WESTERN POLITICAL THINKERS

Unit 1-20

Prof. Bhawana Jharta

CONTENTS

SYLLABUS
Semester-I
Course Code: POLS 101
Western Political Thinkers

Objectives: This course aims at introducing to the students the major themes of western political thought which will help them in developing an in-depth understanding of the major political thinkers of this tradition. The purpose is to make the students aware about the basic political philosophies of these thinkers. The objective is also to initiate students to read original texts of the thinkers and to understand the varied interpretations of their philosophies and debates. The ambition of the course is also to investigate fundamental issues in contemporary politics through reflection on texts in the history of political thought. The course also discusses the relevance of these political thinkers in the present socio political context.

Outcome: The course will prepare the students to develop understanding about the western thinking and epistemological traditions and develop the analytical skills about the critical evaluation of various thinking processes and philosophies.

UNIT-I
1. Plato (Justice, Communism and Philosopher King)
2. Aristotle (Aristotle's Critique of Plato, Slavery, Property, Revolution and Maintaining Constitutional Stability)
3. Machiavelli (Machiavelli's Humanism and Statecraft)

UNIT-II
1. Thomas Hobbes (Human Nature, State of nature, Social Contract, Hobbes as an Individualist and Absolutist), John Locke (Social Contract and Locke as a Liberal Philosopher) and Rousseau (General Will and Critique of Civil Society)
2. John Stuart Mill (Liberty and Representative Government, Subjection of Women)
3. Jeremy Bentham (Utilitarianism)

UNIT-III
1. Immanuel Kant (Cosmopolitanism, Enlightenment)
2. George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (Civil Society and State, Views on Individual and Freedom)
3. Karl Marx (Marx on Alienation and Historical Materialism)

UNIT-IV
1. Hannah Arendt (Political Action and Ideas of the Social)
2. Jurgen Habermas (Theory of Communicative Action and Public Sphere)
3. John Rawls (Theory of Justice and Political Liberalism)
4. Michel Foucault (Genealogy of Power and Its Relation to Knowledge and Truth)

Suggested Readings:

- Abromeit, John and Cobb, W. Mark (eds.) *Herbert Marcuse: A Critical Reader,* New York, London: Routledge, 2004.
- Amrstrong, Timothy J. (ed.), *Michel Foucault: Philosopher,* Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992.
- Barker, E., *The Political thought of Plato and Aristotle,* New Delhi: Dover Publication. 1964.
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- Boucher, David and Paul Kelly (eds.). *Political Thinkers from Socrates to the Present,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Coker, F.W., *Recent Political Thought,* Calcutta; The World press Pvt. Ltd., 1971. Daniels, N. (ed.), *Reading Rawls: Critical Studies on John Rawl's A Theory of Justice,* New York: Basic Books, 1989.

- Ebenstein, William, *Great Political Thinkers,* New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1960.
- Edgar, Andrew, *The Philosophy of Habermas,* Montreal: McGill-Queen's UP, 2005. Foucault, M. *The Archaeology of Knowledge,* New York: Pantheon, 1972.
- Foucault, M., *The Order of Things,* London: Tavistock, 1970.
- Geoghegan, V., *Reason and Eros: The Social Theory of Herbert Marcuse,* London: Pluto Press, 1981.
- Germino, D., *Modern Western Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx,* Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1972.
- Gutting, Garry (ed.), *Cambridge Companion to Foucault,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Habermas, Jurgen, *Between Facts and Norms: Contributions to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy,* trans. by W. Rehg, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996.
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- Habermas, Jurgen, *The Theory of Communicative Action. Vol. II: Lifeworld and System,* T. McCarthy (trans.), Boston: Beacon.
- Hallowell, J.H., *Main Currents in Modern Political Thought,* New York: Holt, 1960. Jha, Shefali, *Western Political Thought from the Ancient Greeks to Modern Times,* Chennai: Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd, 2020.
- Kellner, Douglas, *Herbert Marcuse and the Crisis of Marxism,* London: Macmillan, 1984.
- Kukathas, C. (ed.), *John Rawls: Critical Assessments of Leading Political Philosophers, 4* Vol., London: Routledge, 2003.
- Marcuse, Herbert, *Dimensional Man: Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society,* Boston; Beacon Press, 1964.
- McCarthy, T. and Hoy, D., *Critical Theory,* London: Basil Blackwell, 1994.
- McCarthy, Thomas A., *The Critical Theory of Jurgen Habermas,* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1979.
- Mukherjee, Subrata and Ramaswamy, Sushila, *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx,* Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2018.
- Nelson, Brian, *Western Political Thought,* New Delhi: Pearson, 2006.
- Pantham, Thomas, "Habermas's Practical Discourse and Gandhi's Satyagraya", in Bhiku Parekh and Thomas Pantham (ed.). *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought,* New Delhi, 1987, pp. 292-310.
- Parekh, Bhikhu, *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse,* New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1989.
- Parekh, Bhikhu, *Contemporary Political Thinkers,* Oxford: Martin Robertion, 1982. Parekh, Bhikhu, *Gandhi's Political Philosophy,* London: Macmillan Press, 1989.
- Rawls, JohnM *Theory of Justice,* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1971. Rawls, John, *Political Liberalism,* New York: Columbia University Press, 1993.
- Ray, B.N. (ed.), *Contemporary Political Thinking,* New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, 2000.
- Sabine, George H., *A History of Political Theory,* New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., 1973.
- Wayper, C.L., *Political Thought,* New Delhi, 1989.
- Wiggershaus, *Rolf, Jurgen Habermas, ReibeckBei* Hamburg: Rowohlt, 2004.

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Block-I
Unit-1
Plato (427-347 B.C.) Part-I

Structure:

1.1 Introduction

Greek Political philosophy is one of those ancient political philosophies which the world has been able to preserve. Its influence on European political institutions is undoubtedly profound and undisputed. It has by now been fully well established that there were few other equally important contemporary philosophies but as the chance would have been, other philosophies could not be preserved and as such they could not influence succeeding generations to any considerable extent, whereas Greek philosophy could. Greek thinkers devoted their attention mainly to the nature of the state and to man as a political animal. Early Greek Philosophy was developed by Sophists and Socrates. Although Sophists and Socrates played an important role in the development of political thought in ancient Greece but no one of them can be described as a systematic political thinker. This title applies very appropriately to Plato. He is the first Greek philosopher to have written systematic treatises. In this unit, we will discuss about Plato's theory of Justice.

1.2 Learning Objectives

Dear Learner, after studying this lesson, you will be able to:

* Know about the life, works and background of Plato's Philosophy.
* Know views on justice prior to Plato.
* Critically analyse Plato's concept of Justice.

1.3 Life and Works of Plato

Plato, whose real name was Aristocles, was born at Athens in 428 B.C., two years after the death of the great Athenian statesman, Pericles, and about twenty years after the breaking out of the

COMPARATIVE POLITICS: APPROACHES & PROCESSES

Units 1-20

By : Dr. YogRaj

CONTENTS

Semester-I
Course Code: POLS 102
Comparative Politics: Approaches and processes

Objectives: The course aims to introduce students to various approaches of Comparative politics and building up of their understanding in analyzing political systems and processes in a comparative manner. The course will throw light on various political systems, working of political parties and pressure groups in a polity as well as on the importance of political participation and determinants of voting behavior in different countries.

Outcome: The students are expected to develop better understanding about various approaches to study different political systems and have a deeper view and capacity to analyze various political institutions and processes.

Block-I: COMPARATIVE POLITICS
1. Evolution, Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics
2. Comparative Methods and its Limitations
3. Approaches to Study Comparative Politics: (i) Traditional Approaches: Historical Approach, Constitutional Legal Approach, Institutional Approach; (ii) Modem Approaches; Systems Approach, Structural Functional Approach, Marxist Approach, Political Economy Approach, New Institutionalism

Block-II: TYPOLOGIES / CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM
1. Meaning of Political System and its Typologies
2. Democratic Political Systems: Liberal democratic. Electoral, Majoritarian , Participatory
3. Non- Democratic: Authoritarian, Totalitarian, Military Dictatorship

Block-III: POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS
1. Evolution, Meaning, Nature and Functioning Strategies of Political Parties
2. Comparative Study of support base of Political Parties of U.K, U.S.A. and India.
3. Meaning and role of Pressure groups in Political systems, Pressure Groups in India

Block-IV: POLITICAL PROCESSES
1. Political Participation:- Its Meaning and Importance
2. Forms of Political Participation in U.K, USA, and India
3. Voting Behavior and its Determinants, Patterns of Voting Behavior in India, USA and UK

Suggested Readings:

- Bhushan, Vidya, *Comparative Politics,* New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2000.
- Biswal, Tapan (ed.). *Comparative Politics: Institutions and Processes,* Delhi: Macmillan Publishers, 2013.
- Blondel, Jean, *Comparative Politics,* New York: Free Press, 1963.
- Blum, W.T., *Theories of Political Systems,* New Delhi; Prentice Hall, 1981.
- Caramani, Daniele (ed.). *Comparative Politics,* New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- Dahl, Roben A., *Pluralist Democracy in the United States,* Calcutta: Scientific Books, 1969.
- Duverger, Maurice, *Political Parties: Their origin and Activities in Modern State,* London; John Yiley, 1954.
- Eckstine, H. and Apter, David, *Comparative Politics: A Reader.* New York: Free Press, 1963.

- Gena, C.B., *Comparative Politics and Political Institutions,* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 2014.
- Hague, Rod and Harrop, Martin, *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction,* 5th Edition, New York: Palgrave, 2001.
- Johari, J.C., *Comparative Politics,* Latest Revised edition, New Delhi; Sterling Publishers.
- Landman, Todd, *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction,* London: Routledge, 2000.
- Macridis, C R. and Ward, R.E., *Major Political Systems,* New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1963.
- Milbarth, Lester W. and Goel, M.L., *Political Participation,* Chicago: Rand Mcnally College, 1977.
- Mukherjee, Subarta and Ramaswamy, Sushila, *Theoretical Foundations of comparative Politics,* Delhi:Orient Blackswan, 2017.
- Palekar, S.A., *Comparative Politics and Government,* Delhi: PHI Learning, 2009.
- Palombara, Joseph La and Weiner, Myron (eds.). *Political Parties and Political Development,* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966.
- Ray, S.N., *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues,* New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Sartori, Giovanni, *Parties and Party System: A Framework for Analysis,* Cambridge; Cambridge University Press, 1976.

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Block-I
Unit-1
Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics

Structure

1.1 Introduction

In this unit, we will explore the meaning, nature, and scope of comparative politics. Firstly, we'll define comparative politics, elucidating its significance in comprehending diverse political landscapes. By comparing and contrasting political phenomena, we gain insights into universal principles and unique variations among nations. Secondly, we'll delve into the nature of comparative politics, examining its interdisciplinary nature, which draws upon political science, sociology, economics, and other fields. This interdisciplinary approach enriches our understanding of political dynamics. Lastly, we'll explore the scope of comparative politics, encompassing various dimensions such as political institutions, ideologies, political culture, and public policy. Analyzing these aspects enables us to grasp the complexities of governance and democracy worldwide.

1.2 Learning Objectives

After going through this unit you will be able to:-

- Understand the meaning and definitions of Comparative Politics.
- Know the features and scope of Comparative Politics.
- Explain the difficulties in the way of Comparative Politics.

M.A. Ist Semester   Course Code - Pols-103

Political Science

Theories and Concepts of International Relations

Unit 1-21

Written by : Namita Khagta

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Semester- I   **Course Code:**   **POLS 103**
Theories and Concepts of International Relations

Objectives:

The study of International Relations is very interesting but too subjective in character and content. This paper introduces to the students to the recent debates, theories, approaches and concepts. This will equip students with the analytic tools, language expertise, and cross-cultural understanding to guide them. This will help students in better understanding and promote clarity about the pressing global issues. This will also foster analytical thinking and reasoning for those who would like to go for "Area Studies" and to develop prowess on various countries and regions of the World. Outcome: The students will acquire deeper understanding of theories and concepts of International Relations and their application in investigating regional and global issues. The course will also help the students acquire better knowledge and skills for career making in international affairs, IOs, NGOs and strategic thinking.

UNIT-I Introduction: Meaning, Nature, Evolution, Scope and Significance

The Great Debates: Idealism-Realism; Realism-Liberalism; Neo-realism-Neo-liberalism

Theory of Idealism: Assumption of Human Behaviour, Foundation of Idealism in IR, Origins of Idealism, Core Principle and Form, Criticism of the School

UNIT- II Realism: Its Variants and Complements

1. Structural Realism
2. Indian Tradition: Kautilya"s Realpolitik
3. Neo-Realism
4. Neo-Liberal Institutionalism
5. The English School

UNIT-III Alternative Approaches in IR

1. Critical Theory
2. Constructivism
3. Post-Modernism
4. Feminism

UNIT- IV

Concept:

1. State
2. Power

3. National Interest

4. Security: Traditional and Non- Traditional

Suggested Readings:

• Ashley, Richard K., "The Poverty of Neorealism", and Robert O. Keohane, "Theory of World Politics: Structural Realism and Beyond", in Robert O. Keohane (ed.), Neorealism and Its Critics, New York: Columbia University Press, 1986, pp. 255-297.

• Baylis, J., and Smith, S., The Globalization of World Politics An Introduction to International Relations, Patricia: Owens OUP Oxford, 2011.

• Brown, Chris, "Theory and International Relations I: Past Debates" and "International Relations Theory Today", in his book, Understanding International Relations, New York: Palgrave, 2001, pp. 21-61.

• Bull, Hedley, "International Theory: The Case for a Classical Approach", in Andrew Linklater (ed.), Critical Concepts in Political Science, Vol. 2, New York: Routledge 2000, pp. 363- 376.

• Burchill, Scott and Linklater, Andrew, "Introduction", in Scott Burchillet. al. eds., Theories of International Relations, New York: St Martin Press, 1996, pp. 67-92.

• Burchill, Scott, "Liberal Internationalism", in Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), Theories of International Relations, New York: St Martin Press, 1996, pp. 28-66

. • Buzan, Barry, "From International System to the International Society: Structural Realism and Regime Theory Meet the English School", International Organisation, 47(3), 1993, pp. 327-352

. • Devetak, Richard, "Critical Theory", in Scott Burchill et.al. (eds.), Theories of International Relations, London: Macmillan Press, 1996, pp. 145-178.

• Devetak, Richard, "Post-Modernism", in Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), Theories of International Relations, New York: St Martin Press, 1996, pp. 179-209

. • Kaplan, Morton A. "The New Great Debate: Traditionalism vs. Science in International Relations", in Stephan Chan and Cerwyn Moore (eds.), Theories of International Relations, Vol. 1, Indusland: Sage, 2006, pp. 72-88

• Kurki, Milja and White, Colin, „International Relations and Social Science", in Tim Dunne, MiljaKurki and Steve Smith (eds.), International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, pp. 14-45.

- Philip, Darby, and Paolini, A.J., "Bridging International Relations and Postcolonialism", Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, Vol. 19, No. 3, Summer 1994, pp. 371-97.

- Rangaraja, L.N. (ed.), Kautilya: The Arthashastra, Kolkata: Penguin Books, 1992.

- Roland, Bleiker, "Neorealist Claims in the Light of Ancient Chinese Philosophy: The Cultural Dimension of International Theory", Millennium: Journal of International Studies, Vol. 22, No. 3, 1993, pp. 401-421.

- Smith, Steve, "Positivism and Beyond", in Andrew Linklater (ed.), Critical Concepts in Political Science, Vol. 2, New York: Routledge, 2000, pp. 568-596.

- Tickner, J. Ann, "Troubled Encounters: Feminism Meets IR", in J. Ann Tickner, Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post-Cold War Era, New York: Columbia University Press, 2001, pp. 9-35.

- Vasquez, John A., "The Post-Positivist Debate: Reconstructing Scientific Inquiry and IR Theory after Enlightenment"s Fall", in Ken Booth and Steve Smith (eds.), International Relations: Theory Today, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1995, pp. 217- 240.

- Wendt, Alexander, "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of World Politics", International Organization, Vol. 46, No. 2, 1992, pp. 391-425

CONTENTS

UNIT 1

MEANING, NATURE, AND SCOPE Of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Structure

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Learning Objectives

1.3 Meaning and Nature of International Relations

   Self-Check Exercise 1

1.4 International Relations and International politics

   Self-Check Exercise 2

1.5 Scope/ Subject Matter of International Relations

      Self-Check Exercise 3

1.6 Summary

1.7 Glossary

1.8 Answers to Self-Check Exercises

1.9 Suggested Readings

1.10 Terminal Questions

1.1 Introduction

The study of international relations has become truly global in nature and scope as the world stands politically organised in nearly 200 Nation states at the beginning of 21st century. International relations studies the behaviour of nation states with each other and international entities. Apart from behaviour, the conflicts and cooperation among states, role of international organisations and the non- state actors are also taken into account. The very understanding of the relations among nation states do help in analysing the ways and means to deal with the global challenges facing international community. It is important to differentiate between international relations, the relationships among states in international politics, and International Relations in Capital letters, which refers to the academic study of these relationships. The academic discipline has been in existence for less than a century, relationships among actors in international politics have been occurring for millennia. International relations (IR) today refers to both an academic discipline and the field of activity that deals as much with relations between and among states as with transnational global actors, problems and issues. It was in 1919 and at the University of Wales that the first chair of international politics was founded. Known as the Woodrow Wilson Chair, it was first of all occupied by Alfred Zimmeren. Later, those who decorated this Chair

Indian Politics I: Political Institutions

UNIT: 1 to 21

By: Dr.Sumeet Thakur (UNIT 1 to 11)

Dr.Duni Chand (UNIT 12 to 21)

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CONTENTS

UNIT-1
ROLE OF COLONIAL LEGACY AND CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN THE MAKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Structure

1.1 Introduction

History plays a very crucial role in the determination of the political system and constitution of a country. In the context of India, colonial history and rule of the British has played a very significant role which has to be understood by the students to develop their proper understanding regarding the Indian constitution.

1.2 Learning Objectives

This unit will help students in gaining the proper historical understanding of the historical origin of the Indian constitution. Although it has to be mentioned that the present Indian constitution also inherits its democracy from the great ancient and civilizational traits of India, but the present unit specifically deals with the British Colonial rule and its impact on the constitution making.

Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

Unit 1-20

Written by : Prof. Bhawana Jharta

CONTENTS

Semester-II

Course Code: POLS 201

Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

Objectives: This course provides a deep understanding about the key concepts in contemporary debates in political theory. The purpose of this course is to make the students aware about the various political ideologies or theories that shaped the world and to explore the theories which appear to influence the future development at the global level. The course also intends to enlighten the students how the theories address the most fundamental human questions. The objective of this course is also to understand the nature, significance and debates in political theories as well as the course also critically understand and evaluate these political theories.

Outcome: The course will prepare the students to develop deep insights and ability to critically assess the currents of contemporary theory and develop ideas according to the changing socio-economic and political requirements.

UNIT-I

1. Nature and Significance of Political Theory, Major Schools (Classical, Liberal, Marxist, Empirical Scientific and Contemporary)
2. Debate about the Decline and Resurgence of Political theory
3. Historicism (Meaning, Debates and Karl Popper's critique), Positivism: August Comte's ideas, Logical Positivism and Critique of Positivism

UNIT-II

1. Libertarianism and Communitarianism
2. Marxism and Neo Marxism

UNIT-III

1. Post Modernism and Multiculturalism
2. Environmentalism and Eco-feminism

UNIT-IV

1. Structuralism and Post Structuralism
2. Orientalism and Existentialism

Suggested Readings:

- Ahmad, A., In Theory: Classes, Nations, Literatures, London: Verso, 1992.
- Ashcroft, B., The Post Colonial Studies Reader, London: Routledge, 1995.
- Bryson, V., Feminist Political Theory, London: Macmillan, 1992.
- Chakrabarty, B. and Bhattacharya, B., Governance Discourse: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008.

- Crespingy, Anthony de and Minogue, Kenneth, Contemporary Political Philosophers, London: Methuen, 1975.

- Dahl, Robert A., Modern Political Analysis, 5th ed., New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1997.

- Deleuze, Gilles, "How Do We Recognise Structuralism?" in Desert Island and Other Texts 1953-1974, trans. David Lapoujade (ed), Michael Taormina, Los Angeles and New York. Semiotext

- Doctor, Adi H, Issues in Political Theory, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1985.

- Dye, T.R., Understanding Public Policy, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Latest Edition.

- Eatwell, Roger and Wright Anthony, Contemporary Political Ideologies, 2 ed., London: Printer, 1999.

- Elshtain, J.B., Public Man, Private Man: Women in Social and Political Thought, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981.

- Giddens, Anthony, Studies in Social and Political Theory, London: Hutchison, 1977

- Goodin, Robert E. and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (ed.),A New Handbook of Political Science, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996.

- Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit (ed). Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993,

- Gould, James A. and Thursby, Vincent V., Contemporary Political Thought: Issues in Scope, Value and Direction, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1969.

- Gray, J., Post-Liberalism: Studies in Political Thought. London: Routledge, 1993.

- Greisler, D.S. and Stupak, RJ. (ed.), Handbook on Technology Management in Public Administration, Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press, 2007.

- Guha, R. and Spivak, G.C., Selected Subaltern Studies, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988

- Gutman, Amy (ed.), Multiculturalism Examining the Politics of Recognition, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1994.

- Hacker. A., Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science, New York: Macmillan, 1961.

- Hampton, Jean, Political Philosophy An Introduction, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998

- Heywood, Andrew, Political Theory: An Introduction, London: Palgrave Macmilla Education, 2017.
- Hutcheon, L., The Politics of Postmodernism, London and New York: Routledge, 1989
- Jain, M.P., Political Theory: Liberal and Marxism, Delhi: Authors Guild Publication, 1993.
- Kymlicka, W., Multicultural Citizenship, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995.
- Kymlicka, Will, Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.
- McCarthy, T. and Doy, D., Critical Theory, London: Basil Blackwell, 1994.
- Parekh, B., Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory, London: Macmillan Press, 2000.
- Pettit, Philip, The Concept of Structuralism. A Critical Analysis, University of California Press, 1975
- Ramaswamy, Sushila, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd., 2004.
- Richter, William L. (ed.), Approaches to Political Thought, New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2011.
- Said, E., Orientalism, London: Chatto and Windus, 1978.
- Taylor, C., Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition, edited by J.P. Mayer and M. Le ser, New York: Harper, 1968
- White, S.K., Political Theory and Postmodernism Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
- Young, L.M., Justice and the Politics of Difference, Oxford: Princeton University Press, 1990,
- Young, R., White Mythologies: Writing History and the West, London: Routledge, 1990.

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Block-I
Unit-1
NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POLITICAL THEORY

Structure:

1.1 Introduction:

      The term 'Political Theory' is generally used interchangeably with other terms like 'political thought', 'political philosophy', 'political ideology', 'political inquiry', 'political analysis' etc. But, in the real sense, it is different from all these terms. According to Rodee, Anderson and Christol, "it is that branch of political science which attempts to arrive at generalizations, inferences or conclusions to be drawn from the data gathered by other specialists, not only in political science but throughout the whole range of human knowledge and experience." It

Comparative Political Analysis Concepts and Recent Theories

Unit 1-21

Revised by : Dr. Yog Raj

CONTENTS

Course Code: POLS 202

Comparative Political Analysis: Concepts and Recent Theories

Objectives: The course content is related to major concepts and recent theories of comparative politics. After going through it students will be able to comprehend various concepts and theories of modernization and development as well as the elite culture that has shaped the present day political regimes. The focus of the course is to highlight the development of state, the debate on its current status and the working of processes of democratization and constitutionalism in contemporary times.

Outcome: The course will enable the students to achieve a comprehensive knowledge about comparative politics and to acquire skills and methods of analyzing different political systems and processes keeping in view factors like culture, society, political institutions and constitutional features.

Block-I: CONCEPTS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. Political Culture and Political Socialization

2. Political Development, Political Modernization and Political Decay

3. Classical Political Elite Theory, Concept of Power Elite and Democratic Elitism (Mosca, Pareto, Michels, C. Wright Mills and Schumpeter)

Block-II: DEVELOPMENT THEORIES AND PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION

1. Theories of Modernization and Post colonial Concept of Underdevelopment

2. Dependency, World System Theory and Theory of Unequal Exchange (with Special Reference to A.G. Frank, Wallerstein, Samir Amin)

3. Process of Democratization and Waves of Democratization (Samuel P. Huntington) and Present Debate on Development and Democracy

Block-III: CONSTITUTIONALISM

1. Evolution of the Concept of Constitutionalism, its meaning and Characteristics

2. Elements and Foundations of Constitutionalism, Crisis and Prospects of Constitutionalism

3. Concept of Constitutionalism: Western and Marxist

Block-IV: THE STATE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

1. Defining the Concept of State and Recent Development in State Theory

2. The Advanced Capitalist State and the Socialist State

3. Globalization and the State

Suggested Readings:

1. Almond, G. and Powell, B. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. Boston: Little rown, 1966.

2. Amin, Samir, Unequal Development, Haddocks: Harvester Press, 1976.

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Block-I
Unit-1
POLITICAL CULTURE : MEANING AND CONCEPT

Structure

1.1 Introduction

Politics is one of the unavoidable fact of human existence. Everyone is involved in some fashion, at some time, in some kind of' Political system. The participation of each one of us in The political system is always influenced by values, beliefs, altitudes and orientations about politics and political objects. In other words, the sociological – psychological environment always influences the working of the political sysiem. While analysing politics, particularly human behaviour in politics, one has to analyse this environment. The concept of Political Culture has been formulated for this purpose. Each political sysiem is embedded in a sociological and psychological environment-the set of values, beliefs, orientation and attitudes of the people towards politics, i.e., the political culture, or as *Davies* and *Lewis* write : "Political Systems operate within the frame-work of a set of meanings and purposes - the political culture of the society." The study of politics can never be complete and real without studying it in relation with its political culture. This necessity has given rise to efforts aimed at conceptualization of Political Culture. A pioneering contribution in this direction has been made by *Gabriel Almond* to whom goes the credit of introducing this concept. In this unit, we will going to discuss the meaning, definitions and component of Political Culture.

Indian Politics II: Political Processes

UNIT: 1 to 22

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CONTENTS

Block -1

UNIT- 1
Approaches to the Study of Political Processes: Legal-Institutional Approach

Structure

1.0 Introduction

The ancient Greek political thought scholars, philosophers and political scientists have analyzed and, investigated various types of political issues and incidents from the standpoint of their own perspective and on the basis of the study they have arrived at conclusions and prescribed recommendations. According to Van Dyke the word "approach is defined to denote the criteria employed in selecting the questions to ask and the data to consider in political inquiry".

An approach is the way of looking at a political phenomenon and then explaining it. The approaches and methods to the study of Political Science are many. There are both traditional and modern or scientific approaches. The traditional approaches are highly speculative and normative and the modern approaches are more empirical and scientific in nature. There is two types of