

Syllabus of M.Phil /Ph.D. Course Work
 Department of Political Science
 University of North Bengal
 Course Structure

Detailed Structure of 1st Semester of MPhil/Ph.D. Course Work

Courses	Course Code	Nomenclature	Hrs/Week L+T+P	Marks		Examination Hours	Credits L+T+P
				Internal Assessment	Theory Examination		
Core	101	Epistemic Foundations	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	102	Research Designs and Methods	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	103	Collection and Analysis of Information	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	104	Tools & Techniques	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0

Note:

1. Total Credit Requirement: 8 Credit Per semester. 8 Credit for PhD Course Work which is common with M.Phil 1st Semester. $4 \times 8 = 32$ Credit for M.Phil Course.
2. L=Lecture T=Tutorial P=Practical
3. Credit: 4 Credit Hours /Weeks (4x16 teaching weeks= 64 credit Hours per week.
4. Question Pattern: Four long answer type questions each of 15 marks (may be split into two parts, one carrying 5 marks at the minimum) will be set for answering any two and four semi-long answer type questions, each of five marks will be set for answering any two, for the 1st and 2nd Semester.
5. Internal Assessment: Mode of Internal Assessment (through class presentation/group discussion/tutorial examination/assignment or any other method) will be notified during the course.

Detailed Structure of 2nd Semester of MPhil Course Work

Courses	Course Code	Nomenclature	Hrs/Week L+T+P	Marks		Examination Hours	Credits L+T+P
				Internal Assessment	Theory Examination		
Elective (Student to choose Any Four of the Offered and Notified Courses in the beginning of the Semester)	201	Advance Political Theory	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	202	Modern Ideologies.	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	203	Social Movements and Political Process in India	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	204	The Public Sphere & The State in India.	2+0+0	10	40	2	2+0+0
	205	Ethno-regional Identity and Politics : The Indian Experience.					
	206	Politics of Working Class & Peasants Movements in India.					
	207	Protest, Change & Integration in India.					

208	Judicial Process in Contemporary India.					
209	Public Policy & Political Process in India.					
210	District Administration.					
211	Decentralized Governance, Development & Empowerment : Theory and Practice with reference to India					
212	Development & Communication					
213	Administrative Reforms.					
214	Comparative Political Economy: South Asia.					
215	International Political Economy.					
216	Regional Parties in Indian Democracy.					
217	Women and Politics in India.					
218	Aspects of Politics in a Sub-state Region; the North Bengal					

Detailed Structure of 3rd Semester of MPhil Course Work

Assignments	Code	Nomenclature	Hrs/Week L+T+P	Marks	Credits L+T+P
Student to choose any four	301	Term Paper	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	302	Review of Awarded Thesis	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	303	Book Review	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	304	Seminar Presentation	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	305	Preparation	4+20+40	50	0+1+1

		of Research Proposal			
	306	Written Commentary	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	307	Field Report	4+20+40	50	0+1+1
	308	Case Study	4+20+40	50	0+1+1

Detailed Structure of 4th Semester of MPhil Course Work

Dissertation	Marks for Write Up	Hrs/Week L+T+P	Marks for Viva Voce	Total Marks	Total Credit
	150	0+0+64	50	200	8

Detailed Syllabi

Core: Course: 101 : Epistemic Foundations

1. Concept of Social Science and major forms of explanation.
2. Major Traditions: Empiricism & Rationalism-Positivism and Logical Positivism-Critical Rationalism/Positivism(Weber, Winch, Popper),--Hermeneutics, Phenomenology.
3. Debates around Scientific Method in Political Science ---Minor Traditions: Structure-Agency, Functionalism, Systems, Actor-Network
4. Critical approaches to social science knowledge : Post Structuralism(Derrida, Foucault), Post-Modernism (Lyotard), Post-Colonialism (Said)
5. Alternative view: Universal method and Historical Materialism – Scientific knowledge vs Ideology – Marxist political economy, base superstructure and class analysis.

Core : Course: 102 : Research Designs and Methods

1. Research Process.
2. Types of Research Designs
3. Study of Applied Research Designs in major works in Political Science from Methodological Standpoint in the following areas:
 - a. Political Philosophy
 - b. Comparative Politics
 - c. Indian Politics
 - d. International Relations
 - e. Public Administration and Policy

Core: Course: 103: Collection and Analysis of Information

1. Collection of Secondary Data: Archival Sources, Web-Sources.
2. Producing Primary Data : Survey Research—Field Research- Ethnography: Participant and Non-Participant Observation-Case Study
3. Analysis of Data : Data Processing – Data Reductions – Frequency Distribution, Histogram, Polygon, Ogive, Pie Chart--Data Analysis – Univariate : mean, median, mode, standard Deviation – Bi-variate : correlation, regression-

Multivariate : correlation, regression ANOVA – One way & two ways – Factor Analysis – Time series Analysis preliminary)-Hypothesis Testing – t test, Z test X test (Students are not expected to calculate but understand the logic of Data Processing.

4. Interpretation of Statistical Data: Using SPSS, interpreting computer generated results of data processing--- Utility and Limits of Statistical Analysis.
5. Qualitative Research—Triangulation—Quantification in qualitative research—Grounded Theory—Qualitative Analytic Software handling.

Core: Course: 104: Tools & Techniques

1. Doing a Literature Review: Basic Guidelines.
2. Analysis of Texts-Content Analysis.
3. Major Libraries, Web Sources relevant to Political Science.

4. Field Work: Selecting a research setting, gaining access, gathering information—
Field Notes: Types, Coding, Analysis--Conducting an Interview: Framework and
Guidelines---Focus Group Research, PRA Techniques.
5. Citing References: Introduction to Standard Style Manuals on footnote and
bibliography- plagiarism check—Formatting Dissertations.
6. Preparing a Research Proposal.

Elective Courses

Course No.201

ADVANCED POLITICAL THEORY

1. Re-structuring of Political Theory-Modernity and the Break – down of Classical
Consensus : Liberalism, Marxism, and Feminism and Political Theory –
Methodological debates since the 70s – The issues of Universalism vs Relativism.
2. Political theory and Issues of post – Modernity – Challenges to political Theory –
Habermas and defence of Enlightenment Tradition – Richard Rorty and the issue of
Contingence.

3. Crisis of Liberal Political Theory – the Right Debates – Liberal Communitarian controversy – Contributions of Rawls, Nozick, Dworkin, Sandel and Walzer.
4. Democratic Theory : Traditional and Modern – the Issues of Globalization and mass participation in Political : Challenges to Democratic Institutionalisation – contemporary models of Democracy and the politics of Democratic Theory.

Course No. 202

MODERN IDEOLOGIES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POLITICAL THEORISATIONS OF INDIAN SOCIETY)

1. Updating Classical Liberalism : Social Liberalism and neo – Liberalism – Liberal Models of Democracy and Development in India.
2. Neo – Left and Neo – Marxism – Marxist and Neo - Marxist Theories of Social Transformation in India.
3. Contemporary Conservatism and anti – Colonial Nationalism – Gandhian Ideas on Socio – Political Transformation.
4. Religious Fundamentalism and neo – Fascism – The Ideology of Hindu Nationalism.
5. New Radicalism : Feminism and Environmentalism – New Themes in Contemporary Indian Political Theories.

Course No. 203

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

1. Social Movements : Nature – Theories of Social Movements – Forms of Social Movements – Socio – culture and Political Movements.
2. Social Movements in India – Nature – Forms – Problems of Typology – Organization – Ideology – Leadership – Contemporary Theories and Social Movements in India.
3. Impacts of Social Movements in India : Society and Social Change – Economy and Economic Development – Polity and Political Development – Federal Governance – National Unity and Integration – Legitimacy and Legitimacy / Crises.
4. Social Movements and Governability Crisis.
5. Social Movements in India : Caste – Class – Specific Study of Peasant Movements, Dalit Movements, Students Movements – Problem of Delineation.
6. Politics of Social Movements – Indian Experience.

Course No. 204

THE PUBLIC SPHERE AND THE STATE IN INDIA

1. Ideas of Civil Society : Civil and Political Society in post – colonial democracy – Indian case.
2. Foreign Aid, Democracy, Good governance and the construction of civil society in India.
3. Governance Models and Neo – Liberal Ideology – Public Sphere and the state in dialogue : New Social Movements in India, Identity based movements and

- environmental movements – Women's Empowerment, the State and public sphere.
4. Public Sphere in Partnership with the State : Participatory management Strategies in rural and urban India, Public – Private Partnerships, Economic reforms and consumer rights.
 5. Nature of evolving public sphere in India : Attempted depoliticisation, secularization and bureaucratization of public sphere vs. Politics of Public sphere.

Course No. 205

ETHNO-REGIONAL IDENTITY AND POLITICS : THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE

1. Conceptualising ethno-regional identity and movements – the concepts of nationality, ethnicity and regionalism – Dimensions of cultural – territorial mobilization.
2. Alternative theories of ethnicity and regional mobilization – Culture and politics; resource-competition; internal colonialism; nationalist exclusion post – modern and realist interpretations.
3. Growth of ethnic – regional consciousness in modern India – Nationalism and cultural – regional identity – Ethnic – regional mobilizations during national movement.

4. Ethnic – regional movements in post – independence period-Language, Cultural – politics – Issue of economic deprivation – Political centralization and ethnic – regional demands – State – level and sub-state level movements.
5. The special case of north – Ethnic demands and re-organization of north east india – The Assam movement – Ethnic mobilizations in KarbiAnglong, Tripura, Manipur.
6. Ethnic-territorial demands in West Bengal : The Gorkhaland movements-separate state demands in parts of North Bengal – The Jharkhand movement in West Bengal.
7. Ethnic – regional demands and the role of state – state policies and ethno-regional mobilization: the experiences of British India and post-independence period.
8. Managing Ethnicity : alternative policies for containing ethnic – regional demands – alternative theories – ethnicity, regionalism and the question of national integration.

Course No. 206

POLITICS OF WORKING CLASS AND PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

A. Working Class Movements in India

1. Competing Theories of Trade Unions : Syndicalism, Marxism, Pluralism, Responsible Union theory.

2. Early industrialization, Emergence, Size, Nature and Significance of the Working Class in Colonial India.
3. Working Class Movements in Pre-Independence Period 1850s – 1918, 1918 till 1947.
4. Working Class Movements Since Independence :
 - (a) Expansion of the Working Class since Independence, Nature of the Working Class, Working Class and the State, Working Class and Economic Reforms.
 - (b) The Trade Union Scene: : Fragmentation in Unions : AITUC, INTUC, CITU, BMS – Origins, Ideology, Affiliation, Mobilisation, Support.
 - (c) Historic Strikes : The Railway Strike of 1947, The Bombay Textile Workers Strike of 1982, Strikes in the Jute Mills and Tea Plantations of West Bengal.
 - (d) Challenges to Trade Unionism in India.

5. Working Class Movements in India

B. Peasant Movements in India

1. Revolutionary Potentiality of the Peasants : Marx, Engels, Lenin, Mao, Middle Peasant Thesis.
2. Colonial India : The Condition of the Indian Peasants, The Congress, communists and Mobilisation of the Indian Peasantry.
3. Peasants in Revolt: Tebhaga and the Telengana Movement.
4. Peasants and Movements in Post Colonial India :

- a) Agrarian / Rural Structure, Agrarian Policies – land Reforms, New Agrarian Strategy and Economic Reforms / Reforms / Liberalisation of the Economy.
 - b) Movements of the Rural Rich : Farmers Movement in Contemporary India :
 ○ BKU, ShetkariSangathana, Karnataka RajyaRaithaSangha and VyvasavyigalSangam Movement.
 - c) Movements of the Rural Poor : The Naxalbari Peasant Uprising, The Rural Poor and the Indian Left.
 - d) The Peasantry and Contemporary Political Mobilisation.
 - e) NGOs and the Peasants.
5. Problem Confronting Peasant Organisations in India : Politicization, Hindutva, Economic Reforms.
6. Peasant Movements and the Response of the India State.

Course. 207

PROTEST, CHANGE AND INTEGRATION IN INDIA

1. Indian Politc's – Social Foundations, Economic Imperatives and Political Issues.
2. Power – Political , Economic and Social Nature of class formation, class cohesion and class antagonism – The post independent scenario.
3. Basic thrusts of the Political System – Democracy, Egalitarianism, Socialism and Secularism – their changing Dimensions.

4. Nature of the Governing Process – Federalism and the problems of Good Governance – Emerging Trend in coalition Politics.
5. Nature and Extent of New Political configuration – Areas of Conflict and Cooperation – Demand for autonomy – The Need or maintain the balance among conflicting claims and counter – claims.
6. Protests – The Nature and Impact of the governing process – Problems of Social Tensions – Elite – Mass, Majority Minority Syndrome – Problems of Participatory Governance.
7. Protest Movements and the Issues of National Integration – Problems of Stability, Legitimacy and change.
8. Protest Movements and the Responses of the State in India – An Evaluative Perspective.

Course No. 208

JUDICIAL PROCESS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA : ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS

1. Meaning and nature Judicial Process in a comparative perspective – Judicial process and National Political Process – Judicial Process in India : Constitutional Framework, Governmental Process, Legal Culture, Socio-economic Realities, Political Dynamics and Developmental Imperatives.
2. Judicial Review and Judicial Decision making in India : Directions Tendencies at the macro level since 1950 – Judicial Policy making – American Concepts of

- Judicial Self Restraint, Judicial Activism and New Directions and Tendencies – The concept of committed judiciary – Impact of Supreme Court Decisions on the broader socio – Political setup of the country.
3. Public policy and the Judicial Process in India – Court – Parliament Relationship since 1950 : New Issue and Recent controversies – Judicial Process in advancing and safeguarding the interests of the poor, the disadvantaged the economically backward classes, the minorities and the goal of Social Justice.
 4. Public Interest Litigation in India : Origin, Development and Recent Trends – Legal Aid for the Poor – LokAdalats.
 5. Impact of and Compliance with Judicial Decisions – courts, Judges and Law vis-a-vis Social Change – the outlook and the prospect for the future role of the judiciary in India.

Course No. 209

PUBLIC POLICY & POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

1. Public Policy – Nature, Definition, Instruments. Policy and Rules.
2. Public policy making in India – Scope, Factors, Problems, Issues and Agencies.
3. Recent policies of the central and State Governments.
4. Public Policy and Energy Management – Dimensions.
5. Public Policy and Transport Management – Issue, Problems.
6. Public Policy formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.

7. Specific Public Polities :

- a) Health Policy.
- b) Housing Policy
- c) Education Policy.
- d) Poverty – Alleviation Policy.
- e) Telecom Policy.

Course No. 210

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

1. District Administration : Totality of Administration 'at District level, Continuity and Change in pre-Independence era at District Level Administration'.
2. District Administration and Politics : Changing role of District Magistrate-Cornwallis Model, Munro Model and Coordinator's role.
3. Territorial Jurisdiction of a District : The Theory of Optimum District. Theory of Local Finality, Development Democracy, Decentralization and District Level Administration.
4. The Dynamics of Discord and Cooperation at District Administration, The design of District Administration in Future.

Course No. 211

**DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE, DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT : THEORY AND PRACTICE WITH
REFERENCE TO INDIA**

1. Governance, Decentralization, Development and Empowerment : Issues and Problems in conceptualization – Major Perspectives and Imperatives – Liberal, New – Liberal and Marxist – Paradigmatic Crises.
2. “Governance : From Government to Governance – Theoretical Issues – New right Approach – Social Variation.
3. Decentralization : theoretical Issues – Imperatives of Globalization – Experiments in the Developing Countries.
4. Development : Major Theories – Contradiction in the Liberal Marxist Traditions – Development Experience in the Developing Countries.
5. Empowerment : conceptual and Theoretical Issues – Debater on Criteria-
Empowerment in the developing Countries.’
6. Governance, Decentralization, Development and Empowerment – Theoretical Links – Participation – Major Perspectives –**Non-Participation.**
7. Governance, Decentralization, Development and Empowerment in India – trends, Issues and Problems – Empowerment at Social, Economic and Political levels – Empowerment of the Underprivileged – Women.
8. Governance, Decentralization, Development and Empowerment in India : Problems of Theory Building.

Course No. 212

DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATION : THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE

1. Study of Development – The changing and contending perspectives – changing Concepts and strategies of development.
2. Communication for development – Communication Approach of the Dominant paradigm; Theories and Models – Critique of the Dominant Paradigm's Communication Approach; Role of culture of Development – Reconceptualization of the of the Development communication approach Under Alternative Development paradigm : communication in self Development.
3. Action and communication – The Role of mass media and social change. The role of traditional media and other indigenous channels of communication : Indian Experience.
4. Participation and Communication – concept of Participation – Participatory Approach i Communication : focus on Community participation – participatory Research, Message Design in Development Communication – from Development Communication to Development support Communication.
5. Rural/development and communication – concept of Rural Development Decentralization and participation – Basic Needs Approach – Integrated Rural Development Sustainable Development – Constraints to Rural Development – Development Bureaucracy in India – Communication in Rural Development.

6. Extensions and Communication – concept of extension Education – Rural of Extension Education in Development – Communication and Extension Approach – Methods of Extension teaching – Role of Extension teaching – Role of Extension Education in Rural Development in India.

Course No. 213

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

1. Administrative Reforms : concept, Structure and Strategy; Its Global Perspective; Its problems.
2. Emerging Issues of Administrative Reforms in India since the dawn of Independence; Structural Adjustment Programme vis-a-vis Administrative Reforms in Third World especially India.
3. Lessons from initiatives in U.S.A., Canada Asia and Pacific Region nations – Towards theory building of Administrative Reforms.

Course No. 214

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY : SOUTH ASIA

1. Legacies of Colonialism and Nationalism-Patterns of state formation, Private investment and role of State capital in South-Asia State intervention in the Global periphery-a comparative perspective.

2. State power in South Asia – crisis of Political and Economic modernization-Prospects of Democracy and democratization.
3. Economic reforms and poverty alleviation contrasts in Economic liberalization process in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh – Infrastructural developments and Public policy in Afganistan, Bhutan Nepal.
4. Social sectors in South Asia – Transition and management-Impact of Globalization on Labour markets-Human development-Education and Health.
5. Economics of South Asia-MNC's and foreign investments-Regional cooperation (SAARC) and Trade among SAARC countries.
6. South Asia in the Global economy-Implications for World Bank policies-Globalization and its impact on South Asia-Global integration and Economic Governance.

Course No. 215

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

1. Theories of International Political Economy.
 - a) Liberal Perspective with emphasis on Public Choice Theory and Regime Theory.
 - b) Neo-Realist Theory.
 - c) Structuralist Theory.

- d) Marxist Perspective.
- e) Neo-Marxist Perspective
- 2. Issues in International Political Economy :
 - a) Agrarian Relations and Transformation.
 - b) Dependency & its refinements – Internationalization of Capital
 - c) State Capitalism.
- 3. Strategies for the Third World.
 - a) Self-reliant Strategy.
 - b) Economic Regionalism.
 - c) Formation of Commodity Cartels.
 - d) New International Economic Order.
- 4. Prescriptions :
 - a) Liberal Prescriptions.
 - b) Radical Prescriptions.

Course No. 216

REGIONAL PARTIES IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

- 1. Regional Parties : Definition, distinction with State Parties, Origin, growth and Expansion in contemporary India.

2. The Akali Dal : Origins, growth and Political in Colonial India, Akali Dal and the Demand of Punjab Subba (1947-66) Akali Dal after Formation of Punjabi Subba, Electoral performance and Social Support, Akali Dal Governments : The Akali Dal and Power (1997-2002)
3. The Shiv Sena : Origins, ideology, Organizational Structure and initial Growth, Rebirth of the Shiv Sena and Mobilisation strategies since 1980s, Shiv Sena-BJP Alliance and Hindutva, Electoral Performance and Support basis, Shiv Sena in Power (1995-2002).
4. The Telugu Desam Party : Emergence, Ascendance to Power, governance, Electoral Performance and Social Support, Crisis in Leadership, TDP in Power (1995-2004)
5. The Assam Gana Parishad : The Assam Movement and Birth of AGP, AGP in power (1985-1990) The AGP in Opposition, electoral Performance, Social Base, AGP in Power (1996-2001)
6. The DMK/AIDMK in Tamil Nadu : Birth of the DMK, Growth, Split and the Birth of AIADMK, cultural Mobilisation, Electoral Performance, Political Power.
7. National conference in Jammu & Kashmir : Origin, Growth Electoral Performance since Independence, Leadership, Social Support.
8. The Trinamul Congress in West Bengal : Leadership, Social Support, Strategy as an Opposition Party.

9. Regional Parties and Democratic Institutions, Redederalism, Liberalisation of Economic and Economic Populism.

Course No. 217

WOMEN AND POLITICAL IN INDIA

1. Women in the Nationalist movement in India – Participation and the nature of participation within the nationalist movement Associations of Women (political and non-political) and their role in the freedom movement of India.
2. The India state and the "women question" in India – Women in the Constitution of India and the law
3. Women as political actors with the institutions and outside the institutions; Participation of women in the Parliament, their voting behavior, response to **policymaking and their role in the decision making process.**
4. Public Policy and positioning of women in India – Public Policy in India and women's movement, Public Policy relating to the issue of women's empowerment employment, health, education, housing, transport, energy, environment, information and communication technology, etc.
5. Women and Social Movement – Participation of women in ethnic movements in India with illustrative case studies. Participation of women in environmental movements in India with illustrative case studies.

6. Impact of ethnicity, caste, class religion on women as actors recipients in India – Debate on the question of Heterogeneity within women : regional variations and its impact on women's participation in politics; illustrative case studies.

Course No. 218

ASPECTS OF POLITICS IN A SUB-STATE REGION : THE NORTH BENGAL

1. National politics, State politics and Sub-Politics – Justification for the study of sub-state politics – Conceptual framework for the study of sub-state politics.
2. The idea of North Bengal – North Bengal before independence – North Bengal after independence : its social composition and economic condition – Administrative and development structures – Government policies and their impact.
3. Growth of political consciousness during British period : The National movement-Workers tea garden workers) and peasants (Tebhaga) consciousness – Rajbanshi Kshatriya movement and developments in Darjeeling hills.
4. Politics after independence : Political parties and elections – Electoral politics in districts of North Bengal : a review of trends.
5. Class movements in post – independent period : peasant consciousness and the Naxalbari movement – The movements of the tea-plantation workers.

6. Culture and politics – Nepali/Gorkhali identity and the Gorkhaland movement – Separate state demand of the Rajbanshis and other communities (Uttarakhand, Kamatapur and Greater Koch-Bihar demands)
7. Panchayati – Raj institutions in North Bengal : its distinctive features – issues of development and empowerment – impact of Panchayati –Raj and rise of new social categories.
8. The state and its periphery-exchanges between Indian state and the North Bengal region.