BANGALORE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

M.A.CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
SYLLABUS

(To be effective from the Academic Year 2018-2019)
# M.A. CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS

*(To be effective from the Academic year 2018-2019)*

## M.A.I SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Paper No.</th>
<th>Title of the paper</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paper H.C.: 1.1</td>
<td>Political Philosophy I: Concepts</td>
<td>Compulsory 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Paper Soft Core: 1.4</td>
<td>Indian Politics: Constitutionalism and Democracy In India</td>
<td>Compulsory 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Paper Soft Core: 1.5</td>
<td>Political Ideas In Modern India</td>
<td>Compulsory 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 3 Hard Core Papers and 2 Soft Core Paper
- Total Credits for I Semester: 20
QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
w.e.f. 2018-2019

Time: 3 Hours  Marks: 70

NOTE: Read Instructions carefully. All Parts - A, B, and C are compulsory, except for their internal options.

PART A

Instructions: Explain any two of the following in 60 words each.
All options carry equal marks. 2x5=10

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.

PART-B

Instructions: Answer any three questions from the following in 200 words each
All questions carry equal marks. 3x10=30

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5.

PART-C

Instructions: Answer any two questions in 500 words each
All questions carry equal marks. 2x15=30

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
M.A. PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Graduate Programmes in Political Science across the world widely vary in their approach to the study of the subject matter of Political Science as well as its content. The same can be said regarding the nomenclature of the centers of such learning. Politics as an independent subject matter of study has been with us in India for over 80 years now, while earlier it was taught in conjunction with such other subjects as Law and Political Economy. For long in India there has been far too strong an emphasis on learning the tradition of political thought and institutions in the West, to the neglect of other traditions in this regard. India’s national movement directed against colonial rule with its emphasis on non-violence, public debate and discussion, and mass participation can be said to be a moment which inaugurates a distinctly new mode of engaging with political concerns. Contending and challenging colonial rule it also problematised the values, norms, theories and concepts that informed this rule. Such problematisation sometimes led to the formulation of new theories and concepts or reformulation of existing ones. India was also a distinct society where difference and inequalities loomed large and it was important to reflect on these questions afresh. India also had a long tradition of reflecting on power and authority and its relation to social strivings, institutions, and interests.

There are two developments that have become quite central to the discipline today: The European paradigm that spelt out the futures of societies is in deep contention, and alternative perspectives and modes of envisaging social and political collectivities have come to the fore. Besides, increasingly societies are becoming diverse and compelled to embrace ideas and institutions that can reach out to diversity. At the same time, in India there is a strong cultural value that we
wish to engage with the world rather than being dissociated from it. The domain of politics is also being redefined in new ways in our context.

This context is a major challenge before the discipline of Political Science. It has to be self-critical to engage and respond to this context; it has to be imaginative to reach out to the new and different; and it has to be creative to fashion new concepts and tools. At the same time it cannot ignore the legacies of the discipline and core concepts and ideas that not merely hold the world together but also inform the aspirations of the peoples of the world. Bangalore itself is in the intersecting zone of issues and concerns mentioned above.

Traditionally the structure of the discipline is made of the following: Political Philosophy/Political Theory; Political Thought, Government and Politics; Public Administration (Public Policy); Comparative Politics; and International Relations. Research Methods was invariably an adjunct to the pursuit of knowledge in these fields. While we wish to hold on to the broad sub-fields of the discipline, the approach and content to the papers has undergone much change in the proposal given below.
Even when political thinkers argue over the design of political institutions, they often agree on the benchmarks used to evaluate these institutions. If in earlier times, virtue was the touchstone for the rightly organized political community, in more recent times, alternative political institutions are judged on their ability to deliver justice and equality, or liberty and rights. There is thus a body of concepts central to our discipline, and these concepts have been widely used to explore, evaluate and justify public life and institutions. This course will examine some of these foundational normative political concepts, and their place and meaning in different political traditions. Familiarity with debates around these concepts will enable students to examine the claim of modern democracies to be better forms of government. Students will also be able to understand how, in a changing historical context, the benchmarks of order and virtue were replaced by the criteria of rights and liberty in the assessment of a political system.
PAPER: 1.1
POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY I

Block I: Virtue
- Virtue: Nature, content and sources
- Universalist and relativist perspectives of virtue
- Civic virtue
- Contemporary debate on virtue

Block II: Justice and Equality
- Distributive Justice: John Rawls
- Distributive Justice: Robert Nozick
- Equality of resources: Ronald Dworkin
- Equality of capabilities: Amartya Sen and Martha Naussbaum

Block III: Liberty and Rights
- Liberty of thought, expression and action: J.S. Mill
- Positive and Negative liberty: Issaiah Berlin
- Rights as trumps: Ronald Dworkin
- Utility Vs Rights: H.L.A. Hart and Ronald Dworkin debate

Block IV: State, Community and Individual
- Political Alienation: Conceptualisation, Reasons and consequences
- Revolution: Theories, James Davies and Theda Skocpol
- Political Trust

Basic and Supplementary Readings

Block I: Basic Readings

Block II: Justice and Rights
Justice
Basic Readings:

**Equality**

**Basic Readings:**
3. AmartyaSen

**Block III: Liberty and Equality**

**Liberty**

**Basic Readings:**
1. J.S.Mill, *On Liberty* (Select Chapters)
2. Isaiah Berlin, *Liberty*, Oxford University Press, 2002 (Select Chapters)

**Rights**

**Basic Readings:**

**Block IV: Alienation, Resistance, Revolution and political trust**

**Political alienation**
8. Thompson, Wayne E. and John E. Horton.(1960). "Political alienation as a force in political action."*Social Forces* 38:190-95

**Resistance**
10. Relevant portions from *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*

**Revolution**
2. Ted Gurr, *Why Men Rebel*

**Supplementary Readings:**

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: MAJOR THEORIES, CONCEPTS AND DEBATES

Unit 1 Understanding International Relations

- Nature and importance of international Relations ; Role and State and Non State actors
- International Political Economy and its impact on International Relations
- Information Revolution and International relations
- End of Ideology and Clash of Civilizations debate and its implications in IR.

Unit 2 Theories of International Relations

- Idealism, Liberalism and Neoliberalism
- Realism, Neo-Realism and Structural Realism
- Systems, Decision making and Marxist theories
- Constructivism, Feminism and Green theories

Unit 3 Conceptual Debates

- The Discourse of National Power and National Interest
- National Security: Traditional and Non Traditional
- International system: Bipolarity and Multi polarity
- International system: Uni-polarity and Age of Non polarity

Unit 4 Instruments of Foreign Policy

- Diplomacy: Functions and Challenges in the 21st century
- Conflict Resolution and Conflict Management
- Conventional wars, Nuclear wars and Nuclear Deterrence
- Chemical, Biological and Cyber wars
READING:-

1. Bhupinder S Chimni and Siddharath Mallavarapu [2013] International Relations; Perspectives from the Global South, Pearson, New Delhi
JOURNALS

Alternatives
European Journal of International Relations
Jadavpur Journal of International Affairs
Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs
International Affairs
International Studies
Journal of Peace Research
Third World Quarterly
World Politics
International Organization
Pacific Affairs
PAPER 1.3

PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course also explores some of the recent trends, including feminism and ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

Block I: Public Administration as a Discipline
- Meaning and Significance of the Discipline
- Public and Private Administration
- Evolution of Public Administration
- Changing nature of Public Administration

Block II: Major Approaches in Public Administration
- New Public Administration and New Public Management
- New Public Service Approach
- Good Governance
- Feminist Perspectives

Block II: Theoretical Perspectives
- Management: Scientific Management (F.W.Taylor); Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)
- Ideal-type Bureaucracy (Max Weber)
• Theories: Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo); Rational Decision-making (Herbert Simon); Ecological Approach (Fred Riggs)
• Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

Block IV: Public Policy
• Concept, relevance and approaches
• Policy Formulation: Agenda setting, Arguing, bargaining, getting agreement.
• Constraints on Public Policy: Economic, Political, Institutional, Social and cultural.
• Policy evaluation

Basic and Supplementary Readings
Block I: Public Administration as a Discipline

Basic Readings

Block II: Major Approaches in Public Administration

Basic Readings:
12. Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi, Gender, Justice, Development and Rights, Oxford University Press, 2002

Block III: Theoretical Perspectives

Basic Readings:
2. P. Mouzelis, 'The Ideal Type of Bureaucracy' in B. Chakrabarty, And M. Bhattacharya, (eds), Public Administration: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,2003

Block IV: Public Policy

Basic Readings:
4. R.V. VaidyanathaAyyar, Public Policy Making In India, Pearson, 2009

SOFT CORE : PAPER1.4

INDIAN POLITICS: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Constitutionalism and Democracy hold the complexity and diversity of India within its fold. These principles that govern Indian public life have an inbuilt contention about them while they have to inevitably cohere with each other. In this paper students are expected to read key debates in the Constituent Assembly, and some of the important judgments of the Supreme Court.

Block I: Making of Political Institutions in India
- Transfer of Power and Unification of India
- Philosophy of the Indian Constitution
- Legislatures: Composition, Powers, Parliamentary Committees
- Election Commission and Electoral Reforms

Block II: Executive and Political Leadership
- President and Prime Minister: Their Changing Role and Relation
- Cabinet and PMO: Growing Significance of PMO
- Governors and Chief Ministers: New Demands and responsibilities in the context of regional autonomy and liberalization
- Coalition Governments and stability

Block III: Judicial Power and Rule of Law
- Judicial Independence, Judicial Review
- Judicial Activism
- Public Interest Litigation
- Preventive Detention and Extra-ordinary Laws (MISA, TADA, POTA and NSA)

Block IV: Federalism and New Institutions & Governance
• Strong Centre Framework, Central Interventions and State Rights
• Autonomy and Devolution: Federal Reforms and multi-level Federalism
• Transparency and Accountability: CVC, NHRC, CIC
• Inclusion and Accommodation: NCSC, NCST, NCM, NCLRM

Basic Readings and Supplementary Readings

Block I

Basic Readings

Block II:

Basic readings:
3. V.A. Pai Panadiker & Ajay Mehra: *The Indian Cabinet*

Block III

Basic Readings:

Block IV

Basic Readings:

**Recommended Readings:**

SOFT CORE: PAPER 1.5

IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN MODERN INDIA

The paper intends to introduce the students to the complex ideological discourses on Modern India by familiarising them with the divergent ideological strands of Indian Politics and develop in them critical perspectives on ideas, ideologies and thinkers. This will equip students to understand the basis of the construction of modern India and critically engage with diverse viewpoints with a sense of history.

Block 1: Perspectives on Colonialism

- Colonialism: Theories and Interpretations
- The Orientalist Problematic
- Colonialism and Imperialism
- Nationalism: Perspectives, Models and interpretations

Block II: The Context of Anti colonial Nationalism in India

- British Rule and India’s Response
- Social Reform Discourse- Rammohan Roy, JyotibaPhule, PanditaRamabai
- Early Nationalism The Liberal Legacy - Naoroji, Ranade, Gokhale
- Moderate Extremist Dichotomy: Tilak’s Assertive Nationalism

Block I: Expanding the Contours of Nationalism

- Renaissance to Militant Nationalism: An overview
- Multi-facets of Militant Nationalism
- Contesting Perspectives on Freedom Working Class Movements, Peasants Struggles
- Alternative Visions of Emancipation: Dalit, Adivasi and Women Struggles

Block V: Gandhi and the Discourse on Swaraj

- Gandhian Intervention in Indian Politics
- The Theoretical Framework of Gandhian Political Philosophy
- Religion and Politics
- Swaraj and Satyagraha

Basic Reading

8. Bhikhu Parekh, *Gandhi’s Political Philosophy* (relevant Chapter)


**Additional Reading**


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