MASTERS OF ARTS (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 method.
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**

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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 marking 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  Understanding Decentralisation in Contemporary Settings  
Unit 3  Impact of Decentralised Development 7  
Unit 4  Evolution of Local Governance (Before 73rd & 74th) Amendment  
Unit 5  Features Of 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment  
Unit 6  Organisational Structure of Rural Local Bodies  
Unit 7  Organisational Structure of Urban Local Bodies  
Unit 8  Development Planning Nature and Scope  
Unit 9  Micro Level Plans Formulation and Implementation  
Unit 10  Structural Reforms Resources, Finances, Powers and Functions  
Unit 11  Capacity Building of Grassroots Functionaries  
Unit 12  Sustainable Development and Challenges to Decentralised Governance  
Unit 13  Decentralisation the Road Ahead  

**MPS-12 Peace and conflict studies**

Unit 1  Peace and conflict studies: nature and scope  
Unit 2  Conceptual analysis of peace and conflict  
Unit 3  Nature and forms of conflict: intra-state, inter-state and global  
Unit 4  Theories of war  
Unit 5  Types of war: conventional war, limited war and nuclear war  
Unit 6  Types of war: revolutionary war, civil war, guerrilla war, insurgency and counter insurgency, proxy war and asymmetrical war and terrorism  
Unit 7  UN system: pacific settlement of disputes  
Unit 8  UN system: peacekeeping, peacemaking and adjudication  
Unit 9  Disarmament and arms control  
Unit 10  Confidence building measures  
Unit 11  Conflict management and conflict resolution  
Unit 12  Functional approaches and regionalism  
Unit 13  The Gandhian approach  
Unit 14  Human security  
Unit 15  Peace research and peace movements  

**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  
This course will be taught with  
- Contact Classes  
- SLMs  
- OER available materials  
- Field visits  
- Exposure Visits  
- Project Report