



13

## UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

### SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

#### Part I Examination : 1988

	Marks	Hours
Paper I : Colonialism and Nationalism in India	100	3
Paper II : Political Theory	100	3

#### Part II Examination : 1989 - 1989

Paper III : Indian Government & Politics	100	3
Paper IV : Comparative Government and Politics	100	3

#### Part III Examination : 1990 - 1990

Paper V : International Politics 1917-1950	100	3
Paper VI : Western Political Thought	100	3
Paper VII : Public Administration	100	3
Paper VIII : Any one of the following options:		
(d) 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

## DETAILED COURSES OF READINGS

### Paper I : Colonialism and Nationalism in India

#### Colonialism and Colonial State Apparatus:

1. Theory of Imperialism, with special reference to the theory of imperialism by Lenin.
2. Stages of colonialism and colonial policy in India:
  - (a) Stage of monopoly trade;
  - (b) Stage of industrial capital;
  - (c) Stage of finance capital.
3. Impact of colonialism: (i) on Indian economy and social class: (a) agricultural production, industry, handicrafts, trade and finance; (b) Princes, landlords and peasantry, capitalists and working class, middle class and intelligensia (ii) Social life, education and culture, (iii) Colonial State Apparatus: (a) Colonial Administration 1858-1909; (b) Act of 1919 with reference to dyarchy; Act of 1935 with reference to federalism and provincial autonomy.

#### National Movement and Expanding Social Base:

4. Factors leading to the rise of nationalism; national movement during 1885-1905; Moderates; programme, policies, strategy and methods of political work.
5. Freedom struggle during 1905-1920; militant national movement 1905-8; programme, policy, methods; terrorist activities; Home Rule Movement; Lucknow Pact; Impact of World War I on Indian politics and economy.
6. Gandhian era 1920-42 ; Gandhian Philosophy ; Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; strategy, policy, programme and methods of struggle, evaluation of the role in freedom struggle; Swaraj Party; Khilafat Movement.
7. Revolutionary Terrorist Movement—Differences between two phases; evaluation of the role in freedom struggle; INA and RIN movements.

8. Impact of Russian Revolution; Growth of the Communist Party; Congress Socialist Party and other left groups: ideology, programme and policy: social base; evaluation.
9. Peasant and Trade Union organizations and movements.
10. Growth of communalism 1900-47; factors leading to partition of India.
11. Rise of regional, linguistic and caste conflicts.

#### **Last Phase**

12. Impact of World War II on Indian politics and economy.
13. Cripps Mission; Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten Award.
14. Factors leading to freedom of India: economic, national and international.

#### **Readings:**

Adhikari, G., *Marx and India*, New Delhi: Communist Party Publication, 1969.

Ajoodhya Prasad, *Samajvad* (Hindi).

Ayodhya Singh, *Bharat ka Mukti Sangram* (Hindi), Delhi: MacMillan, 1977.

Bandopadhyaya, J. *Social and Political Thought of Gandhi*, Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1969.

Bipin Chandra, Amales Tripathi and Barun De, *Freedom Struggle*, New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1972.

Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1966.

Dutt, R.P., *India Today*, Bombay: Peoples Publishing House, 1949.

Gadgil, D.R., *Industrial Evolution in India in Recent Times*, London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1946.

Gupta, Manmathnath, *History of the Indian Revolutionary Movement*, Bombay: Somaiya Publication, 1972.

Hiren Mukherjee, *India's Struggle for Freedom*, Bombay: Manakatula, 1966.

Hobson, *Imperialism*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1967.

Lenin, V.I., *Imperialism*, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1964.

Lichtheim, George, *Imperialism*, Penguin, Allien Lnae, 1971.

Majumdar, R.C., *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 1962.

Marx and Engels, *On Colonialism*, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1968.

Mehta, Ashok and Achyut Patwardhan, *Communal Triangle*, Bombay 1942.

Punekar, S.D., *Trade Unionism in India*, Bombay: New Book, 1948.

Sen, Bhawani, *Evolution of Agrarians in India*.

Sinha, L.P., *The Left Wing in India*, Muzaffarpur: New Publishers, 1965.

Tara Chand, *History of Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. II. New Delhi: Government of India, Publications Division, 1967.

#### Paper II—Political Theory

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 function of the state.
5. Rights, Liberty, Equality, Property, Justice.
6. Theory of Democracy.
7. Political Theories: Liberalism, Marxian Socialism, Evolutionary Socialism, Fascism.

#### Major Themes:

1. What is Politics; different views about the nature of politics with special reference to politics as the study of power—economic, political and ideological—in modern society.

2. Two views of politics as a dimension of the social process; the Liberal view with its emphasis on the pre-eminence of politics as state or group activity, conciliating interest and promoting common good; the Marxist view with its emphasis on the pre-eminence of politics as a form of class-struggle.
3. The inter-disciplinary approach to the study of politics with due reference to the usefulness of other social sciences for the study of politics.
4. The state, its definition and the changing notions of the state in the tradition of political thought.
5. The rise and growth of the modern nation state.
6. The concept of sovereignty with due reference to its development and notions of *de jure* (Austin), *de facto*, political and popular sovereignty.
7. Pluralist theory of sovereignty with special reference to the views of MacIver and Laski.
8. The liberal theory of the origin and nature of the state with special reference to the social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.
9. The historical theory of the origin of the state with special reference to the views of MacIver.
10. The Marxist theory of the origin and nature of the state with special reference to the ideas of Engels and Lenin.
11. The liberal theory of the nature and function of the state with special reference to laissez-faire individualism (Bentham, Adam Smith) and positive liberalism (J.S. Mill, Green, MacIver and Laski).
12. The Marxist theory of the nature and function of the state in capitalist, socialist and developing societies.
13. Theories of Rights, with special reference to the liberal-individualist theory of Rights, Laski's Theory of Rights and the Marxist theory of Rights.

14. The concept of Liberty; negative and positive Liberty; the Marxist concept of freedom.
15. The concept of Equality; the legal, political and socio-economic dimensions of Equality; the relation between Liberty and Equality.
16. The concept of Property; the liberal theory of property; Laski's theory of property; the Marxist theory of property.
17. The concept of Justice; legal, political and socio-economic-dimensions of justice; the relation between liberty, equality, property and justice.
18. Democracy, and its development; the classical liberal theory of democracy; the contemporary pluralist and elitist theories of democracy.
19. The Marxist theory of democracy; the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
20. Liberalism and its development especially as a theory of the capitalist-welfare state; and contemporary liberal political theory (concepts of liberty, democracy, incremental change) together with a critical assessment of Liberalism today.
21. Marxism and its development especially as a theory of social and political change; contemporary Marxist political theory (concepts of Class-struggle, Revolution, Alienation/Freedom) together with a critical assessment of Marxism today.
22. Evolutionary socialism and its development especially as a theory of parliamentary socialism; and contemporary socialist political theory (including a study of such concepts as "Fabianism", "Democratic Socialism", "Welfare State" "Socialist pattern of Society") together with a critical assessment of evolutionary socialism today.
23. Comparative study of Liberalism, Marxism, and Evolutionary socialism as political theories in terms of their adequacy for coping with the problems of the Third

World countries (achievement and consolidation of national independence and securing of socio-economic progress for the people).

24. Fascism, its development as a theory of reaction and counter-revolution: the socio-economic basis, historical emergence and theory and practice of fascism together with the Liberal and Marxist critiques of fascism.

### Readings:

- R.M. MacIver, *The Modern State*, Chapters Introductory, 1, 5,6,7,9,15 & 16 (Oxford, 1920).
- 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; English and Hindi).
- N.N. Agarwal, *Principles of Political Science* (Hindi edition), (Vikas, 1971).
- Ralph Miliband. *The State in Capitalist Society*, (London, Nicholson and Widen field 1970).
- Ralph Miliband, *Marxism and Politics*, (Oxford University Press, 1977).
- Hall Draper, Marx's Theory of Revolution, Monthly Review.
- G.S. Sandhu, ed., *Political Theory*, (Delhi University Directorate of Hindi Medium, 1981, Hindi Edition).

### Paper III Indian Government and Politics

- I. Philosophical and ideological overview of the Indian Political System:

- (a) The historical context : nature of the British Colonial Rule in India.
- (b) The historical context : Character of the Indian National Movement.
- (c) The Constituent Assembly and its perceptions of the future Indian Polity.
- (d) The Indian Polity and the democratic process—perspectives, problems and trends.
- (e) Nature of the socio-economic process and its interaction with the policy.
- (f) Nature of the Indian State.
- (g) Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights—Issue of justice, liberty and equality—the question of priorities.

## 2. Governmental institution—their structures and working

- (a) Role and functioning of the Parliament.
- (b) The Cabinet form of government, role of the Prime Minister, the Office of the President.
- (c) Functioning of the judiciary—an assessment.
- (d) Centralisation and decentralisation—the federal structure in action and the issue of state autonomy.
- (e) Politics in the States—Patterns and trends.
- (f) Politics at the District level with special reference to Panchayati Raj.
- (g) Nature of the administration and its role in the political and development process.
- (h) Constitutional amendments and social change.

## 3. Party System and Elections

- (a). Nature of the Indian Party System.
- (b) National parties—their ideology, social base and political performance.
- (c) Phenomenon of state and regional parties.
- (d) Role of pressure groups in Indian Politics.
- (e) Elections and the process of politicalisation.



#### 4. Social and Economics Dimension of Politics

- (a) Strategy of development in India : Problems obtaining at the time of independence, goals and methods adopted to deal with them.
- (b) Agrarian Policy and its impact on social structure in rural India—class structure and the role of caste.
- (c) Industrial Policy and its impact on the class structure.
- (d) Evaluation of the strategy : Performance and shortcomings, the emerging social order.
- (e) Mass movement : Peasant movement and the trade union movement—social basis and character.
- (f) Regional imbalances—tensions and movements.
- (g) Secularism and communalism in India—problems and trends.

#### 5 India's Foreign Policy

- (a) Nature of India's policy of Non-alignment.
- (b) Domestic and international factors in the evolution of India's Foreign Policy.

#### *Basic Readings*

**A.R. Desai, *Recent Trends in Indian National Movement* Bombay : Popular Prakashan, Second Edition, 1973.**

**Tara Chand, *History of Freedom Movement in India*, Delhi : Publication Division, 1971..**

**Bipan Chandra, et al. *Freedom Struggle*, New Delhi : National Book Trust, 1972.**

**D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, 8th ed., New Delhi : Prentice Hall, 1980.**

**Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution—Corner Stone of a Nation*, Delhi : Oxford University Press, 1970.**

**Charles Bettelheim, *India Independent*, London : Mac Gibbon, 1968.**

**Francine Frankel, *India's Political Economy and the Green Revolution 1947-77*, Delhi : Oxford, 1978.**

- Sobhan Lal Datta Gupta, *Justice and Political Order in India*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi, 1979.
- Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*. Delhi : Orient Longmans, 1971 (also the Hindi translation).
- K.R. Bombwall, *National Power and State Autonomy*. Meerut : Meenakshi Prakashan, 1979.
- Iqbal Narain, *State Politics in India*. Meerut : Meenakshi Prakashan, 1976.
- Brian Davey, *The Economic Development in India*. Nottingham : Spokesman Books, 1975.
- K.P. Karunakaran, *India in World Affair*, Bombay : Asia, 1957.
- Ajit Roy, *Political Power in India*. Calcutta : Pearl Publishers, 1981.
- Dilip Hiro, *Inside India Today*. London : Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1976.
- W.H. Morris-Jones, *Government and Politics of India*, Delhi : B.I. Publications, 1974.
- Ayodhya Singh, *History of Indian Freedom Struggle*. (Hindi) New Delhi : MacMillan.

### References

#### *Philosophical and Ideological Overview*

- A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay : Popular Prakashan, 1966.
- R.P. Dutt, *India Today*, Calcutta : Manisha, 1970.
- S.K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India*, New Delhi: P.P.H., 1973.
- Subash Kashyap, *Nehru and the Constitution*, New Delhi : Sterling, 1981.
- B.R. Nanda, ed, *Socialism in India*, Delhi : Vikas, 1972.
- Rajni Kothari, *Democratic Polity and Social Change*, Delhi : Allied, 1978.
- P.B. Gajendragadkar, *Constitution of India, Its Philosophical and Basic Postulates*, Bombay : O.U.P., 1969.

*Government Institutions*

- M.V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government of India*, Bombay : Asia 1977 (English) (Hindi Delhi: U.B.H., 1977).
- S.L. Sakhdher, ed. *The Constitution and Parliament in India ; The 25 Years of the Republic*. Delhi: Sterling, 1976.
- W.H. Morris-Jones *Politics Mainly Indian*, Delhi : Orient Longman, 1978.
- J.D. Sethi, *India's Static Power Structure*. Delhi: Vikas, 1969.
- Upendra Buxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*, Delhi : Eastern Book Co., 1980.
- Myron Weiner, ed., *State Politics in India*, Princeton University Press, 1968.
- G. Rama Reddy, ed., *Patterns of Panchayati Raj in India*, Madras: Macmillan, 1979.
- M.V. Mathur, and Iqbal Narain, ed., *Panchayati Raj, Planning and Democracy*, Bombay : Asia, 1969.
- Report on the working of Panchayati Raj by Ashoka Mehta Committee, Department of Rural Reconstruction, Govt. of India 1978.
- V.A. Pai Panandikar, and S.S. Kshirsagar, *Bureaucracy and Development administration*, New Delhi : Centre for Policy Research, 1978.

*Party System and Elections in India*

- Horst Hartmann, *Political Parties in India*, Meerut : Meenakshi Prakashan, 1971.
- D.L. Sheth, ed., *Citizens and Parties; Aspects of Competitive Politics in India*, Delhi : Allied, 1975.
- Stanley A. Kochanek, *The Congress Party of India*, Princeton University Press, 1968.
- M.P. Singh, *Split in a Predominant Party : Indian National Congress in 1969*, Delhi : Abhinav Publications, 1981.
- Bhabani Sengupta, *Communism in Indian Politics*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1972.
- Geeta Puri, *Jana Sangh*, Delhi, Sterling, 1979.

- Margaret Rose Barnett, *The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South Asia*, Princeton University Press, 1976.
- R.L. Hardgrave, *The Dravidian Movement*, Bombay; Popular Prakashan, 1965.
- Baldev Raj Nayar, *Minority Politics in an Indian State*, Princeton University Press, 1966.
- Stanley A. Kochanek, *Business and Politics in India*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974.
- Myron Weiner, *Politics of Scarcity*, University of Chicago Press 1962.
- Norman D. Palmer, *Elections and Political Development; The South Asian Experience*, New Delhi: Vikas, 1978.
- Social and Economic Dimensions of Politics**
- Daniel Thorner, *The Shaping of Modern India* Delhi: Allied, 1980.
- K.N. Chaudhury et. al. *Economy and Society; Essays on Indian Society and Politics*, (in honour of Sachin Chaudhury), Delhi: O.U.P., 1979.
- V.M. Dandekar, and N. Rath, *Poverty in India*, Bombay; Sameeksha Truse, 1971.
- Ranjit Sau, *India's Economic Development; Aspects of Class Relations*, New Delhi: Orient Longmans, 1981.
- E.M.S. Namboodripad, *Economics and Politics of Socialistic Pattern of Society*, Delhi: P.P.H., 1966.
- Mathew Kurien, ed., *India—State and Society*, Madras: Orient Longman, 1975.
- P.C. Joshi, *Land Reforms in India*, Delhi: Allied, 1977.
- Andre Beteille, *Castes Old and New*, Bombay; Asia, 1969.
- M.S.A., Rao, ed. *Social Movements in India* (2 vols. Delhi: Manohar, 1978 and 1979.
- A.R. Desai, *Peasant Struggles in India*, Delhi: O.U.P., 1979.
- Sukomal Sen, *Working Class of India, History of Emergence and Movement 1830-1970*, Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi & Co. 1979.
- Paul Brass, *Religion, Language and Politics in North India*, Delhi: Vikas, 1975.

S.K. Chaube, *Hill Politics in North—East India*, Calcutta. Orient Longman, 1973.

Donald Eugene Smith. *India as a Secular State*. Princeton University Press, 1963.

Moin Shakir, *Politics of Minority; Some Perspectives*. Delhi : Ajanta Publications, 1980.

Ratna Naidu, *The Communal Edge to Politics*, New Delhi : Vikas, 1980.

### India's Foreign Policy

Jawaharlal Nehru, *India's Foreign Policy*, 2 Vols (Delhi-Publication Division, 1966).

Bimla Prasad, *Origins of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta : Book-land 1980.

Cecil V. Crabb, *The Elephants and The Grass, A Study of Non-Alignment* London; 1965.

K.P. Misra and K.R. Narayanan, eds. *Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations*. New Delhi Vikas, 1981.

M.S. Rajan and Shivaji Ganguli, eds. *India and the International System*, New Delhi Vikas, 1981.

## Paper IV COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

*Note*:—The emphasis of this paper would be (a) understand comparative method and its utility in political studies, and (b) Comparative study of political processes in U.K. U.S.A., U.S.S.R and China.

### 1. What is Comparative Government and Politics?

- (a) Traditional methods of comparing Governments:
- (b) Modern methods of comparing political systems, and
- (c) General characteristics of political system in the developing world.

### 2. U.K.

- (i) The British Political Tradition:
- (ii) Socio-economic System:

- (iii) Parliamentary government : Monarchy, Cabinet, Parliament (Role and Functions.)
- (iv) Political Parties, Interest Groups and Political Processes;
- (v) Rule of law and Judicial System

### 3. U.S.A.

- (i) The American Political Tradition:
- (ii) Socio-economic System:
- (iii) Federal System
- (iv) National Government : The President. The Congress and the Supreme Court (Role and Functions)
- (v) Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Political Processes

### 4. U.S.S.R.

- (i) The Soviet Revolutionary Legacy.
- (ii) Socio-economic System:
- (iii) Soviet Federal System:
- (iv) Constitutional Framework, Supreme Soviet, Presidium, Council of Ministers, Judicial System (Role and Functions.)
- (v) The Communist Party and Mass Organisation.

### 5. People's Republic of China.

- (i) The Chinese Revolutionary Legacy:
- (ii) Socio-economic System:
- (iii) Constitutional Framework : NPC, State Council: Judicial System (Role and Functions)
- (iv) The Communist Party : Mass Campaigns and Cultural Revolution.

#### Readings:

- Robert Dahl : Modern Political Analysis (Prentice Hall New Delhi, 1963).
- Jean Blondel : Comparing Political Systems (Weidenfield & Nicholson, London, 1973).

- Almond G & B Mowell** : Comparative Politics : A Development Approach (Oxford and I.B.H. New Delhi, 1967) Ch. 9 and 10.
- George N. Halm** : Economic Systems (Oxford and I.B.H. New Delhi, 1965, Ch. 4,7,14,18 and 19.
- U.K.**
- Richard Rose** : Politics in England (Boston, Little Brown 1965).
- R.M. Punnett** : Government and Politics in Britain (London. 1975).
- James Harvey and Katherine Hood** : The British State (London, 1958).
- Johan P. Mackintosh** : The Government and Politics of Britain (London, Huchinson University Library, 1977).
- U.S.A.**
- M.J.C. Vile** : Politics in the United States (London Penguin 1979).
- Claudics O. Johnson** : Government in the United States (Thomas W. Growell, New Delhi).
- Dahl, Robert** : Democracy in the United States : Promises and Performance (Chicago, Rand Mc. Nally College Publishing Co., 1967).
- U.S.S.R.**
- L. Grigoryan and Y. Dolgopoler** : Fundamentals of Soviet State Law (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1971).
- L.G. Churchward** : Contemporary Soviet Government (Routledge & Kegan Paul New York, 1978).
- Shapiro, Leonard** : The Government and Politics in USSR (1978).
- China**
- B.J. Waller** : Government and Politics of Communist China (London, 1970).

- Jan Prybyla : Political Economy of Communist China Seratan : Intex. 1970).
- Johan Wilson Bewis : Leadership in Communist China (Cornwell University Press, 1963).
- Irving Louis Horowitz : Three Worlds of Development (New York, Oxford University Press, (1972) Ch III. pp. 63-71 and 204-41.
- Roy C. Macridis & B.E. Brown (eds.) : Comparative Politics : Notes and Readings Homewood, III. Dorsey Press, 1970). Part XVII. Ch. 54, pp. 539-44.
- Karl Jaspers : "The End of Colonialism", in Harry Eckstein and David E. Apter, *Comparative Politics* (New York, Free Press 1963), Part VIII, pp. 601-16.
- Lucian W. Pye : "Non-Western Political Process" in *Ibid.* pp. 657-65 Chapter I and III.

#### References :

- Gabriel A. Almond— (ed.) : Comparative Politics today : A World View (Boston, Little Brown & Co, 1974).
- John H. Kautsky : Political Change in Underdeveloped Countries (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1962).  
The Fundamental Law of the U.S.S.R. (Text) 1977.
- John H. Kautsky : Political Consequences of Modernisation (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1971).  
The Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Text) 1978.
- Herman Finer : Theory, and Practice of Modern Government (London, Methuen, 1963).
- Robert Dahl : Pluralist Democracy in the United States (Calcutta, Scientific Book Agency, 1967).
- Mitchell : Constitutional Law (Edinburg, W. Green & Sons.)
- R. Milliband : The State in Capitalist Society (London) 1970). Ch. 2 and 3.



- Chalmers Johnson : Change in Communist Systems (Stanford, University Press, 1970).  
 (ed.)
- C.B. Macpherson : Democratic Theory (Oxford, Clarendon (Press, 1973), Ch. VIII and IX.
- C. Wright Mills : Power Elite (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1959).

**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 Palme Dutt, *World Politics (1948-56)*, (Patna. Adhar Prakashan, 1960).

✓ E.H. Carr, *International Relations Between the Two World Wars (1919-1939)*, London: MacMillan, 1955).

H. Langsam, *The World Since 1919* (New York: McMillan, 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**

100 Marks

1. ✓ Plato
2. Aristotle
3. Machiavelli
4. ✓ Hobbes
5. ✓ Locke
6. ✓ Rousseau
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*.

— G.H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, (London, George Harrap & Co. 1963).

J. Plamenatz, *Man and Society, Vol. I and II*, (Longmans, 1963).

S. Wolin, *Politics and Vision*, (Boston, Little Brown, 1960).

**Paper VII—Public Administration**

100 Marks

[This course is an introduction to the general theories of Public Administration with special reference to India].

1. **The subject : changing meaning and scope of Public Administration—the colonial context, the industrialisation context and the context of development in the Third World.**
2. **Organisation and development: alternative theories.**
  - (i) **The firm as organisation**
  - (ii) **Bureaucratic organisation**
  - (iii) **Complex organisation in industrial society**
  - (iv) **Organisation as a mode of social reconstruction**
3. **Administration, policy and society**
  - (i) **Administration and historical legacies**
  - (ii) **Administration and social structure**
  - (iii) **Administration and political economy**
  - (iv) **Integrated perspective on administration**
4. **Structure of administration**
  - (i) **Line, staff and auxiliary agencies in UK, USA, USSR and China: broad features.**
  - (ii) **Pattern of administrative organisation in India.**
5. **Bureaucracy and alternatives**
  - (i) **Weberian Model of Bureaucracy**
  - (ii) **Alternative Models of administration: Soviet, Chinese and Indian.**
  - (iii) **Bureaucracy and the extent of its relevance to the development process in the Third World.**
6. **Public policy**
  - (i) **Meaning of public policy**
  - (ii) **Factors in the making of public policy.**
  - (iii) **Evaluation of public policy**
7. **Public management**
  - (i) **Personnel administration**

- (ii) Dimensions of budgeting
  - (iii) Coordination and delegation
  - (iv) Decentralisation
8. Administration and people: levels of interaction and development
- (i) Criteria of successful administration
  - (ii) Public accountability of administration
  - (iii) Administration and democracy
  - (iv) Administration and socialism
  - (v) People's involvement in administration

### Suggested Readings

- E.N. Gladden, *A History of Public Administration* (London: Frank Cass, 1972; Vol. 1, and Vol. 2).
- M. Bertram Gross, *Organizations and their Managing* New York: Free Press 1968).
- D. Givishiani, *Organisations and Managements; a Sociological Analysis of Western Theories* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972).
- A. Felix Nigro and Llyod G. Nigro, *Modern Public Administration* (New York: Harper & Row, 1980).
- Caiden Gerald, *The Dynamics of Public Administration; Guidelines to current Transformations in Theory and Practice* (New York: Holt, 1971).
- Peter Self, *Administrative Theories and Politics ; An Inquiry into the Structure and Process of Modern Government* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1972).
- Martin Albrow, *Bureaucracy*, (London: Pall Mall, 1970).
- P.H. Appleby, *Policy and Administration* (Calcutta : Oxford IBH, 1970, India ed).
- Irving Swerdlow, ed., *Development and Administration; Concept and Problems*, (Sytacuse University Press, 1963).
- Mohit Bhattacharya, *Bureaucracy and Development Administration* (New Delhi: Uppal Pub. House, 1979).

**P.R. Dubashi**, *Rural Development Administration in India* (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1972).

**Joyce M. Mitchell and William C. Mitchell**, *Political Analysis and Public Policy ; an introduction to Political Science* (New Delhi Thomson Press, 1970).

**V.A., Pai Panandiker** *Personnel System for Development Administration*, (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1966).

**M.J.K., Thavaraj**, *Financial Administration in India*, (New Delhi: Sultan Chand, 1978).

**C.P. Bhambhri** *Lok Pashashan* (Hindi)

**A. Avasthi and S.R. Maheshwari**, *Public Administration* (English & Hindi).

**P.D. Sharma** *Lok Prakashan* (Hindi).

#### Articles:

**Jerry F. Hough**, "The Bureaucratic Model and the Nature of the Soviet System", *Journal of Comparative Administration* Vol. 5 No., 2, August 1973.

**Martin King Whyte**, "Bureaucracy and Modernization in China. The Maoist Critique" *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 38, April, 1973, 149-163.

**Zafar Imam**, "Soviet Decision—making Process—A Framework", *Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. XLII, April-June 1981, No. 2, pp. 16-27.

**R.B., Jain**, "Continuing Predicaments of Developing Discipline" *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 15, Jan-March 1979 pp. 206-223.

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

100 Marks

- (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

**(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 & 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, 1861) (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, (Ch. 4 and 5).
- R. Linton** : The Study of Man (New York: Appleton: Century, 1936 (Ch. 3).

**(b) Economic Systems:**

1. Classification of economic systems: modes of production, family economy, peasant-artisan economy; colonial and semicolonial economics: 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: Pergamon Press, 1963).
- G.M. Meir : Leading Issues in Economic Development, Part II (Oxford University Press, 1971).
- Hila Myint : Economics of the Developing Countries (Ch. 3 & 4; (London : Hutchinson University Library, 1969).
- Paul A. 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 Fed 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. 1) (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. Weischof** : 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, 195 ).
- Collin 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 Davidson : **Which Way Africa: (Penguin Books, 1964).**  
 Cox : **Socialist Ideas in Africa.**

#### **(d) Political Development 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 Fourth 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; movements.
6. Rise of totalitarianism: rise of militarism in politics, Japan's expansionism after World War I.

##### **Readings:**

- E.G. Reischauer et. al. : **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 Dues : Party Rivalry and Political Changes in Tiansho Japan (Cambridge Mass: Harvard University Press, 1968).
- T.C. Jones : Japan's New Order in East Asia (London Oxford University Press, 1965).

#### (e) Constitutional Development in India

1. Historical Background upto 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 Conferences.
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:

- C.D. Anand, The Government of India.
- R. Coupland, The Indian Problem.
- A.B. Keith, Constitutional History of India.
- Kerala Putra, Working of Dyarchy in India (1919-1928).
- P. Mukerji, Indian Constitutional Documents.
- K.V. Punniah, Constitutional History of India.
- N.S. Paradasani, How India is governed?
- Government of India, Report on Indian Constitution Reforms, 19181.
- B.G. Sapra, The Growth of the Indian Constitutional and Administration.
- K.T. Shah, Provincial Autonomy.
- G.N. Singh. Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development.
- B.G. Thakore, Indian Administration to the Drawn of Responsible Government.
- D. Banerjee, Making of the Indian Constitution.
- R.N. Aggarwal, National Movement and Constitutional Development of 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. International Court of Justice.
9. The Secretary General.
10. The Specialised Agencies.
11. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
12. Human Rights.
13. Collective Security.
14. Achievements and failures of the U.N.

#### **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, Random House, 1964).