

**M.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE SYALLABUS  
II YEAR**

**Paper VI : Political Thought**

**Section A**

**I : Political Thought, Political Theory and Political Philosophy:** Political Thought in relation to Social, Economic and Historical Circumstances of the Thinker/Thought: Contributions of Different Civilizations to Political Thought and Philosophy – Universality and Timelessness of Key Political Questions.

**II : Ancient Greek Political Thought :** Plato and Aristotle.

**III : Ancient Chinese Political Thought :** Lao Tse and Confucilus.

**IV : Ancient Indian Political Thought :** Manu, Kautilya & Shukra.

**V : a) Medieval Christian Political Thought :** from the Fall of the Roman Empire (IV Century) to the emergence of the Protestant Movement (XVI Century) : Especially the ideas and Contributions of ST.Augustine, Pope Gelasius I, John of Salisbury, Dante, Pope Boniface VIII, St.Aquinas, Pope Gregory XIII

**b) The Political Aspects of Medival Feudalism :** Protestant Movements in Europe

**c) Rennaisance :** Machiavelli.

**Section B:**

**VI : Social Contractualists :** Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.

**VIII : Idealists** Hegel, Green.

**IX : Liberals :** Bentham, John Staurt Mill.

**X : Revolutionary Socialists :** Karl Marx, Lenin, Mao Ze Dung

**XI : Evolutionary Socialists :** Bernstein, Kautski, The Fabians.

**Books For Study :**

1. William Ebenstein : Great Political Thinkers
2. C.L.Wayper : Political Thought

3. Andrew Hacker : Political Theory
4. Jacquett Haukes : The First Great Civilization: Life in Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley and Egypt.
5. Robin Eule : Eastern Civilization
6. Lui Tu Tang : The Wisdom of China and India.
7. Edwin Reischauer : Chinese Political Thought and Institutions.
8. C.J.H.Heryes : History of Western Civilization
9. John Bowl : Masters of political Thought
- 10.Dunning : History of Political Theories

**Paper – VII : Modern Political Analysis**

**I : Political Analysis : Meaning, Significance and Relevance.**

**II : Traditional Approaches : Historical, Institutional, Institutional, Legal and Philosophical.**

**III : Modern Approaches**

- i) Behaviouralism in Political Science – Stages in the Growth of Behaviouralism: Post- Behaviouralism: Systems Analysis, Input-Output Analysis, Structural – Functional Analysis.

**IV : Modern Approaches** ii) Distributive Analysis, Game Theory : Decision – Making Theory : Communication Theory.

**V : Power, Authority, Rule Influence and their interactions.**

**Section B**

**VI : Political Development and Political Decay : Political Culture.**

**VII : Political Modernisation. Political Socialization and Politics of Social Change.**

**VIII : a) Political Regimes : Origin, growth and types of regimes.**

b) Elities: Theories and types of Elites : Political Elites and Political Development : Elites and Legitimacy.

**IX : Marxian perspectives on Political Concepts and Political Analysis.**

**X** : Third World Perspectives on Political concepts and Political Analysis with special references to Indian Writings.

**Books For Study :**

1. Robert Dahl : Modern Political Analysis.
2. Charles Worth (Ed) Contemporary Political Analysis.
3. Howard and Ball (Ed) : Changing perspectives in Political Analysis.
4. Devid Apter : The Politics of Modernisation.
5. David Easton : Framework for Political Analysis.
6. S.P.Varma : Modern Political Analysis.
7. Dayakrishna : Political Development.
8. Davies and Levies : Modern Political Analysis.
9. Kariel : Political Science.
10. Jean Blondel : The Discipline of Politics.

**Paper – VIII - Comparative Politics:**

**Section A :**

**I : Comparative Politics** : Meaning, Nature, Growth and Importance of Comparative Politics: Characteristics of Comparative Politics: Comparative Politics and Comparative Government: Approaches to study of Comparative Politics – Classical and Modern.

**II : Perspective on Constitutionalism** : Constitution as the Fundamental Law of the Land, Vehicle of Ideology and Instrument of Socio-Economic Change: Contributions of U.K., U.S.A., France, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and India to Constitutionalism.

**III : Political System** : Types of Systems, Basic and Functions: Theories of Political Systems: Contributions of David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Lucian Pye, Samuel Huntington, David Apter, and Criticisms of their Contributions.

**IV** : Political Development, Political Culture and Political Sociolization.

**V : Ideology and Change** : Origin and Growth of Ideology in Political Preservation, Development and Change : ‘End of Ideology’ Debate.

## **Section B:**

**VI : Parliamentary Democracy:** Working and problems of Parliamentary Democracy in U.K. and India: Parliamentary Democracy and Plural Societies.

**VII : Federalism :** Patterns, Working and problems of Federalism with reference to the U.S., Switzerland and India: Trends in Federalism.

**VIII : Political Parties:** Bases and Types of Political parties organization and Functioning of Political Parties: Political Parties as Instruments of Modernisation: Comparative Study of Political Parties.

**IX : Public Opinion and Pressure Groups:** Nature and Characteristics of Public Opinion: Agencies and effect of Public Opinion: Dangers of Public Opinion: Nature, Types, Characteristics and Working of Pressure Groups.

**X : Electoral System:** Importance and Methods of Election: Machinery for Elections: Franchise and Political Socialisation, Voting Behavior.

## **Books For Study:**

1. Almond and Powell : Comparative Politics
2. Lucian Pye : Aspects of Political Development
3. J.C.Johari : Comparative Politics
4. David Apter and Harry Eckstein : Comparative Politics: A Reader.
5. Robert Dahl : Democracy in Western Societies.
6. Myron Winer and Samuel Huntington (Eds) : Understanding Political Development.
7. Michael Hass and Kariel : Approaches to the Study of Political Science.
8. Walter Lipmann : Public Opinion.
9. Maurice Duverger : Party Politics and Pressure Groups.
10. K.C.Wheare : Federalism.

## **Paper – IX : Political Systems of South Asia and China**

### **Section A :**

**I :** History, Society, Military and Economy of Pakistan.

**II :** Political System of Pakistan.

**III :** History, Society, Military and Economy of China.

**IV : Political System of China.**

**V : Pakista's and China's Conflicts with India, International Systemic Environment and Interaction with China and Pakistan.**

**Section B :**

**VI : History, Society, Military and Economy, Political System and Foreign Policy of Bangladesh**

**VII : History, Society, Economy, Political System and Foreign Policy of Nepal.**

**VIII : History, Society, Economy, Political System and Foreign Policy of Srilanka.**

**IX : Cooperation and Conflict in South Asia: Developments of the Adjoining Regions (South-east Asia, South-West Asia) and their Impact on South Asia.**

**Books For Study:**

1. Snow Edgar : Red Star Over China.
2. Fairbanks : Chinese in World Affairs.
3. Gittings John : China in World Affairs
4. Griffith.R.L. : Sino-Soviet rift.
5. Hinton Harold : China in World Politics.
6. Gough.K. & Sharma.H.P. : Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia.
7. S.P.Varma (Ed) : South Asia in World Politics.
8. Ram Rahul : Modern Bhutan.
9. Bikramjit Hassat : History of Bhutan.
- 10.Bhabani Sen Gupta : Regional Cooperation in South Asia.

**Paper – X : Government and Politics in Karnataka**

**Section A :**

**I : Government and Politics in the Princely State of Mysore : 1883-1947 and 1947-1956.**

**II : Integration of Karnataka : Factors, Forces and Processes leading to the Formation of Karnataka**

### **III : Society and Politics**

- i) Dominant Castes and Politics in Karnataka

### **IV : Society and Politics :**

- ii) Backward Classes Movement in Karnataka Social, Political and Administrative Aspects of the Movement from the Times of the Miller Committee to the present.

**V : The Politics of Language:** Official Language of the State, Administrative Language of the State, Medium of Educational Instruction: Politics of Linguistic and Cultural Minorities.

**VI : Party Politics in Karnataka:** Dynamics of State Politics: Patterns and Problems of Political Parties: Political Change and Stability: Role of Ideology in State Politics: Pressure Group and Public Opinion in Karnataka.

**VII : Local self Government and Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka:** Municipal Corporation City and Town Municipalities: Panchayati Raj Institutions: Urban Development Authorities.

**VIII : Inter-State and Centre-State Relations of Karnataka:** Political, Constitutional, Financial Administrative, Legislative Relations between Karnataka and the Union. Territorial and Water Disputes with Neighbouring States.

**IX : Leadership in Karnataka :** Role and Contribution of Political and Administrative Leaders:

- i) With reference to Seshadri Aiyer, Vishweshwaraiah, Mirza Ismail, Hanumanthaiah, Nijalingappa, Devaraj Urs, Ramakrishna Hegde
- ii) Bureaucracy and Bureaucrats.

### **Books For Study:**

1. M.Hayavadana Rao : Mysore Gazetteer
2. Shama Rao : Modern Mysore (2 Vols)
3. I.M.Muthanna : Karnataka History, Administration and Culture
4. James Manor : Political Change in an Indian State Mysore.
5. Bjorn Heltne : The Political Economy Of Indirect Rule.
6. Atul Kohli : The State and Poverty Reform in India.
7. S.Chandrashekar : History of Modern Mysore.
8. P.R.Ramaiah : Political Evolution of Mysore

9. A.D.Gorwala : Report on Mysore Administration.
- 10.M.V.Krishna Rao and G.S.Halappa : Freedom Movement in Karnataka.

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