

## BASIC COURSES

### Unit I: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: Key Ideas and Thinkers

- Ancient Greek Thought: Plato and Aristotle
- Renaissance and Machiavelli
- Contractualists: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau.
- Utilitarians: Jeremy Bentham and J.S.Mill.
- Idealists: Hegel, Kant
- Revolutionaries: Karl Marx, Lenin & Gramsci.

### Unit II: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS


- 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.
- Explanatory International Theories: Realism and Neo-realism. Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism Marxism and Neo-Marxism
- Constitutive International Theories: Critical Theory, Social Constructivism, Feminism
- International Ethics: Cosmopolitanism Human Security and Post Colonialism

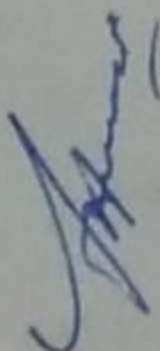
### UNIT III: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

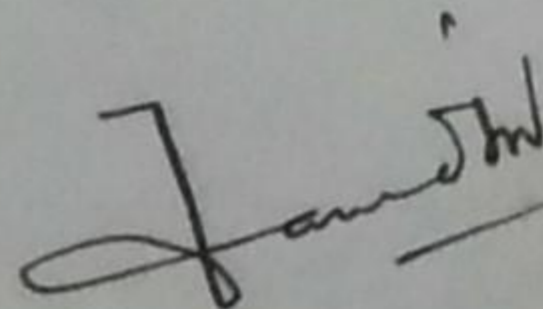
- Comparative Method: An Overview of the field of comparative analysis; Approaches to Comparative Political analysis-- Political Systems and Structural Functional Approach and Political Economy.
- State in Comparative Framework: Liberal and Welfare State; Authoritarian State; Post-colonial state
- Comparative Development Experience: Issues of modernization; Underdevelopment and Dependency; Development and Democracy
- Democracy and Democratization: Class and Elite—Elitist Theory of Democracy; Electoral Systems, Parties and Representation; State and Civil Society: Evolving Patterns

### Unit IV: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics: Institutional, Political, Economy, and Human-Governance Approach, Ideological Basis of Indian Constitution; State in India: Democratic, Developmental.
- Changing Nature of Indian Federalism; Demands for State Autonomy; Creation of New States. The Parliamentary System: Functioning, and Challenges.
- Judicial System: Judicial Activism and Judicial Reforms; Affirmative Actions and Forms of New Assertions: Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity.
- 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.

  
**HEAD**  
Department of Political Science  
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Srinagar





## ADVANCED COURSES

### Unit I: Research Methods in Social Sciences

- The Idea of Social Science: Approaching the Difference between Natural and Social Science; Conceptions of Science: From Verification to Falsification; Objectivity and Value-neutrality
- Empirical Research in Social Sciences: Identification of Research Problem, Formulation of Hypothesis, Use of Concepts, Operationalization of Variables; Quantitative and Qualitative Methods; Research Design
- Quantitative Research Method: Measurement: Issues of Reliability, Validity and Levels of Measurement; Data Collection: Methods of Data-collection, Observation, Questionnaires and Interviews; Sampling Techniques: Probability and Non-probability Techniques; Data Processing: Establishing Categories and Coding Data; Data Interpretation: Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics; Preparation of Research Report
- Qualitative Research: In-depth Interviews; Ethnography; Content Analysis

### Unit II: Contemporary Political Theory

- Contemporary Political Theory: Nature, Shifts and Issues. Contemporary Liberalism: Rawls on Justice, Dworkin on Equality, and Amartya Sen: Development and Freedom
- Libertarianism: Robert Nozick; Communitarianism: Michael Sandel, Michael Walzer; Multiculturalism: Will Kymlicka, Bhikhu Parekh
- Feminism: Liberal, Radical and Postmodern trends; Post-Colonialism: Edward Said, Frantz Fanon; Post-Modernism: Michel Foucault, Lyotard
- Neo-Marxism: Gramsci, and Habermas; Nationalism: Anderson, Partha Chatterjee

### Unit III: South Asia: State and Society

- 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
- Pattern of Politics and Political Processes: Evolving Pattern of Democracy, Role of Military, Violence
- South Asian Political Economy: Poverty and Human Development in South Asia, Globalization and Liberalization in South Asia, Famine, Hunger and Food Security.
- 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

### Unit IV: State Politics in India with focus on Jammu and Kashmir

- State Politics in India: A theoretical frame work; Federalization of India; Class Formation in Indian States
- Problems of Uneven Economic Development and Regional Disparities; Impact of Liberalization and Globalization on Developmental Pattern in Indian States.
- Naxalite Movement and its Impact on Politics of, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa. Agrarian Crisis and its Impact on State Politics.
- Jammu and Kashmir: Article 370 of the Constitution of India. (a) Special Status for the state (b) Politics of Autonomy; Erosion; Current Debates for its Restoration
- Political of Land Reform and its Impact; Changing Nature of Party system; Coalition Politics.
- Regionalism, and politicization of regional identity in Jammu and Kashmir

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