

Part-B

Unit 1: Ancient Political Traditions

- Mahiranga: Foundation of Monarchism in Assam
- Naraka: Monarchy and Divine Relationships
- Banasur: Monarchy and Divine Relationships
- Kautilya: Kinship, Saptanga, Mandala Theory
- Shantiparva of Mahabharata: Bhismaka
- Judicial Texts - Manusmriti, Dharmasastra and Arthasastra

Unit 2: Political Theory

- Libertarianism
- Post-Structuralism
- Marxism
- Multiculturalism
- Feminism

Unit 3: Indian Polity

- Executive: President, Prime Minister & Cabinet
- Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- Judiciary: Appointment of Judges, Judicial Independence, Judicial Review
- State Legislature: State Assembly and State Council

Unit 4: International Relations

- Realism and Neo-Realism
- Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
- India's Relations with US, Russia, China, SAARC and ASEAN

Unit 5: Concept and Theories of Public Administration

- Efficiency, Accountability and Transparency
- Scientific Management, Classical Theory and Bureaucratic Theory
- Human Relations, Decision Making and Ecological Theory
- New Public Administration, New Public Management and Good Governance

Unit 6: Western Political Traditions

- Plato- Justice, Ideal State and Communism
- Aristotle- Justice, Ideas of Constitution, Ideal State and Revolution
- Machiavelli: Morality and Politics & the Prince
- Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: State of Nature, Natural law and Social Contract
- Jeremy Bentham: Liberal Democracy and Utilitarianism
- J. S. Mill: Views on Liberty, Representative Government & Rights of Women

Unit 7: Modern Indian Political Thought

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Political Ideas and Social Reforms
- Mahatma Gandhi: Critique of Western Civilisation, Satyagraha and Swaraj
- M.N. Roy - Radical Humanism and Critic of Marxism
- R.M. Lohia - Social Reform and Political ideas
- Jyothiba Phule: Views on Caste and Social Reform
- B R Ambedkar: Caste and Indian Society