

Course Code	Course Name	Credits
26PL507	MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS	04

Course Objectives

- To understand the evolution of political analysis from normative to empirical approaches.
- To examine major approaches such as behaviouralism, systems theory, and structural functionalism.
- To analyse political power, structures, behaviour, and decision-making processes.
- To apply political theories and models to contemporary governance and political change.

Learning Outcomes

After the completion of course, the students will be able to

- Differentiate between classical /normative and modern empirical approaches to politics.
- Explain and critique the core tenets of liberalism and Marxism as analytical frameworks.
- Analyze the behaviouralist revolution and its post behaviouralist corrective.
- Apply systems analysis and structural functionalism to political systems.
- Evaluate the communication and decision making approaches to political processes.
- Assess theories of political development and modernization in comparative contexts.

Unit I: Introducing Political Analysis (14 hrs)

Concept of politics; Classical and normative approaches; Liberal and Marxian analysis of politics

Unit II: Fact-oriented Analysis of Politics (12 hrs)

Behaviouralism: Intellectual Foundation Stones of Behaviouralism; Post-Behaviouralism: Credo or Relevance

Unit III: Models of Modern Political Analysis – I (12 hrs)

System Analysis (David Easton); Structural functional analysis (Gabriel Almond)

Unit IV: Models of Modern Political Analysis –II (10 hrs)

Communication Approach (Karl Deutsch); Decision-making approach (Richard C. Snyder)

Unit V: Political Modernization and Development (12 hrs)

Development syndrome (Lucian W. Pye); Political Modernisation (David E. Apter)

Suggested Readings:

1. Almond, Gabriel & G.B. Powell. 2001. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. New Delhi: Oxford IBH.
2. Apter, David E. 1995. Introduction to Political Analysis. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. The Politics of Modernization. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965.
3. Apter, D.E (1965). The Politics of Modernisation. University of Chicago press.
4. Charlesworth, James C.(ed.). 1968. Contemporary Political Analysis. New York: The Free Press.
5. Davis, Morton R. 1971. Model of Political Systems. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.
6. Dahl, R.A (1961). The Behavioural Approach in Political Science: Epitaph for a Monument to a Successful Protest. American Political Science Review, 55(4), 763-772.
7. Easton, David. 1965. A System Analysis of Political Life. New York: John Wiley.
8. Easton, D (1961) The New Revolution in Political Science. American Political Science Review, 63 (4), 1051-1061.
9. Eulau, H. (1963). The Behavioural Persuasion in Politics. Random House.
10. Gandhi, Jennifer & Ruben Ruuiz-Rufino (eds.). 2016. Routledge Handbook of Comparative Political Institutions. Oxfordshire: Routledge Publications.
11. Gauba, O.P. 2008. An Introduction to Political Theory. New Delhi: Macmillan Press.
12. Heywood, A. (2019). Politics (5th ed.) Red Globe Press (Chapter 2 & 2- What is Politics?; Political Ideas and Ideologies)
13. Jayapalan, N. 2002. Comprehensive Modern Political Analysis. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
14. Leftwich, A. (2004) What is Politics? The Activity and its study. Polity Press. Polity Press.
15. Mill, J. S (1859/ 2001). On Liberty. Batoche Books. (Liberal analysis)
16. Newton, Kenneth & Jan W. van Deth. 2009. Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
17. Sabine, G. H., & Thorson, T.L (1973). A History of Political Theory. Dryden Press. (Selections on Plato, Aristotle-normative foundations)

18. Pye, Lucian W. 1968. Political Culture and Political Development. (Studies in Political Development, Vol.5). Princeton: Princeton University Press

COs and Bloom's Taxonomy Level (BTL) Mapping – 26PL507		
Course Outcomes	On completing P. G programme in Political Science, the students will be able to	BTL
CO1	Recall and describe the core concepts of politics, classical/ normative approaches, empirical approaches (Marxist, liberal, behavioural and post behavioural approach) including several models of modern political analysis (Systems theory, structural –functionalism, communication, decision –making approach).	K1, K2
CO2	Explain and illustrate how behaviouralist revolution challenged classical and normative approaches and how different models emerged as empirical alternatives to understand politics.	K2, K3
CO3	Critique and analyze the strengths and limitations of several empirical models in explaining political stability, change and policy outcomes.	K3, K4
CO4	Evaluate the post behaviouralist critique against development and modernisation theories and assess how values (equality, capacity and differentiation) re-enter empirical political analysis.	K5
CO5	Formulate an original integrated analytical framework that combines approaches to explain contemporary political phenomena.	K6

BTL K1 and K2 – Remembering and Understanding, K3- Applying, K4 – Analyse, K5- Evaluate and K6- Create

Relationship Matrix-26PL507													
Course Outcomes	Programme Outcomes (POs)						Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)						Mean Score of COs
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	
CO1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2.5
CO2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2.4
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2.6
CO4	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	2.3
CO5	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2.3
	Total												2.42

Mean Score; 3- High, 2- Medium/Moderate, 1-Low