

Indian Political System

Unit: IV (c)

1. Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics: Institutional, Political, Economy, and Human-Governance Approach, Ideological Basis of Indian Constitution; State in India: Democratic, Developmental.
2. Changing Nature of Indian Federalism; Demands for State Autonomy; Creation of New States. The Parliamentary System: Functioning, and Challenges.
3. Judicial System: Judicial Activism and Judicial Reforms; Affirmative Actions and Forms of New Assertions: Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity.
4. Parties and Politics: Evolving Nature of Indian Party System, Breakdown of one Dominant Party System and Emergence of Regional Parties; Coalition Politics and Electoral Reforms; Liberalization of Indian Economy, and Regional and Social Disparities; Working of Indian Democracy; An Assessment.

India-Pakistan Relations

Unit

Partition: Legacy, Contesting Ideologies
Division and Diplomatic Contestations in the United Nations.
Water Politics: Indus Water Treaty: Kashmir Perspective

Unit – II

- 2.1 Cold War Context and India-Pakistan Responses.
- 2.2 U.S-Pakistan Alliance and Indian Response.
- 2.3 Nature of India-Soviet Relations: Implications
- 2.4 India-Pakistan Conflict and China.

Unit – III:

- 3.1 War and Peace between India and Pakistan: 1947-48 War and Karachi Agreement, 1965 War and Tashkent Agreement.
- 4.1 Bangladesh Crisis and its bearing on the India-Pakistan Strategic Equation: Simla Agreement: Main Features.
- 4.2 Pan-Islamic factor in the Pakistan Policy: Indian Response
- 4.3 Arms Race: Nuclear Politics and Post-Nuclear Strategic Scenario.

Unit – IV:

- 4.1 Peace Process, Composite Dialogue: Issues, Problems and Prospects
- 4.2 Role of Civil Society and Track II Diplomacy in promoting peace process
- 4.3 CBM's and emerging Trends
- 4.4 India-Pakistan Trade: Potential and Problems

South Asia: State and Society

Unit VI (a)

1. The Contemporary Significance of South Asia as a Region; Colonialism and Growth of Nationalism; Nature and impact of colonialism: Growth of Nationalism: India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

2. Pattern of Politics and Political Processes: Evolving Pattern of Democracy, Role of Military, Violence

3. South Asian Political Economy: Poverty and Human Development in South Asia, Globalization and Liberalization in South Asia, Famine, Hunger and Food Security

4. Development and People's Movements People's Movements with reference to Environment, Human Rights and Globalization; Politics of Identities: Ethnicity, Regional and Gender Peace and Conflict Resolution in South Asia. Regional Cooperation and Challenges to South Asia

Foreign Policy of U.S, China and India

Unit VI (b)

1. Nature and Scope of foreign Policy ,Concept and Basis of power: Framework of Analysis
2. U.S Policy of Continuity and change, U.S.Threat perceptions and security, Interests and Foreign Economic Policy.
3. Main Features of china's Foreign policy, Relation with Regional and Major Powers and Foreign Economic policy.
4. Main Features of India's foreign policy, relations with the Neighboring countries, Foreign Economic Policy.

Comparative Politics

UNIT IV (a)

1. Evolution of Comparative Politics as a Discipline: Nature and Scope and approaches to the study of comparative Politics: Traditional, Structural-functional; systems and Marxist.
2. Constitutionalism; Concepts, Problems and Limitations, Party System and Electoral systems and pressure Groups: Nature and role
3. Politics Development and Politics Modernization and Political Cultural; Political socialization and Political Communication
4. Political Elite; Elitist Theory and Democracy, Power, Authority and Legitimacy and Social Changes: Human Development Approach.

UNIT IV (B)

Major Ideas and Issues in public Administration

1. Development of public Administration as a Discipline, its nature and scope, impact of information Technology on Public Administration and Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs.
2. Rational Decision –making Approach: Herbert Simon; Personal Administration: Recruitment, Training and Morale.

3. Role of Political Parties, Pressure group and public Opinion on the process of policy formation, Crisis Management and Good Governance: Problems of Administrative Corruption Transparency, Accountability and right to information.

4. Leadership, its role in Decision-Making, Neutral v/s Committed Bureaucracy; Impact of Globalization on Bureaucracy, Financial Administration: Implication and Role in Public Administration.

UNIT III (C) LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1. Local Self Government: Conceptual Framework and Process since Independence, Panchyat Raj in India reference to 73rd amendment and Urban Local Government with reference to 74th amendment

2. Local Government: Rural and Urban, with reference to j& k and Emerging Trends of Urbanization in India and Urban Problems.

3. Finances of local Government, Good Governance and local Government: Problem Areas the Impact of Women's Quota in Panchyat, Implementing strategies of women empowerment.

4. Local Autonomy; Machinery of Development at local level with special Focus on Single line administration in; J & K Roll of parallel Bodies

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit VI (C)

1. International Law; Definition Nature and development, sources of international Law; Rights and duties of state in international law; modern institution of international law
2. Peaceful settlement of disputes, negotiation ,good office and mediation, conciliation, Arbitration; War: the laws of war; prevention and abolition of wars; prisoners of war ; just-war doctrine; war crimes victims?
3. Crimes against humanity; extermination, apartheid Torture, Genocide, traffic in persons; paradox of international law; relationship between international law and justices and ethics in international relation?
4. International court of justices; international criminal courts; public international law and private international law: a constitutional question;

Peace and Conflict Resolution

Unit VI (d)

1. Conflict and the role of Violence in history: A Brief Introduction; violence and Associated Trauma in Armed Conflict in Modern times; Origin of Peace Studies in the Aftermath Of world War-II and its Growth in recent years.
2. Peace and conflict Resolution Studies: A conceptual Understanding; Contemporary Relevance of Peace Studies: Different Approaches; Non-Violence as a Methodology of Peaceful Protest with reference to Gandhi and Martin Luther King.
3. Autonomy Experiment with Alana-Island; China-Hong Kong Experiment with one Country & two systems Conflict Resolution; past conflict Peace and Reconciliation: South-African Experiment

Modern Western Political Thought

Unit ii (a)

1. Renaissance it's Bearing on European Thought and Politics, Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes
2. John Locke and Rousseau
3. Jeremy Bentham and J.S.Mill
4. Hegal, Karl Marx and Contemporary Relevance of Marxism as an Ideology and Tool of Social Analysis, Antonio Gremsci

Modern Indian Social and Political Thought

Unit ii (b)

1. Overview of Indian Political Thought; Genesis and Development, The India Renaissance with reference to the contribution of Raja Mohan Roy and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
2. The debate between the liberal moderates and Radical Nationalists, Hindu Nationalists: Aurobindo, Sarvarkar and Gandhism
3. Communist Moment and Issues; M.N.Roy: Radical Humanism, Socialism with reference to Ram Manohar Lohia and Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Nationalism of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Two Nation theory of M.A.Jinah and Political and Social Ideas of Ambedkar

Comparative Politics

Unit IV (a)

1. Comparative Method: An Overview of the field of comparative analysis. Approaches to Comparative Political analysis” Formal—Institutional, Political Systems and Structural Functional Approach and Political Economy Approach
2. Liberal and Welfare State, Authoritarian State and Post-colonial state Military and Politics
3. End of State and Beyond and Issues of modernization, Underdevelopment and Dependency and Development and Democracy,
4. Class and Elite: Elitist Theory of Democracy, Electoral Systems, Parties and Representation
State and Civil Society: Evolving Patterns and Social Movements

Unit IV (b) **Major Ideas and Issues in public Administration**

1. Development of public Administration as a Discipline, its nature and scope, impact of information Technology on Public Administration and Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs.
2. Rational Decision -making Approach: Herbert Simon; Personal Administration: Recruitment, Training and Morale.
3. Role of Political Parties ,Pressure group and public Opinion on the process of policy formation, Crisis Management and Good Governance: Problems of Administrative Corruption Transparency, Accountability and right to information.

4. Leadership, its role in Decision-Making, Neutral v/s Committed Bureaucracy; Impact of Globalization on Bureaucracy, Financial Administration: Implication and Role in Public Administration.

Unit v (a) Government and Politics in J & K

1. Freedom Movement in J & K: Political Ideological Dimensions (1931-1947); Article 370 of the Constitution of India. (a) Special Status for the state (b) Politics of Autonomy; Erosion; Current Debates for its Restoration

2. Religion and Region: Nature of the Regional Tension; Issues of Regional Autonomy Current Debate; Sub-Regional Assertion; Centre-state Financial Relations.

3. Political of Land Reform and its Impact; Changing Nature of Party system; Coalition Politics; Nature of Electoral Politics in J & K.

4. Issues of Governance and Accountability; Theory and Practice of Panchyati Raj in J & K (Special reference to 1989 Act); Militancy and Issues of Human Rights: Role of state Human Rights Commission;

5. Indo-Pake CBM'S and Kashmir with reference to Cross LOC Trade.

UNIT V (b) LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1. Local Self Government: Conceptual Framework and Process since Independence, Panchyat Raj in India reference to 73rd amendment and Urban Local Government with reference to. 74th amendment

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4. Local Autonomy; Machinery of Development at local level with special Focus on Single line administration in; J & K Roll of parallel Bodies

Theories of International Relations

Unit III (a)

- 1 Introduction: Diversity and Disciplinarily in International Relations Theory. Debates over Scientific Methodology in the Discipline of IR. System Theory of International Relations with Special reference to K. N. Waltz.
2. Explanatory International Theories: Realism and Neo-realism. Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
Marxism and Neo-Marxism
3. Constitutive International Theories: Critical Theory, Social Constructivism, Feminism
4. International Ethics: Cosmopolitanism Human Security and Post Colonialism

International Politics

Unit iii (b)

1. Scope, Significance and Changing Nature of International Politics; Cold war and Post Cold War politics, changing pattern of international order.
2. Decolonization; Non-Alignment, Neo-Colonialism and North South Dialogue.
3. United Nations: Challenges and demand for restructuring; Different Perspectives; Transnational Actors in World Politics; Issues of Environment, Terrorism and Human Rights.
4. International Political Economy; Role of WTO; Globalization: Different Perspectives and Regional Integration: EU, SAARC

(PART I)

MODERN POLITICAL THEORY

UNIT-I (A)

1. Nature and major themes of classical and modern political theory, Positivism-impact on modern political theory, Debate on the Decline and Revival of political theory. Major ideas of John Rawls and Robert Nozick.
2. Ideology-Liberalism, neo-liberalism, Libertarianism; Marxism and neo-Marxism. Recent trends in political theory- Postmodernism, Feminism and Ecologism.
3. Herbert Marcuse-alienation. Habermas and critical theory. End of ideology debate- nature and relevance. End of History-critical assessment.
4. Clash of Civilizations and the new world Order-A Critique.

UNIT-1(B)

(PART 2)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Scientific study of politics-assumption and issues. Behaviouralism and its critique. Issues of objectivity and value neutrality in social science.
2. Nature and emergence of post-Behaviouralism and its impact upon scientific study of politics. Karl popper's scientific method. Verification v/s Falsification.
3. Nature of scientific method. Thomas Kuhn and philosophy of science. Concept of normal science and paradigm shift.
4. Research Design, Issues of reliability and validity of Quantitative Research Methods, Probability and Non-Probability Sampling techniques and Qualitative Research.

COURSE CONTENTS

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UNIVERSITY OF KASHMIR

ENTRANCE SYLLABUS

FOR

M.PHIL/PH.D PROGRAMME

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2014-2015



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE