

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD  
ALLAHABAD



Syllabus

## **M.A. (FINAL)**

### **FIRST PAPER: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

#### **UNIT-I**

Marxism:

- Controversies within Marxism,
- Humanist Marxism - Gramsci
- Critical Theory - The Frankfurt School, Althusser and Structuralist Marxism, Existentialism

#### **UNIT-II**

Alternative Patterns of Societal Transformation:

- Gandhi's Social and Political Philosophy, Islamic Socialism and Fundamentalism, Theories of Franz Fanon and others on alienation and suppression, and Mao's special variant of historical materialism.

#### **UNIT- III**

- Status of Political Theory : Decline or resurgence
- Democratic Theory
- Feminism - Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Cultural, Eco, Post-Modernist,
- New Social Movements and Civil Society.

#### **UNIT-IV**

- (i) Social Justice and Welfare Rights Theory - Nozick, Rawls, Hayek, Walzer
- (ii) Post-Modernity,
- (iii) Critical Response to Post Modernity & Post-Modernity: Ernest Gellner, Habermas, Ulrich Beck, Giddens.

#### **UNIT-V**

- (i) Citizenship Theory,
- (ii) Communitarianism: Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer, McIntyre, Taylor,
- (iii) Nationalism and Multiculturalism,
- (iv) Globalisation,
- (v) Environmentalism.

### **SECOND PAPER: THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

## **UNIT-I**

- Development of International relations Theory
- International System and International Relations Realism
  - Realism
  - Structural Realism
  - Liberalism
  - Neo-Liberalism
  - Marxism
  - Neo-Marxism

## **UNIT-II**

### **KEY CONCEPTS**

- National Interest
  - National Power
  - Balance of Power
- Collective Security
  - Human Security

## **UNIT-III**

### **INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY**

- North-South Problems
- WTO and Concerns of the Developing World
- Environmental Issues
- Regionalism

## **UNIT –IV**

### **PEACE AND SECURITY**

- Diplomacy
- Democratic Peace
- Non-Proliferation Initiatives

- Arms Control and Disarmament

## **UNIT-V**

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

- Globalization and Its Consequences.
- Cultural Conflict
- Nuclear Proliferation
- End of History

## **THIRD PAPER: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

### **UNIT-I**

1. Main Features of Indian Political System – Political Culture in India
2. Nature of Indian Federalism : Main areas of Tension Between Centre and the States,
3. Nature of Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy and their changing Relationship

### **UNIT-II**

1. Rule Making, Rule Application and Rule Adjudication - A Study of the working of the Indian Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
2. Decentralisation and Participatory Democracy-Panchayati Raj in India

### **UNIT –III**

1. 1.TheParty system in India - Recent Trends, Role of Regional Parties, Coalition Governments, Election and Voting Behaviour and Electoral reforms.
2. Pressure Groups in Indian Politics
  - (a) Business Groups
  - (b) Agrarian Groups
  - (d) Trade Union

### **UNIT- IV**

1. Caste and Indian Politics - Mandalisation and Dalit Politics
2. Religion and Politics in India - Problems of Communalism, Secularism and Fundamentalism
3. Region and Language in Indian Politics - Roots of Insurgency, secessionism and Terrorism

### **UNIT-V**

1. Working of Indian Democracy - Its strength and Weaknesses & the Main Challenges before It.
2. Emerging Trends in Indian Politics :
  - (a) Corruption and Indian Politics
  - (b) Women and Indian Politics
  - (c) Environment and Indian Politics

## **FOURTH PAPER**

### **OPTIONAL (A): INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

#### **UNIT-I**

1. Cold War : Origin, Development & Impact
2. Deterrence, arms races and power politics during Cold War
3. Disintegration of Soviet Union: Implication for world politics and security
4. Post Cold War International System
5. Impact of 9/11 on International Politics

#### **UNIT - II**

1. United Nations : Structure, functions and role
2. Issues of Human Rights and International Law
3. NAM: Origin, role and relevance

#### **UNIT- III**

- 1- Nature of Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia
- 2- Regional Organizations: SAARC and European Union.
- 3- Third World Political Problems in the Post-Cold War period (especially the conflicts in Middle East and Afghanistan)
- 4- Nuclearisation of South Asia: India's concerns and policy.

#### **UNIT- IV**

##### **INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND RELATIONS :**

- 1- Determinants, Objectives and decision-making process.
- 2- India's relations with neighbors.
- 3- India's politico-strategic engagement with major powers in the post-Cold War period.
- 4- Indian economic diplomacy.
- 5- A case for reshaping India's foreign policy in the contemporary world order.

#### **UNIT- V**

- 1- US Foreign Policy
- 2- Russian Foreign Policy
- 3- China's Foreign Policy and relations since 1949

### **OPTIONAL (B): SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL SECURITY**

#### **UNIT-I**

- 1- South Asian regional Security: A Conceptual Framework
- 2- International Security System and South Asia

- 3- Security in South Asia during Cold War and Post-Cold War period
- 4- Approaches to security in South Asia
- 5- Impact of 9/11 and Globalization

## **UNIT - II**

- 1- Nature and causes of conflict in South Asia
- 2- Arms race and deterrence in South Asia
- 3- Nuclearisation of South Asia : Problem and solution
- 4- India's Nuclear concerns and policy

## **UNIT- III**

- 1- India's South Asian policy : Determinants and objectives
- 2- Indo-Pakistan relations : Issues of Conflict
- 3- India and other smaller countries in the region : issues of conflict

## **UNIT- IV**

- 1- South Asian security and major powers : An Overview
- 2- Role of the United States
- 3- Role of China
- 4- Role of USSR/Russia

## **UNIT- V**

- 1- Approaches to conflict resolution in South Asia
- 2- Confidence-Building Measures in South Asia
- 3- Regional Cooperation and integration : Problem and prospects
- 4- Importance of the Indian Ocean

## **OPTIONAL (C): FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJORPOWERS**

### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Foreign Policy of Major Powers : Importance of the Study
- 2- Cold War and Post Cold war International System
- 3- Major Powers and the Third World
- 4- Trends in the foreign policies of Major Powers

### **UNIT - II**

#### **FOREIGNPOLICY OF THE UNITED STATES**

- 1- The US Foreign Policy : Determinants and Objectives
- 2- The US Foreign Policy during the Cold War
- 3- The US Foreign Policy during the Post-Cold War Period
- 4- Indo-US engagement in the Post-Cold War Period

- 5- Non-Proliferation: US Initiatives and Role

### **UNIT- III**

#### FOREIGN POLICY OF RUSSIA

- 1- Disintegration of the Soviet Union : Implications for World Politics
- 2- Russia's Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold war period
- 3- Russia's Relations with China, European Union and the US
- 4- India-Russia Relations

### **UNIT- IV**

#### FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA

- 1- China's rise as a major Power : Impact on World Politics
- 2- Development of China's Foreign Policy since 1949
- 3- China's Policy towards South Asia, particularly India and Pakistan
- 4- China's Interest and Role in Southeast Asia
- 5- Conflict and Cooperation between China and the US

### **UNIT- V**

#### FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN

- 1- Importance of Japan in world politics
- 2- Japan's engagement with China and Russia after the Cold War : Problems and Prospect
- 3- Japan's engagement with Southeast Asia
- 4- Indo-Japan relations

### **OPTIONAL (D): INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS**

#### **UNIT-I**

##### THE MAKING OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- 1- Non-Alignment: Conceptual Implications
- 2- Development of Foreign Policy: 1920-1947
- 3- Determinants and Objectives of Foreign Policy
- 4- Institutional Mechanism of Foreign Policy

#### **UNIT - II**

##### INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

- 1- Indo-Pakistan relations
- 2- Indo-Nepal relations
- 3- Indo-Bangladesh Relations
- 4- Indo-Sri Lanka Relations

## **UNIT- III**

### **INDIA AND MAJOR POWERS**

- 1- India-China Relations
- 2- India-Russia Relations
- 3- India-America Relations

## **UNIT- IV**

### **INDIA AND WORLD ORGANISATIONS**

- 1- India and United Nations
- 2- India and NAM
- 3- India - ASEAN and European Union
- 4- India and SAARC

## **UNIT- V**

### **CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

- 1- India's policy in post-cold war era
- 2- India overcoming Terrorism
- 3- India's Security Concerns & Nuclear Policy
- 4- India's Economic Diplomacy

## **FIFTH PAPER**

### **OPTIONAL (A): GREEN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

#### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Environmental values in Social and Political Thought
- 2- Ecology and Enlightenment
- 3- The Development of Modern Ecopolitical Thought
- 4- The Politics of Ecological Humanism

#### **UNIT - II**

- 1- Causes of environmental destruction
- 2- Environmental economics, sustainable Development and Political Ecolog

#### **UNIT- III**

- 1- Ecological Perspectives of Rights and Justice
- 2- The Liberal tradition as a basis for rights of equity, futurity and environment, ecological challenges to Human rights, rights and responsibilities.

#### **UNIT- IV**



## ECOLOGICAL POLITICS

Environmental Dimension of emancipatory Politics, ecologism as a political ideology, International Politics of Environment, Ecofeminist movement

## UNIT- V

### POLITICAL INSTITUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS IN INDIA:

- 1- Green Movements in India
- 2- Legislative Measures to Control Pollution
- 3- Judicial Activism and environment in India

### OPTIONAL (B): SOUTH ASIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal)

## UNIT-I

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

- (a) Establishment of colonialism in South Asia
- (b) British Colonialism: Phases and Characteristics.
- (c) Impact of Colonialism on the region.
- (d) Liberation Movements - Nature and Characteristics.

## UNIT - II

### EFFORTS FOR CONSTITUTION MAKING

- (a) Constituent Assemblies - Organisation, nature and functions
- (b) Objective Resolutions and Preambles.
- (c) Sources and features of the respective Constitutions.
- (d) Nature of the Political Systems.

## UNIT- III

### DEMOCRACY IN THE REGION

- (a) Socio-political and cultural environment.
- (b) Nature of Democratic Experience.
- (c) Relations between Parliament and Judiciary.
- (d) Role of Military.
- (e) Nuclear Politics.

## UNIT- IV

### DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

- (a) Socio-economic background and Issues.
- (b) Alternative Models of Development.
- (c) Crisis confronting them.
- (d) Impact of Globalisation on the Region.

## **UNIT- V**

### **MAJOR ISSUES**

- (a) Language and Ethnicity - roots of insurgency, secessionism and terrorism.
- (b) Religion: Problems of Communalism, Secularism and Fundamentalism.
- (c) Conflict and cooperation in the region.

## **OPTIONAL (C): POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Political Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope
- 2- Different Approaches to political Sociology - Systems, Structural-Functional and Marxist
- 3- Theories of Political Sociology: Durkheim, Max Weber and Marx, Elite Theorists - Pareto, Mosca, Michels and Mills.
- 4- Theories of Social Change, Social Movements and Revolutions.

### **UNIT - II**

- 1- Power, Authority and Legitimacy.
- 2- Political Culture and Political Socialisation
- 3- Political Participation.

### **UNIT- III**

- 1- Social Stratification in India: Caste, Class, Community, Status and Power, Gender.
- 2- Theories of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Little and Great Traditions, Dialectical approach and structural changes.
- 3- Impact of Modernisation and secularization on Indian Society and politics.

### **UNIT- IV**

- 1- Politics and Society: Elections, Party System, Pressure Groups and their impact on society and state.
- 2- Elites and social political change: Changing nature of Indian elites.
- 3- Ethnicity and Politics: Caste, Religion, Regional and Linguistic loyalties and politics. The Problem of Multiculturation

### **UNIT- V**

- 1- Development Politics in India: Planning, development, economy and its impact on Indian politics.

- 2- Rural-Urban divide and its changing nature: Emergence of new Rural and Urban groups in politics.
- 3- New Social Movement and people's participation at grass root level, Nature of State in India: Problem of State and Civil Society in India.

## **OPTIONAL (D): HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Concept of Human rights: Historical Development
- 2- Emergence of Rights in Political thinking
- 3- Theories of Human Rights
- 4- First and Second Generation Rights, Collective Rights and People's Rights
- 5- Perspectives of Human rights: The Western Perspective Vs Cultural Relativism, The Asian Perspective

### **UNIT - II**

- 1- Human Rights and International order
- 2- Human Rights and United Nations: Human rights and various Conventions
- 3- International Protection of Human Rights

### **UNIT- III**

- 1- New Dimensions of Human Rights - Rights to Development
- 2- Human Rights and Peace
- 3- Rights of Women, Children and other disadvantaged groups
- 4- Human Rights and environment

### **UNIT- IV**

- 1- Western and Indian Perspectives on Human Rights
- 2- Human Rights in India
- 3- Constitutional Guarantees
- 4- Role of Judiciary
- 5- Violation of Human Rights

### **UNIT- V**

- 1- Globalization and Human Rights
- 2- Problems and Challenges to Human Rights
- 3- Violation of Human Rights
- 4- Prospects - Human Rights and Duties - Human Rights Education

## **OPTIONAL (E): STATE POLITICS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UP**

### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Theoretical Framework for the study of state politics.

- 2- Socio-economic determinants of State Politics
- 3- State Politics in India: Nature and Patterns.
- 4- Emerging Trends in State Politics
- 5- Demand for State Autonomy

## **UNIT - II**

- 1- Evolution of States in India
- 2- State Executive : Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
- 3- State Legislature: Composition, Powers and functions
- 4- State Judiciary : Composition, Powers and functions
- 5- Changing Pattern of Centre-State relations

## **UNIT- III**

- 1- Voting Behaviour
- 2- Party System
- 3- Politics of Defection
- 4- Coalition Politics
- 5- Panchayati Raj System and its Impact on State Politics

## **UNIT- IV**

### **POLITICS OF UTTAR PRADESH**

- 1- Historical Legacies, Geographic and demographic Profile of U.P.
- 2- Post Independence Politics : The role of Political Parties
- 3- Green revolution : Rise of Agrarian Interests and their impact on Politics
- 4- Pressure Groups in U.P.
- 5- Regionalism : Trends and Main features

## **UNIT- V**

- 1- Caste and Religion in U.P. Politics
- 2- Political leadership and changing pattern of dominance
- 3- Coalition governments and problem of governance
- 4- Politics of Minorities, Scheduled castes and Other Backward Classes in U.P.
- 5- Future prospects of State Politics in U.P.

## **OPTIONAL (F): FEMINIST THEORY**

### **UNIT-I**

- 1- Feminist Approach to Political Theory: Feminism - Liberal, Radical, Socialist.
- 2- Recent Theories: Cultural, Ecofeminism, Post-Modernism.

### **UNIT - II**

## MAIN ISSUES OF FEMINIST DEBATE

- 1- Feminism and Feminist, Equal or Different?
- 2- Sex and Gender
- 3- Public Vs Private
- 4- Concept of Patriarchy

## UNIT- III

### WOMEN AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- 1- The Suffragist Movement, Formal and Non-Formal Participation
- 2- Women and Development
- 3- Women and Education

## UNIT- IV

### EMPOWERING WOMEN

- 1- Women and Human Rights
- 2- Women and International Politics
- 3- Globalization and Women
- 4- Women and Work
- 5- Violence against Women

## UNIT- V

### FEMINISM IN INDIA

- 1- Main Issues of women's movement in India and its different perspectives
- 2- History of women's political participation-suffrage, Gandhian, peasant and ecological movements
- 3- Communalism and women
- 4- Female Foeticide, sex-ratio, dowry, right to property, sexual abuse and sexual harassment.
- 5- Role of NGOs in Women's Movement today.

## **OPTIONAL (G): POLITICS, CULTURE AND MASS MEDIA (WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON INDIAN CINEMA)**

### UNIT-I

- 1- Pictures of Reality : An Overview of the notion of reality from Heraclitus to Post-Modernism.
- 2- Locating Language
  - (a) Rationalist/Empiricist viewpoint
  - (b) Structuralist viewpoint
- 3- Popular Culture : Nature, Scope and chief defining characteristics, Schools of Thoughts.
- 4- Mass Culture : Nature, Scope and chief defining characteristics.
- 5- Mass Media :

Theories: (a) Hypodermic (b) Selective Perception Theory

Approaches: (a) Media effects (b) Use and Gratification (c) Orthodox Marxist (d) Cultural Studies

## **UNIT - II**

### **FILM THEORIES**

(a) Auteur (b) Expressionism (c) Realism (d) High Brow/Low Brow

Theories on Indian cinema :

(a) Art/Commercial : Realist, Escapist (b) Tradition Modernity Paradigm (c) Ideological Role of Cinema : Gramsci's concept of hegemony, Althusser's notion of interpellation, Laclau's idea of populism

## **UNIT- III**

### **CATEGORISING FILMS**

- 1- Epic or Modernist
- 2- Innovative
- 3- Conventional
  - (a) Chief Defining Characteristics,
  - (b) Thematic Structure
  - (c) Politics of Technology

## **UNIT- IV**

### **OVERLAP OF DOMINANT POLITICAL AND CINEMATIC DISCOURSE**

- (a) Process of Interpellation
- (b) Process of Articulation
- (c) Process of Deflection
- (d) Process of resolution
2. Concept of Man
3. Dynamics of Change

## **UNIT- V**

- 1- Counter-hegemonic cinema
- 2- Documentaries
- 3- Practical Training
  - a. Seeing Films
  - b. Group Discussions

## **OPTIONAL (H): INTERNATIONAL LAW**

### **UNIT-I**

#### **INTRODUCTION AND FOMATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- (a) Definition, basis and nature
- (b) Sources
- (c) Relation of International law with Municipal Law
- (d) Subject of International law - Individual, States and International Institutions.

## **UNIT - II**

### **LAW OF PEACE**

- (a) Interventions
- (b) Recognition : Theories, Modes and Consequences
- (c) State territories

## **UNIT- III**

### **INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS**

- (a) Agents, Diplomatic Envoys, Consuls
- (b) Treaties

## **UNIT- IV**

### **FORCE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- (a) Disputes
  - i. Settlement by peaceful means
  - ii. Settlement through the agencies UN and the International Court of Justice
- (b) War, Laws of War with special reference to Geneva Conventions, War Crimes
- (c) Neutrality
- (d) Blockade, contraband and prize courts

## **UNIT- V**

### **RECENT TRENDS:**

Recent Trend and the changing structure of International Law : Some new approaches to the study of International law, The Political Foundation of International Law : the conflicts of Political ideologies and the Universality of International Law with particular reference to the Communist Approach to International Law, the Third and the Fourth world countries and International law.

## **OPTIONAL (I): RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **UNIT -I**

#### **Research Methods:**

The nature of Science and Scientific Method, deductive and inductive inference, concepts and hypothesis, fact-value dichotomy

## **UNIT - II**

The Research design : Exploratory, descriptive and for testing casual hypothesis, experimental survey and case study methods

## **UNIT- III**

Data collection, documents, observation, interviews and questionnaires,

Data processing the use of study machines

Data analysis and report writing

## **UNIT- IV**

### **STATISTICS:**

Frequency distribution and tabulation proportions, percentages, Rates and Ratio

## **UNIT- V**

Graphic Representation, Measure of Central Tendencies, Dispersion, Element of probability, Normal distribution, correlation, Sampling, Index Number