



ORDINANCES, TEST OUTLINES, SYLLABI and READING COURSES

For

**MA Political Science Part I
(Semester I & II)**

Academic Sessions
2025–26 and 2026–27

Under

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS)



**Post Graduate Department of Political Science
GURU NANAK COLLEGE BUDHLADA
AN AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE**

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE PART-I

2025-26 SESSIONS

SEMESTER-I

Paper Code	Subject Name	Internal	External	Total	Credit
MPOL 1101	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1102	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – I	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1103	INDIAN POLITY	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1104	INTERNATIONAL POLITICS	30	70	100	05

SEMESTER-II

Paper Code	Subject Name	Internal	External	Total	Credit
MPOL 1201	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1202	CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN GLOBAL POLITICS	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1203	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – II	30	70	100	05
MPOL 1204	DEMOCRACY IN INDIA	30	70	100	05
MPOL1205	POLITICAL HISTORY OF PUNJAB AND BASICS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	30	70	100	04

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT (THEORY PAPERS)

1	Mid Semester Test	12 Marks
2	Assignment/ Project Work/ Field Work/ Seminar	12 Marks
3	Attendance	6 Marks
4	Total	30 Marks

SEMESTER-I

MPOL 1101: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT –I

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding India's Philosophical Heritage: Exploring the diverse traditions of political thought in India, from ancient to modern times.
2. Analyzing Key Concepts: Examining key concepts such as Dharma, Karma, and Moksha, and their relevance to Indian politics and society.
3. Studying Influential Thinkers: Analyzing the ideas and contributions of influential Indian thinkers, such as Kautilya, Gandhi, and Ambedkar.
4. Evaluating India's Political Traditions: Understanding the evolution and development of India's political traditions, including Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic thought.
5. Informing Contemporary Debates: Applying insights from Indian political thought to contemporary debates and issues in Indian politics and society.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Government Services: Political science graduates can pursue careers in government, public administration, and policy-making.
2. Law and Politics: Political science can be a stepping stone to law school or a career in politics.
3. International Relations: Graduates can work in diplomacy, foreign policy, or international organizations.
4. Public Policy Analysis: Political science graduates can analyze and develop policies in various fields.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

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SECTION-A

1. Vedic Period: Social and Political Thought, Shaba and Shamiti, King and Council of Minister.
2. Dharamashastra, Mahabhart: Santi Parva.
3. Kautilya: Arthashastra, Origin and Nature of State, Saptang Theory, Mandal Theory
4. Aggann-asutta, Mannu Samriti : , Origin and Nature of State, Saptang Theory, Mandal Theory, Dandniti

SECTION-B

5. Kabir: Political and Social Ideas
6. Political and Social Ideas of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh Ji.
7. Arbindo Ghosh.
8. M.N. Roy.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Altekar, A.S., 'State and Government in Ancient India', Delhi, Motilal Banarasidass, 2023.
2. Banerji, P.N., 'International Law: Custom in Ancient India', Calcutta, 2009.
3. Jayaswal, K.P., 'Hindu Polity', Calcutta, Butterworth, 1924.
4. Jolly, J. & Schmidt R. (ed.), 'Arthasastra of Kautilya', Lahore, Motilal Banarsidas, 1923.
5. Kane, P.V., 'History of Dharmasatra', Poona, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1930.
6. Krishna, Rao M.V., 'Studies in Kautilya', Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1979.
7. Gauba, O.P., 'Indian Political Thought', Mayur, 2016.
8. Law, N.N., 'Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity', Oxford, the Clarendon Press, 1921.
9. Prasad, B., 'The State in Ancient India', Allahabad, University of Allahabad, 1960.
10. Deol, J.S., 'Social and Political Ideas of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh', New Academic Publishing Company, 1976.

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POL 1102: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT – I

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding Political Ideologies: Analyzing the development and evolution of various political ideologies, such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and democracy.
2. Examining Historical Context: Studying the historical context in which political ideas emerged and evolved.
3. Analyzing Key Thinkers: Examining the contributions and ideas of influential Western political thinkers, such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and others.
4. Evaluating Political Concepts: Understanding and evaluating key political concepts, such as justice, equality, liberty, and power.

Outcomes of Course

1. Government Services: Political science graduates can pursue careers in government, public administration, and policy-making.
2. Law and Politics: Political science can be a stepping stone to law school or a career in politics.
3. International Relations: Graduates can work in diplomacy, foreign policy, or international organizations.
4. Public Policy Analysis: Political science graduates can analyze and develop policies in various fields.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.



SECTION-A

1. Greek Political Thought - An Introduction.
2. Socrates
3. Plato
4. Aristotle

SECTION-B

5. Saint Augustine
6. St. Thomas Aquinas
7. Machiavelli
8. Jean Bodin
9. Hobbes

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Barry, Norman P, 'An Introduction to Modern Political Theory', London, Macmillan, 1995.
2. Gauba, O.P, 'Western Political Thought', Mayur Paperback, 2017.
3. Brecht, Arnold, 'Political Theory', Princeton University Press, 2016.
4. Johri, J.C, 'Contemporary Political Theory', New Delhi, Sterling, 2019.
5. Verma, S.P, 'Modern Political Theory', New Delhi, Vikas, 2018.
6. Mukherjee, Subrata & Ramaswami Sushila, 'A History of Political Thought- Plato to Marx', New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1999.
7. Jagroop Kau, 'Pachhmi Rajnitik Chintan', Patiala, Madan Publishers, 2002 (Punjabi Edition).
8. Sabine, George H, 'A History of Political Theory', New Delhi, Oxford and JBH Publishing Co., 2019.
9. Johri, J.C, 'Political Thought: Ancient & Medieval', Delhi, United Printing Co., 2017.

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MPOL 1103: INDIAN POLITY

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding India's Political System: Analyzing the structure, functions, and processes of India's government and political institutions.
2. Examining Constitutional Framework: Studying the Indian Constitution, its provisions, and its role in shaping the country's politics and governance.
3. Analyzing Political Institutions: Understanding the roles and functions of institutions such as the Parliament, judiciary, and executive.
4. Evaluating Governance and Policy-Making: Assessing the effectiveness of governance and policy-making in India.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Government Services: Political science graduates can pursue careers in government, public administration, and policy-making.
2. Law and Politics: Political science can be a stepping stone to law school or a career in politics.
3. International Relations: Graduates can work in diplomacy, foreign policy, or international organizations.
4. Public Policy Analysis: Political science graduates can analyze and develop policies in various fields.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

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SECTION-A

1. Constituent Assembly: Composition and Working the making of Indian Constitution.
2. Constitution as an Instrument of Social Change: Amendment Process.
3. Ideological Contents: Philosophy of Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. Federalism and its working with reference to the Centre-State Relations and Demand for State Autonomy.

SECTION-B

5. President, Prime Minister & Council of Ministers and Parliament.
6. Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislature.
7. Supreme Court, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.
8. High Court, Election Commission, Electoral Reforms.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Aiyer, S.P. and Mehta, U. (eds.), 'Essay on Indian Federalism', Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
2. Easton, D., 'The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science', New York Wiley, 1971.
3. Kohli, Atul, 'Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability', Cambridge University Press, 1990.
4. Kohli, Atul (ed.), 'The Success of India's Democracy', Cambridge University Press, 2001.
5. Kothari Rajani, 'Politics in India', Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970, Reprint 2012.
6. Kothari Rajani, 'Democratic Polity and Social Change in India', Allied Publishers, 1976.
7. Kothari Rajani, 'State Against Democracy: In Search for Humane Governance', Delhi, Ajanta, 1988.
8. Kothari Rajani, 'Social Movements and the Redefinition of Democracy', Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1993.
9. Lijphart A., 'The Puzzle of Indian Democracy: A Conciliatory Interpretation', American Political Science Review, 1996.
10. Lakshmikanth M., 'Indian Polity', Macgraw Hill publishers, 2023.
11. J.S Badyal, 'Indian Political System', Raj publishers, Jalandhar, 2000.

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12. B.L Fadiya, 'Indian Government and Politics', Sahitya Bhawan, 2016.
13. D.D Basu, 'Introduction to the Constitution of India', Lexis Nexis, 2022.



MPOL 1104: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding Global Politics: Analyzing the interactions and relationships between states, international organizations, and non-state actors.
2. Examining Global Issues: Studying global challenges such as conflict, security, trade, human rights, and environmental issues.
3. Analyzing International Institutions: Understanding the roles and functions of international institutions such as the United Nations, IMF, and WTO.
4. Evaluating Foreign Policy: Assessing the foreign policies of states and their impact on global relations.
5. Understanding Global Governance: Examining the mechanisms and processes that govern global interactions.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Global Perspective: Students gain a nuanced understanding of global politics, international institutions, and global challenges.
2. Critical Thinking and Analysis: Studying international relations develops critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling students to evaluate complex global issues.
3. Contextual Understanding: Students learn to contextualize global issues within their historical, cultural, and social settings.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.



SECTION-A

1. International Politics: Meaning, nature and scope.
2. Cold War and Post Cold War Era.
3. Role of Non-State Actors in International Politics.
4. Theory of Dependency and Inter Dependency.

SECTION-B

5. Non- Alignment Movement: Basis, Role and Relevance.
6. Emerging Issues in a Changing World: Ethnicity, Environment, Sustainable Development and Gender & Peace.
7. Emerging World Order. Globalization, Regionalism and Trading, Trading Blocks (NAFTA, APEC, EU & SAPTA)
8. Changing role of IMF and The World Bank: Structural Adjustment Programmes, Transformation Facilities and Conditionalities, World Trade Organization.

Suggested Readings

1. Eric Hobsbawm, 'Age of Extremes', The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-91, Viking, 1995.
2. Paul Kennedy, 'The Rise and Fall of Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000', Fontana, 1988.
3. Kanta Ahuja et al (ed.), 'Regime Transformations and Global Realignments: Indo-European Dialogue on Post-Cold War World', Sage, 1993.
4. Peter Calvocoressi, 'World of Politics Since 1945', Longman, 1989.
5. R. Giplin, 'The Political Economy of International Relations', Princeton, 1987.
6. Rama S. Melkote and A. Narasimha Rao, 'International Relations', Sterling, 1992.
7. R. Stubbs and G.R.D. Underhill, 'Political Economy and the Changing Global Order', Macmillan, 1994.
8. G. Hastedt (ed.), 'One World Many Voices: Global Perspectives on Political Issues', Prentice Hall, 1995.
9. J.A. Camilleri and J. Falk, 'The End of Sovereignty: The Politics of a Shrinking and Fragmenting World', Edward Elgar, 1992.
10. Bhupinder Brar, 'Explaining Communist Crises', Ajanta, 1994.

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11. Richard Little and Michael Smith (eds.), 'Perspectives on World Politics', Routledge, 2006.
12. Chris Brown, 'Understanding International Relations', Palgrave, 2001.
13. Peter Calvocoressi, 'World Politics: 1945-2000', Pearson Education, 2005.

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SEMESTER-II

MPOL 1201: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT -II

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding India's Philosophical Heritage: Exploring the diverse tradition of political thought in India, from ancient to modern times.
2. Analyzing Key Concepts: Examining key concepts such as Dharma, Karma, and Moksha, and their relevance to Indian politics and society.
3. Studying Influential Thinkers: Analyzing the ideas and contributions of influential Indian thinkers, such as Kautilya, Gandhi, and Ambedkar.
4. Evaluating India's Political Traditions: Understanding the evolution and development of India's political traditions, including Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic thought.
5. Informing Contemporary Debates: Applying insights from Indian political thought to contemporary debates and issues in Indian politics and society.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Government Service: Political science graduates can pursue careers in government, public administration, and policy-making.
2. Law and Politics: Political science can be a stepping stone to law school or a career in politics.
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.



SECTION-A

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Bal Gangadher Tilak
3. Swami Vivekanand
4. Lala Lajpat Rai
5. M.K. Gandhi

SECTION-B

- 6 Jawaharlal Nehru
- 7 Subhash Chandra Bose
- 8 Jayprakash Narayan
- 9 Bhagat Singh
- 10 R.M. Lohia

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Arooran, A. N., 'Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism', 1905-44, Madurai Koodal, 1980.
2. Chandra, Bipan (ed.), 'The Indian Left: Critical Appraisal', New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.
3. Chatterjee, Partha, 'Nationalist Thought and The Colonial World', Delhi, OUP, 1986.
4. Chatterji, Bhola, 'Conflict in J. P.'s Politics', New Delhi, Ankur, 1984.
5. Das, M. N., 'Political Philosophy of Nehru', London, George Allen and Unwin, 1961.
6. Dasgupta, Biplab, 'The Naxalite Movement', Bombay, Allied, 1974.
7. Doctor, Adi H., 'Low Caste Protest Movements in 19th and 20th Century Maharashtra: A Study of Jyotirao Phule and B. R. Ambedkar', Indian Journal of Social Science, IV (2), April-June, 1991.
8. Gard, R.A., 'Buddhist Political Thought: A Bibliography', Washington: School of Advanced International Studies, 1952.
9. Ghatak, B.K. (ed.), 'Dr. Ambedkar's Thought', New Delhi, APH, 1997.
10. Ghose, Shankar, 'Socialism and Communism in India', Bombay, Allied, 1971.
11. Irschik, F., 'Politics and Social Conflict in South Asia: The Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism', 1916-29, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.
12. Iyer, Raghavan, 'The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi', Delhi, OUP, 1973.
13. Jatava, D. R., 'The Political Philosophy of B. R. Ambedkar', Agra Phoenix, 1965.
14. Josh, Bhagwan, 'Struggle for Hegemony in India', 1920-1947, Vol., II: 1934-41, New Delhi, Sage, 1992

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MPOL 1202: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN GLOBAL POLITIC

Maximum Marks: 100

Theory: 70 Marks

Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours

Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding Global Challenges: Analyzing pressing global issues such as climate change, terrorism, pandemics, and economic inequality.
2. Examining International Relations: Studying the interactions and relationships between states, international organizations, and non-state actors in addressing global challenges.
3. Evaluating Global Governance: Assessing the effectiveness of global governance structures and institutions in addressing contemporary issues.
4. Informing Policy-Making: Providing insights and recommendations for policy-makers to address global challenges.
5. Fostering Critical Thinking: Developing critical thinking skills to analyze complex global issues and evaluate potential solutions.
6. Promoting Global Citizenship: Educating individuals about global issues and their role in shaping a more peaceful and prosperous world.
7. Encouraging International Cooperation: Understanding the importance of international cooperation and diplomacy in addressing global challenges.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Deeper Understanding of Global Challenges: Students gain a nuanced understanding of pressing global issues and their complexities.
2. Critical Thinking and Analysis: Studying contemporary issues develops critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling students to evaluate complex global problems.
3. Contextual Understanding: Students learn to contextualize global issues within their historical, cultural, and social settings.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

SECTION-A

1. Global Politics: International to Global
2. United Nations: Role in Contemporary World.
3. Regionalism: ASEAN, SAARC
4. Gender Issues
5. Environmental Issues

SECTION-B

6. Human Rights in Global Politics.
7. Human Security.
8. Global Violence and Narcotics Trade
9. Politics of Ethnicity
10. Multiculturalism

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Parmjit Kaur Gill and Sheveta Sehgal, 'Dynamics of International Relations Moving From International to Global Theory and Issues', New Delhi, Atlantic, 2012.
2. Charles Kegley W. Jr.: 'World Politics Trends and Transformation', New York, Wadsworth, 2011.
4. Raymond Duncun, W., et.al, 'World Politics in 21st Century', U.S. Addison Welsley, Longman, 2002.
5. R.C. Mishra, 'Security in South Asia: Cross Border Analysis', ND, Authors Press, 2000.
6. Gregory M.Scott, '21 Debated Issues in World Politics', New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 2000.
7. Robert Jackson and George Sorenson, 'Introduction to International Relations Theories and Approaches', New York, OUP, 2007.
8. John Baylis and Steve Smith, 'The Globalisation of World Politics', New York, OUP, 2011.

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9. Charles S. Pearson, 'Economics and Global Environment', New York, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

11. Ronald M. Shapiro et.al, 'The Power of Nice', US, John Willey & Sons, 1991.

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MPOL 1203: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT- II

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Understanding Political Ideologies: Analyzing the development and evolution of various political ideologies, such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and democracy.
2. Examining Historical Context: Studying the historical context in which political ideas emerged and evolved.
3. Analyzing Key Thinkers: Examining the contributions and ideas of influential Western political thinkers, such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and others.
4. Evaluating Political Concepts: Understanding and evaluating key political concepts, such as justice, equality, liberty, and power.

Outcomes of the Course

1. Government Service: Political science graduates can pursue careers in government, public administration, and policy-making.
2. Law and Politics: Political science can be a stepping stone to law school or a career in politics.
3. International Relations: Graduates can work in diplomacy, foreign policy, or international organizations.
4. Public Policy Analysis: Political science graduates can analyze and develop policies in various fields.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

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SECTION-A

1. Locke
2. Montesquieu
3. Rousseau
4. Bentham

SECTION-B

5. Hegel
6. J.S. Mill
7. Karl Marx
8. T.H Green

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Arblaster, A., 'The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism', Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1984.
2. Gray, J., 'Liberalism', 2nd ed., Milton Keynes, Open University Press, 1998.
3. Crowling, M., 'Mill and Liberalism', Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1963.
4. Warburton, N., Pike J, 'Reading Political Philosophy Machiavelli to Mill', London, Routledge in Association with Open University, 2000.
5. Barker, E., 'The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle', New York, Dover Publication 2009.
6. Bhandari, D.R., 'History of European Political Philosophy', The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Bangalore, 1952.
7. Sabine, George H., 'A History of Political Theory', Oxford and JBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, Indian Edition, 1973.
8. Maxey, 'Political Philosophies', 5th Edition, 1956.
9. Suda, J.P., 'Modern Political Thought', Meerut, 1964.
10. Jagroop Kaur, 'Western Political Thought' (Punjabi), Patiala, Madan Publication, 2018.

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MPOL 1204: DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 05

Pass Marks: 35%

Objectives of the Course

1. Protecting Individual Rights: Safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
2. Promoting Social Justice: Ensuring equality, justice, and opportunities for all citizens, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups.
3. Encouraging Citizen Participation: Fostering active citizenship and participation in the democratic process through voting, public debate, and engagement.
4. Ensuring Accountability: Holding elected representatives and government officials accountable for their actions and decisions.
5. Fostering National Unity: Promoting unity, integrity, and cohesion among diverse communities and regions in India.

Outcomes of the Course

Accountable, Responsive, and Legitimate Government: Democracy in India ensures that the government is accountable to its citizens, responsive to their needs, and legitimate in its functioning. This is achieved through regular, free, and fair elections, open public debates, and citizens' right to information about government policies.

Promotion of Equality and Justice: Democracy promotes equality among citizens, enhances individual dignity, and provides methods to resolve conflicts. It has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and opportunities.

Dignity and Freedom of Citizens: Democracy guarantees dignity and freedom to citizens, particularly women and marginalized groups. The Right to Information Act and other laws have empowered citizens to participate in decision-making processes.

Economic Growth and Development: While democracy has not always led to rapid economic growth, it has provided a framework for sustainable development and social welfare. However, economic disparities and poverty remain significant challenges.

Social Diversity and Harmony: Democracy accommodates social diversity, reducing the likelihood of social tensions becoming violent. India's democratic framework has maintained national unity despite its immense diversity.

Citizen Empowerment: Democracy transforms people from subjects to citizens, enabling them to participate in decision-making and hold the government accountable. This has led to

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increased awareness and expectations among citizens, making democracy more responsive and inclusive.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

SECTION-A

1. Democratic Thinking and tradition in India: Ancient and Modern.
2. Nature and Structure of Indian Democracy.
3. State: Human Rights in India.
4. Process of Indian Democracy: Party System, Interest Groups and Social Movements.

SECTION-B

5. Socio-Economic Determinants of Indian Democracy: Caste, Language, Region and Poverty.
6. Indian Democracy at the Grass-root level.
7. Role of Women in the Political Process.
8. Parliamentary vs Presidential Model.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Austin, G., 'The Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation', Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. Austin, G., 'Working of a Democratic Constitution', The Indian Experience, Delhi, Oxford University, Press, 2000.
3. Baird, R.(ed.), 'Religion in Modern India', New Delhi, Manoh, 1981.
4. Baxi, U., 'Political Justice, Legislative reservation for Scheduled Castes and Social Change', Madras, University of Madras, 1990.

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5. Bose, S & Jalal A(eds.), 'Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and Politics in India', Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
6. Brass, P., 'The Politics of India since Independence', 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, 1994.
7. Brown, I., 'Modern India: The Origin of Asian Democracy', Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985.
8. Hansan, A.H. & Douglas, 'India's Democracy', New Delhi, Vikas, 1972.
9. Hardgrave, R.L., 'India: Government and Politics in Developing Nation', New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.



Subir Kumar Das

(QUALIFYING PAPER)

MPOL 1205 INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: 70 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30

Pass Marks: 35%

Time: 3 Hours
Credit: 04

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions from the respective portion of the syllabus and will carry 12 marks each. Section C will consist of 11 short-answer type questions which will cover the entire syllabus and will carry 22 marks in all. Each short answer type question will carry 2 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B and C. Section A&B will have four questions attempt any two questions from each section. Section C is compulsory.

SECTION -A

- 1 What is Politics.
- 2 State and its elements.
- 3 Forms of Governments.
- 4 Liberty and Equality

SECTION –B

- 5 Justice
- 6 Rights and Duties.
- 7 Democracy.
- 8 Power, Authority and Legitimacy.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Sukhdeep Singh

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1. Aiyer, S.P. and Mehta, U. (eds.), 'Essay on Indian Federalism', Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
2. Easton, D., 'The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science', New York Wiley, 1971.
3. Kohli, Atul, 'Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability', Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
4. Kohli, Atul (ed.), 'The Success of India's Democracy', Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
5. Kothari Rajani, 'Politics in India', Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970, Reprint 2012.
6. Kothari Rajani, 'Democratic Polity and Social Change in India', Allied Publishers, 1976.
7. Kothari Rajani, 'State against Democracy: In Search for Humane Governance', Delhi, Ajanta, 1988.

