



**S. N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, MUMBAI**

**Centre For Distance Education**

**Revised Syllabus**

**Academic Year 2021-22 (New pattern 75 -25)**

**Syllabus of Master of Arts (M.A.) – Political Science**

**M.A. I (Semester I and II )**

## M.A. I (Semester I and II)

### Semester I

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<b>Core Courses</b>			
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# Semester I

## Paper 1 - Classical Traditions in Political Thought - 109501

### Course Objective:

- Introducing the students to the major traditions in western political thought.
- Encourage students to understand theories and debates in political thought.
- Developing a sound understanding of the traditional political philosophy which informs modern day politics and society

### Unit 1: Classical Traditions in Political Thought

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle

### Unit 2. Ethics and Politics: Machiavelli

- a) Strategies and tactics of consolidating power
- b) Civic virtues and
- c) Republicanism

### Unit 3: Liberalism

- a) Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau
  - a. Grounds of political obligation
  - b. Liberty & Private Property
  - c. Political Authority
  
- b) J. S Mill :Liberty and Representative Government

### Unit 4: Contemporary Liberalism\*

Contributions of:

- a) J. Rawls
- b) R. Nozick
- c) Amartya Sen

### Unit 5: Critiques of Liberalism\*

- (A) Communitarianism
  - a) Macintyre
  - b) Sandel

B) Feminist: M.C Nussbaum

\*Any one of the thinkers will be taught

## Paper 2 - Indian Constitution & Political Institutions - 109502

### Course Objective:

- Provide an in-depth understanding of the institutional structures as provided in the Constitution of India
- Explore contemporary institutional forms and practices on the basis of their historical underpinnings and debates from the past.
- Understand the inter relationship between institutions and actors in the context of social and political processes.

### Units & Subunits

#### **Unit 1: Constitution & Constitutionalism**

- a. Constitutionalism in Post-Colonial Countries
- b. Constituent Assembly Debates in India and the shaping of the philosophy of Indian constitution,
- c. Constitution as a source of Public Policy, as an instrument of governance and transformation

#### **Unit 2: Constitutional Functionaries**

- a. Executive: President- Prime Minister & Council of Ministers: Relationship
- b. Collective Responsibility as an instrument of control
- c. Parliamentary Accountability: How effective?
- d. Governor & Chief Ministers: Dynamics

#### **Unit 3: Legislature & Representation**

- a. Overview of Theories of Representation, changing nature of Parliamentary Representation and its Impact on Parliamentary functioning
- b. Parliamentary Elections: Electoral Reform, Anti Defection
- c. Reservation as an instrument of Representation
- d. Parliamentary Accountability: Committee system,

#### **Unit 4: Judiciary:**

- a. Judicial Powers & Independence,
- b. Judicial Review as an instrument of Social Transformation & Change
- c. Judicial Activism, PIL
- d. Judicial Independence and Judicial Reform

#### **Unit 5: Centre State Relations**

- a. Framework of Centre State Relations: Strong Centre Framework: Its Challenges
- b. Division of Power with special reference to Emergency powers
- c. Dynamics of Centre State Relations: Central intervention in State Rights, Reforms
- d. Multi level Federalism

## Paper 3 - Administrative Theory – 109503

### Course Objective:

- Expose the students to the evolution of and major approaches in the discipline of Public Administration.
- Develop an understanding of the theories of administration
- Understand the major theoretical developments and debates

### Units & Subunits

**Unit 1:** Introduction to Public Administration: Meaning, Scope, Evolution, Theories and Approaches to the Study of Public Administration

#### **Unit 2: Classical Schools**

- a. Scientific Management School
- b. Classical Theory of Management
- c. Bureaucratic organization: Max Weber.
- d. Human Relations: Elton Mayo.
- e. Systems approach

#### **Unit 3: Contextual Public Administration**

- a. Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs
- b. Rational Decision-Making Approach: Herbert Simon
- c. Development Administration Approach
- d. Political Economy Approach :Marxist Approach

#### **Unit 4: Paradigms of Administration:**

- a) New Public Administration
- b) New Public Management
- c) Public Choice Theory

#### **Unit 5: Contemporary Developments**

- a) Good Governance and Development
- b) Corporate Governance
- c) E Governance
- d) Feminist Perspectives on Administration

## **Paper 4 - Indian Administration - 109601**

### **Course Objective**

- To discuss the scope and the challenges of administration in contemporary India.
- Understand the foundations, structure, functioning of Indian administration.
- To explore the duties of administrators in a democratic context.
- Engage in a critical inquiry on emerging challenges of administration.

### Units & Subunits

#### **Unit 1: Foundations of Administration**

- a. Ancient Administration and Kautilya's Arthashastra,
- b. Mughal and British Administration
- c. Change and Continuity in Indian Administration in the Post-independence

#### **Unit 2: Structures, Powers and Reforms of Central, State and District Administration**

- a. Prime Minister's Office- Cabinet Secretariat and Central Secretariat
- b. State Administration
- c. District Administration:- Changing Role of the of the District Collector
- d. Administrative Reforms - Major concerns; Important Committees and Commissions; Problems of implementation, emerging paradigm

#### **Unit 3: All India Services**

- a. Union and State Public Services: Structure, Recruitment, Training
- b. Good governance initiatives
- c. Code of conduct and discipline
- d. Civil service neutrality

#### **Unit 4: Local Governance**

- a. Democratic Decentralization and Panchayati Raj Institutions; 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: Its Impact on Decentralization
- b. State Election Commission: Role
- c. Challenges to Local and Urban Governance, Problems of Autonomy, Accountability and Control

#### **Unit 5 New trends and significant issues in Indian Administration**

- a. Values in Public Service
- b. NGOs
- c. Disaster Management
- d. Civil service Activism

## **Paper 5 - Development Administration - 109702**

### **Course Objective:**

- Acquaints students with the role of administration in the development of society.
- Understand the changing role of state and public administration in the process of development in the post – globalisation period.
- Provide a thorough understanding of function of administrators.

### Units & Subunits:

#### **1. Nature and Significance of Development Administration**

- a. Understanding Administration as an instrument of development
- b. Evolution of Development Administration

#### **2. Development Programmes: Planning and Implementation**

- a. Bloc Development Programme
- b. Development Programmes for Weaker Sections of the Society
- c. Development Programmes for Rural Development
- d. Development Programmes for Urban population

#### **3. Machinery of Development Administration**

- a. Machinery at the Centre
- b. Machinery at the State Level
- c. Machinery at the local level

#### **4. New Trends in People's Self – Development and Empowerment**

- a. From Welfarism to People's Self Development
- b. Empowerment of women. Tribal and minorities
- c. Citizen's Participation in Development

#### **5. Development Administration in the Era of Globalization**

- a. Changing role of the State viz – a – viz development
- b. International Aid and technical Assistance Programmes
- c. Role of Voluntary agencies in development Administration.

## **Semester II**

### **Paper 1 - Modern Political Thought & Theory - 209501**

#### **Course Objective:**

- Develop a sound theoretical understanding of the discipline
- To understand contemporary theories in political thought.
- To bring to fore the emerging issues & debates in political discourse

#### **Units & Subunits:**

##### **Unit 1: Theory of State & Civil Society**

- a. Hegel & Marx on State Society Relationship
- b. Gramscian Hegemony

##### **Unit 2: Structural Marxism:**

- a. Background
- b. Views of Poulanzas and Althusiers

##### **Unit 3: Critical Theory: The Frankfurt School—An overview**

- a. Overview
- b. Habermas on Public sphere
- c. Critique

##### **Unit 4. Theories of Post Colonialism**

- a) Edward Said's Orientalism

##### **Unit 5: Emerging themes in Political Thought**

- a) Green Political Theory
- b) Multiculturalism: Will Kymlica



## Paper 2 - Politics & Society in India - 209502

### Course Objective:

- Explore the interconnectedness between the state and society
- Understand the centrality of the state in the developmental process
- Explore the multiple socio- political challenges that state faces in India

### Units & Subunits

#### Unit 1: Conceptualizing the 'State' & Society in India

- a. Political Economy Approach of Conceptualizing the State
- b. State Building in India: Nehruvian Consensus & After
- c. Political Culture in India

#### References

- a. Nettle, **The State as conceptual variable**, *World Politics*, July 1968, 20(4), pp559-592.
- b. Levi, **Why we need a Theory of Government?**, *Perspectives on Politics*, March, 2006, 4(1), pp.5-19.
- c. Almond, G **The Return of the State**, *American Political Science Review* , September 1998, 82(3), pp.875-901.
- d. Chalmers, **MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975**, *Stanford University Press*, 1982.
- e. Chibber, Pradeep **Locked in Place: State-Building and Late Industrialization in India**, Princeton University Press, 2003.
- f. Sinha, Assema, **Rethinking the developmental state model**, *Comparative Politics*, July 2003, 35(4), pp. 459-476C

#### Unit 2: Indian Democracy & Society

Multiple Paradoxes of Indian Democracy with Reference to following:

- a. Kothari, R. Politics in India. Orient Black Swan, 1978 (relevant chapters).
- b. Weiner, M. Democratic Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics, Sage Publications, 1989 (relevant chapters).
- c. Varshney, **India Defies the Odds**, *Journal of Democracy*, 1998, pp. 36-50.

### Unit 3: Caste and Indian Democracy

Castes in Indian Democracy with references to following:

- a. Ambedkar, B.R. **Annihilation of Castes in India**, (1936), Samyak Publications Reprint , 2012
- b. Rudolph, **Modernity of Tradition: The Democratic Incarnation of Caste in India**, American Political Science Review, 1965,59(4), pp. 975-989.
- c. Kothari, R. & Manor, J. Ed. Caste in Indian Politics. Orient Black Swan, 2010(relevant chapters).
- d. Sheth, **Secularization of Caste and Making of New Middle Class**, Economic and Political Weekly, 1998,37(14), pp. 1317-8.
- e. Andre Beteille; **Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village**, OUP, 2012

### Unit 4: Ethnic Conflict and Violence in Indian Society

Ethnicity and Ethnic conflicts in India with reference to following Readings

- a. Varshney, A. *Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life*, Yale University Press,2002.
- b. Brass, P. *Theft of an Idol; Text and Context in the Representation of Collective Violence*, Princeton University Press, 1997.
- c. Wilkinson, S. *Votes and Violence: Electoral Competition and Ethnic Riots in India*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- d. Dipankar Gupta *The Context For Ethnicity: Sikh Identity in a Comparative Perspective* Oxford University Press, New Delhi: 1996.

### Unit 5:Secularism and Indian Democracy

Debates on Indian Secularism with reference to Readings

- a. Nandy, **Secularism in crisis**, India International Centre Quarterly, Spring 1995, Vol. 22, No. 1,
- b. Chandhoke, N. **Secularism: The Biography of a Troubled Concept** in Mehta, P.B &Jayal, N.G. Ed. Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford University Press, 2011.
- c. Bhargava, R. Secularism and its Critics, Oxford University Press, 2004.

## **Paper 3 - Research Methodology – 209503**

### **Course Objective:**

- Expose students to basics of quantitative and qualitative methods of research
- Introduce basic techniques of data collection & analysis
- Introduce the Process Research Writing
- Explain the importance of Ethics in Research.

### Units & Subunits:

#### **Unit 1: Scientific Method of Political Enquiry**

- a. Basic Concepts in Research Methodology and Social Research
- b. Positivist, Interpretative & Critical Paradigms & Ensuing research Methods, Hermeneutics
- c. Basis assumptions of Qualitative and Quantitative Research

#### **Unit 2: Designing Social Research**

- a. Theory Construction—Quantitative and Qualitative Dimensions
- b. Essential aspects of Quantitative Research Design
- c. Essential aspects of Qualitative Research Design

#### **Unit 3: Techniques of Collection and Analysis**

- a. Methods of Data Collection--Sampling and Measurement
- b. Dealing with Quantitative Data: Coding, Entering, Cleaning
- c. Basic Statistics : Frequency Distribution, Central Tendency and Measures of Variation

#### **Unit 4: Content Analysis**

- a. Content & Textual Analysis: Usage & Preparing of coding schedule & coding manual
- b. Interviews
- c. Participant Observation

#### **Unit 5: Research Writing**

- a. Writing Process
- b. Essential aspects of a Research Report
- c. Ethics in Social Research

## Paper 4 - Modern Indian Political Thought – 209601

### Course Objective:

- Explain the significant contributions of Indian social and political thinkers
- Introduced the non-western discourses to the study of politics
- Understand the historical basis of contemporary politics.

### Unit and Subunits

#### **Unit 1. Modern ideas of Nationalism and Nation Building: Bankim Chandra, Tilak, Nehru**

- a. Introduction to post colonial Construction of Nation
- b. Bankim Chandra's imagination of Nation
- c. Tilak on Cultural Nationalism
- d. Nehru on Nation Building

#### **Unit 2: Socialist Ideas in Indian Thought: Vivekananda, M.N.Roy & Ram Manohar Lohia**

- a. Contributions of Vivekananda
- b. New Humanism of M.N. Roy
- c. RammanoharLohia's Socialist Philosophy
- d. Jayaprakash Narayan's understanding of socialism, Jaypraksh Narayan and Gandhi Interface on Socialism

#### **Unit 3: Sarvodaya Society: Gandhi, JayPrakash Narayan, Vinoba Bhave**

- a. Origin and development of Sarvodaya
- c. Doctrine of Bhudan and Gram – dan
- d. Gandhi's critique of Westminster model of democracy and Vinoba's doctrine of Lokniti

#### **Unit 4: Anti – Caste Discourse: E. V. RamaswamyPeriyar & BhimraoRaoji Ambedkar**

- a. Origin of anti-caste discourse: The Colonial Context
- b. Analysis of Caste system & ways to annihilate the caste system
- c. Critique of Brahminism, Contribution to equality discourse

#### **Unit 5: Hindutva: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar & M S Golwalkar**

- a. Construction of Hindutva: The Colonial Context – Hindu Mahasabha & Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
- b. Ideology of Hindu nationalism
- c. Views regarding Varna and Caste system
- d. Views regarding Muslims, Dalit and Women

## **Paper 5 - Political Process in Maharashtra – 209701**

### **Course Objective:**

- To introduce to the student the interface between state and society in Maharashtra.
- Orients students towards the major issues in Maharashtra politics.
- To analyze the unfolding of the political process in the State.

### **Units & Subunits:**

#### **Unit 1. Pre – 1960 Maharashtra**

- a. Legacy of the Freedom Movement
- b. Samyukta Maharashtra Movement
- c. Impact of the Non – Brahmin and Dalit Movement
- d. Rise of Hindutva Politics

#### **Unit 2. Issues of Regionalism and Sub – Regionalism**

- a. Politics of Marathi identity
- b. Issue of backwardness and regional imbalance
- c. Demand for separate Vidarbha State.

#### **Unit 3. Caste in Maharashtra Politics**

- a. Politics of Dominant Caste
- b. Patterns of Dalit Politics
- c. Rise and Impact of O. B. C. Politics

#### **Unit 4. Social Movements in Maharashtra**

- a. Labour movements
- b. Agrarian movements
- c. Women's movements
- d. Dalit movements
- c. Rise of Urban Interests

#### **Unit 5. Local Politics in Maharashtra**

- a. Patterns of Rural local Politics
- b. Issues in Urban Politics
- c. Politics in Mumbai