

University of Kalyani  
Department of Political Science

Revised Post Graduate (P.G) Syllabus 2014

Course No of Hardcore Papers: Semester I – 1.1 to 1.4

Semester II – 2.1 to 2.4

Semester III– 3.1 to 3.4

Course No of Optional / Elective Papers: Semester IV – 4.1 to 4.7

(Any Four Optional Papers will be offered amongst the Seven Optional Papers)

**\*\*Course No. 2.4 only available for students outside the Department of Political Science**

Course Name –Political Theory

Course No- 1.1

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. State of Political Theory: Nature, Significance and Types.
2. Liberal Theory: State, Civil Society, Rights and justice- Locke, Hegel, Marx, Rawls and Nozick.
3. Francis Fukuyama and The End of History Thesis.
4. Marxism: Classical and Western.
5. Critical Theory.
6. Modernism, Post- Modernism: Kant, Nietzsche, Foucault

# Course Name – Western Political Thought

Course No- 1.2

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Greek Political Thought: Plato- Individualist or Totalitarian? Views of Karl Popper, Rankin and Levinson. Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle: Aristotle's theory of morality moral action.
2. French Political Tradition: Voltaire, Turgot, Condorcet and Rousseau, Precursors of the French Revolution: Freedom, Progress and Nationalism.
3. English Political Heritage: The Republican Tradition: Harrington, Milton, Sidney. The conservative Tradition: Edmund Burke.
4. The Renaissance Tradition: Machiavelli- The Prince and The Discourses- Politics of Command, Nationalism, Republicanism, Comparison with Hobbes and Kautilya, Reassessment of Machiavelli.
5. Science of Politics, Liberalism, Absolutism, Utilitarianism: Hobbes – Possessive Individualism, Concept of Labor. Locke: Political Economy, Consent and Property. J.S. Mill: Mill's theory of Justice and Socialism, Comparison with Political Economy of Marx.
6. The German Idealist Tradition: Kant- the spirit of Enlightenment, Hegel: Civil Society, Freedom, Authority, Marxian critique of Hegel. Nietzsche: Philosophic Irrationalism, critique of Enlightenment by Heidegger.

## Course Name – Politics in India

Course No- 1.3

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Society and Politics in India: Contending Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics.
2. Indian Political Culture: Various Interpretations.
3. Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender: The Changing Nature of Class Dominance in India, Politics and Social Mobilizations, Issues of Equality and Representation.
4. Religion, Region and Language: Communalism and Politics, Politics of Density, Autonomy and Secession.
5. Dynamics of Electoral and Party Politics in India: Caste, Class, Religion, Gender and Region in Electoral Politics, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, Political parties- National and Regional.
6. Dynamics of Indian Federation: Federal Coalitions and National Cohesion- Nature and Evolving Trends.

# Course Name – Public Administration: Theories and Concepts

Course No- 1.4

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Introduction: Changing Dimensions of Public Administration, Approaches to the Study of Public Administration, New Public Administration- Minnow brook Conferences (I, II, III) – New Public Management.
2. Major Theories of Administration- Classical Theory, Scientific Management Theory of Taylor, Bureaucratic Theories (Karl Marx, Max Weber, Robert Merton and Others), Human Relations School ( Elton Mayo).
3. Administrative Behaviour: Decision making with special reference to C.I Barnard and Herbert Simon, Theories of Leadership, Motivation Theories, Communication Theories.
4. Features of Entrepreneurial Government, Good Governance: Concept and Application, E-Governance.
5. Comparative Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Models of Comparative Public Administration, Concept of Development Administration, Riggs's Prismatic- Sala Model, Changing Profile of Development Administration.
6. Administrative Law: Meaning, Nature and Significance, Delegated Legislation- Types, Advantages, Limitations, Administrative Tribunals, Droit Administration.

Course Name – Theory as Discourse

Course No- 2.1

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Reconceptualizing Political Theory: Theory and Discourse.
2. Feminism.
3. Ecologism.
4. Communitarianism, Multiculturalism
5. Post-Colonialism.
6. Clash of Civilizations: models of Samuel P. Huntington.

## Course Name – Indian Political Thought

Course No- 2.2

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. The Mahabharata: Consolidation of empire, Kingship, Ends and Means, Dharma, Danda.
2. The Arthashastra of Kautilya: Statecraft, Diplomacy and Foreign Policy.
3. Muslim Political Thought: Concept of State, Society, Religion, and Kingship under Delhi Sultanate Mughal Period: Zia Uddin Barani, Abul Fazl.
3. Protest and Resistance: Buddhism.
4. The Modern Tradition: Rammohan Roy: Father of Indian Liberalism. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: Nationalism, Culture, Power and Equality. Rabindranath Tagore: State, Society, Nationalism, Internationalism.
5. The Socialist Tradition: Jawaharlal Nehru-From Socialism to Mixed Economy. Subhas Chandra Bose and His New Samyavada Democracy and Dictatorship. M.N Roy: Nationalism, Marxism, Radical Humanism. Jayprakash Narayan: Marxism, Gandhism, Total Revolution.
6. The Gandhian Tradition: Non-Violence, Science and Industrialization, Religion, Ethics and Politics.
7. Emancipatory Thought: Ambedkar- justice and Social Equality.

# Course Name – international Relations: Theories and Approaches

Course No- 2.3

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Theory Building and the Study of International Relations- what is International Relations Theory? Level of Analysis problem in International Relations. Is there an Indian thinking in International Relations?
2. Conceptual Paradigms: Realism, Pluralism, Structuralism/ Globalism- Sources and Tradition: Hobbes, Grotius and Kant.
3. The Great Debates in the discipline of International Relations: First, Second and Third.
4. Conventional or Mainstream International Relations Theories: a) Classical realism, Neo-realism and neo-classical realism, debates between offensive and defensive realism. b) International systems theory of Morton A. Kaplan. c) Power transition theory. d) Game theory. e) Integration theory, liberal institutionalism, neo-liberal institutionalism and democratic peace theory. f) Marxist approach to International Relations- Dependency Theory and World System theory. g) International Society Approach or the English School Theory.
5. Post-Positivist International Relations Theories: a) Critical International Relation Theory with reference to the views of Andrew Linklater and Robert Cox. B) Post-Modern International Relations Theory. c) Feminist International Relations Theory d) Constructivist Perspective in international Relations. E) Green International Relations Theory.
6. International Political Economy (IPE) and the study of International Relations: the contemporary debates.



Course Name – Society, Politics and Governance: Indian Perspectives

Course No- 2.4\*\*

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Fundamental Rights and Duties: Constitutional Safeguards to Indian citizens.
2. Human Rights: Nature and Meaning; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Protection of Human Rights: Role of NHRC and WBHRC.
3. Gender Studies: Critical questions about sex and gender – debates on women question – key issues – gendered performance and power in a range of social spheres, i.e. economy, culture and media.
4. Media Studies: Social and Political Communication in the age of Social Media; Old news in new media – understanding the role of corporate media houses.
5. Decentralized Governance in India: Role and Functions of urban and rural local government with special reference to West Bengal.
6. E-governance: Problems and Prospects in India.
7. Politics of Identity: Gorkhaland, Bodoland and Jharkhand movement.
8. Militancy and threat to State Security: U.L.F.A , K.L.O. ,N.S.C.N.
9. Tribes in India: Continuity and Change – Social, political and economic perspective.

**\*\*This course will be offered for students outside the Department of Political Science**

# Course Name – Political Sociology

Course No- 3.1

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Evolution of Political Sociology: Political Sociology and Sociology of Politics.
2. Sociological Thought: Images of the Political Order: Montesquieu, Durkheim, Tocqueville, Weber.
3. Theories of Political Elites: Mosca, Pareto.
4. Power, Authority, Legitimacy: Merriam, Lasswell and C Wright Mills.
5. Politics of Global culture: Media, Sports, Films and Politics in the age of Globalization.
6. Social Movement: Definition, Typology, Theory: Relative Deprivation, Strain theory, Revitalization theory.
7. New Social Movement: A theoretical perspective.
8. Political Change: Contending theories.

# Course Name – Contemporary Issues in International Relations

Course No- 3.2

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Cold War and Post Cold War period – Emergence, Evolution, End; Gorbachev era; Communism and East European crisis, Major developments since 1989, Unipolarity versus Multipolarity debate.
2. Foreign Policy and Security Studies.
3. Indian Foreign Policy – Basic determinants, India's bilateral ties with United States, China, Russia, India and her South Asian Neighbors.
4. Terrorism and war on terror – Emergence, Evolution, Strategies; Global reshaping of power balance; Effect of war on Iraq and Afghanistan.
5. Non-state issues –Globalization, MNCs Religion, Humanitarian intervention, Media.
6. Multilateral and Regional Organizations – United Nations, NATO, NAM,NIEO,WTO,EU,ASEAN,IBAS,BRICS.
7. North-South Dialogue and south-south cooperation: Trade patterns, climate change, social movements.

**Course Name: Comparative Politics: Approaches, Theories and Case Studies**

Course No- 3.3

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics-Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach, Developmental Approach, Institutionalism and New Institutionalism- their differences and relative advantages.
2. Methods of Comparison –Comparison of Similar and Contrasting Systems- Experimental method, Statistical method and case-studies method. Advantages of comparisons – providing context, testing hypotheses, improving classifications and making predictions.
3. Theories of Political Development and Modernization.
4. Theories of Dependency and Under-Development.
5. Ethnic Politics- Comparative Study of ethnic politics with especial reference to relationship between ethnicity on one hand and mobilization, contestation and violence on the other.
6. Select themes for comparative study in Britain, United States of America, India, People’s Republic of China, Nigeria, and Russia:
  - a. Nationalism and Nation- Building.
  - b. The state in theory and practice.
  - c. Origin and role of Political Parties.
  - d. Military rule and process of re-democratization.
  - e. Political consequences of electoral systems.
  - f. Politics of human rights.

# Course Name – Dynamics of Indian Administration

Course No- 3.4

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Evolution of Indian Administration- Ancient India, Medieval period and Modern British India.
2. Administrative Reforms in India- Meaning, Process and obstacles to Reforms, O & M, Major reform efforts since independence- Reforms in the Post- Globalization period in India.
3. Public Service in India – All India Service-Constitutional Position, Role and Function- Politicization of Indian Bureaucracy- Generalist Vs Specialist Debate- Recruitment and Training in the changing context of governance- UPSC- Values in Public Service and Organizational culture- Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
4. Planning and Financial Administration in India- Definition, Types of Plan- Planning Commission- Structure, Functions and Role- National Development Council- Decentralized Planning in India –MPC, DPC, 5 Year Plans and Governance – Monetary and Fiscal Policy- Public Borrowing and Public Debt- Concept and Types of Budget- Deficit Financing- Performance Budgeting- Role of CAG.
5. Administrative Accountability- Concept of Accountability- Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control over Administration – Administrative Corruption- concept, causes and remedies – Anti- Corruption Machinery in India- Transparency and Right to Information –Citizens Charter- Ethics in Administration.
6. Major issues in Indian Administration- E- Governance and role of ITC in Indian Administration – Selected Case Studies- Law and Order Administration in India- Criminalization of Politics and Indian Administration- Welfare Administration in India with special reference to Child, Women, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Development.

# Course Name – Research Methodology

Course No- 4.1

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Building Blocks of Social Science Research: Concepts, Hypotheses and Variables.
2. Aggregate Data Analysis.
3. Survey Research: Techniques of Survey Research, Problems and Limitations of Survey Research.
4. Measurement and its utility in.
5. Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods.
6. Literature Review: Conducting a Literature Review.
7. The Meaning and Dynamics of Participant Observation.
8. Ethnography as a tool of Social Science Research.

## Course Name – Political Economy

Course No- 4.2

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Nature of Political Economy – Changing Dynamics of Relationship between St. Society and Market.
2. Perspectives on Political Economy.
3. New Global Economics Order – Changing Rule of State in Global Political Economy.
4. Governing the Global economy.
  - i. Contemporary Perspectives – Green and Feminist.
5. The State and Economy Development Rise and Declined of Development Economics.

## Course Name – Local Government

Course No- 4.3

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Local Government- Conceptual Framework.
2. Approaches to the study of Local Government – Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian and Public Choice / New Right Approach.
3. Evolution of Local Government in India.
4. India's Rural Government and Finances- Participatory Orientation.
5. Panchyats in West Bengal: Local Autonomy and Participatory planning through grass-roots initiatives.
6. Urbanization in India- Definition and Concepts, Trends and Patterns of Urbanization in India, Problems of Urbanization in Indian Metropolis, Urbanization and Urban Development programmes, Urbanization Policy in India.
7. Issues relating to Governance of Indian Metropolis- Environmental Pollution, Urban Slums, Housing, City Planning Urban Health, Solid Waste Management.



## Course Name – Dynamics of State Politics

Course No- 4.4

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Approaches to the study of State Politics in India- Framework for Analysis.
2. Socio-Political tradition and culture of the Indian States.
3. Dynamics of Party Politics in Indian States- State Parties and Electoral Politics in different states.
4. Dynamics of electoral politics and voting behavior – Select case studies of Indian States.
5. Class, caste, religion and ethnicity- Identity politics in Indian States- religions and ethnic politics in Punjab – Dalit politics in Maharashtra- Ethnicity in Assam and Darjeeling Hills of West Bengal- Tribal politics in Indian States.
6. Development agenda and policy implementation in select states: The role of State Parties.

# Course Name – Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies

Course No- 4.5

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Origins of Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies.
2. Conflict Analysis and Resolution: Theories and Practice.
3. Conflict Analysis, Conflict Mapping and Conflict Prevention.
4. Preventing and Ending Violent, Intractable Conflicts: The role of Peacemaking.
5. Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Peace- Building in Divided Societies. Sustaining the peace- Reconciliation and Justice.
6. Human Rights and Conflict.
7. Future Trends and Contemporary challenges in Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies- Select Case Studies.

## Course Name – Public Policy

Course No- 4.6

Full Marks: 100 (60 + 40)

1. Public Policy- Meaning and Nature- importance, Features.
2. Models of Public Policy Analysis: - Institutional Model; Group Theory; Elite Theory, Incremental Model and Public Choice Model.
3. Determinants of Public Policy: Political Parties; International Agencies; Interest Group, Mass Media and Social Movements.
4. Policy Making in India: Role of Political Executive, Bureaucracy; Legislature and Judiciary.
5. Globalization and Policy Making – Capacity of the State.
6. Public Policy in India: Education Policy; Health- Care Policy and Environment Policy.