

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

(Abstract)

BA Political Science (UG) – Revision of Syllabus and introduction of internal assessment with effect from 2007 admission onwards – approved – Orders issued.

GENERAL AND ACADEMIC BRANCH – I ‘B’ SECTION

No. GAI/B1/7176/04.

Dated, Calicut University P.O, 06.01.2007.

- Read: 1. Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Studies in Political Science (UG) held on 15.11.2005 and 20.03.2006.
2. Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Humanities held on 11.07.2006.

ORDER

At the meetings of the Board of Studies in Political Science (UG) held on 15.11.2005 and 20.03.2006, it was resolved to revise the Syllabus of BA Political science (Part III Main) and to introduce internal assessment with effect from 2006 admission as detailed below:

Written Examination - 80 Marks

Internal Assessment - 20 Marks

Details of Internal Assessment

Attendance : 5 Marks

Assignment : 5 Marks

Seminar : 5 Marks

Test Paper : 5 Marks

The meeting also resolved to introduce an additional paper viz., Paper VII Contemporary Issues in State and Society for 120 marks for PRIVATE CANDIDATES in lieu of internal assessment to make up the deficit of 120 marks.

The minutes of the Board of Studies meeting held on 15.11.2005 and 20.03.2006 were approved by the Faculty of Humanities at its meeting held on 11.07.2006, vide paper read second above.

The Vice-Chancellor after considering the matter ordered to implement the revised Syllabus **with effect from 2007** admission subject to report to Academic Council.

Orders are therefore issued implementing the revised syllabus of BA Political Science (Part III only) and introducing internal assessment **with effect from 2007** admission.

The revised Syllabus is appended herewith.

Sd/-
DEPUTY REGISTRAR (G & A-I)
For REGISTRAR

To

The Principal of Colleges offering
BA Political Science.

Copy to: 1) Controller of Examinations (2) Ex Section
3) Deputy Registrar, BA Branch (4) AR. XIV, XIII, VIII
4) Enquiry (6) EA General Section (7) GAI 'F' Section
8) PS to Vice-Chancellor/PA to Pro-Vice-Chancellor/
Registrar/SF/FC

Forwarded/By Order

SECTION OFFICER

Reference and Readings

- Asghar Ali Engineer, *Communalism and Communal Violence in India: An analytical Approach to Hindu-Muslim Conflict* (Delhi: Ajanta, 1989).
- Aijas Ahmed, "Globalisation and the nation-state." *Seminar*, No.437, 1996.
- Andre Beteille, *Society and Politics in India: Essays in Comparative Politics* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997).
- Atul Kohli (ed.), *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society relations* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988).
- Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern India* (New Delhi: Vani, 1984).
- Bipan Chandra, *Essays on Contemporary India* (New Delhi: Har- Anand, 1993).
- B. Ramesh Babu (ed), *Globalisation and the South Asian State* (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1998),
- B.P Sehgal Singh, *Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1996).
- David Held, *Political Theory and the Modern state: Essays on State, Power and Democracy* (Delhi: Maya Polity, 1998).
- David E. Long, *The Anatomy of Terrorism* (New York: The Free Press, 1998).
- David J. Whittaker, *The Terrorism Reader* (London: Routledge, 2001).
- K.N. Panikkar, *Communalism in India: History, Politics and Culture* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1991).
- Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India* (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1991).
- Tim Dunne and Nicholas J. Wheeler (eds.), *Human Rights in Global Politics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999).
- S.M. Michael (ed.), *Dalits in Modern India: Visions and Values* (New Delhi: Vistaar, 1999).

BA (Political Science)
Syllabus
(Private 2006 Admissions Onwards)

Paper VII: **CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN STATE AND SOCIETY**

Question Paper Pattern

Part A

Answer any Two Essays out of five (Not exceeding 500 words)	2 x 15 = 30
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Part B

Answer any Five Short Essays out of eight (Not exceeding 250 words)	5 x 10 = 50
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Part C

Answer Eight Short Notes out of twelve (not exceeding 100 words)	8 x 5 = 40
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Total	= 120 Marks
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B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 hours

PAPER I

Marks: 100

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- I. Political Science – its origin, meaning and growth. Scientific nature of Political Science – Normative, Institutional, behavioural and post-behavioural approaches – Marxian approach to political analysis.
- II. Inter disciplinary approach to the study of political phenomena – relation of political science to Sociology, History, Economics, Psychology, Geography and Anthropology.
- III. Meaning, definition and importance of political Sociology, Political Psychology and Political Anthropology.
- IV. The State-elements of the State – State and other associations – Nature and functions of the State – Liberal and Marxian approaches – Origin of the State – the Evolutionary theory, Development of the State – Oriental – Empire, City State, Roman Empire, Feudal State and Modern Nation – State before and after industrial Revolution – The significance of nationality in the development of Modern State.
- V. Theories of Sovereignty - - Monism and Pluralism.
- VI. Systems Analysis – Political System characteristics and functions of Political System – Structural functional analysis and input output analysis.
- VII. Important concepts in Modern Political Analysis-Power, influence and authority- Political culture, Political Elites, Political Socialization, Political Modernisation, Political Participation, Political Development.
- VIII. Elections and voting – Political Parties – Pressure Groups and Public Opinions – Factors which mould public opinions – Representation of minorities – Proportional representation.
- IX. Democracy – meaning – Elitist, liberal and Marxian views. Forms of democracy – conditions necessary for the successful working of democracy, criticism on democracy.
- X. Constitutionalism – constitutions – rigid and flexible-written and unwritten – Unitary and federal structures – The theory of separation of powers and checks and balances.
- XI. Governmental structures and functions.
 - a) The Legislature (The rule making structure) and its functions – Unicameralism and Bicameralism, Modern methods of Direct legislation – Referendum, Initiative, Plebiscite and Recall.
 - b) The Executive (rule application structure) and its functions – Parliamentary and presidential executive – Civil Service – The role of Bureaucracy in Modern democratic States.

- c) The judiciary (rule adjudication structure) and its function - Independence of Judiciary. The British (Rule of Law) and French (Administrative Law) Systems of jurisprudence – Judicial review.

Books for Reference:

- Harold J.Laski : ; ; An introduction to Politics
- S.L. Wasby : Political Science – The Discipline and dimension (Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta)
- Rober A.Dahl : Modern Political Analysis
prentice Hall Inc.
- Madam G.Gandhi Modern : Modern Political theory (OXFORD IBH)
- Maurice Duverger : The Study of Politics
- Astrvatham : Political Theory (S.Chand & Co.)
- Peter B.Harris : Foundations of Political Science
- Ralph Milibanol : Marxism and Politics (Oxford IBH)
- K.Seshadri : (Peoples publishing House)
- Amalkumar Mukhopadhyaya : Political Sociology
- J.C Jogari : Principles of Modern Political Science
(Sterling publications)
- R.M.Mac Iver : Modern State (Oxford, London 1966)

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER II INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Content:

1. The Making of India's Constitution
2. Basic Features of India's Constitution
3. Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Union Government : President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers & Parliament.
5. The State Government : Governor, the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers and State Legislatures.
6. Indian Federalism, Centre-State Relations.
7. Indian Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts, their structure and jurisdiction, judicial Review, judicial Activism, Problems of speedy and inexpensive justice in India.
8. Procedure for the Amendment of the Constitution.
9. Indian Party System : National and Regional Parties
10. Electoral Behaviour, The Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.
11. Major issues in Indian Politics
 - (a) Casteism (b) Communalism (c) Secularism (d) Linguism (e) Regionalism (f) National Integration

Reading Materials

1. Rajani Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Longman, 1970
2. G.Austin, The Indian Constitution : Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford University Press, 1966
3. D.D. Basu, All Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994
4. U.Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics, Delhi, Eastern Book Company 1980
5. C.P.Bhambhri, The Indian State: fifty years, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.

6. P.Brass, Politics of India Since Independence, Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 1990
7. A. Chanda, Federalism in India: A study of Union – State Relations, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965
8. Norman.D.Plamer, Elections in India : Its Social Basis, Calcutta, KP Bagachi, 1982
9. M.V.Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, Bombay, Asia, Publishing House,1977
10. M.V.Pylee, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998
11. M.V.Pylee, India's Constitution, Mathrubhumi Publications.
12. B.L.Fadia, Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhavan Publications, Agra
13. J.C.Johari, Indian Politics, Vishal Publication, Jullunder.
14. N.C.Sahni, (ed), Coalition Politics in India, Jullunder, New Academic Publishing Company, 1971
15. M.M.Sankhdher, Framework of Indian Politics, Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1983
16. J.R.Siwarch, Dynamics of Indian Government & Politics, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1985
17. M.Shakir, State & Politics in Contemporary India, Delhi, Ajantha, 1986
18. L.N.Sharma,The Indian Prime Minister: Office and Powers of India, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1976
19. S.R.Sharma, The Indian Federal Structure, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967
20. M.N.Srinivas, Caste in Modern India and Other Essays, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1962
21. R.Thakur, The Government & Politics of India, London, Macmillan, 1995
22. M.Weiner, Party Politics in India, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - PAPER III

MAJOR MODERN GOVERNMENTS

I. Government of the U.K

Salient features of the British Constitution the King and Crown. Reasons for the survival of Monarchy in Britain. The British Cabinet The Prime Minister the doctrine of Prime Ministerial Government. The British Parliament. The speaker : Powers and functions – comparison with the American Speaker. The committee system. The process of Law making. The Rule of Law; Major Political Parties in Britain –

II. Government of the U.S.A.

Main characteristics of the U.S. Constitutional System. American Federalism. The President - The American Congress ; The Speaker – his powers and functions. The American Committee System, Legislative Process in the Congress. The Supreme Court –composition and powers – Judicial Review. American Party System – Major Political Parties – Increasing rule of Pressure groups in U.S.A.

III. Government of France

Salient features of the constitutions of the fifth Republic. The President; The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers their powers and functions. The French Parliament; The National Assembly – its composition and powers. The senate – its composition and powers. The Law making procedure. Comparison of the French Senate with the American Senate. The French Judicial System – features, organization and functions. The Administrative Law – its meaning and basis – comparison with the Rule of Law in Britain. The French Party System – its feature. Major Political Parties. New Trends in Politics and consequent socio economic problems. Probable solutions for minority problems.

IV. The Government of the People's Republic of China

The Chinese Revolution. Important features of the present constitution of China State Structure. The National People's Congress - its composition and powers. The State Council - its composition and powers. The Judiciary. The Communist Part of China - its organization - its role in the Government . Deng Xiaoping and Hu Jintao - Liberalisation Policies of China, Market Socialism of China, China's attempts to become a Industrial Giant in Asia.

V. Government of Switzerland

Important features of the Swiss Constitution. The Federal Council - its composition, powers and functions - The President of the Swiss Confederation - his position and role. Comparison of the Swiss Executive with the American Executive. Direct Legislation Referendum and Initiative. Amendment of the Constitution.

Reading Materials

1. C.F. Strong : Modern Political Constitutions
2. Herman Finer : The Theory and Practice of Modern Governments
3. Apter and Eckstein : Comparative Politics
4. K.G.Wheare : Modern Constitutions
5. A.C.Kapur : Select Constitutions
6. A.H.Birth : The British System of Government
7. W.B. Munro : The constitution of the United States
8. S.K.Chaube : Politics and Constitution of China.
(K.P.Bagchi & Co., Calcutta)
9. A.N.Agarwala : The Government and Politics of China
10. Chin Juan and Tang Tson : The Government and Politics of China
11. Dorothy Pickles : The Government and Politics in France
12. D.Deol : Comparative Government and Politics

B.A Political science Main
Paper IV Political Thought

I. Ancient Political Thought

(a) Greek Political Thought

Plato- The Republic-Ideal State-his views on Justice, Education and Communism- Comparison with modern communism.

Aristotle- The father and maker of Political Science. State, its origin, nature and functions, Classifications of State-the best possible state. His views on Slavery and Revolution.

(b) Ancient Roman Political Thought – Contribution of Roman thinkers to Political Thought.

(c) Ancient Indian Political Thought – Hindu concept of State and Kinship concepts of Law and Dharma-contributions of Kautilya.

II. Medieval Political Thought

St. Thomas Aquinas-Sainted Aristotle-his conception and classification of Laws. Dante-Theory of Universal Monarchy.

III. Modern Political Thought

Machiavelli – Father of modern political science – his views on Human Nature Morality and religion – pragmatism in his political philosophy.

Jean Bodin – his theory of Sovereignty.

The Social contractualists – Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau.

Hobbes on state of Nature, Social contract, nature and attributes of state.

Locke on state of Nature, Natural rights, social contract and nature of state-as a revolutionary thinker.

Rousseau-his views on state of nature and social contract – his theory of General Will.

Edmund Burke – as a conservative reformer.

The Utilitarians – Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill Pleasure – pain theory of Bentham. Mill on Liberty and Representative government.

The Idealists- Hegel and Green. Hegel's theory of Dialectics, his views on state and freedom.

Green on rights, Freedom and State.

Marxism Leninism: A critical appraisal of the basic principles of Marxism – father of Scientific socialism.

Lenin on party organization and imperialism.

Laski – as a pluralist.

IV. Modern Indian Political Thought

Gandhiji – his theory of Non-violence and Satyagraha, Ramarajya and decentralization.

M.N. Roy – his views on New Humanism.

Ram Manohar Lohia – as a socialist thinker.

Jayaprakash Narayan – his theory of Total revolution.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – his Socio- Political ideas.

Sree Narayana Guru – As a Social reformer.

Political Thought

Books for Study and Reference

1. Dunning W. A : A History of Political Theories Vol. I & II (Surjeeth Publishing Company, Delhi)
2. Maxey. C. C : Political Philosophers.
3. Bhandari. D. R : History of European Political Philosophy
4. Sabire. G. H : A History of Political Theory (Oxford IBH)
5. Wayper. C. L : Political Thought
6. William Ebenstein : Great Political thinkers.
7. Varma. V. P : Modern political Thought (Laxmi Narain Aggarwal)
8. Sathya Bai Sivadas & P. Prabhakara Rao : Sree Narayana Guru: The social Philosophers of Kerala Bhavan Publication, Bombay
9. M. K. Sanoo : Narayana Guru (Bhavans Publication)
10. Gettell. R. G. : History of Political theory
11. Bandyopadyaya : Social and Political Thought
12. Subbrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy : A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx (Preventile Hall of India)
13. Damodaran. K : Indian Thought: A Critical survey
14. Varma. V. P : Ancient Indian Political Thought Vol.1 Laxmi Narayan Aggarwal.

Paper V

Public Administration

1. Meaning, nature, Scope and importance of public administration, Public and Private Administration – Role of Public Administration in developing societies, New trends in public administration – NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.
2. Chief Executive: his functions and role in administrative organization.
3. Organization:- its meaning and importance. Bases of organization: function, process, Clientele and Area. Major principles of organization: Hierarchy, Unity of command, span of control, Delegation, Centralization and Co-ordination.
4. Structure and forms of organization: Line, staff and Auxiliary Agencies, Departments, Public corporations, Independent Regulatory Commissions.
5. Personnel Administrations:- Nature of the personnel problems – spoils, merits, bureaucratic, aristocratic and democratic systems of personnel – Tennure of Office – Government service as a life career. Recruitment – direct and indirect recruitment – respective merits and demerits. Training – forms and methods of training – position classification – promotion – determination of eligibility of promotion – authority to make promotions.
6. Bureaucracy – Meaning, Characteristics and types of bureaucracy. Merits and short comings – suggestions of improvement.
7. Discipline and Morale – Disciplinary procedure – forms of punishment – Rights and duties of public employees – civil service neutrality.
Conditions necessary for building up morale
Corruption in public service – Anti corruption machinery in India – Ombudsman and Lokayut
8. Financial Administration – Budgetary process – formulation and execution of Budget – Legislative control over finance.
9. Local Self – Government – Panchayat Raj – Municipal Administration – 73rd Constitutional Amendment. District Administration – functions and role of district collector.

Books for study and Reference

- 1 L.D. White : Introduction to the study of Public Administration, Mac millan, Newyork
- 2 Felix. A. Nigro : Modern Public Administration
3. D. Ravindra Prasad & Others (ed) : Administrative thinkers
- 4 Avasthi and Maheswari : Public Administration
5. S.C. Goel : Public Administration, Sterling publishers, New Delhi
6. Vishnu Bhagyaram and Vidya Bhusan : Public Administration
7. Herbert Simon : Administrative Behaviour: A study of Decision Making
8. Marshal Dimock : A Philosophy Administration
9. Fred W. Riggs : The Ecology of Public Administration. (Asia publishing house, New Delhi.)
10. Avasthi : Municipal Administration in India
11. B. Jain : Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration (Vishal Publishers, Delhi.)

Journals

1. Indian Journal of Public Administration, published by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Paper VI International Relations

1. Definition, nature, scope and importance of International Relations : origin and development : A historical perspective
2. Approaches to the study : Historical, Realism, systems Theory of Morton. A Kaplan, Game theory, Dependency theory and Decision making theory.
3. The patterns of International Life.
 - (a) The state system : Its meaning, origin and development,. The corollaries of the state system – state system during cold war and post cold war periods.
 - (b) Nationalism : its meaning and attributes – symbols and types of Nationalism
 - (c) National power – its forms and elements – an analysis.
4. Instrument for Promotion of National Interest
 - (a) Colonialism and imperialism – meaning and the motives. Difference between colonialism and imperialism. Neo- Colonialism and Neo – Imperialism - recent trends.
 - (b) War – Definition, nature and functions of war. Causes and curses of war- alternatives to war – future of war as an instrument of national policy.
 - (c) Diplomacy – meaning and functions – appointment and termination of diplomats – privileges and immunities of diplomats. Types of diplomacy – old vs new diplomacy, secret vs open diplomacy, Democratic diplomacy, personal diplomacy, summit diplomacy – Decline of diplomacy – Relevance of Diplomacy in the post cold war period.
5. Limitations of National Power
 - (a) The Balance of Power – Definition and objectives – nature and forms of balance of power – methods of maintaining balance of power – balance of power and balance of terror- relevance of balance of power in the context of weapons of mass destruction
 - (b) Collective Security – meaning and importance – requirements of collective security system under League of Nations and UNO.
 - (c) International Law – meaning, nature and sources of International Law – Relationship with Municipal Law – Limitations of International Law
 - (d) International Organizations: The League of Nations: causes of its failure. The United Nations Organizations: aims and objectives, Principal organs of the UNO – Pacific settlement of disputes under UNO- the increasing role of specialized agencies – Democratisation and restructuring of the UNO.

6. Foreign Policy Dynamics : Foreign policies of India, USA, Russia and China.

- (a) India's Foreign Policy : Objectives and basic principles of India's Foreign Policy. Meaning and relevance of Non Aligned Movement (NAM). Indo American relations, especially after the end of cold war. Indo-soviet relations – Recent trends in the Indo- Russian relations after the disintegration of Soviet Union.

Indo – Pak relations : Kashmir Problem and Simla Pack.

Lahore diplomacy – Kargil conflict – Recent trends of normalization.

- (b) U.S.A. – Major trends in American Foreign Policy. Cold war and Post Cold war era.
- (c) Salient features of Russian Foreign Policy – Recent trends in Russian foreign policy.
- (d) China: Major features of Chinese foreign policy: Recent Trends

7. New Trends in INR

- (a) Globalisation – its meaning and features; impact on Third world countries.
- (b) Terrorism – meaning and dimensions – dangers of Terrorism, containment of Terrorism
- (c) Regionalism : Growing importance of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Countries) SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) and Europe Union (EU)

BA (Political Science)
Syllabus
(Private 2006 Admissions Onwards)

Paper VII CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN STATE AND SOCIETY

1. Changing nature of state and society: liberal and neoliberal perspectives.
2. Globalisation and nation-state: sovereignty in the era of globalisation - implications of economic and cultural globalization.
3. State and Civil Society: Issues of debate in the contemporary era-role of state and civil society in social and economic development – emergence of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).
4. Nation-building and state-building: conceptual definitions-unity in diversity-national integration-major challenges to nation-building in India.
5. Secularism vs. communalism: conceptual definitions-communal conflicts in the post-independence period.
6. Human Rights in the contemporary world scenario: Regimes of Human Rights-UDHR, UN Commissions/Agencies, Regional agencies-Violations of Human Rights –Rights of Women and Children.
7. Marginalised communities in India: issues of marginalisation- Dalits and Adivasis in India-struggles for identity and protection of human rights.
8. Terrorism in the contemporary world: conceptual definitions-origin and development of terrorism-forms of terrorism-impact on state and society-implications of ‘war on terrorism’.

Books for Study and Reference

1. Palmes and Perkins : International Relations (Surjeeth publications)
2. Hans.J.Morgenthau : Politics among Nations.
Struggle for power and peace.
3. Mahendra Kumar : Theoretical aspects of International politics.
4. Joseph Frankel : International Relations in changing world.
5. V.P Dutt : India's Foreign Policy.
6. J.W.Burton :International Relations:A General Theory.
7. J.C.Johari : International Relations and politics.
8. Charles P.Scheicher : International Relations: Co-operations and conflict.
9. K.P.Saxsena : Reforming the United Nations: The Challenge of
Relevance (Sage publications,New Delhi,1993)
10. William.D.Coleman- : Regionalism and Global Economic integration,
Geoffrey under Hill(ed) (Routledge, New York 1998)