Syllabus for the

M. A. POLITICS

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
Publisher’s Note

The University of Pune has great pleasure in publishing the syllabus for the M.A. (Politics) under the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences.

On behalf of the University, I have to thank experts and authorities of the University for the interest taken and co-operation extended by them whole-heartedly in bringing out this publication.

University of Pune
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411 007.

Dr. (Capt) C. M. Chitale
Registrar
Syllabus for
M.A. Politics “85 Pattern”
(Non-Semester from 1987-88)
Introduction of ‘85 Pattern’ Non-Semester Examinations for Post-Graduate Courses.

(I) In pursuance of the decisions of the University authorities it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the new system of examinations will be introduced, for the following Post-graduate courses from the academic year 1986-87. This system will be called “85 Pattern” (Non-Semester) Examinations.

(II) M.A. and M.Com. under faculties of Arts; Mental, Moral and Social Sciences and Commerce:

1. There will be ‘Term End’ examination of the first term of the academic year. It will be held on convenient dates sometime in November/December, as may be decided by the University authorities.

2. Each paper for the ‘Term End’ examination will be of 60 marks and will have the duration of three hours. The marks obtained by the student out of 60 will then be converted into the marks out of 20.
3. There will be an ‘Annual’ examination at the end of academic year sometime in April/May as may be decided by the University authorities. Each paper at the ‘Annual’ examination will carry 80 marks and will be of three hours duration.

4. The question paper for the ‘Term End’ examination will be set on the syllabi prescribed for the first term. The question paper for the ‘Annual’ examination will be set on the syllabi of the entire academic year. The question is in the annual examination will be by marks, in the ratio of approximately 40% on the syllabus prescribed for the first term approximately 60% on the syllabus prescribed for the second term.

5. The syllabi as prescribed for the Semester I and II at M.A. and M.Com. under semester system would continue to be the syllabi of the first term and second term respectively, under ‘85 Pattern’. Similarly the syllabi prescribed for Semester III and IV under semester system for M.A./M.Com. examinations would respectively be the same under the ‘85 Pattern’. The Boards of Studies are revising the syllabi according to the ‘85 Pattern’. The revised syllabi shall be introduced with the notification.
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1. The candidate is required to obtain at least 32 marks out of 80 in each paper at the ‘Annual’ examination. He shall be declared to have passed in the paper provided he/she has secured an aggregate of 40% marks in the ‘Term End’ examination and ‘Annual’ examination taken together, in each paper.

2. The candidate having obtained 32 marks out of 80 marks in the annual examination but failing to obtain an aggregate of 40% in the annual examination and the Term End examination taken together may improve his/her aggregate performance in the paper either by appearing for Term-End examination or for Annual examination or both. Passing at the Term-End examination is not compulsory.

3. The candidate failing to secure 32 marks in the Annual examination shall have to appear for subsequent annual examination in that paper.

IV. Award of Class:

The class in respect of M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. examinations be awarded to the students on the basis of aggregate marks obtained by the candidates in all the papers at the first and second year taken together.
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The award of class shall be as under:

1. 70% and above First class with Distinction
2. 60% and above but less than 70% First Class
3. 55% and above but not less than 60% Higher Second Class.
4. 50% and above but less than 60% Second Class
5. 40% and above but less than 50% Pass Class
6. Less than 40% Failure

V. New Examination Pattern:

1. The Term-End examination will be conducted once in the academic year only. The rules/ordinances given in Circular No. 210 of 1982-83, dated 21st January, 1983, will be made applicable for ‘Annual’ examinations only.

2. The candidate at the M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. will be allowed to join the Second Year of the same course irrespective of the number of backlog at the First Year.

3. In respect of the external candidate, for M.A. or M.Com. examination, he will have to register and appear for the annual examination of 80 marks per paper only. These marks will be converted into marks out of 100 and the result will be declared accordingly.
4. In respect of the practical examination in the subjects like Experimental Psychology, Anthropology at the Post-Graduate level, there will be no practical examination at the term end. Practical examinations will be conducted only ones at the time of annual examinations as is done in does of Under-Graduate classes.
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M.A. (Politics)
(Revised Course)

COMPULSORY PAPERS

PART I
1. Political Theory (Revised)
2. Public Administration (Revised)
3. Theory of International Politics (Revised)

PART II
4. Political Sociology (Revised)
5. Comparative Politics and Government (Revised)
6. Constitutional and Political Process in India (Revised)

Please note that student shall have to offer any ONE of the optional papers out of sub-groups I to VI for each year.

OPTIONAL PAPERS

Sub Group I
1. Major Thinkers in the West
2. Political Thought in India
3. Contemporary Political Thinkers
   OR
   Marxism after Marx
4. Political Thought in Maharashtra (Revised)
5. Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi
6. Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar
Sub Group II
1. Indian Administration
2. Development Administration in India
3. Personnel and Financial Administration
4. Women and Development
5. Rural Development Administration in Maharashtra
6. Local Self Government

Sub Group III
1. International Organisation (Revised)
2. Foreign Policies of China and Pakistan
3. Foreign Policy of the U.S.A.
4. India’s Foreign Policy
5. International Law
6. Peace and Conflict Studies

Sub Group IV
1. Politics of Development and Underdevelopment
2. Marxist Political Sociology
3. Political Sociology of Marx Weber
4. Political Movements in Maharashtra
5. Dalit Movement

Sub Group V
1. Political Process in the U.S.A.
2. Political Process in the Soviet Union
3. Political Process in China
4. Political Process in South Asia

Sub Group VI
1. Indian National Movement (Revised)
2. State Politics in India
3. Party System in India
4. Political Process in Maharashtra
Political Ideologies
1. Idealism
2. Liberalism
3. Marxism
4. Fascism
5. Democratic Socialism
6. Gandhi’s Thought

Section II
Key Concepts in Political Theory
1. Liberty
2. Equality
3. Justice
4. Political Obligation
5. Rights
6. Satyagraha

Readings
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COMPULSORY PAPER II
Public Administration (Revised)
(The subject is to be studied mainly with reference to the Public Administration systems in the U.K., U.S.A. and India.)

Section I
1. Nature and scope of Public Administration Methodology and relations with other social sciences-various approaches to the study of Public Administration, New Public Administration, Public Policy.
2. Organisation: Theories - Chief Executive - Staff and Line Agencies - Department - Commission and Board - Public Corporation.
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Section II


Readings


References
10. Administrative Reforms Commission (Govt. of India) :
    (1) Report on Machinery of Government
    (2) Report on State Administration.
COMPULSORY PAPER III
Theory of International Politics (Revised)

Section I

1. Historical Background
   The diplomatic/Historical/ Marxist approaches–
   Human Survival approach–Idealist / Realist
   Controversy.

2. Limits of Power Approach
   Ideology and National Interest–Collective Security–
   Balance of Power.

3. Behavioural Approach
   Systems Approach–Decision making Approach–
   Scientific Vs Traditional Approach Controversy.

4. Theories of International Conflict
   War in the Nuclear Age–Arms Control–
   Disarmament Arms race.

5. Ecological World Order Theories
   Theories of Integration–North-South Conflict–New
   International Economic Order (NIEO).

Section II

6. Instruments of Foreign Policy
   Diplomacy–Foreign Aid–Force and Intervention.

7. International Actors
   State–Non-State–Multinational Corporations
   Religion and Ethnic Groups.
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8. Stability Vs Change
   Terrorism in International Politics–Cold War–East/West conflict.

9. Third World in International Politics

Readings
References

Section I

1. Nature and Scope of Political Sociology.
2. Intellectual Foundations of Political Sociology:
   (i) Marx,
   (ii) Weber,
   (iii) Behavioural Approach.
3. Political Culture and Political Socialisation
4. Political Participation.
5. Political Ideology.
6. Power, Authority, Legitimacy.

Section II

7. The Pluralist Model.
8. The Elite Model.
9. Class.
10. Caste.
11. Political Change, Political Development.
12. Revolution.

Readings

COMPULSORY PAPER V
Comparative Politics and Government (Revised)

Section I
1. Natural and Scope of Comparative Politics:
   (i) Recent Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics.
   (ii) Distinction between Traditional and Modern Approaches.
   (iii) Limits of Contemporary approaches to the study of Comparative Politics.
2. Group Theory:
   Nature and Types of interest groups and their role in different Political Systems.
3. Role of Elites in various Political Systems.
   Typologics of Political Systems.
5. Problems of Political Instability
6. (i) Violence and Terrorism,
   (ii) Role of Military.

Section II
8. Federalism:
   (i) The Theory of Classical Federalism,
   (ii) Recent Trends and the Future significance of Federalism.
9. Executive:
   (i) Structural Characteristics, Role and Functions,
   (ii) Relations with Legislature.

10. Legislature:
    (i) Structure, Role and Functioning,
    (ii) Relations with Executive.

11. Judiciary:
    (i) Structure, Role and Functioning,
    (ii) Judicial Review.

12. Bureaucracy:
    (i) Theories of Bureaucracy,
    (ii) Role and Functions of Bureaucracy.

Readings


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COMPULSORY PAPER VI
Constitutional and Political Process in India (Revised)

Section I
Constitutional Process

1. Indian Constitution: Making of the Constitution, Philosophy of the Constitution, Amendment.


3. Federalism:
   (a) Federal Structure,
   (b) Unitary Trends in the Constitution,
   (c) Growing Centralization.

4. Executive:
   (a) Union Executive-President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Cabinet.
   (b) Organization of Union Government,
   (c) Officers under the Constitution,
   (d) State Executive-Governor, Chief Minister,
   (e) Civil Services.

5. Legislature:
   (a) Structure and Functions,
   (b) Relationship with the Executive,
   (c) Parliamentary Sovereignty.

6. Judiciary
   (a) Supreme Court and High Courts,
   (b) Judicial Review.
Section II
Political Process

1. India’s Model of Nation-building,
2. Caste in Indian Politics.
3. Political Economy :
   (a) Planning and Liberalization,
   (b) Class Structure.
4. Religion, Communalism andSecularism.
6. Parties and Interest Groups:
   (a) Major Parties, and their Ideologies,
   (b) Electoral Performance of Parties,
   (c) Interest Groups.
7. Democratic Decentralisation:
   (a) Urban Political Process/
   (b) Rural Political Process.

Readings

Section I


**Section II**

8. Kothari, Rajni (ed.) : Caste in Indian Politics (Orient Longmans Ltd.).

**References**

**Section I**


Section II

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OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group I—Paper I
Major Thinkers in the West

A study of political theory of the following
Major Thinkers in the West:

Section I

1. Plato.
2. Aristotle.
5. Locke.

Section II

6. Rousseau.
8. Marx.

Readings

OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group I—Paper II
Political Thought in India

Section I
1. Political Thought in Ancient India:
   (a) Shanti Parvan, (b) Kautilya.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b. 1772).
3. Mahatma Jotirao Phule (b. 1827).
5. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b. 1856).

Section II
6. Mahatma Gandhi (b. 1869).
7. Sri Aurobindo (b. 1872).
8. Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (b. 1883).
10. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (b. 1891).
11. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (b. 1910).

Readings


OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group I—Paper III
Contemporary Political Thinkers

Section I
1. Herbert Marcuse
2. Michael Oakeshott
3. Karl Popper

Section II
4. Hannah Arendt
5. John Rawls
6. Vinoba

Readings
2. Parekh, Bhikhu

OR
Sub Group I—Paper III
Marxism after Marx

Section I
1. The Contribution of Engles
2. The Contribution of Rosa Luxemburg
3. The Contribution of Lenin
Section II

4. The Contribution of Luk’acs
5. The Contribution of Gramsci
6. The Contribution of Mao-Tse-Tung

Reading

OPTIONAL PAPER

Sub Group I—Paper IV

Political Thought in Maharashtra (Revised)

Section I
1. Lokhitwadi (1823-1892)
2. Mahatma Phule (1827-1890)
3. M. G. Ranade (1842-1901)
4. Vijnushastri Chiplunkar (1850-1882)
5. Lokmanya Tilak (1856-1920)

Section II
6. V. R. Shinde (1873-1944)
7. V. D. Savarkar (1883-1956)
10. Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1895-1982)

Readings


Optional Paper
Sub Group I—Paper V
Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi

Section I
1. Gandhi’s Understanding of Human Nature.
2. Gandhi’s Concept of ‘Satya’ and Ahinsa.
4. Gandhi’s Interpretation of Relation and Hindu Dharma.
5. Gandhi’s Critique of Capitalism and Western Civilization.

Section II
8. Gandhi’s Concept of Swarajya.

Readings


Marathi Readings


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OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group I—Paper VI
Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar

Section I
3. Ambedkar’s Interpretation of Buddhism.

Section II
4. Liberalism and Parliamentary Democracy with Special reference to his ideas on Social Democracy and Social Justice.
6. Critique of Marxism.

Readings

Marathi Readings
Section I
1. Evolution of Indian Administrative System.
3. The Prime Minister.
4. The Cabinet and its subcommittees.
5. The Cabinet Secretariat.
6. Ministries and Departments.

Section II
7. Executive Agencies.
11. Accountability of Public Administration: Legislative Control, Judicial Control, Executive Control, Lokpal and Lokayuktas.
Readings

OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group II—Paper II
Development Administration in India

Section I

1. Concept of Development, Development Administration, Administration of Development: Significance, Nature and Scope of Development Administration; and Development Administration Vis-a-Vis Public Administration.

2. Development Policy and Administration.

3. Development Administration and the Political Process—the politics of development administration—the goals and tasks of developing nations and socio-political elements in the developmental process.

4. Bureaucracy and Development Administration; The Changing role of bureaucracy and its problems; the specialists and generalists dichotomy in a democracy, and the related problems of recruitment and training.

Section II

5. Public policies and their implementation and the organisational infrastructures in the fields of Land Reforms, Agricultural Production, Co-operation, Education, Educational Progress Social Welfare, and Community Development.
6. The Machinery of Development Planning and its execution at Central, State, District and Block levels; the problems of development administration in a federal policy; the problems of field administration; and Agencies for development monitoring and evaluation.

7. Role of Non-Official Agencies and Voluntary Organisations in Development Administration.

8. Reform and Innovation in Development Administration.

9. International aspects of Development; Regional and international Agencies for Development.

Readings


References
   2. District Administration.
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OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group II—Paper III
Personnel and Financial Administration

Section I
Personnel Administration
1. Dynamics of Personnel Administration—Field of Personnel Administration—Principles of Personnel Administration.

Section II
Financial Administration
3. Fiscal Federalism in India.
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6. Financial Control of Ministry of Finance.

Readings

Section I

Section II
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OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group II—Paper IV
Women and Development

Section I
(This course is to be studied in the context of the Major Strains of Feminist Ideology.)

1. Introduction to the Major Strains of Feminist Ideologies.


3. Feminism as a Social Movement; Origin and Growth of Women’s Organisations in India.

Section II

1. Empowerment of Women through the Development Process–Approaches, Strategies and Perspectives.


Readings

Section I


Section II


Government Documents

5. Five-Year Plans Documents.


OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group II—Paper V
Rural Development Administration in Maharashtra

Section I
1. Concept of Rural Development, Rural Development Administration (Approaches, Strategies and Perspectives).
2. Role of the Bureaucracy in Rural Development Administration.
3. Role of the Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development Administration.
4. Volunteering Vs. Professionalism.
5. Public Politics and Rural Development.

Section II
1. Policy Formulation and Planning Process at State, District and Block Levels.
2. Infrastructure for Rural Development at the State (Ministry), District and Block Levels (Panchayati Raj).
3. Overview of Rural Poverty Eradication Programmes.
4. Critique of IRDP, TRYSEM, EGS, RLEP, etc.
5. Role of International Agencies in Rural Development.
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Readings

7. Relevant Articles in Lok Rajya.


OPTIONAL PAPER
Sub Group II—Paper VI
Local Self Government

Section I

1. Theory, definition, nature and scope of Local Government. Significance of Local Government in Modern State.


Section II

3. Evolution and development of local self-government in India.


6. Relations with higher levels of government.

Readings


References