

# UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

AUTHENTICATED COPY

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION  
AND  
COURSES OF READING  
FOR

Assistant Registrar (Genl)

University of Delhi

B.A. (HONS.) EXAMINATION IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Part I Examination 1978
- Part II Examination 1979
- Part III Examination 1980



COMPLIMENTARY COPY

*Syllabi applicable for students seeking admission to the  
B.A. (Hons.) Political Science Course in the  
academic year 1977-78*

Price Rs 1 - 000

## B.A. (Hons.) POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Scheme of Examination

<i>Part I Examination— 1978</i>		<i>Marks</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Paper I	Colonialism and Nationalism in India	100	3
Paper II	Indian Government and Politics	100	3
<i>Part II Examination— 1979</i>			
Paper III	Political Theory	100	3
Paper IV	Comparative Study of Government and Politics : U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and People's Republic of China	100	3
<i>Part III Examination— 1980</i>			
Paper V	International Politics, 1917-1950	100	3
Paper VI	Western Political Thought	100	3
Paper VII	Any one of the following options :		
(a)	General Sociology	100	3
(b)	Economic System	100	3
(c)	Political Ideologies in Africa	100	3
(d)	Political Developments in China and Japan	100	3
(e)	Constitutional Development in India	100	3
(f)	The United Nations	100	3
(g)	Principle of Public Administration	100	3
Paper VIII	Essay, within the scope of Papers I to VII	100	3

*Note :* For Subsidiary Subjects for B.A. (Hons.) see the Schedule attached to the book.

## DETAILED COURSES OF READING

### *Part I Examination— 1978*

#### *Paper I—Colonialism and Nationalism in India*

1. Imperialism.
2. Stages of colonialism and colonial policy in India : the stage of monopoly trade and direct appropriation of the Indian economic surplus : the stage of free trade colonialism ; the stage of finance imperialism.
3. Impact of colonialism—colonial economy : agricultural production, industry, trade, finance, national income and economic condition of the people ; colonial administration.
4. Colonialism and Indian socio-economic structure : the peasantry ; landlords and Princes ; Indian capitalists and foreign capital ; the working class ; middle and lower middle classes and the intelligentsia.
5. Factors in the rise of the Nationalism.
6. The era of moderate nationalism : programme, policies and personalities; the strategy and methods of political work; social base of the national movement; official policy.
7. The era of militant nationalism: the emergence of militant nationalism; programme policies and personalities; the strategy and methods of political work; social base; the revolutionary terrorists, the official policy; the rise of communalism; Indian national movement during the War.
8. The struggle for Swaraj: the Civil Disobedience Movement under Gandhian leadership; the Congress Ministries, 1937—1939; the revolt of 1942; the programme, policies and personalities; the strategy and methods of struggle; the social base; the revolutionary terrorists 1924-1932; rise of the Left; trade union and peasant movements, nationalist foreign policy; growth of communalism 1934-1947; national movement after World War II and achievement of political freedom.

**Readings :**

- Hobson, Imperialism (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1967).
- Lenin, Imperialism (London, Lawrence & Wishart, 1948)
- Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India (4 Volumes, Delhi, Publication Division)
- A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism (Bombay, Popular Prakasan, 1966)
- Jawaharlal Nehru The Discovery of India (Bombay, Allied Publishers) :
- Rajni Palme Dutt. India To-day (Calcutta : Manisha, 1970)
- Subash Chandra Bose, Indian Struggle
- Bipin Chandra, Modern India
- B. R. Nanda, Mahatma Gandhi
- Hiren Mukherjee, India Struggles for Freedom (Bombay, Kutuh; 1946)

**Paper II—*Indian Government and Politics*****100 Marks**

1. Historical background : colonialism and nationalism in India ; the nature of anti-imperialist struggle.
2. Indian Constitution ; its socio-economic basis and philosophy ; important features.
3. Indian Constitution as an instrument of socio-economic progress.
4. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy : their implementation and achievement.
5. Indian Federalism ; the role of the Governor.
6. Parliamentary Government : President ; Prime Minister and Cabinet, Parliament.
7. Role of Bureaucracy.
8. Judicial Review and the Supreme Court.
9. Political Parties : character, ideology and policies.

**Readings :**

- Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India (Delhi : Publication Division).

- R. P. Dutt, *India To-day* (Calcutta, Manisha, 1970).  
 M. V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government in India*.  
 Morris Jones, *Government and Politics in India* (London, Hutchinson Press, 1971).  
 Robert Hardgrave, *Indian Government and Politics* (New York, Harcourt and Prince, 1970).  
 Myron Weiner, *Party Politics in India* (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1957).  
 Horst Hartmann, *Political Parties in India* (Meerut, Meenakshi, 1971).  
 Charles Bettelheim, *India Independent* (New York : Monthly Review Press, 1967).  
 Norman D. Palmer, *Indian Political System* (London : George Allen & Unwin, 1971).

**Part II Examination— 1979**

**Paper III—Political Theory :**

100 Marks

1. What is Politics ?
2. The State.
3. Sovereignty, the pluralist theory of sovereignty.
4. The Liberal theory of the origin, nature and function of the State ; the Marxist theory of the origin, nature and functions of the State.
5. Rights, Property, Liberty, Equality, Justice.
6. Theory of Democracy.
7. Political Theories : Liberalism, Marxian Socialism, Evolutionary Socialism, Fascism.

**Readings :**

- MacIver, *The Modern State Chapters : Introductory, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15 & 16* (Oxford, 1926).  
 Harold J. Laski, *A Grammar of Politics [Introduction and Part I* (London : Allen & Unwin, 1948) ].  
 Harold J. Laski, *The State in Theory and Practice* (London : Allen and Unwin, 1967).

S. I. Benn, and R. S. Peters, *Social Principles and Democratic State*, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 15 (London: Allen and Unwin, 1963).

Ernest Barker, *Principles of Social and Political Theory*.

S. H. Chang, *The Marxist Theory of the State*, Ch. 3 (New York, 1965).

V. I. Lenin, *The State and Revolution*.

Eddy Asirvatham, *Political Theory* (tenth revised edition edition; English and Hindi).

N. N. Agarwal, *Principles of Political Science* (Hindi edition), Vikas, 1971.

**Paper IV—Comparative Study of Government and Politics: U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China.**

**100 Marks**

1. (a) Why study Comparative Government and Politics :  
 (b) Traditional methods of comparing governments and adequacy of these methods ;  
 (i) Formal concentration of power ; Monarchy. Oligarchy and Democracy.  
 (ii) Territorial distribution of power ; Unitary and Federal systems.  
 (iii) Separation of Powers; Parliamentary and Presidential systems.
2. U.K. : growth of the Constitution ; Crown ; Cabinet ; structure and role of the Parliament ; political parties and their programmes.
3. U.S.A. : growth of the Constitution ; Presidency ; Congress, its structure and role ; Supreme Court and the power of judicial review ; political parties and pressure groups.
4. U.S.S.R. : revolutionary legacy : role of the Party ; the constitutional framework ; federalism ; Fundamental Rights and Duties.
5. People's Republic of China ; revolutionary legacy ; role of the party ; the constitutional framework, mass campaigns, the Cultural Revolution

- Readings :**
- Herman Finer** : Theory and Practice of Modern Government (London ; Methuen, 1961)
- Robert Dahl** : Modern Political Analysis. (New Delhi ; Prentice-Hall of India, 1963)
- U.S.A.**
- Richard Newstadt** : Presidential Power—The Politics of Leadership (New York : John Wiley & Sons, 1970).
- M.J.C. Wile** : Politics in the United States (London : Penguin, 1970).
- U.S.S.R.**
- L. Grigorvan and Y. Dolgoplov** : Fundamentals of Soviet State Law (Moscow : Progress Publishers, 1971)
- L. G. Churchward** : Contemporary Soviet Government (New York : Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968).
- U.K.**
- James Harvey and Katherine Hood** : The British State (London : 1958)
- Richard Rose** : Politics in England (Boston : Little Brown, 1965).
- Harold J. Laski** : Parliamentary Government in England.
- China**
- D. J. Waller** : Government and Politics of Communist China (London ; 1970).
- Jan Prybyla** : Political Economy of Communist China (Scratan : Intex, 1970).
- John Wilson Lewis** : Leadership in Communist China (Ithaca : Cornell University Press, 1963).
- K. K. Misra** : Political Systems of Major Countries (Hindi edition, Vikas, 1972).

**Part III Examination—1980****Paper V—International Politics, 1917-1950****100 Marks**

1. World War I and the Versailles Treaty.
2. Russian Revolution ; Western intervention in and subsequent policy towards the new state.
3. Rise of the Revisionist Group ; Fascist and Nazi challenge to the European System.
4. World Economic Crisis and its impact on world politics.
5. Rise of Japanese Militarism ; Sino-Japanese Conflict.
6. The League of Nations ; its working and failure.
7. Western Appeasement of Fascist Powers ; Soviet-German Truce.
8. World War II; International politics during the War.
9. Cold War 1945-1950.
10. Anti-imperialist struggles in Asia and Africa; colonialism and neo-colonialism.
11. Chinese Revolution; the Korean War.
12. Foreign Policy of U.K., U.S A. and U.S.S.R.
13. India's Foreign Policy; the emergence of Non-alignment.

**Readings :**

- Frederick L. Schuman, *International Politics* (New York : 1954).
- Hans J. Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations* (Calcutta : 1966).
- D.F. Fleming, *The Cold War and its Origins—Part I and II* (London : George Allen & Unwin, 1961).
- Rajni Plame Dutt, *World Politics (1918-36)*, (Patna, Adhar Prakashan, 1960).
- E.H. Carr, *International Relations Between the Two World wars (1919-1939)*, (London : MacMillan, 1955).
- Langsam, *The World Since 1919* (New York : MacMillan, 1954) 7th ed.
- I.F. Stone, *The Hidden History of the Korean War* (New York, Monthly Review Press).



Jawaharlal Nehru, *India's foreign Policy : Selected Speeches* (1961).

**Paper VI—Western Political Thought**

1. Plato
2. Aristotle
3. Machiavelli
4. Hobbes
5. Locke
6. Reussseau
7. Bentham
8. Marx

**Readings :**

- Foster, *Masters of Political Thought*, Vol. I, (London, George Harrap & Co. 1959).
- Jones, *Masters of Political Thought*, Vol. II, (London, George Harrap & Co. 1959).
- Lancaster, *Masters of Political Thought* Vol. III, (London, George Harrap & Co. 1959).
- Andrew Hacker, *Political Theory*.
- Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, (London, George Harrap & Co. 1963).
- Plamenatz, *Man and Society*, Vol. I and II, (Longmans, 1963).
- Wolin, *Politics and Vision*, (Boston, Little Brown, 1960).

**Paper VII—Any one of the following options :**

- (a) General Sociology
- (b) Economic Systems
- (c) Political Ideologies in Africa
- (d) Political Developments in China and Japan
- (e) Constitutional Development in India
- (f) The United Nations
- (g) Principles of Public Administration

**(a) General Sociology**

1. The subject : its approach and historical development; evolutionism, diffusionism and functionalism; Sociology as a science of society.

2. The relationship between Sociology and other social sciences.
3. Comparative method.
4. Environment, race, society and culture.
5. Major Social institutions : economic institutions, political institutions, family and kinship, magic, religion, education and law.
6. Primary and secondary groups.
7. Social structure, role stratification, social control.
8. Social change; development, evolution, progress.

**Readings :**

- E.E. Evans Pritchard** —Social Anthropology (London : Cohen and West, 1951).
- A.R. Radcliffe-Brown** —Methods in Social Anthropology (Bombay : Asia Publishing House, 1959) (Ch. 1 and 4).
- T. B. Bottomore** —Sociology (London : Allen & Unwin, 1962) (Ch. 1 & 4).
- Raymond Firth** —Human Types (London : Thomas Nelson, 1961) (Ch. 1 & 2).
- D. Mitchell** —Sociology (London : University Tutorial Press, 1959).
- Paul Bohannan** —Social anthropology (New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1953) (Ch. 13-15 and 21).
- Lucy Mair** —Introduction to Social Anthropology (Bombay : Asia Publishing House, 1959) (Ch. 4 & 5).
- R. Linton** —The Study of Man (New York : Appleton-Century, 1936) (Ch. 8).

**(b) Economic Systems.**

1. Classification of economic systems : modes of production : family economy, peasant-artisan economy ; colonial and semi colonial economies; economic and social dualism.

2. **Capitalism** : free private enterprise under perfect competition ; monopoly capitalism ; economic imperialism ; capitalism and economic progress.
3. **Socialism** : fundamentals of a socialist economy ; price mechanism and economic planning in a socialist economy ; wages and incentives in a socialist economy ; socialism and human progress.

### *Readings*

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Oscar Lange                    | —Political Economy, Vol. I, Chapter 1 & 2. (Oxford : Pergamm Press, 1963).                         |
| G.M. Meir                      | Leading Issues in Economic Development, Part II (Oxford University Press, 1971)                    |
| Hla Myint                      | —Economics of the Developing Countries (Ch. 3 & 4) (London : Hutchinson University Library, 1969). |
| Samuelson (ed.)                | —Readings in Economics (4th ed.) (New York : McGraw Hill, 1973).                                   |
| Paul Baran and Paul Sweezy     | —Monopoly Capitalism (London : Penguin Books, 1968).   |
| W. Leeman                      | —Capitalism, Market Socialism and Central Planning (Boston : Houghton Mifflin Co., 1963).          |
| Oscar Lange and Fred M. Tazlor | —On the Economic Theory of Socialism (New York : McGraw Hill Book Co., 1964).                      |
| M. Dobb                        | —On Economic Theory and Socialism III C (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1965).                 |
| Paul Baran                     | —Political Economy of Growth (Ch. 3 and 4) (New Delhi : People's Publishing House, 1962).          |

- S. Kuznets —Six Lectures on Economic Growth I and III (Illinois: Free Press of Glencoe, 1959).
- A. Lewis Theory of Economic Growth (Ch. 1 and 2) (London: Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1955).
- W.W. Rostow —Stages of Economic Growth (Ch. I) (Cambridge University Press, 1962).

(c) *Political Ideologies in Africa*

The course will include a study of the following as understood and experienced in Africa :

1. Colonialism
2. Neo-colonialism
3. Nationalism
4. Socialism
5. Democracy
6. Racialism
7. Apartheid
8. Pan-Africanism

*Readings*

- H.A. Weischhof —Colonial Policies in Africa (Conn. Westport: Negro University Press, 1944). (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957).
- T. Hodgkin —Nationalism in Colonial Africa (New York University Press, 1957).
- Colen Legum —Pan-Africanism (New York: F.A. Praeger, 1965).
- Jack Woddis —An Introduction to Neo-Colonialism (New York: International Publishing Co. 1968).
- Friedrich and Rosbery —African Socialism (Hoover Institute, 1964).

Basil Davir'son

—Which Why Africa? (Penguin Books, 1964)..

Cox

—Socialist Ideas in Africa.

**(d) Political Developments in China and Japan**

**Part One : China**

1. Imperialism in China : foreign rights and control; China's response.
2. The 1911 Revolution : its causes, character and consequences.
3. Growth of Nationalism : the May Forth Movement, its character and consequences.
4. Emergence of the KMT as a national political force : role of Sun Yat-sen ; KMT policies.
5. Rise of the CPC as a national political force : role of the Comintern ; CPC's policies.
6. China's response to Japanese aggression : United Front against Japan.
7. The nature and outcome of the revolutionary civil war.

**Part Two : Japan**

1. The Meiji Restoration.
2. Socio-economic Reforms by the Meiji Government ; abolition of classes; industrialization.
3. The Meiji Constitution : Liberal Democratic Movements ; the constitutional framework
4. Rise of Japan as a world power : the First Sino-Japanese War; the Russo-Japanese War.
5. The Taisho era : development of Party governments; people's movements.
6. Rise of totalitatrianism : rise of militarism in politics, Japan's expansionism after World War I.

**Readings.**

E.O. Reischauer Etal

—East Asia-The Modern Transformation (Boston : Houghton, 1965).

- Clyde and Bears —History of the Far East.
- George M. Beehman —Modernisation of China and Japan.
- Edward D. Club —Twentieth Century China (New York : Columbia University Press, 1964).
- Jerome Chen —Mao and the Chinese Revolution (London : D.U.P., 1967).
- W.G. Beasley —A Modern History of Japan (New York : Praeger, 1963).
- Hugh Burton —Japan's Modern Century (New York : Ronald Press, 1970).
- Peter Ducs —Party Rivalry and Political Changes in Taisho Japan (Cambridge Mass : Harvard University Press, 1968).
- T.C. Jones —Japan's New Order in East Asia (London : Oxford University Press 1954).

(e) *Constitutional Development in India*

1. Historical Background up to 1858.
2. Indian Council's Act 1861 : beginning of the policy of association.
3. Indian Council's Act 1892 : foundation of Parliamentary Government.
4. Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909: Culmination of "benevolent despotism."
5. Communal Electorates: Congress-League Pact; Montague's Declaration of 1917.
6. Government of India Act, 1919; beginning of responsible government; impact of the Central Legislative Assembly on the Government of India; Dyarchy and its working.
7. Simon Commission: Nehru Report; Round Table Conference.
8. Government of India Act, 1935: proposed Federation in the Centre; Provincial autonomy and its working.
9. Cripps proposals; Wavell Plan; Cabinet Mission Plan; Mountbatten Plan.

10. Indian Independence Act, 1947.
11. Growth of Parliamentary Control from 1858 to 1935:
12. Evolution of the central legislature from 1861 to 1919.
13. Evolution of provincial legislature from 1861 to 1935.
14. Electorate from 1909 to 1935.
15. Paramountcy; Accession; consolidation and democratisation of Indian Native States.

**Readings :**

- Anand, C.D., The Government of India.
- Coupland, R., The Indian Problem.
- Keith, A.B., Constitutional History of India.
- Kerala. Putra, Working of Dyarchy in India (1919-1928).
- Mukerji. P., Indian Constitutional Documents.
- Punniah, K.V. Constitutional History of India.
- Paradasani, N.S , How India is governed ?
- Govt of India, Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1918.
- Sapra, B.G., The Growth of the Indian Constitutional and Administration.
- Shah, K. T., Provincial Autonomy.
- Singh, G.N., Land marks in Indian Constitutional and National Development.
- Thakore, B. G Indian Administration to the Dawn of Responsible Government.
- Banerjee, D., Making of the Indian Constitution.
- Aggarwal R. N., National Movement and Constitutional Development in India.

**(f) The United Nations**

1. Origin of the United Nations.
2. Covenant of the League of Nations and the Charter of the United Nations, a comparative study.
3. Membership of the United Nations.

4. The General Assembly.
5. The Security Council.
6. The Economic and Social Council.
7. The Trusteeship System and the Trusteeship Council.
8. The International Court of Justice.
9. The Secretary-General.
10. The Specialised Agencies.
11. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
12. Human Rights.
15. Collective Security.
14. Achievements and failures of the UN.

**Readings :**

- H. Nicholas : The United Nations as a Political Institution  
(London, D.U.P , 1967)
- S. Bailey: The General Assembly of the United Nations.
- C. Eichlberger: U.N. The First Twenty Five Years.
- Goodrich Hambro Simons : The Charter of the United Nations  
(New- York, Columbia University Press, 1969).
- Claude: Swords into Ploughshares (New York, Randon  
House. 1964).

**(g) Principles of Public Administration**

1. Definition, scope and importance of Public Administration ; Private and Public Administration.
2. Organization : Principles of organization : Line, Staff and nuxilliary agencies.
3. Line Agencies : Departments, Regulatory Commissions, Government Corporations.
4. Personnel Administration : role of civil service in the modern State ; recruitment and training.
5. Parliamentary control over administration.
6. Meaning and importance of financial administration.
7. Budget and Budgetary Process.



8. Auditor and Comptroller General.
9. O. & M.
10. Citizen and the administration.

*Readings*

J.M. Pfiffner and R.U. Prestheus, *Public Administration* (New York, 1960). Parts I, III, IV, V and VII.

F.A. Nigro, *Modern Public Administration* (Harper International Edition 1965) Parts I, II, IV and VI.

M.P. Sharma, *Public Administration in Theory and Practice* (Allahabad : Kitab Mahal).

Avasthi and Maheshwari, *Public Administration* (April, 1971)

Paper VIII—Essay within the scope of Papers I to VII. 100 Marks

**Schedule indicating the subsidiary subjects which can be offered with any Main Subject for the B.A. (Hons.)/B.Com (Hons.) Courses**

Main Subject	Subsidiary Subject (To be offered in 1 year) (Exam. to be held in 1977)		Subsidiary Subject (To be offered in 2 year) (Exam to be held in 1978)	
English	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Arabic II, III; Persian II, III; Sanskrit II, III; History II, III; Philosophy II, III; Pol. Science II, III; Economics II, III;	— Two Papers
	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Arabic I, Persian I, Sanskrit I, History I, Philosophy I, Pol. Science I, Economics I,	— One Paper		
Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi. (For candidates who passed Hr. Sec. with English as first language)	English	— Two Papers	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following): History II, III; Philosophy I, II; Econo- mics I, II; Pol. Science I, II.	— Two Papers
	Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi (For candidates who passed Hr. Sec. Exam. with English as II/III Language.)	English Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) History I, Philosophy I, Economics I, Pol. Science I	— One Paper — One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following): History II, III; Philosophy II, III; Economics II, III; Pol. Science II, III. (Subject offered has to be the same as offered in I year).
Philosophy	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following): History II, III; Mathematics I, II; Pol. Science I, II, Sociology I, II; Economics I, II; Psychology I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Psychology	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Mathematics I, II; Philosophy I, II; Economics I, II; Pol. Science I, II; Sociology I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Economics	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Mathematics I, II; History II, III; Philosophy I, II; Pol. Science I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
History	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Economics I, II; Philosophy I, II; Sanskrit I, II, Arabic I, II; Persian I, II; Pol. Science I, II; Geography I, II; Psychology I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Political Science	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Economics I, II; History II, III; Philo- sophy I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Sociology Geography	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following): Economics I, II; Pol. Science I, II; History II, III; Philosophy I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Mathematics	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Economics I, II; Philosophy I, II; Geography I, II; Psychology I, II	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
Mathematical Statistics	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Economics I, II; Philosophy I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		
B. Com. (Hons)	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper	General English	— One Paper
	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following) Mathematics I, History I, Pol. Science II, Philoso- phy I, English I, (Prose), Personnel & Industrial Psychology.	— One Paper		
B.A. (Hons-Music) Hindustani Music/ Karnatak Music	English	— One Paper	Subsidiary Subject (one of the following): Philosophy I, II; Sanskrit I, II; Arabic I, II; Persian I, II; History II, III; Pol. Science I, II; Economics I, II.	— Two Papers
	Modern Indian Language	— One Paper		

**for B.A. (Hons.)**

**Note:** Candidates who did not offer Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Gujarati, Marathi, Assamese or Oriya at the Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, or the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, or an examination conducted by some public body in India and recognised as equivalent to either of the aforesaid examinations shall be permitted to offer one of the following papers in lieu of the Modern Indian Language to be offered as a Subsidiary subject wherever prescribed:

- Economics Paper I
- Philosophy Paper I
- Political Science Paper II
- History Paper I

The subject offered in lieu of M.I.L. should be other than the one offered as the Main subject and different from the one to be offered as a Subsidiary subject (two papers or three papers, as the case may be)

**for B.Com. (Hons.)**

**Note:** Candidates who did not offer Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese or Oriya at the Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, or the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, or an examination conducted by some public body in India and recognised as equivalent to either of the aforesaid examinations, shall be permitted to offer one of the following papers which they have not otherwise offered as a Subsidiary subject:

- History Paper I
- Philosophy Paper I
- Political Science Paper II