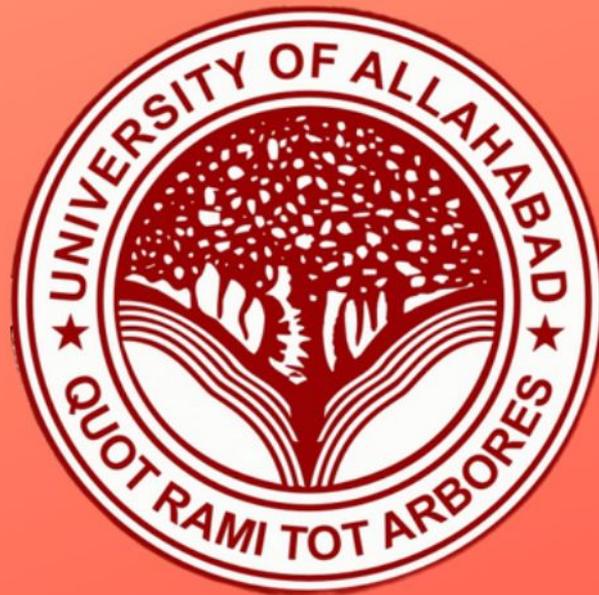


FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
PRAYAGRAJ-211001

BA SYLLABUS

THIRD YEAR

2024-25

B.A. PART-III

PAPER I

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to introduce the students with the plural traditions of Indian Political Thought. The major objective of the course is to introduce the students with the thoughts of thinkers of Ancient India whose thoughts play a constitutive role in the formation of various perspective which exist in Indian Political Thought. Thirdly the course is also intended to introduce students with the major themes and Ideas propounded by Modern Indian Political Thinkers.

Course Outcomes:

- i) Paper will help students to understand the plural perspectives exist in Indian Political Thought
- ii) It will help students to understand the major thinkers and their idea in both ancient and Modern Political Thought
- iii) Course will clarify the basic difference that exists in Indian and western Political Thought

Unit - I

Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought:

A. Brahmanic & Shramanic B. Islamic & Syncretic.

Political Ideas of Manu (Social laws) & Kautilya (Theory of Government)

Political Ideas of Mahabharat (Ved Vyasa & Shanti Parva), Origin of State, Political Morality, Gender.

Buddhist Political Thought (Theory of Kingship, Diga Nikaya) Abul Fazal, Kabir

Unit- II

Foundations of Modern Indian Political Thought Raja (Colonial Influences)

Rammohan Roy: (Concept of Freedom & Rights)

Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghosh & R.N. Tagore (Nation, Nationalism & Cosmopolitanism)

Unit-III

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(Swaraj) Pandita Rama Bai

Begum Rokeya Shekhawat (Gender Perspective)

Unit-IV

M. N. Roy (Radical Humanism)

J.L.Nehru, R.M.Lohiya & J.P. Narayan (Concept of Democracy & Socialism).

Unit-V

- i) Gandhi (Swaraj)
- ii) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (Untouchability)
- iii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya (Integral Humanism)

Essential Readings:

- Drekmeir, Charles, *Kingship and Community in early India*, California Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1962,.
- Pt.Sastri, N.A.,*Cultural Heritage of India*,v.1,RamakrishnaMissionRoy, Asim(ed.), *History and Politics: Perspective from South Asia*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2006.
- Heesterman,J.C,*The Inner Conflict of Tradition: Essays in Indian Ritual, Kingship and Society*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1988.
- Chatterjee Partha, *Nationalist thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* Zed Books for United Nations University, London, 1986.
- Cohn Bernard, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1996.
- V.R.Mehta and Thomas Pantham,(ed.),*Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage, 2006,
- Introduction and others elected chapters. Anthony Parel, *From Political Thought in India to Indian Political Thought,*” in *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia*, edited by Takashi Shogimen and C.J. Nederman, Plymouth, UK, Lexington Books, 2009, pg 187-208
- Anthony Parel, *Gandhi’s Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony*, Cambridge University Press, 2000
- I. Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought
- V.MehtaandT.Pantham(eds.),(2006)‘A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization’ Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi.
- D. Dalton, (1982) ‘Continuity of Innovation’, in *Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi*, Academic Press: Gurgaon, pp. 1-28.
- II. Rammohan Roy: Rights
- R. Roy, (1991) ‘The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness’, S. Hay, (ed.) *Sources of Indian Tradition*, Vol. 2. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29.
- C. Bayly, (2010) ‘Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800-1830’, in Sh.Kapila(ed.),*An intellectual History for India*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 18-34.
- T. Pantham,(1986)‘The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy’, in Th.Panthomand K.Deutsch,(eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52.
- III.Pandita Ramabai: Gender P.Ramabai, (2000) ‘Woman’s Place in Religion and Society’, in M.Kosambi (ed.), *Pandita Ramabai Through her Own Words: Selected Works*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 150-155. M. Kosambi, (1988) ‘Women’s Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai’s Contribution to Women’s Cause’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49. IV. Vivekananda: Ideal Society S. Vivekananda, (2007) ‘The Real and the Apparent Man’, S. Bodhasarananda (ed.), *Selections from the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda*, Kolkata: Advaita Ashrama, pp. 126-129. A. Sen, (2003) ‘Swami Vivekananda on History and Society’,

Swami Vivekananda, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79. H. Rustav, (1998) 'Swami Vivekananda and the Ideal Society', in W. Radice (ed.), Swami Vivekananda and the Modernisation

M. Gandhi, (1991) 'Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul', in S.Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol.2. Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp.265-270.

A. Parel, (ed.), (2002) 'Introduction', in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule, Delhi: Vistaar Publication.

D.Dalton,(1982)Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154-190.

Ambedkar: Social Justice B. Ambedkar, (1991) 'Constituent Assembly Debates', S.Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 342-347.

V. Rodrigues, (2007) 'Good society, Rights, Democracy Socialism', in S. Thorat and Aryama (eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDS and Rawat Publications.

B. Mungekar, (2007) 'Quest for Democratic Socialism', in S. Thorat, and Aryana (eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect- Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDS and Rawat Publications, pp. 121-142.

Tagore: Critique of Nationalism R. Tagore, (1994) 'The Nation', S. Das (ed.), The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore, Vol. 3, New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, pp.548-551.

R. Chakravarty, (1986) 'Tagore, Politics and Beyond' , in Th. Panthams and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 177-191.

M. Radhakrishnan, and Debasmita, (2003) 'Nationalism is a Great Menace: Tagore and Nationalism' in P. Hogan, Colm and L. Pandit, (eds.) Rabindranath Tagore: Universality and Tradition, London: Rosemont Publishing and Printing Corporation, pp.29-39. VIII.

B.A. PART-III
PAPER II
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the foundations, theories, and evolution of Public Administration.
- To explore the structure and dynamics of Indian Administration within the context of its constitutional framework and ecological setting.
- To analyse the planning and financial administration aspects in post-liberalized India.
- To examine the evolution, role, and challenges of civil services and local governance in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- **Knowledge:** Gain in-depth knowledge of Public Administration theories and their relevance in the Indian administrative system.
- **Skills:** Develop analytical and critical thinking skills to evaluate administrative structures and policies.
- **Aptitude:** Foster an understanding of the dynamic relationship between administration and governance in India.
- **Values:** Cultivate an appreciation for the role of civil services and governance in promoting societal welfare and development.

Unit I: Foundations of Public Administration

- Public Administration: Meaning, Scope, and Significance.
- Growth and Evolution of the Discipline
- Minnow brook Conferences- I, II and III
- New Public Administration, New Public Management and New Public Service.
- Organizational Concepts: Meaning, Structure and Principles.

Unit II: Theoretical Perspectives in Public Administration

- Administrative Theory: An overview.
- Scientific Management Theory
- Administrative Management and Bureaucratic Theory.
- Human Relations Approach and Functions of the Executive.
- Simon's Decision-Making Theory.

Unit III: Indian Administration and its Ecology

- Ecology of Indian Administration and its Significance
- Constitution of India: Framework and Implications for Administration.
- Parliamentary Democracy, Federal Structure and Planning Process.
- Central Administrative Structure: Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat and PMO.
- Centre-State Relations: Legislative, Administrative, Financial and Recent Developments.

Unit IV: Planning and Financial Administration

- Historical Overview and Impact of Liberalization on Indian Planning.
- An overview of different Five-Year Plans.
- NITI Aayog: Organization, Structure and Functions.
- Public Sector Undertakings: Evolution, Classification and Post-Liberalization Role.
- Parliamentary Control over Financial Administration: Key Committees and CAG's Role.

Unit V: Civil Service and Local Governance in India

- Evolution of Indian Civil Service: History, Classification, Recruitment and UPSC.
- Role and Challenges of Indian Civil Service in Contemporary Times.
- District Administration: Role and Responsibilities of District Magistrate.
- Rural and Urban Local Self-Government: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
- Evaluation of Local Governance in the Context of Decentralization and Development.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. "Public Administration" by M. Laxmikanth. Published by Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
2. "Indian Administration" by Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal. Published by Sahitya Bhawan.
3. "New Horizons of Public Administration" by Mohit Bhattacharya. Published by Jawahar Publishers.
4. "Lok Prashasan" by M. Laxmikanth. Published by Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
5. "BharatiyaPrashasan" by Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal. Published by Sahitya Bhawan.
6. "Prashasnik Siddhant " by Avasthi and Avasthi, published by Sahitya Bhawan.

7. "Administrative Theory" by P. R. Dubhashi, published by PHI Learning.
8. "Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service" by S.R. Maheshwari. Published by Oxford University Press.
9. "Theories of Public Organization" by Robert B. Denhardt. Published by Cengage Learning.
10. "Prashasanik Siddhant" by M.P. Sharma, published by Kitab Mahal.
11. "Bharat me Lok Prashasan" by S.R. Maheshwari. Published by Oxford University Press.
12. "Lok Prashasan Ke Siddhant" by Ramesh K. Arora, published by Sahitya Bhawan.
13. "Governance in India" by M. Laxmikanth. Published by Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
14. "Administrative Reforms in India" by Ramesh K. Arora. Published by Sahitya Bhawan.
15. "Modern Public Administration" by Nigro and Nigro. Published by Harper Collins.

B.A. PART – III

PAPER-III

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objectives:

The major objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the basic concepts and ideas of international relations. It introduces major theoretical discourses and debates with alternative perspectives to understand international events in a better way. The course provides in-depth knowledge and information regarding the trajectory of global developments and its implications for major state actors. The course also aims to introduce major issues of international politics, including nuclear proliferation and the role of non-state actors. A key objective of the course is to develop a comprehensive understanding of India's foreign policy and its various dimensions among the students.

Course Outcomes

After the completion of the course, students will be able to: 1) Have a clear picture of the meaning, nature and scope of international relations (IR)

(2) Develop a basic understanding of basic features, evolutionary history and the difference between realist and liberal theories of IR

(3) Reflect on the conceptual meaning of the Cold War and its divergent perspectives

(4) Develop a critical understanding of the challenges of third-world nations and ongoing debates over the Global North and the Global South in the post-Cold War era

(5) Evaluate the role played by regional organizations in the international system

(6) Analyse the key concepts and concerns of IR, such as terrorism, globalisation, collective security, and disarmament, to understand how these concepts shape global politics

(7) Develop a comprehensive understanding of the meaning, determinants, and evolution of India's foreign policy.

UNIT – I

The Study of International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Scope

Approaches to the Study of IR: Realist and Liberal

Role of State and Non-state actors

UNIT – II

Cold War and its Impact on World Politics

Features of the Present World Order

Globalization and its Impact on the Developing World

Problems of the Third World Security

UNIT – III

NAM: Origin, Role and Relevance

North-South Dialogue

Regional Organisations: ASEAN, SAARC

UNIT – IV

International Terrorism

Nuclear Proliferation: Problem and Solution

Disarmament and Arms Control

Collective Security: Under the League and the United Nations

UNIT – V

India's foreign policy: Determinants and Objectives

Key features of Indian Foreign Policy

India's relations with Pakistan

The Post-Cold War India-US Relations

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Andrew Heywood (2011) "Nuclear Proliferation and Disarmament." In: *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave, pp. 263-281.

J. Bandyopadhyay (2003) *Making of India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.) (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. New York: Oxford University Press.

K. K. Mishra and Subhash Shukla (2011) *Antarrashtriya Rajniti Ke Siddhant*. New Delhi: A. Publisher.

K. N. Waltz (1990), 'Realist Thought and Neorealist Theory', *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol.44, No.1, pp.21-37.

Kanti P. Bajpai and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.) (2005) *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

- Mahendra Kumar (2020) *Theoretical Aspects of International Relations*. 7th ed., New Delhi: Shiva Lal Agarwala & Company.
- Michael E Smith (2017). *Terrorism. International Security: Politics, Policy, Prospects*. New York: Palgrave, pp. 177-209.
- Michael Nicholson (2002) *International Relations: A Concise introduction*. New York: NYU Press.
- Pushpesh Pant (2020) *Ekkisvin Shatabdi Mein Antrashtriya Sambandh*. 6th ed., New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- R. Jackson and G. Sorensen (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- R.S. Yadav and Suresh Dhanda (2009) *India's Foreign Policy: Contemporary Trends*. New Delhi: Shipra Publications.
- Rajen Harshe and K. M. Seethi (eds) (2005) *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*. Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.
- S. Joshua, Goldstein and J. Pevehouse (2007) *International Relations*. New York: Pearson Longman.
- S. Mallavarapu (2009) Development of International Relations Theory in India. *International Studies*, 46(1–2), 165–183. <https://doi.org/10.1177/002088171004600211>
- Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater (et al.) (2005) *Theories of International Relations*. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Sumit Ganguly (ed.) (2010) *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 226-247.
- Tapan Biswal (eds) 2010 *International Relations*. New Delhi: Macmillan Publisher India Limited. (English and Hindi)
- Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith (eds.) (2020) *International Relations: Theories, Discipline and Diversity*. 5th ed., London: Oxford University Press.
- Trevor Taylor (1978) *Approaches and Theory in International Relations*. London: Longman.
- U. R. Ghai, (2014). *International Politics: Theory and Practice International Relations*. New Delhi: New Academic Publishing (Hindi and English)
- Vipin Narang (2017) "Strategies of Nuclear Proliferation: How States Pursue the Bomb", *International Security*, 41(3): 110-150.