



SYLLABUS

MASTERS OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAPS)

Objectives

- To promote familiarity with the substantive character of, and problems in the implementation of specific areas of public policy, learners would thus acquire skills in political analysis as well as sharpen their critical and analytical abilities.
- To create awareness of the crucial questions raised by classical and contemporary political philosophers, and of some of the solutions proposed by them to answer fundamental questions about the role of politics in human life.
- To impart knowledge and develop understanding of nation's political institutions, political culture, and political ideologies, as well as how public policy is decided upon and implemented.
- The programme provides option for specialising in Political Theory, Comparative Politics, International Relations and Indian Government and Politics.
- The aim of the Master's Degree in Political Science (MPS) is to provide the learners a sound base in political studies by an in-depth investigation into a broad range of political phenomena at the national, regional and international levels.

Prospective Target group of learner's

- Learners with graduate degree in the discipline of Political Science or graduates in any other discipline who have a keen interest and are ready for exploring career opportunities in Political Science such as Political theory, Public Policy, National Politics, International Relations, Comparative Politics, etc.
- Learners who wish to know political system and willing to have research on it.

Learning Outcomes

- After completing the course learners will be able to comprehend the basic structures and processes of government systems and/or theoretical understandings.
- After completing the course, learners will assess their knowledge and experience for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to the discipline of political science.
- Learners develop an ability to formulate and construct logical arguments about political phenomena and an ability to evaluate these through empirical and theoretical methods
- After completing the course, a learner can opt for enormous opportunities in the federal, provincial, and local governments whose institutions include the executive, legislative and judicial branches, civil society organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and in the private sector as Policy Analyst Legislative, Assistant Public Relations Specialist, Social Media Manager, Marketing Research Analyst, Political Consultant, Attorney Intelligence, Analyst Political Campaign Staff, College Student Leadership and Activities Officer and many more.

- They can also prepare themselves for a career in teaching and research

Curriculum design

The Masters course, spread over four semesters besides providing the skill component attempts to provide the students a deeper and broader understanding of the subject. It attempts to enhance their research ability to add new thinking and concept into its body of knowledge.

This is a 64 credits programme with 32 credits in the first year and 32 credits in the second year.

Master of Arts in Political Science (MPS) (64 CREDIT)

Programme Details

COURSE CODE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	CREDIT
Semester-1 (16 credit)		
MPS 1	Political theory	8 CREDIT
MPS 2	International relations: theory and problem	8 CREDIT
Semester 2 (16 credit)		
MPS 3	India: Democracy and Development	8 CREDIT
MPS 4	Comparative Politics: Issues and Trends	8 CREDIT
Semester 3 (16 Credits)		
MPS 5	India and the World	4 CREDITS
MPS 6	Western Political Thought	4 CREDITS
MPS 7	Social and Political Thought in Modern India	4 CREDITS
MPS 8	Gandhi's Political Thought	4 CREDITS
Semester 4 (16 Credits)		
MPS 9	Social Movements and Politics in India	4 CREDITS
MPS 10	State Politics in India	4 CREDITS
MPS 11	Local Self Government	4 CREDITS
MPS 12	Dissertation	4 CREDITS

First Year (1st and 2nd Semester)

MPS-01 Political Theory

Unit-1 What is political theory and why Study it?

Unit-2 Democracy

Unit-3 Rights

Unit-4 Liberty

Unit-5 Equality

Unit-6 Justice

Unit-7 Idea of Duty

Unit-8 Citizenship

Unit-9 Sovereignty

Unit-10 State and Civil Society:

Unit-11 Power and Authority

Unit-12 Legitimation and Obligation

Unit-13 Civil disobedience and Satyagraha

Unit-14 Political Violence

Unit-15 Classical Liberalism

Unit-16 Welfare State

Unit-17 Libertarianism

Unit-18 Marx, Lenin and Mao

Unit-19 Lukacs, Gramsci and the Frankfurt School

Unit-20 Socialism

Unit-21 Conservatism

Unit-22 Fundamentalism

Unit-23 Nationalism

Unit-24 Multi-Culturalism

Unit-25 Fascism

Unit-26 Feminism

Unit-27 Gandhism and Pacifism

Unit-28 Communitarianism and Civic Republicanism

Unit-29 Political Theory in a Globalising World

MPS-02 International Relations: Theory and Problems

Unit-1 Realist and Neo-Realist Approaches

Unit-2 Liberal and Neo-Liberal Approaches

Unit-3 Marxist and Other Radical Approaches

Unit-4 Neo-Radical Approaches

Unit-5 Post-Structuralist and Post-Modernist Approaches

Unit-6 Feminist Approaches

Unit-7 Environmental Approaches

Unit-8 Worldviews from Asia, Africa and Latin America

Unit-9 End of Cold War

Unit-10 Post-Cold War Issues

Unit-11 Emerging Powers

Unit-12 Regional Groupings

Unit-13 Globalisation

Unit-14 International Inequities

Unit-15 Elements of International Economic Relations

Unit-16 Management of International Relations
Unit-17 India in the New Global Order
Unit-18 Right to Self-Determination
Unit-19 Intervention/Invasion
Unit-20 Nuclear Proliferation
Unit-21 International Terrorism
Unit-22 Role of Science and Technology in International Relations
Unit-23 Inequality among Nations
Unit-24 Global corporatism and state Sovereignty
Unit-25 Human Rights and International Trade
Unit-26 Changing Nature of American Power
Unit-27 China as an Emerging Power
Unit-28 Emergence of Central Asian Republics
Unit-29 Ethnic Resurgence and 'Identity' Wars
Unit-30 Aboriginal/Indigenous Movements
Unit-31 Displacement of population: Intra-state and interstate
Unit-32 Transnational Movements: Cultural and Civilization
Unit-33 Role of NGOs
Unit-34 the Concept of Justice in International Relations
Unit-35 Human Security

MPS-03- India: Democracy and Development

Unit-1 Legacy of National Movement With Reference To Development, Rights and Participation
Unit-2 Debate on Models of Development
Unit-3 Constitution and Social Transformation
Unit-4 Diversity and Pluralism
Unit-5 Inequality Caste and Class
Unit-6 Political Economy of Development
Unit-7 Structure and Growth of Economy (Poverty, Surplus and Unevenness)
Unit-8 Legislature
Unit-9 Bureaucracy, Police and Army
Unit-10 Legal System and Judiciary
Unit-11 Federalism
Unit-12 Devolution of Powers and Local Self-Government
Unit-13 Political Parties and Political Participation
Unit-14 Workers and Peasant Movements in India
Unit-15 Media and Public Policy
Unit-16 Interest Groups and Policy Making
Unit-17 Identity Politics in India (Caste, Religion, Language and Ethnicity)
Unit-18 Civil Societies Social Movements, Ngo's and Voluntary Action
Unit-19 Human Development Health, Education and Social Security
Unit-20 Gender and Development
Unit-21 Regional Imbalances
Unit-22 Migration and Development
Unit-23 Environment and Sustainable Development
Unit-24 Economic Reforms and Globalisation
Unit-25 Religious Politics
Unit-26 Ethnicity and Nation – State
Unit-27 Democracy and Development in India an Assessment

MPS-04 Comparative Politics: Issues and Trends

- Unit 1 Comparative politics: nature, significance and evolution
- Unit 2 Comparative approaches and methods: system, structural, public policy
- Unit 3 Comparative approaches: political economy, dependency and world systems
- Unit 4 Theories of state
- Unit 5 State in developing societies: Asian, African and Latin American experiences
- Unit 6 Civil society and the state
- Unit 7 Globalisation and the state
- Unit 8 Regional integration and state
- Unit 9 International Organisations and state
- Unit 10 Transnational / multinational corporations and state
- Unit 11 Nationalism: approaches Unit 12 Forms of nationalism
- Unit 13 Colonialism and anti-colonial struggles
- Unit 14 Nationality and self-determination
- Unit 15 State building and constitutionalism
- Unit 16 Ethnicity politics and state
- Unit 17 Politics of community identities
- Unit 18 Ethnic movements
- Unit 19 Political regimes
- Unit 20 Bureaucracy
- Unit 21 Military in politics
- Unit 22 Federalism: patterns and trends
- Unit 23 Parties and party systems
- Unit 24 Interest groups, pressure groups and lobbying
- Unit 25 Poverty and human development
- Unit 26 Gender and development
- Unit 27 Environment
- Unit 28 Science, technology and politics
- Unit 29 Decentralisation and participation
- Unit 30 Human rights

Second Year (3rd and 4th Semester)

MPS-05 India and the World

- Unit-1 Evolution of India's World-view
- Unit-2 Approaches to the Study of India's Foreign Policy
- Unit-3 Objectives and Determinants
- Unit-4 Decision making Institution
- Unit-5 Policy Development Process
- Unit-6 India's Foreign Policy: An Overview
- Unit-7 U.S.A.European Union
- Unit-8 Russia, China and Japan
- Unit-9 India and its Neighbours
- Unit-10 India and South East Asia
- Unit-11 India and Central and West Asia
- Unit-12 India, latin America and Caribbean
- Unit-13 India-Africa Relations
- Unit-14 Politico-Security Issues:
- Unit-15 Economics Issues

Unit-16 Social-Cultural Issues

Unit-17 Political and Diplomatic Issues

MPSE-06 Western Political Thought (Plato to Marx)

Unit-1 Significance of Western Political Thought

Unit-2 Plato

Unit-3 Aristotle

Unit-4 St. Augustine & St. Thomas Aquinas

Unit-5 Niccolo Machiavelli

Unit-6 Thomas Hobbes

Unit-7 John Locke

Unit-8 Jean Jacques Rousseau

Unit-9 Edmund Burke

Unit-10 Immanuel Kant

Unit-11 Jeremy Bentham

Unit-12 Alexis de Tocqueville

Unit-13 J.S. Mill

Unit-14 George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

Unit-15 Karl Marx

MPS-07 Social and Political Thought in Modern India

Unit-1 Pre-Modern Socio-Religious Political thought in India: The Diverse Strands

Unit-2 Orientalist Discourse and Colonial Modernity

Unit-3 Salient Features of Modern Indian Political Thought Unit-4 Early Nationalist Responses:

Rammohan Roy, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee,

Dayanand Saraswati and Jyotiba Phule

Unit-5 Moderates and Extremists: Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade and BG Tilak

Unit-6 Hinduism: Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Unit-7 Hindutva: V.D. Savarkar and M.S. Golwalkar

Unit-8 Muslim Thought: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Mohammed Iqbal, Maulana Maudoodi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Unit-9 Nation and Identity Concerns: E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Nazrul Islam, Pandita Ramabai, Jaipal Singh, Kahn Singh

Unit-10 M.K. Gandhi

Unit-11 Jawaharlal Nehru Unit-12 B.R. Ambedkar

Unit-13 Rabindranath Tagore

Unit-14 Communist Thought: M.N. Roy and E.M.S. Namboodiripad

Unit-15 Socialist Thought: Rammanohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan

MPS-08 Gandhi's Political Thought

Block-1 Gandhi on State and Nation

Unit-4 Gandhi's concept of Nationalism

Unit-3 Gandhi's views on Democracy (Gramswaraj)

Unit-1 Introduction to Gandhian Political Thought

Unit-2 Gandhi's views on State and Citizenship (Ramrajya)

Block-2 Individual and the State

Unit-5 Rights and Duties

Unit-6 Means and Ends

Unit-7 Liberty and Equality

Unit-8 Power and Authority

Block-3 Political Ideologies

Unit-9 Gandhi's views on Colonialism and Imperialism

Unit-10 Gandhi's views on Liberalism and Constitutionalism

Unit-11 Fascism

Unit-12 Gandhi's views on Socialism and Marxism

Block-4 Peace by Pacific Means

Unit-13 Gandhi on Structural Violence

Unit-14 Satyagraha as a Means of Conflict Resolution

Unit-15 Gandhi on Pacifism

Unit-16 World Order

MPS-09 – Social movement and politics in India

Unit-1 Social Movements: Meanings, Significance and Importance

Unit-2 Approaches to Study Social Movements: Liberal, Gandhian and Marxian

Unit-3 Classification of Social Movements Including New Social Movements

Unit-4 Democratisation and Changing Nature of Indian Society

Unit-5 Globalisation and Social Movements

Unit-6 State, Market and Social Movements

Unit-7 Dalit Movement

Unit-8 Backward Class Movement

Unit-9 Ethnic Movements with Special Reference to Tribals

Unit-10 Women's Movements

Unit-11 Regional Movements

Unit-12 Religious and Communal Movements

Unit-13 Agrarian Movements

Unit-14 Working Class Movement

Unit-15 Fisher Folks' Movement

Unit-16 Environmental and Ecological Movements

Unit-17 Social Movements and Democracy: An Assessment

MPS-10- State Politics in India

Unit-1 Development of State Politics in India

Unit-2 Frameworks for Analysis

Unit-3 Nature of Indian Diversities and Nationalist Responses

Unit-4 States in the Constitutional Scheme

Unit-5 Development of State System

Unit-6 Elections and Electoral Politics

Unit-7 Political Parties and Party Systems

Unit-8 Patterns of dissent and Protest Movements in Indian states

Unit-9 Developmental Issues and Regional Desparities

Unit-10 Agrarian Transformation and Land Reforms

Unit-11 Industry and Labour

Unit-12 Globalisation and Liberalisation: Implications for State Politics Unit-13 Inter-state Disputes:
Water and Territorial Boundaries

Unit-14 Patterns of Communal Politics

Unit-15 Assertion of Dalits and Backward Castes

Unit-16 Linguistic and Ethnic Minorities in State Politics

Unit-17 State Autonomy Movements in India

MPS-11- Local Self Government

Unit-1 Concept, Evolution and Significance of Democratic Decentralisation

Unit-2 Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralisation-1 Political, Constitutional and Administrative

Unit-3 Contextual Dimensions of Democratic Decentralisation-II Social, Economic and Geographical

Unit-4 Understanding Decentralisation in Contemporary Settings

Unit-5 Components of Decentralised Development – I Empowerment

Unit-6 Components of Decentralised Development – II Socioeconomic and Politicoadministrative

Unit-7 Components of Decentralised Development – III Equal Distribution of Benefits of Development

Unit-8 Partnership among Different Levels of Government – I Union and State Governments

Unit-9 Partnership among Different Levels of Government – II Local Authorities and Special Purpose Agencies

Unit-10 Partnership between Local Government and Non-State Agencies Actors

Unit-11 Impact of Decentralised Development

Unit-12 Evolution of Local Governance (Before 73rd & 74th) Amendment

Unit-13 Features Of 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment

Unit-14 Organisational Structure of Rural Local Bodies

Unit-15 Organisational Structure of Urban Local Bodies

Unit-16 Intra-Local Government Relationship-I- Rural

Unit-17 Intra-Local Government Relationship- II- Urban

Unit-18 Development Planning Nature and Scope

Unit-19 Micro Level Plans Formulation and Implementation

Unit-20 Structural Reforms Resources, Finances, Powers and Functions

Unit-21 Capacity Building of Grassroots Functionaries

Unit-22 Sustainable Development and Challenges to Decentralised Governance

Unit-23 Decentralisation the Road Ahead

MPS-12 Dissertation

Dissertation Handbook

Admissions, curriculum transaction and evaluation

Total Teaching Hours: 64 Contact Classes, Study Hours 1920

Conduct of Classes: On Weekends

Duration of the Course: Minimum 2 Years, Maximum 5 years

Eligibility Criteria: +3 Pass

Course Fees: Rs 6000 (Rs 3000/Year)

This course will be taught with

- Contact Classes
- SLMs
- OER available materials
 - ☐ Field visits
 - ☐ Exposure Visits
 - ☐ Project Report
