Political Science 3rd Semester Honours

CBCS

**CC-5: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics Credit 06**

**C5T: Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics**

**I. Understanding Comparative Politics**

a. Nature and scope

b. Going beyond Eurocentrism

**II. Historical context of modern government**

a. Capitalism: meaning and development: globalization

b. Socialism: meaning, growth and development

c. Colonialism and decolonization: meaning, context, forms of colonialism; anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization

**III. Themes for comparative analysis**

A comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.

**CC-6: Perspectives on Public Administration Credit 06**

**C6T: Perspectives on Public Administration**

**I. Public administration as a discipline**

Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline

Public and Private Administration

Evolution of Public Administration

**II. Theoretical perspectives**

**Classical theories**

Scientific management (F.W.Taylor)

Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)

Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)

**Neo-classical theories**

Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)

Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)

**Contemporary theories**

Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)

Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

**III. Public policy**

Concept, relevance and approaches

Formulation, implementation and evaluation

**IV. Major approaches in public administration**

New Public Administration

New Public Management

New Public Service Approach

Good Governance

Feminist Perspectives

**CC-7: Perspectives on International Relations and World History Credit 06**

**C7T: Perspectives on International Relations and World History**

**A. Studying International Relations**

i. How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis

ii. History and IR: Emergence of the International State System

iii. Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia

iv. Post-Westphalia

**B. Theoretical Perspectives**

i Classical Realism & Neo-Realism

ii. Liberalism & Neoliberalism

iii. Marxist Approaches

iv. Feminist Perspectives

v. Eurocentricism and Perspectives from the Global South

**C. An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History**

i. World War I: Causes and Consequences

ii. Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution

iii. Rise of Fascism / Nazism

iv. World War II: Causes and Consequences

v. Cold War: Different Phases

vi. Emergence of the Third World

vii. Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War

viii. Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power

**SEC-1: Public Opinion and Survey Research Credit 02**

**SEC1T: Public Opinion and Survey Research**

**I. Introduction to the course**

Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates

about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

**II. Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling**

b. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.

c. Sampling error and non-response

d. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

**III. Survey Research**

a. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview

b. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

**IV. Quantitative Data Analysis**

a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis

a. Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

**V. Interpreting polls**

Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls

Politics of interpreting polling

**GE-3: Gandhi and the Contemporary World Credit 06**

**GE3T: Gandhi and the Contemporary World**

**I. Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development**

a. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity

b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan

**II. Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action**

a. Theory of Satyagraha

b. Satyagraha in Action

i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship

ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste

iii. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity

**III. Gandhi’s Legacy**

a) Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther ling)

b) The Pacifist Movement

c) Women’s Movements

d) *Gandhigiri*: Perceptions in Popular Culture

**IV. Gandhi and the Idea of Political**

a) Swaraj

b) Swadeshi