या परिप्रेक्ष्याच्या सर्व संबंधितांचा कला विविध येने की, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या संलग्नत महाविद्यालयांतील विषय विविधांकर्त्याने खालील Choice Based Credit System (C.B.C.S) Pattern नुसार अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१६-१८ पासून लागू करण्यात येत आहे.

1. B.S.L. (Five Year) Political Science (Pre-Law II Year)

सर्दील परिप्रेक्ष्य व अभ्यासक्रम प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या वेबसाइट www.srtmun.ac.in यास संबंधित केल्यास उपलब्ध आहेत. तसेच सर्दील बाब या सर्व संबंधिताच्या निर्देशनास आणणाऱ्यांना आणणाऱ्यांना आणणाऱ्यांना.

\[\text{ज्ञानमूल्य परिसर,}\\ \text{विषयपूर्ण, नांदे – ४३९ ६०६.}\\ \text{जा.क्र.: शैक्षणिक-०१/परिप्रेक्ष्य/किंवा/२०१६-१७/१८५५,}\\ \text{निर्देश: २००९-२०१६.}\\ \]

प्रत माहिती व पुढील कार्यवाहीसतः
1) मा. क्रूरसार्व याचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
2) मा. परीक्षा नियमक याचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
3) प्रावर्ष, सर्व संबंधित संलग्नत महाविद्यालयाचे, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
4) उपकृतत्वसूचक, पदव्यूह विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
5) साहित्य क्रूरसार्व, पात्रता विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
6) सर्वस्तर एक्साम्स, शैक्षणिक विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
SWAMI RAMANANDTEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDDED
Revised Syllabus of Political Science for BSL, LL.B (Five Year) Course
w. e. f. 2017-18
Syllabus for BSL-II Year (3rd Semester)
Political Science -III
(Modern Indian Political Thought)

Course Objective:

The main object of this paper is to know & learn political tradition of India. Modern political thinker & their ideas contributed in the formation of Indian Constitution. This is an introductory paper which deals with concepts, ideas and theories that have been developed in Contemporary India. It highlights the main sources of the political traditions in modern India. It focuses on key thinkers from modern times to understand their decisive contribution to the evolution of Political theorizing in India. It critically assesses their contribution in political theorizing and relative autonomy of Indian political thoughts. It also compare & analysis Indian political thoughts vis-a-vis other traditions.

1) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890).

1.1. Radical liberalism.
1.2. Critique of Brahmanism and money lenders.
1.3. Views on emancipation of Shudra-Atishudra and Women.
1.4. Doctrine of Sarvajnik Satyadharma.
1.5. Evaluation.

2) Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901).

1.1. Liberalism.
1.2. Personal Liberty and Jurisdiction of State.
1.3. Understanding of British Rule in India.
1.4. Views on State, Economy, & Social Reform.
1.5. Evaluation.

3) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920).

3.1. Thoughts about Swaraj, Swadeshi and boycott.
3.3. Thoughts about National Education.
3.4. Views on Nationalism.
3.5. Critique of Social Reformism.
3.6. Doctrine of ‘Loksangraha’.
3.7. Evaluation.

4) Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948).

4.2. Thoughts about religion and politics.
4.4. Gandhi’s thought on Anarchism.
4.5. Concept of RamRajya.

5) Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956).

5.1. Intellectual and Socio- Political Background of Ambedkar’s Thought.
5.2. Interpretation and Critique of Caste System.
5.3. Views on Liberal Democracy and Role of State.
5.4. Contribution in drafting of Indian Constitution.
5.5. Thoughts about Nationalism & Socialism.

Mr. Mahesh Patil
5.6. Evaluation.


6.1. Nehru’s thought on democratic socialism.

6.2. Nehru’s thought on Secularism.

6.3. Thoughts on Nationalism & Internationalism.

6.4. 6.6. Nehru’s role in formation of NAM & foreign policy of India.

6.5. Evaluation.


7.1. Sarvodaya .

7.2. Views of Democracy.

7.3. Concept of Total Revolution.

7.4. Evaluation.

Selected Bibliography:

1) Thomas Pantham and Kennein L.Deutsch, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage Publication.

2) Thomas Pantham, 1984, Modern Indian Political Thought, Delhi, Alied .


SWAMI RAMANANDTEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

Revised Syllabus of Political Science for BSL, LL.B (Five Year) Course
w. e. f. 2017-18

Syllabus for BSL-II Year (3rd Semester)

Political Science -IV

(Political Organization)

Course Objective:

The main object of this paper is to know & learn organs of government. This paper studies the major Constitutions (Particularly U.S.A, U.K & INDIA) of the World by adopting a comparative approach. The constitutional and legal provisions, the institutional arrangement and their political background are to be explained, analyzed and evaluated critically. The comparative perspective enables the student to understand the differences and similarities between various constitutional arrangements. Furthermore the political institutions are to be studied in light of political process to gain an understanding of dynamics of actual politics and policy making.

1) Legislature. 08
   1.1. Meaning.
   1.2. Unicameral & Bicameral- advantages & disadvantages.
   1.3. Power & Functions.
   1.4. Decline of Legislature in contemporary World.

2) Executive. 08
   2.1. Meaning.
   2.2. Types / Kinds.
   2.3. Power & Functions.

3) The Judiciary. 08
   3.1. Meaning.

Mr. Mahesh Patil
3.2. Independence of Judiciary.

3.3. Judicial Activism.

3.4. Power & functions of Judiciary.

4) Judicial Review.

4.1. The origin of Judicial Review.

4.2. Meaning & Definition.

4.3. Characteristics.

4.4. Operation of Judicial Review.

4.5. Merits and demerits.

5) Relationship between the three organs of Government.

5.1. Concept of separation of power.

5.2. Meaning, definition & features.

5.4. Montesquieu’s theory of Separation of power - merits and demerits.

5.5. Theory of check and balance.


6.1. Meaning.

6.2. Characteristics.

6.3. Merits and demerits.

6.4. Difference between federal and unitary form of Government.


7.1. Meaning.

7.2. Characteristics.
7.3. Merits and demerits.

7.4. Difference between parliamentary and presidential government.

8) Conception of Representation.  

8.1. Territorial - Merits and demerits.

8.2. Proportional - Merits and demerits.

8.3. Functional - Merits and demerits.

Selected Bibliography:

Course Objective:

The main object of this paper is to know & learn international relations. This paper contains concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different concept & theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical aspects. The dominant theories of power politics, threat of terrorism to world peace and security, contemporary concepts of a unipolar, bipolar & multipolar world are included in this paper. It also third world concept, it is important to understand problem & prospects in this continent. In the process of international political economy, there is a need to understand theoretical base of liberalization, privatization & globalization. In short, this paper highlights various aspects of conflict, conflict resolution, peace & security after Second World War phase.

1) **International Relation.**
   1.1. Meaning & Definition.
   1.2. Origin.

2) **Concepts of International Relation.**
   2.2. Limitations on National Power .
2.2. Super Power, Regional Power & Detente.
2.3. Bipolarity, Unipolarity and Multipolarity.
2.4. Third World – Problems and Prospects.

3) Emerging Areas in International Relations. 08
3.1. Environment – Meaning, Changing World Climate & its impact on World Politics.
3.2. Human Rights- Meaning, definition & Types, UNO & Human Rights
3.3. Terrorism- meaning, definition, types & impact on World Politics.

4) Indian Foreign Policy. 06
4.1. Foreign Policy – Determinants.
4.2. Objectives & Principles.
4.3. Concept of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) & its relevance.

5) International Political Economy. 08
5.1. Neo Colonialism.
5.2. North-South Dialogue – features, conferences & NIEO.
5.3. South-South Cooperation.
5.4. IBRD, IMF, WTO and MNCs.
5.5. Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization.
6) **Approaches for Peaceful Settlement.**


6.3. Disarmament.

6.4. Peaceful or pacific Resolution or settlement of International conflicts or Disputes.

7) **United Nations.**

7.1. Origin.

7.2. Objectives and Principles.

7.3. Organs of UN- General Assembly, Security Council, ICJ & Secretariat.

7.4. Success and Failures.

7.6. Structural Reform in Security Council and India’s demand.

8) **Diplomacy.**

8.1. Meaning & definition.

8.2. Types of Diplomacy.

8.3. Function of diplomats.

**Selected Bibliography:**


*Mr.Mahesh Patil*


Course Objectives:

The main object of this paper is to understand history of political philosophy of western political tradition in detail. This paper studies the classical tradition in political theory from Plato to Marx with the view to understand how the great Masters explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and prescribed solutions. The texts are to be interpreted both in the historical and philosophical perspectives to understand the universality of the enterprise of political theorizing. The limitations of the classical tradition, namely its neglect of women’s concerns and issues and the non-European world are critically examined. The legacy of the thinkers is explained with the view to establish the continuity and change within the Western political tradition.

1. Plato.
   
   1.1. Theory of Justice.
   
   1.2. Philosopher king.
   
   1.3. Plato on Education.
   
   1.4. Plato on communism.
   
   1.5. Ideal state.
   
   1.6. Evaluation.
2. Aristotle.  

2.1. Views on State.  
2.2. Classification of states / Constitution.  
2.3. Citizenship concept and slavery thought.  
2.4. Theory of Revolution.  
2.5. Evaluation.  


3.1. Advice to the king.  
3.2. Views on Human nature, religion and ethics.  
3.3. Views on Diplomacy.  
3.4. Father of Modern Political Science.  
3.5. Evaluation.  

4) John Locke.  

4.2. Views on natural Rights & Right to Resistance.  
4.3. Views on civil society & State.  
4.4. Views on Liberalism.  
4.5. Evaluation.  

5) Karl Marx.  

5.1. Dialectical materialism.
5.2. Materialist Interpretation of History.

5.3. Theory of Surplus Value.

5.4. Classless & Stateless Society.

5.5. Class struggle theory.

5.6. Evaluation.

6. John Stuart Mill.


6.3. Representative Government.

6.4. Utilitarianism.

6.5. Evaluation.

Selected Bibliography:

2) Grover Brij & Arora Prem, 2009, Western and Indian Political Thinker, Cosmos Bookhive
4) Shefali Jha, 2012, Western Political Thought from Plato to Marx, Pearson.