



NETAJI SUBHAS OPEN UNIVERSITY

Post Graduate Political Science (PGPS)

Post Graduate Political Science Syllabus

Programme Objective:

- Open and Distance Learning seeks to promote higher education as an effective alternative way along with conventional systems of education around the founding principles of universality, flexibility and innovativeness. With an aim to provide easy and affordable access to quality education emphasis is given to adopt a learner centric approach in disseminating education and thereby meet with the ultimate objective to embrace the maximum learners who wishes to be a part of the greater academic community within the ambit of higher education. The discipline of Political Science shaped its programme accordingly in lieu of the greater goals of Open and distance learning to ensure both quality education and visibly wide territorial reach.
- Political Science as a discipline inculcates analytical thinking of an individual, develop the ability to think critically and help in applying logical reasons to reach conclusions.
- It enhances the knowledge of diverse political system of the world and share their experiences to make a comprehensive understanding of the political system of our own country.
- It further inspires an individual to become an effective citizen of the country by making them aware of the duties along with the rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. In doing so it galvanizes the theoretical understanding with that of the real life in practice.

Expected Programme Outcome:

- Students pursuing Political Science will be enable to apply their knowledge on domestic and international politics in a much vivid and organized manner. The proficiency of the discipline would enable to usher in the insightful innovations in the formulations of public policy both at national and international level.

- The course has been designed in such that one could cultivate the basic tools underlying the modern social science research, adopt a multidisciplinary approach in integrating the discipline with other major subject of social sciences and thereby promotes competency in presenting well articulating and thought provoking research findings.
- The curriculum therefore adorns the students equally in terms of skill enhancement and employability to meet the requirements of both the professional and the academic world.

Graduate Attributes:

Learners involved in ensuing Political Science as one of their major subject will evoke the following graduate attributes-

- It would inculcate the learners to appreciate and internalize the self and lifelong learning habits.
- Enhances academic skills to effectively employ the body of knowledge in their professional practice.
- Develop a strong sense of civic responsibility.
- A general awareness regarding the Constitution boosted their commitment as citizens.
- Creates a general awareness regarding Global Knowledge Society and make the learners apprehensive of the major issues adversely affecting the globe like that of environmental hazards, gender inequality etc.
- The disciplinary knowledge flourishes intellectual and personal attributes needed to cope with the professional practices.
- The disciplinary knowledge will strengthen the scope of employability in varied areas including Research, Administrative Services, Journalism, Policy Framing, and Legal Advisors and so on.

Curriculum Design:

Course Duration: Two Years

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Detailed Syllabus of Post Graduate Political Science (PGPS)

Paper – I to VIII

- Paper – I : Political Thought & Movements in Colonial India**
- Paper – II : Politics in India since Independence**
- Paper – III : Issues in Political Thought**
- Paper – IV : Issues in Political Theory**
- Paper – V : Comparative Politics**
- Paper – VI : Public Administration**
- Paper – VII : International Relations**
- Paper – VIII : Politics and Society in Asia : Select Regions**

PAPER – I

□ **Political Thought & Movements in Colonial India**

Module - 1 : Modernity

- Unit-1 : Rammohun Roy
- Unit-2 : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- Unit-3 : Syed Ahmed Khan
- Unit-4 : Rabindranath Tagore

Module - 2 : Nationalism

- Unit-1 : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- Unit-2 : Rabindranath Tagore
- Unit-3 : Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- Unit-4 : Subhas Chandra Bose

Module - 3 : Socialism

- Unit-1 : Swami Vivekananda
- Unit-2 : M. N. Roy
- Unit-3 : Jawaharlal Nehru
- Unit-4 : Jayaprakash Narayan

Module - 4 : Movements

- Unit-1 : Swadeshi Movement
- Unit-2 : Peasant and Tribal Movements
- Unit-3 : Working Class Movement
- Unit-4 : Dalit Movements

PAPER – II

□ **Politics in India since Independence**

Module - 1 : Concepts and Approaches

- Unit-1 : Concepts and approaches to the study of Indian Politics
- Unit-2 : Institutionalizing Democracy
- Unit-3 : Secularism and Communalism in Post-independence India
- Unit-4 : State and Nation-building in India

Module - 2 : Political Structure

- Unit-1 : Federalism and State Autonomy
- Unit-2 : Party System, Electoral Process and Coalition Politics
- Unit-3 : Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Activism
- Unit-4 : Panchayati Raj and Grassroot Politics

Module - 3 : Political Dynamics

- Unit-1 : Social Cleavages : Caste and Class
- Unit-2 : Business and Politics
- Unit-3 : Women and Politics
- Unit-4 : Regionalism and Ethnicity

Module - 4 : Political Movements

- Unit-1 : Working Class Movements and Peasant Movements
- Unit-2 : Movements for Civil Liberties and Human Rights
- Unit-3 : Environmental Movements
- Unit-4 : Dalit Politics

PAPER – III

□ **Issues in Political Thought**

Module - 1 :

- Unit-1 : State and Civil Society
- Unit-2 : Individualism
- Unit-3 : Conservatism
- Unit-4 : Secularism

Module - 2 :

- Unit-1 : Justice
- Unit-2 : Equality
- Unit-3 : Freedom
- Unit-4 : Rights

<u>Module - 3</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Classical Democracy
Unit-2	:	Contemporary Democracy
Unit-3	:	Nationalism
Unit-4	:	Fascism

<u>Module – 4</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Socialism
Unit-2	:	Anarchism
Unit-3	:	Revolution
Unit-4	:	Totalitarianism

PAPER – IV

▯ **Issues in Political Theory**

<u>Module - 1</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Classical Liberalism
Unit-2	:	Liberal Welfarism : John Rawls
Unit-3	:	Liberatarianism : Robert Nozick
Unit-4	:	Communitarianism

<u>Module - 2</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Pluralism
Unit-2	:	Consociationalism
Unit-3	:	Elite Theories
Unit-4	:	Multiculturalism

<u>Module - 3</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Hegemony : Antonio Gramsci
Unit-2	:	Ideology : Louis Althusser
Unit-3	:	Instrumentalist view of State : Ralph Miliband
Unit-4	:	Structuralist view of State : Nicos Poulantzas

<u>Module - 4</u>	:	
Unit-1	:	Postmodernism
Unit-2	:	Postcolonialism
Unit-3	:	Feminism
Unit-4	:	Ecologism

PAPER – V

□ Comparative Politics

Module - I

1. Transition from the study of Comparative Government to Comparative Politics.
2. Methods of Comparison, Advantages of Comparison, Comparison of similar and contrasting systems.
3. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Systems Approach, Structural-Functional Approach.
4. Theories of Development and Modernization : Neo-Liberal, Dependency & World Systems Theory.

Module - II

1. Nationalism and Nation Building in Britain, France and China.
2. The State and Civil Society in the East and the West.
3. Political Parties and Pressure Groups in comparative perspective : USA & UK.
4. Role of Military in the politics of Pakistan & Indonesia.

Module - III

1. Globalization and economic reforms: Select Asian & African Countries.
2. Ethnic Politics in Comparative Perspective: East Europe, Asia, Africa & Sri Lanka.
3. Religion and Politics in Comparative Perspective: East & West.
4. Feminist Politics in Comparative Perspective: Western & Non-Western view points.

Module - IV

1. Challenges of Democracy in Bangladesh.
2. Democratic transition in Nepal.
3. Challenges to Authoritarianism in Egypt.
4. Democratic transition in Latin America.

PAPER – VI

□ Public Administration

I. Public Administration: The Quest for a Science of Administration

- i) Public Administration: The Classical Perspective.
- ii) Comparative and Development Administration.
- iii) New Public Administration and New Public Management.
- iv) Recent Advances in Public Administration : Ecology & Feminism.

II. Administrative Theories

- i) Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo and Chester Barnard, Mary Parker Follett.
- ii) Behavioural Approach- Herbert Simon.
- iii) Development Administration-Fred Riggs.
- iv) Public Choice Theory and Public Policy Analysis.

III. Democratic Administration and Good Governance

- i) Good Governance: Meanings and Aims.
- ii) Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration.
- iii) Decentralisation and Devolution and Development.
- iv) Good Governance in the Indian Context.

IV. Emerging Issues in Public Administration

- i) Gender and Public Administration.
- ii) Public Administration and Civil Society.
- iii) Globalisation and Public Administration.
- iv) Indian Administration in the era of Liberalisation.

PAPER – VII

□ International Relations

<u>Module - I</u>	:	Theories of International Relations
Unit-I	:	Liberal and Neo-Liberal Approaches – Realist and Neo-Realist Critiques of Liberalism
Unit-II	:	Systems Theory
Unit-III	:	Marxist and other Radical and Neo-Radical Approaches
Unit-IV	:	Post-Structuralist and Post-Modernist Approaches
<u>Module - II</u>	:	Contemporary Issues

Unit-I	:	U.S. Policy in the Post-Cold War Era
Unit-II	:	Europe in Contemporary World Politics
Unit-III	:	China in Contemporary World Politics
Unit-IV	:	Russia in Contemporary World Politics

Module - III : Foreign Policy

Unit-I	:	Conceptual Framework for understanding Foreign Policy
Unit-II	:	Determinants of Foreign Policy
Unit-III	:	Domestic sources of Foreign Policy – Role of Public Opinion, Parliament, Political Parties, Interest Groups and Bureaucracy
Unit-IV	:	Decision-Making in Foreign Policy

Module - IV : Foreign Policy of India

Unit-I	:	Factors conditioning Foreign Policy – Geographic/Strategic-India's Operational Environment : Domestic and Foreign
Unit-II	:	The Making of India's Foreign Policy : The Structure of Decision-Making-Personalities, Processes and Institutions
Unit-III	:	Evolution of India's Foreign Policy – Non-Alignment : A Critical Estimate
Unit-IV	:	India's Bilateral Relations with (a) Its Neighbours (b) United States (c) Erstwhile Soviet Union & Russia (d) European Union

PAPER – VIII

□ **Politics and Society in Asia:Selected Regions**

Module - I West Asia

- i) Arab Nationalism:Pan Arabism:Historical foundations of Arab Nationalism:Nahda ; The Arab League ; Nasserism ; Zionism ; The Palestinian Issue and Arab Nationalism ; Future of Arab Nationalism.
- ii) Religion and Politics in West Asia:Islam and Politics in Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Egypt; The Politics of Islamic re-assertion.
- iii) The Politics of Oil in West Asia:History of OPEC since its foundation; Formation of OPEC; Oil and Politics since 1970s.
- iv) Politics of Regionalism and Regional Associations : PLO, Arab League, GCC, OIC, Arab Co-operation Council.

Module - II Central Asia

- i) The Central Asian Republics – Features, Problems and Prospects.
- ii) Security and Geo-Strategic issues in Central Asia.
- iii) Problems of Economic Transition.

- iv) Islam and Democracy.

Module – III Asia Pacific

- i) The Concept of the Asia-Pacific Region and its significance in International Relations.
- ii) Authoritarianism, Civil-Military Relations and Prospects of Democratisation in Select Asia-Pacific Countries : Indonesia, Philipines and South Korea.
- iii) Political Economy of the Asia Pacific Region.
- iv) Ethnic Problems in the Asia Pacific Region.

Module – IV South East Asia

- i) State and Civil Society in South East Asia : An Overview.
- ii) Issues relating to the Chinese Immigrants in South East Asia : Case Studies of Malayasia and Singapore.
- iii) Society, Culture and Politics in Thailand and Myanmar.
- iv) Globalisation and Culture in South Asia in the Post-Cold War era.
