jain and Chaturvedi : District Administration.
2. L.D. Shukla : District Administration
3. P.R. Dubhasi : Rural Development Administration
4. S.C. Jain : Community Development in India
5. S. Khera : District Administration in India
6. W. Khan : Rural Institutions and Agriculture Development.

## **Paper III- Social change and Administration of Law and Order**

Time: 3 hrs

**Unit- I** The Concept and Nature of Law and Order in Administration, Theories of Social Change – Relationship between Social Change – Law and Order.

**Unit- II** Impact of Development on Law and Order. Administration - Instructional Relationship between Police and Administrative Agencies of Law and Order, Public disorders and Violence.

**Unit- III** Police Organization–Issues in Law and Order, Administration. Problems of Police Administration. Police and the Society. Problems of policing the metropolitan cities and rural areas.

**Unit – IV** Recent development in the field of law and order – Police -Magistracy relationship and the concept of well ordered administrative state.

## **Unit- V** Need and Survey of Reforms in the field and emerging trends.

### **Suggested Readings : -**

1. Bailey D. : Police and Political Development in India.
2. Bent and Rossum : Police, Criminal Justice and the Community.
3. Daya Krishna : Towards a Theory of Social Change.
4. Kukkar and Sethi : Administration of Law and order.
5. Reddy & Sheshadri : Police and Society.
6. Sharma P.D.: (1) Indian Police  
(2) Police, Polity and People in India.
7. Reports of various Police Commission.

## **Gr. B. International Politics: Paper – I- International Law**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit I:** Nature & Scope of International Law, Sources, Different Schools of International Law, Codification of International Law. Some Recent Attempts.

**Unit II:** State Sovereignty – Recognition, State Succession, Modes of Acquisition and loss of State Territory. Self defence, International Nationality. Law of the sea.

**Unit III:** Diplomatic Agents and Counsels: Immunities and Responsibilities, Treaties, State Jurisdiction, Asylum and Extradition, International Court of Justice, Settlement of International Disputes.

**Unit IV:** War – Declaration of war, effects of war and modes of termination of war, Belligerents and neutrals, Rights of Anagary blocake and contraband. Doctrine of Continuous Voyage.

**Unit- V** International Law and Economic Development; III<sup>rd</sup> World concerns. Crimes against Humanity and Provisions of International Law. The Limitations and Possibilities of International Law.

### **Suggested Reading:**

- 1) Fenwick – International law
- 2) Tarke – International law
- 3) MkW- 'khy dkark vklksik &varjkZ"V<sup>a</sup>h; fof/k ¼jkt- fgUnh xzaFk vdkneh t;iqj½
- 4) Nagendra Singh – Recent trends and developments in International Law
- 5) Pitt Cobbet – Cases of International Law
- 6) Sir J. F. Williams – Aspects of Modern International Law.

## **Paper- II Foreign Policies of Major Powers**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit I:** International relations since 1945, Foreign policy – Determinants; foreign policy making. Geo Politics and Geo Economics.

**Unit II:** The origin of super powers and the emergence of cold war. End of Cold War. The foreign policy of United States. The American tradition and shifts, U.S. foreign policy towards – west Asia & south Asia

**Unit III:** Russian foreign policy, Continuity and change in the policies of U.S.S.R., Russia and South Asia..

**Unit IV:** Chinese foreign policy - Chinese foreign policy in Mao–Tse-Tung period and after wards, China and Russia, China and U.S. relationship.

**Unit V:** Indian foreign policy – Non Aignment the changing pattern and contemporary relevance, Indo-Pak relationship, Indo-China relationship, Indian foreign policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the new trends. India and the regional organization - SAARC, ASEAN.

**Suggested Readings:**

- 1) F.S. Northedge : Foreign policies of major powers.
- 2) Black Thompson: Foreign policies in the changing world.
- 3) R.C. Morides : Readings in foreign policies.
- 4) H.K. Jacobson (Ed.) American foreign policy 1947-50
- 5) K.P. Karunakaran : India in world affairs-1945-53
- 6) M.S. Rajan : India in world affairs – 1954-56
- 7) Jawahar Lal Nehru : Indian foreign policy – London 1950

**Suggested Journals:**

- 1) foreign Affairs : London.
- 2) Current history.
- 3) Asian Survey.
- 4) Journal of Asian studies.

**Paper- III - International organizations:**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit I:** The Nature and Evolution of International Organization. International organization as a hybrid of Nation State and the International System.

**Unit II:** The League of Nations- Causes of failure. The United nations – structure, functions and debate on reforms.

**Unit III:** Pacific settlement of various International disputes in the cold war era.

**Unit IV:** The role of U.N. agencies in Socio – Economic development of the world & fighting the epidemics and endemics.

**Unit V:** Human rights : United declaration, Major Conventions on social, economic and Political Rights. Causes of Limited success of U.N. and the demands of restructuring U.N.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. R.C. Angeli : The Quest for World Order.
2. C. Archer : International Organisation.
3. P. Bach and L. Gordenker : The United Nations in the 1990s.
4. The United Nations : Reality and Ideals.

**Group C - Political Theory****Paper- I - Classical Political Theory**

Time : 3 hrs

**Unit I :** Plato-Republic, Statesman & Laws; Aristotle – Politics

**Unit II :** The Roman Period Cicero, Marsilleo of Padua Acqninas

**Unit III :** The Theory of Nation State, Machieavalli Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau.

**Unit IV :** Libralism Modernized – J.S. Mill, Herbert Spencer & John Rawls.

**Unit V :** Hegel and his Philosophy of Dialectics, Maru – Dialectic Materialism & Revolution.

**Reference:**

1. G.H. Sabine: The History of Political Philosophy.
2. jktuhfr n'kZu dk bfrgkl th-,p- lsckbu S. Chand & company, New Delhi
3. ,-Mh- vk'khoZne% jktuhfr foKku] ,l- pkan ,.M dEiuhA
4. E. Barker: Plato and Aristotle.
5. C.B. Mac pherson : The political theory of Positive Individualism.
6. Karl Popper: The Open Society and its Enemies.
7. Laski – Grammer of Politics.

## **Paper – II**

### **Modern Indian political thought:**

**Unit I:** Political evolution protest & reform in India, thought of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand & Dayanand Saraswati.

**Unit II:** Moderate Perspective: Lajpat Rai, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Unit III:** Integrative nationalism of Sri Aurobindo, Rabindra Nath Tagore & concept of Hinduism, V.D. Sawarkar.

**Unit IV:** Liberal perspective- Jawahar Lal Nehru, M.N. Roy, Bheem Rao Ambedkar

**Unit V:** Gandhian perspective-M.K. Gandhi Jai Prakash Narayan & Vinoba Bhave.

#### **Selected Readings:**

1. Original works of all the thinkers.
2. Apparel: Indian political thinking from Naoroji to Nehru.
3. V.P. Verma: Modern India political thought.
4. V.R. Mehta: Ideology, Modernization and politics
5. V.K. Mehta: Social Background & Indian Nationalism
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7. voLFkh ,oa voLFkh & Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd fparu
8. B.S. Sharma: The political Philosophy of M.N. Roy.
9. D.B. Mathur: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
10. Virendra Grover: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
11. Shyam Lal & K.S. Sharma: Ambedkar & Nation Building

## **Paper - III**

### **Twentieth Century Political Thought.**

The student should be able to discuss both in analytical and historical terms the major trends in twentieth century political thought with special reference to following tenets:-

**Unit I:** Lenin – On Imperialism  
Stalin –  
Mao

**Unit II:** Laski  
Rawls  
Habermas

**Unit III:** Sartre – One Dimension Man.  
Oakeshott – Rationalism in politics.

**Unit IV:** Vivekanand – The complete works.  
Jawaharlal Nehru – Discovery of Indian Glimpses of world history  
Dr. Radhakrishnan

**Unit V:** Mahatma Gandhi – Iiw.kZ xka/kh okM%e;  
Sri Aurobindo – The Human Cycle.  
M.N. Roy – Parties, Politics and Power.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. R. Perce : Contemprory Political Thought
2. Gonld & Thursby – Modern political thought
3. Gi Lichtheiam – Marxism.
4. Burney – Ideas in Conflict

## **Group D :Indian Government and Politics: Paper-I: Parliamentary System in India.**

**Unit I:** Approaches to the study of Indian Political System, Adoption of West Minister model and its efficiency, Goals and values of Political Culture in India.

**Unit II:** Determinants of Indian Parliamentary System. Operational Dynamics and Judicial Activism.

**Unit III:** Role of ideologies in Twentieth Century, Leadership, Political Economy and the New Trends.

**Unit IV:** Election System, Role of Parties & pressure Groups in different elections.

**Unit V:** Coalition Politics and the developments in the last decade of 20 the century.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. W.H. Morris Jones: The government & Politics in India.
2. Ganville Austin – The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of the Nation.
3. K.V. Rao – Parliamentary Democracy in India.
4. V.R. Mehta – Ideology, Modernization & Politics in India.
5. Rajni Kothari – Democratic politics and Social change in India.
6. J.C. Johri – Reflections on State – politics
7. Morris Jones – Govt. & Politics in India.
8. K. Kanal & Ralph C. Meyer – Democratic politics in India, Vikas Delhi 1977.
9. S.R. Maheshwari – Political development in India.
10. Rajni Kothari – State against democracy Ajanta, N. Delhi 1988.
11. Iqbal Narain and P.C. Mathur, Political Culture in India, Rawat publications, Jaipur, 1994

## **Paper-II Federal System in India**

**Unit I:** Classical and modern theories of federalism and values: Secularism, Democracy & Development.

**Unit II:** Working of Indian federalism during Nehru and Indira period, Federalism under national and regional political parties, Federal tensions.

**Unit III:** Initial challenges to national integration: Regionalism, Linguism

**Unit IV:** Challenges to national integration during 1980 & after wards: Communalism, Costism & party politics.

**Unit V:** Indian federalism: Compared with that of USA, Russia and Canada. Recent trends and alternative models of federalism and their relevance.

**Suggested readings**

1. William Jt. Ricker, Federalism : Origin Operation of significance.
2. Carl J. Fredrich, Trends in federalism in Theory & Practice.
3. Amol Ray, Inter Governmental Relations in India. A study of Indian Federalism
4. K.R. Bombwal: The foundation of Indian Federalism
5. Ashoke Chandra: Federalism in India : A study of union state relations.
6. S.R. Maheshwari, State governments in India.
7. J.R. Siwach: Office of the Governor
8. M.V. Venkatgiri, Indian federalism, Arnold Jteinnon, New Delhi 1975.
9. P Ayyar : Federalism and social change (Asia Mumbai 1961)

## **Paper- III State Politics in India**

A Specialized detailed study of politics in the following states of India with special reference to determinants and emerging trends of State Politics –

**Unit I:** Punjab

**Unit II:** Kashmir

**Unit III:** West Bengal

**Unit IV:** Kerala

**Unit V:** Rajasthan.

### **Suggested reading:**

1. Iqbal Narain : State politics in India.
2. Myron Weiner : State politics in India.
3. B. L. Fadia : State politics in India

### **Suggested Journals for all the papers**

1. Political science Review – jktLFkku fo'ofokky;
- 2- jkT; 'kkL= leh{kk
- 3- Asian Survey
- 4- Pacific Affairs
- 5- Indian Journal of Political Science.
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## **Paper- IV – Dissertation**

### **It shall consist:**

1. Statement of the problem
2. Review of literature
3. Methodology.
4. Chapters
5. Bibliography

The dissertation should be based upon primary or secondary data and focus on a problem for which some solution will be projected.