

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS
M.S.S. Program under Semester System
&
M.Phil. Program

SESSIONS : 2018-19 to 2020-21

DEPARTMENT
OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
OLDEST LARGEST FASTEST FINEST

Department of Political Science started its educational, intellectual and research journey from the very first day of the establishment of the University of Dacca (Dhaka) as a concurrent discipline along with Economics since 01 July 1921.



UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

Department of Political Science

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Curriculum & Syllabus: Researched, Developed,
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Professor & Chairman

Production: Department of Political Science
University of Dhaka



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UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Political Science was established as integral part of the Department of Economics and Politics in 1921 since inception of the University of Dhaka. It became an independent Department in 1938. At present it is one of the largest departments in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Dhaka. Every academic year some 250 students are enrolled in its BSS Honors Program. The Department also offers MSS, M Phil and PhD program. Every year a fairly good number of students apply for M Phil and PhD programs intending to specialize in various fields of Political Science. Moreover, the department has started another specialized academic stream of post graduation program under its domain as Master in Governance Studies (MGS). At present 11th Batch of this program has been running.

As part of academic programs, the department organizes lectures, discussions and special seminars. The training offered by the department often reflects recent research on ongoing subject matters. There are now 26 teachers working in the Department. The department continues to maintain a congenial academic atmosphere for enhancement of knowledge and analytical skill of the learners as well as encouraging teaching commitment and research activity.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Bachelor of Social Science (BSS Honors) Program under Semester System - Four Years duration divided into 08 (eight) Semesters consisting of 32 courses for a total of 3200 marks equivalent to 128 credit hours.

Master of Social Science (MSS) Program under Semester System - One Year duration divided into 02 (two) Semesters consisting of 08 compulsory courses for a total of 800 marks equivalent to 32 credit hours.

Master in Governance Studies (MGS) Program under Semester System - 18 Months duration Program divided into 04 (four) Semesters of both compulsory and optional courses along with provision for thesis with a total of 1600 marks equivalent to 48 credit hours.

M Phil Program: Two Years full-time. 1st year consists of course-work and 2nd year by a Thesis/ Research Monograph on topic approved by the Department. All M Phil students are to conduct field research in support of their thesis/research monograph. Field research may include gathering data, literature search, interviews, surveys etc. Students are being guided by their supervisors in preparing their thesis/ research monograph.

Ph D Program: Minimum 2 years full-time research with the completion of Ph D Dissertation. Researchers are being guided by their supervisors in writing their dissertation.

THE FACULTY MEMBERS

PROFESSOR & CHAIRMAN, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Director, Master in Governance Studies

Dr. Hasanuzzaman Choudhury

M.A. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Calcutta)

Areas of Interest: Political thought; Bangladesh politics; Global politics and governance; Geo-politics; Political economy; Public policy; Public sphere enhancement; Access, entitlement, participation and justice; and Islam.

PROFESSORS

Dr. Harun-or-Rashid

(Deputation, Vice Chancellor, National University)

M.A. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (London)

Areas of Interest/Specialization: Bengal Politics; Politics of Bangladesh: Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution, Religion and Politics.

Dr. Nurul Amin Bepari

M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Teaching and Research Interests: Western Political Thought; Modern Political Thought; Bangladesh Politics; South Asian Studies with special focus on Religion, Race and Nationalism.

Mr. Ferdous Hossain

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest/specialization: International Politics; Changing Dimension of Post-Cold War International Politics; Political Economy of Globalization.

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui

M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Griffith)

Field of Specialization: Labour Migration, Diaspora, Remittance and Public Policy Analysis.

Dr. Dil Rowshan Zinnat Ara Nazneen

M.S.S., Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Teaching and Research Interests: Local Government and Rural Development; Area Studies with Emphasis on India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia; Research Methodology; Ethnicity and Conflict Resolution; Women's Issues; Islam and Politics.

Dr. Nasima Khatun

M.S.S., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Teaching and Research Interests: Political Liberalization and Democratic Thought in the Arab World; History of Western Political Thought; Political and Constitutional Development in Bangladesh. Specialization: Modern Islamic Political Thought.

Dr. Nelofar Parvin

M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Leeds)

Teaching and Research Interests: Political Theory and Organization; Ethnicity, Religion and Nationalism; Women and Politics.

Dr. Farid Uddin Ahmed

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MIS (GSISS, Virginia), Ph.D. (Australia)

Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy; Public Sector Management; Globalization and Governance.

Dr. Abeda Sultana

M.S.S. (Chittagong), Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Teaching and Research Interests: Gender, Politics and Development; Political and Social Development in British India; Principles of Sociology. Specialization: Gender and Politics.

Dr. Gobinda Chakraborty

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MPIA (Pittsburgh, USA), Ph.D. (Delhi)

Areas of Research Interest: Non-military Approaches to International Security; Economics of Natural Resources; Resource Planning; Hydropolitics and Hydrosecurity. Specialization: Conflicts and Cooperation over International River Basins.

Dr. Shantanu Majumder

M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.Sc. (London), Ph.D (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London)

Teaching and Research Interests: Political Economy of Development; Problems of Governance; Modernism and Post-Modernism. Specialization: State and Civil Society.

Dr. Mohammad Sohrab Hossain

M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Dhaka)

Teaching and Research Interests: South and Southeast Asian Governance and Development; Political Dimension of Good Governance; Comparative Foreign Government; Public Administration.

Dr. Sabbir Ahmed

M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.A. and Ph.D. (Leeds)

Areas of Interest: Political Theory; Democratization; Governance; Geopolitics and Bangladesh; Research Methodology; Political Economy of Bangladesh; and Political Islam.

Dr. S. M. Ali Reza

M.S.S. (Dhaka), M.L. and Ph.D. (Japan)

Areas of Interest: Major Foreign Governments; Comparative Politics of South and Southeast Asia; Western and Oriental Political Thought; Political Development in Bangladesh.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Mr. Md. Shariful Islam

M.S.S. (Dhaka), LL.M. (HKU)

Areas of Interest: Environment; Governance; Human Rights; Human Security; South Asian Politics; American Politics.

Dr. Md. Zahid ul Arefin Choudhury

M.S.S. (Dhaka), Ph.D. (Iowa, USA)

Areas of Interest: Comparative Politics, Political Methodology, Conflict Analysis.

Mr. Kazi Mohammad Mahbobor Rahman

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MA (Hungary)

Areas of Interest: Politics of Globalization; Ethnic Conflict Resolution; and Public Policy with special reference to Bangladesh.

Mr. Md. Monirul Islam

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest: Public Policy; Modernization; Political Development and Social Change.

Mr. Mamun Al Mostofa (on leave)

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest: Political Economy; Politics of Identity.

Mr. Mohammad Aynul Islam

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MA in Governance and Development (Antwerp, Belgium), PGD (NTU, Singapore)

Areas of Interest: Conflict, political violence, (micro) governance and development; land and development; Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), etc.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Ms. Fatema Samina Yasmin

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MA (Australia)

Areas of Interest: Youth Development and Related Concerns; Public Policy; Political Economy; Public Sector Management; Governance and Political Development with special reference to South Asia.

Mr. Muhammad Badrul Hasan (on leave)

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest: Governance and Development; Government and Politics in Bangladesh; Political System in South Asia; International Politics and Comparative Political System.

Mr. Mohammad Rashed Alam Bhuiyan (on leave)

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest: Political Theory; Political Economy; Globalization and International Trade; Media and Politics; Security Issues: Climate Change, Environment, Migration, Refugee movements, Adaptation to Climate change

Ms. Sharmin Bhuiyan

M.S.S. (Dhaka)

Areas of Interest: Local Government and Rural Development; Area Studies with emphasis on India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia; Ethnicity & Conflict resolution; Security issues; Human rights.

Ms. Gazi Alif Laila

M.S.S. (Dhaka), MA (Britain)

Areas of Interest: Political History of Bangladesh; Governance, Military, Power and Politics and Security issues of Developing Countries.

COURSE OF STUDY

- ❖ This syllabus has been designed for the students of M.S.S. Program for the academic sessions 2010-11 to 2016-17.
- ❖ The duration of M.S.S. degree program is 01 (one) year with 02 (two) semesters consisting of 08 (eight) compulsory courses.
- ❖ Each full course consists of 100 marks.
- ❖ Students are required to take 04 (four) compulsory courses in each semester. 1st semester: 901, 902, 903 and 904. 2nd semester: 905, 906, 907 and 908.
- ❖ After written examinations of 400 marks (each course 100 marks) students will have to appear for viva voce of 12.5 marks in each semester.
- ❖ Distribution of 100 marks in each course is as follows:
 - i) Final written - 50 marks
 - ii) Class attendance - 05 marks
 - iii) Term paper/Assignment - 15 marks
 - iv) Class test/Class performance - 10 marks
 - v) Midterm examination - 20 marks

- ❖ Courses numbering 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907 and 908 will be of 100 (one hundred) marks in total. The distribution of marks in each course will be as follows:

Part- A

- i) Final written - 50 marks
- ii) Class attendance - 05 marks
- iii) Term paper/Assignment - 15 marks
- iv) Class test/Class presentation - 10 marks
- v) Midterm examination - 10 marks

Part- B

Research monograph based on fieldwork starting from the beginning of the semester and carried throughout the 2nd semester on a topic approved by concerned teacher consisting of 10 marks.

- ❖ In addition to that, there will be 25 marks to be distributed for viva-voce of M.S.S. 1st and 2nd semester final examinations each consisting of 12.5 marks.

M.S.S. COURSE TITLE

Course No. 901: Political Philosophy : Modern Trends
Course No. 902: Development Discourse and Social Change
Course No. 903: Bangladesh Politics : Issues and Priorities
Course No. 904: Governance Studies
Course No. 905: Understanding Public Policy
Course No. 906: Religion and Politics: Contemporary Trends in Society and State
Course No. 907: Politics and Law : Global and National Institutions, Instruments and Issues
Course No. 908: Social Science Research Methodology

MSS First Semester - Course 901

Political Philosophy: Modern Trends

Learning Objective

This course has the objective to impart knowledge to the students about political philosophy of modern age. Modern trends are taught in this course. Identity, ideology, philosophical roots etc. are in its domain. These are taught in the historical and economic order context of capitalism and the domination of bourgeoisie class in Europe and the West. Hegel, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, Plekhanov, Mao Tse-Tung, Green, Barker, Laski, Pareto, Mosca, Mitchels, Russell, Hobhouse, Rawls, Sen, Khadduri, Marcuse, Gramsci, Fanon, Said, Foucault, Habermas, Chomsky - these renowned stalwarts of different times belonging to modern age are taught belonging to many ideological-philosophical shades and even some beyond any particular ideological umbrella. The chief objective of this course is to give base to the students about philosophical and ideological currents revolving round statecraft management, class, group, power structure, decision making, and allocation process. Hence, varied nature of thought process coincided and conjoined therein either latent or manifest concerning human problems of law, liberty, rights, participation, mutual inter-action, and transactions of all sorts are included in this course.

Course Outline

Political Philosophy: Identity, Ideology and Philosophical Roots; Growth of Bourgeoisie and Establishment of Capitalism - English, American and French Revolution; George Hegel: Dialectical Idealism - Divinity, History, Cult of the State, Freedom and Authority; Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism, Pleasure and Pain Theory, Greatest Happiness Principle, Liberalism - Critique; John Stuart Mill: Utilitarianism, Liberty, Liberalism and Representative Government - Critique;

Marxism: Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: Alienation - Capitalism - Economic and Social Analysis - Surplus Value - Class Struggle - Dialectical and Historical Materialism - Base and Superstructure - State - Revolution - Dictatorship of the Proletariat - Communism and Withering Away of the State; Marx - Thesis on Feuerbach; Engels - Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State - Anti Dühring; V.I. Lenin and Leninism: Materialism and Empirio Criticism - State and Revolution - Russia and Bolshevik Context - What is to be done? - Imperialism Highest Stage of Capitalism - Theory of Uninterrupted Revolution - Vanguard Party and Democratic Centralism; Joseph Stalin: Socialism in one country; Leon Trotsky: Permanent Revolution; Plekhanov - Role of Individual in History; Mao Tse-Tung: Practice, Contradiction, Handling of Contradictions, Sources of Correct Ideas; Chinese and Agrarian context, Revolution, Protracted War and Long March - Concept of Peoples War - Role of the Masses - Cultural Revolution - Role of the Intellectuals;

Green, Barker and Laski: Force and Consent - Self Aggrandizement and Altruism - Individual and Collective Entity - Law and Liberty - Rights and Obligations - Equality and Equity - Government, Authority and State - Obedience and Rebellion - Reform and Revolution; Pareto, Mosca, Mitchels: Elitist Paradigm - Perpetuating Ruling Class -

Residues and Derivation; Bertrand Russell: Power and Impulse - Possessive Impulse and Creative Impulse; Herbert Marcuse: One Dimensional - Democratic Unfreedom - Welfare and Warfare State - Progressive Brutalization and Degradation of Man; Capitalist and Communist Systems - Concept of Negative Thinking and Revolution - Alienated Individual and Creative Happiness; Barker, Hobhouse, Rawls, Sen and Khadduri - Justice: Ontological Basis - Absolute and Relative - Justice: Social, Political, Economic, Personal, Transactional, Legal, International and Global; The Purpose of the State and the Idea of Justice - Aristotelian and Justinian Roots - Distributive Justice, Corrective Justice, Communicative Justice - Moral and Ethical Justice; Administration and Dispensation of Justice; Antonio Gramsci: Hegemony - Base and Superstructure - Importance of Super Structure - Role of Collective Intellectual; Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction; Michel Foucault: Power; Frantz Fanon: Protest against Bourgeois Method and Discipline - Fight against Colonization - Critique of Intellectuals - Emancipation of History - Role of the Mass People; Edward Said: Orientalism Project - Questioning Orient and Orientalization - Dominance-Dependence Relationship; Jurgen Habermas: Public Sphere Transformation, Communicative Action and Moral Consciousness; Noam Chomsky: Political Myths, Myth of Classless Society, Who are Rulers, Welfare for the Rich, Client States, Brute Force and Spreading Democracy; Media Control, Force and Manufacturing Consent, Failed State, Intellectual Self-defense and Questioning Everything. Crisis, Dysfunction and Decay of Isms - Diminishing Giant Syndrome (DGS) and Fall of Isms - A Holistic Critique.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the students would be acquainted with the currents of political philosophy under many names and shades.

Secondly, they will be able to build-up connections of social-economic-political-cultural and governmental relationship with class, group, elites and vast multitudes in general.

Thirdly, this course will give them lessons about theories regarding states, governments, institutions, paradigms, systems, and even about ontology and worldview of different philosophies and in different ages.

Fourthly, this would help the students getting a holistic approach to examine, explain, analyze and make ideas and opinion about different currents of thought process regarding state, governance, law, liberty, property relations, decision making, and allocation process and about the whole of human life system under modern civilization, statecraft and governance functioning.

Fifthly, this entire learning process will enable the students to equip themselves with theoretical basis and practical experiences of different countries, societies and communities to fix up their own line of thinking as well as the best course and option to be chosen for settling the problems of Bangladesh as its future leaders.

Sixthly, philosophical orientation would make them sound in adopting conciliatory and consensus based option and methods to solve the problems of their social order, statecraft management and governance operation.

Selected Readings:

- Barker, Ernest (1951, 1980), "*The Purpose of the State and the Idea of Justice*" (Book III), in Barker, *Principles of Social and Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press; Greenwood Press.
- Bentham, Jeremy (1789, 1823), *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, Oxford University Press; Clarendon Press
- Bentham, Jeremy (1977), *A Fragment On Government*, Humanities Press
- Bentham, Jeremy (1787), *Defense of Usury*, Dodo Press
- Bird, Colin (2008), *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, reprinted
- Chomsky, Noam and Darsamian, David (2001), *Propaganda and the Public Mind: Conversation With Noam Chomsky*, South End Press
- Chomsky, Noam and Herman, Edward S. (1988), *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media*, Pantheon Books
- Chomsky, Noam (2001), *9/11*, New York: Seven Stories Press
- Chomsky, Noam (2006), *Failed States: The Abuse of Power and the Assault on Democracy*, Henry Holt and Company
- Chomsky, Noam (2003), *Hegemony or Survival: America's Quest for Full Spectrum Dominance*, Henry Holt and Company
- Chomsky, Noam (1988), *Language and Politics*, New York: Black Rose Books
- Chomsky, Noam (1999), *Profit Over People: Neo Liberalism and Global Order*, New York: Seven Stories Press
- Chomsky, Noam (1997), *Secrets, Lies and Democracy*, South End Press
- Chomsky, Noam (1998), *The Common Good*, Berkeley, CA: Odonian Press
- Chomsky, Noam (1993), *The Prosperous Few and Restless Many*, Berkeley, CA: Odonian Press
- Chomsky, Noam (2002), *Who Are the Global Terrorists?*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Chomsky, Noam, Booth, Ken & Dunne, Tim (2002), eds., *Worlds in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, May
- Choudhury, Hasanuzzaman (2017), 'Ethics and Governance: In the Midst of Social Journey of Human Beings', *Community Legal Support: Empowering Marginalized and Subaltern*, pp. 01-10, Dhaka: Community Legal Service, YPSA, UKaid, British Council, MAXWELL STAMP PLC, CEDR
- Derrida, Jacques (1982), *Margins of Philosophy*, trans. Allen Bass, The University of Chicago Press
- Derrida, Jacques (1976), *Of Grammatology*, trans. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Les Éditions de Minuit
- Derrida, Jacques (1978), *Writing and Difference*, trans. Allen Bass, Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Edward Said (1978), *Orientalism*, New York: Pantheon Books
- Engels, Frederick (1947), *Anti-Duhring*, Moscow : Progress Publishers
- Engels, Frederick (1884, 2004), *Origin of the Family Private Property and the State*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Fanon, Frantz (1965), *A Dying Colonialism*, trans. Haakon Chevalier, New York: Grove Press
- Fanon, Frantz (2008), *Black Skin White Mask*, trans. Charles Lam Markmann, London: Pluto Press

- Fanon, Frantz (1963), *The Wretched of the Earth*, trans. Constance Farrington, NBY: Grove Press
- Foucault, Michel (1977), *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, trans. Alan M. Sheridan, New York: Vintage
- Foucault, Michel (1988), *The Archaeology of Knowledge*, trans. Alan M. Sheridan Smith, London: Althone
- Foucault, Michel (1969), *The Order of Things: The Archaeology of Human Sciences*, trans. Alan Sheridan Smith, London, Allen Lane; New York, Pantheon
- Gramsci, Antonio, *Selected Letters: Selections*, trans. Quintin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith
- Gramsci, Antonio (1971), *Selections From Prison Note Books*, trans. Quintin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith, New York: International Publishers
- Green, Thomas Hill (1895), *Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation*, London: Longmans, Green, and Co.
- Habermas, Jurgen (1976), *Legitimation Crisis*, trans. Thomas McCarthy, London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
- Laski, Harold J. (1925), *A Grammar of Politics*, New Haven: Yale University Press
- Laski, Harold J. (1951), *Introduction to Politics*, Routledge
- Hegel, George Wilhelm Frederick (1991), *Outline of the Philosophy of Right*, trans T. M. Knox, Cambridge University Press
- Hegel, George Wilhelm Frederick (1820 original), *Philosophy of Rights*
- Hegel, George Wilhelm Frederick (1837 original), *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*
- Hobhouse, L. T. (1922 original; 2009 reprint), *The Elements of Social Justice*, Routledge
- Khadduri, M. (1984), *The Islamic Conception of Justice*, Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press
- Lenin, V. I. (1896, 1969), *Collected Works*, 4 vols, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Lenin, V. I. (1909), *Materialism and Empirio-criticism*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Lenin, V. I. (1917), *State and Revolution*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Lenin, V. I. (1902), *What is to be done?*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Marcuse, Herbert (1955), *Eros and Civilization*, Beacon Press
- Marcuse, Herbert (1964), *One Dimensional Man: Ideology of Industrial Society*, Beacon Press
- Marx, Karl (1960), *Capital*, 3 vols., Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Marx, Karl (1932), *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts 1844*, New York, International Publishers
- Marx, Karl (1932), *German Ideology*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Marx, Karl and Engels, Frederick (1969), *Collected Works*, 4 vols, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Marx, Karl and Engels, Frederick (1969), *Communist Manifesto*, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Mill, John Stuart (1859), *On Liberty*, UK
- Mitchels, Robert (1911), *Political Parties*, Glencoe, IL: Free Press. Millerson
- Mosca, Gaetano (1939), *The Ruling Class*, trans. Hanna D. Kahn
- Pareto, Vilfredo (1939), *The Mind and the Society*, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company

- Rawls, John (1971), *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard University Press
- Russell, Bertrand (1985), *Authority and Individual*, Taylor & Francis
- Russell, Bertrand (1930), *Conquest of Happiness*, The Great Library
- Russell, Bertrand (1995), *History of Western Philosophy*, London: Routledge, reprinted
- Russell, Bertrand (1918), *Political Ideals*, New York: The Century Co
- Russell, Bertrand (1938), *Power: A New Social Analysis*, Allen & Unwin
- Russell, Bertrand (1919), *Proposed Roads to Freedom: Socialism, Anarchism and Syndicalism*, New York: Henry, Holt and Company
- Sen, Amartya (2009), *The Idea of Justice*, Allen Lane & Harvard University Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *Four Essays on Philosophy*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *On Contradiction*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *On Practice*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among People*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *Selected Works*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Tung, Mao Tse (1963), *Six Military Writings*, Peking: Foreign Languages Press
- Wolf, Jonathan (2006), *Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Oxford : Oxford University Press, revised
- Hecht Wolf, Jonathan (nd), *On Representative Government*, Boston, Massachusetts (MA)
- Wolf, Jonathan (1955), *A Political Economy Approach to Diplomacy*, Harmondsworth: Penguin/Jonathan Cape

MSS - Course 902

Development Discourse and Social Change

Learning Objective

The key objective of this course is to give lessons to the students the discourses that are there in the midst and throughout the process of social change. There remains modernity, crises of modernity, post modernity in greater headings. Capitalist development, national capital, crony and lumpen capital; and their dependency viz-a-viz world finance capitalist center; the presence and roles of donors, IFIs, WTO; and the debates around are analyzed while teaching this course. One of the major dimensions of this course is to include Neo-Marxist and dependency school in its analytical domain. Along with these, radical approach, class politics, choice, participation, change, self-reliance struggle etc. are also explained. The case studies of Venezuela and Bolivia are of special attention and significance in this course.

Course Outline

Modernity- crises of modernity, post-modernity and problems of social change; Modernization: capitalist, non-capitalist and indigenous forms; Political modernization and critique; Re-interpretation of the role of agents in modernization; External factors:

international donors and aid agencies- role and interference; Debates on development: third system politics, growth with equity, redistribution; Basic human needs approach: human development, human security and sustainable development;

Neo Marxist approach to development- Latin American contribution: Dependency school of thought - A. G. Frank, S. Amin, I. Wallerstein; Radical approach: Class politics and social formation- E. Laclau; Asian perspective and participatory development; Choice, change and self reliant path of development: Case study- Venezuela and Bolivia.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the students will learn to examine the state composition, power structure, governance functioning.

Secondly, involvement of global setting and external pressures because of the presence of lumpen dominated client crony capitalism as against global finance and corporate gungho capitalism.

Thirdly, through attending this course, the students will be able to enrich them in understanding the problems confronting the country both from inside and outside and would be able to discover their inter-linkages either overt or covert.

Fourthly, as future leaders of the country, they will be able to coup with the situation and with the verities of conflicting ideas in and around and across the continents and will be able to take their own course of action for securing the interests of the country as well as welfare of the people.

Selected Readings:

- Amin, Samir (1974, 1979), *Accumulation on a World Scale*, Sussex
Amin, Samir (1976, 1977), *Imperialism and Unequal Development*, Sussex
Amin, Samir (1979), *Unequal Development*, Monthly Review Press
Apter, David E. (1987), *Rethinking Development: Modernization, Dependency and Post Modern Politics*, Sage Publications
Bjorn, Hettne (1995), *Development Theory and the Three Worlds: Towards an International Political Economy of Development*, Essex: Longman
Chilcote, Ronald and Johnson, Dale Johnson (1983), *Theories of Development: Mode of Production or Dependency?*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
Farnk, Andre Gunder (1967), *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*, New York: Monthly Review Press
Farnk, Andre Gunder (1974), *Dependent Accumulation and Underdevelopment*, Monthly Review Press ; London: MacMillan,
Farnk, Andre Gunder (1969), *Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution*, London: Monthly Review Press
Farnk, Andre Gunder (1966), *The Development of Underdevelopment*, Monthly Review Press
Haque, MS and Abrar, C. A. (2011), *Aid Development and Diplomacy*, Dhaka: UPL
ILO, Employment (1976), *Growth and Basic Needs, A One World Approach*, Geneva
Laclau, Ernest (1971), "Feudalism & Capitalism in Latin America", *New Left Review*, no. 67
Olle, Tornquist (1999), *Politics and Development: A Critical Introduction*, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage Publications

- Panitch, Leo, and Leys, Colin (2008), eds., *Global Flashpoints: Reactions to imperialism and neoliberalism*, Socialist Register.
- Paul, Cammack (1997), *Capitalism and Democracy in the Third World*, UK: Leicester University Press
- Sobhan, Rehman (1990), ed., *From Aid Dependence to Self-reliance Development Option for Bangladesh*, Dhaka: BIDS and UPL
- UNDP (1997), *Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity*, New York
- UNDP (1997), *Governance for Sustainable Human Development*, New York
- Wallerstein, I. (1974), *The Modern World System*, New York: Academic Press

MSS - Course 903

Bangladesh Politics : Issues and Priorities

Learning Objective

The course title is self-explanatory. The objective of this course is to study the country itself, named Bangladesh. Its background, experiences as nation, nation state, its national integration and state building process etc. are to be taught. The roles of executive, legislature, judiciary, election commission and electorates are of prime importance. Power transfer mechanisms, party system, leadership, inter and intra party conflicts and factionalism are also under the purview of this course. Clientelistic politics, dynasty politics, family politics, political conflict, violence, consensus, participation and future of democratic politics are taught in this course, so that a thorough knowledge and understanding regarding issues and priorities can be attained and practical tasks to be implemented that the nation faces as challenges of time and trends.

Course Outline

Background and nature of Bangladesh as a nation state, national integration, nation and state building; Executive: Dictatorship of the elected government; Legislature: Role of treasury and opposition, Function of Parliamentary committees, Article 70 of the constitution-public accounts committee and public hearing; Judiciary: Structure and Jurisdiction, operational problems, Contempt of Court Issue and Accountability of Judiciary; Election commission: independence of election commission-structural and budgetary, separation from Prime Minister's office, fundamental principles of transparency, accountability and public access; Power transfer: procedure, method and execution; Party system: leadership, recruitment process, socio economic background of political leaders; Factionalism and dynastic politics; Party conventions, party political process at the grassroots; intra and inter-parties conflict and cohesion; Future prospects of coalition/alliance politics; Institutional nature of corporate and clientelistic politics; Political confrontation and violence, conflict between national and local representatives; Process of consensus building: transit, corridor, national boundary, border conflict; Basic consensus and policy continuity: consensus on energy, water and environment resource policy, Partisanship: administration, Judiciary, media, educational institutions and student and trade unions and NGOs; Future prospect of democratic politics.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the students will learn from this course the reasons behind the political turmoil in our country.

Secondly, they will understand the truth about power-relationships, malfunctioning of governance, causes for parliamentary decline, ill effects of Article 70 of the constitution, absence of inner-party democracy, roots of dynastic and familial politics, course of lawlessness, and reasons behind conflicts and of no-conciliation would be learnt.

Thirdly, they would be able to understand the lacking and would equip themselves with the knowledge and sagacity to bring a better democratic prospect for the country in future.

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MSS - Course 904

Governance Studies

Learning Objective

The concept of governance as social-political contract and service delivery develops itself to a new height from old type of government as traditional format and formal machinery. It puts emphasis on practical performance without neglecting the physical structures, albeit making essential condition to be reformed drastically. The objective of the present course is to make the learners understand the comprehensive dynamics of statecraft and governance management along with the dimensions of pattern, practicality and performance. Governance as a subject not only teaches politics, power, decision making, policy formulation, allocation and implementation at the helm of affairs as well as at the grass root domain but along with prepare the learners as capable citizens and leaders for bringing desired changes for achieving goals set forth by social entity through social contract and thereby bringing collective welfare of the community.

Course Outline

Governance: Conceptual issues, from government to governance, performer to performance, formal structures to operational consent-based polity; effective, good bad and lack of governance; governance and corruption; Governance, policy continuity and stability; Corporate capitalism, globalization and critique of governance discourse; Legislative governance and functional Legislature: Parliamentary procedure, business of parliament, parliamentary deliberations, public hearing, floor crossing, functions of committees and public accounts committee; Executive governance: effectiveness, growth of excessive power, management of development programmes; Governance of economy and regulation of market; functioning of cabinet and shadow cabinet, culture of tolerance, accommodation and adjustment; political violence; Effective Judiciary: Role of court as protector of Constitution- proactive legislation, effectiveness of dispensation of justice,

limits of court's jurisdiction, political influence over judiciary, contempt of court, accountability of judges; Max Weber's legal rational impersonal bureaucracy: process of recruitment, promotion, transfer and exercise of excessive power, over developed bureaucracy and bureaucratic neutrality; The Fourth Estate: Role of print and electronic media, vigilant role in making different organs of government accountable, shaping public policy discourse; generating political knowledge; Media politics, corporate interest and manufacturing consent; Effectiveness of statutory bodies- Anti Corruption Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General's office.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, this course has the objective to go for intense brain-storming and in-depth analysis for understanding national, local, regional, and global and glocal dimensions and issues from a holistic angle.

Secondly, by studying this course, the learners would become well acquainted with indigenous social setting and global surroundings.

Thirdly, the students would know about related and relevant paradigms.

Fourthly, they would understand conceptual underpinnings of good governance, mal governance, mis-governance, governance failure, governance networks and cybernetic model of governance.

Fifthly, critical appraisal of indigenous governance in the midst of finance corporate capitalism and the factors involved therein would be studied and understood by the students which would make them able to go for a sustainable, participatory, accountable, transparent, service oriented and consent based governance for bringing total welfare of the collective entity of human beings.

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MSS Second Semester - Course 905

Understanding Public Policy

Learning Objective

The present course has the objective to teach various definitions, concepts, different models including institutional model, rational choice model, maximum social gain model, group model, incremental model, public choice model, and analysis of public policy both from theoretical and practical perspectives. It gives knowledge about decision-making and policy formulation by the elites, leaders and stakeholders and acquaints the learners with the process of policy decisions. It enhances knowledge about decision-making and policy formulation by the elites, leaders and stakeholders and acquaints the learners with the process of policy decisions. It gives knowledge about identifying the issues, giving in depth information and understanding regarding the setting of policy agenda. Moreover, with special reference to Bangladesh, it studies different public policies of the country through which the learners get proper understanding about conflict, conciliation, congruence, consensus and integrity points between public policy and governance functioning.

Course Outline

Public Policy: definition, concepts, study of public policy in Political Science. Policy analysis and policy advocacy; Models of Policy Analysis: Institutional model- policy as institutional output; process model- policy as political activity; rational model- policy as maximum social gain; Incremental model- policy as variation of the past; Group model-

policy as rational choice in competitive situation; Public choice model- policy as public choice; Game Theory.

The Policy Making Process: decision making activities- identifying issues; setting policy agenda; stakeholders' analysis- elite/mass; alternative decisions, experts' input, draft policy formulation, sharing with interested stakeholders, persuasion by interested parties at different ministries, enactment of policy; Policy legitimization: policy makers; policy implementing bureaucracy, policy monitoring and evaluation-output mapping process; Policy making institutions in Bangladesh: Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Experts, Civil Society Actors, International Actors, Private Sector, Development Partners.

Process Analysis of Selected Public Policies of Bangladesh: Education policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, energy policy, Human resource development policy, National Security policies - defense, border, natural resources, water; Poverty reduction policies- SAP, PRSP, PRGF, Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Sixth Five Year Plan, Overseas Employment Policy 2006.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the students of this course will learn about public policy thoroughly.

Secondly, they will have in-depth information about the process of public policy formation.

Thirdly, they will know about the factors and segments connected in the process either directly or indirectly.

Fourthly, they will know about persuasion, influence, policy enactment, policy legitimization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the adopted policy.

Fifthly, they will know about the part played, roles performed by the bureaucracy, ministries, planning commission, experts, civil society members, private sector partners and as well as international actors.

Sixthly, they will equip themselves with knowledge of policy making process and will be able to play their roles as future leaders.

Seventhly, education policy, cultural policy, economic policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, energy policy, human resource policy, national security policy, geo-political policy and foreign policy etc. would get proper and goal-based mapping, if the students who would be future leaders are being trained about public policy both in theory and practice through this course.

Selected Readings:

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- Sobhan, Rehman (1993), ed., *Rethinking the Role of the State in Development: Asian Perspectives*, Dhaka, UPL.
- Wilson, Carter A. (2008), *Public Policy: Continuity and Change*, Waveland Press, Inc.
- Woll, Peter (1982), *Public Policy*, London: Winthrop Publishers, Inc.
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MSS - Course 906

Religion and Politics: Contemporary Trends in Society and State

Learning Objective

The chief objective of this course is to impart knowledge among students about the relationship between religion and politics. How religion as faith and religion as ideology influence the course of politics would be understood by the students. Politics of propaganda, politics of fundamentalism, politics of communalism and politics of secularism and pseudo-secularism would be studied so that the students can earn proper about the use of religion in politics and the connectivity of religion with politics in the true sense of the term. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Senegal, France, Turkey, UK, USA would be studied in this course to make the students knowledgeable about the theories and practices in these countries.

In this course, the crises of ethical, moral and religious values, rethinking process, and trends of de-secularization, global resurgence of religion in societies, states and politics would come as deeper learning process. Era of post secularism would also come under the purview of this course with the objective of changing pattern of religion as most important factor in politics in the twenty first century.

Course Outline

Religion based politics, Difference between 'Religion as faith' and 'Religion as ideology'; Arguments in favour and against separation between State and Church; Religion and the subalterns; Religion-based politics- pre and post 9/11 phase; Religious fundamentalism, reality and western propaganda. Politics of Communalism: India and Pakistan; Religion and politics: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Senegal. Secularism and its perspectives: Hard secularism (France and Turkey), soft secularism (USA), secular society non-secular state (UK); Arguments in favour of secularism: Charles Taylor, Rajeev Bhargava. Arguments against Secularism: Muhammad Asad, Altaf Gauhar, Rashid Moten, Talal Asad, Ashis Nandy. Crises of ethical, moral and religious values - rethinking process; Trends of desecularization, global resurgence of religion in societies, states and politics; Era of post secularism.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the students would learn about the presence and influence of religion in politics.

Secondly, they will come to know from cases all over the world that religion in the beginning of 21st century has demonstrated its overwhelming resurgence in politics.

Thirdly, the trends of de-secularization and its influence in politics and political arena of different countries would be learnt by them.

Fourthly, how de-secularization has become a true idea even in USA, UK and especially in India would be within their understanding level.

Fifthly, how religion is controlling and revival of Hinduism in India, Christianity in the West, Buddhism in Myanmar and Zionism in Israel have become dominating force

controlling the power structure and the practical condition of electoral democracy under polytheistic fundamentalism would be learnt by the students from studying this course.

Sixthly, this learning process would give the students impetus to find the resolution of ethical and moral crises to be solved by true and tolerant religious instructions.

Seventhly, politics, state, governance, actors, functioning of institutions, power transfer, public opinion, and economy and all other sectors must have moral basis, ethical acceptance and true religious sanction. These are the lessons students would receive from this course.

Eighthly, false use of religion must not be allowed. This sense of correct understanding and a basis on ethical consideration may only save the nation and country from corruption, power misuse, non-toleration and tyranny.

These are the things that would be learnt by the students and thus they can set the goals of the nation afresh and may achieve the development and progress of the country and welfare of the human beings basing on toleration, live and let live, compromise, conciliation and consensus.

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- Anowar, Ali (1973), *Dharmaniropekshata*, Dhaka: Bangla Academy.
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- Banu, U.A.B Razia Akter (1992), *Islam in Bangladesh*, Leiden: Brill.
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MSS - Course 907

Politics and Law: Global and National Institutions, Instruments and Issues

Learning Objective

This course has the chief objective to give lessons about the evolving interfaces among state, law and politics. It wants to teach major legal systems, common law, civil law, and also courts in the major legal systems. International Public Law, comparative aspects of international human rights, law of the sea, International Water Courses law, International Criminal Law and Contemporary Legal System of Bangladesh would come under the purview of this course. Special courts regarding War Crimes would also be there to give the students proper ideas and understanding about genocides and war crimes and the trials that were done to bring the criminals to book. Bangladesh legal system functioning, war crimes tribunal, functioning of judiciary, institutional and procedural setbacks, public interest litigation, judicial corruption and limits of its independence - all these aspects would be studied in this course with the objective of making the students learned expertise about functioning of laws in the domain of politics and other fields of human life.

Course Outline

Evolving interfaces among State, law and politics; Major legal systems: common law, civil law, socialist law; Courts in major legal systems.

Public International Law: sources of international law, law of treaties, customary international law, international law and municipal law, legal personality in IL, territorial sovereignty, major institutions: UN, ICJ, ICC, International Law Commission, and other tribunals; settlement of international disputes, arbitration.

Comparative aspects between International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law; UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, Geneva Conventions on International Humanitarian Law; Evolving aspects of environmental human rights and its impacts on inter-state environmental conflicts.

Law of the Sea: Baseline for measurement of the territorial sea, recent developments and further problems, specialized rights, the concept of the contiguous zone, delimitation of the contiguous zone, problems of enforcement, the continental shelf and its delimitation, exclusive economic zones, dispute resolutions mechanisms, IMO, UNCLOS, Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea.

International Water Courses Law: role of bilateral and international treaties, and international and regional organizations; case studies: legal regimes of Danube, Rhine, Ganges; case studies: legal aspects of Farakka Barrage, Tipaimukh Barrage and other trans-boundary aspects.

International Criminal Law: Relative aspects of the concepts of crime, evolution of the relevant international legal regime, war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity; case studies: ICC, ICTY, Special Court of Sierra Leon, Cambodian Tribunal, war crimes tribunal in Bangladesh; conceptual aspects of terrorism, UN and regional responses to terrorism, post 9/11 war on terror and its legal aspects.

Contemporary Legal System of Bangladesh: The Supreme Court, The Subordinate Courts and Tribunals, independence of judiciary, public interest litigation, institutional and procedural setbacks, corruption in legal system, judicial corruption, contempt of court and relevant aspects.

Learning Outcome

Firstly, learning outcome of this very special course is to give the students proper knowledge about the connectivity of politics and law.

Secondly, learning outcome is to impart knowledge about national and international laws, instruments and issues that are dealt with various institutions both inside and outside the country. Thirdly, functioning of different international institutions in this regard are also these to be studied by the students.

Fourthly, the students will get in-depth knowledge about practical operation of different kinds of law in their respective areas.

All these things will give a thorough and total perspective about interconnectivity among politics, law, national and global institutions, legal instruments and legal issues thus

enriching the students getting one of the most important knowledge dimensions for securing statecraft, governance, neighborhood relationship and global interactions to be in favor of our national interests.

Selected Readings:

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MSS - Course 908

Social Science Research Methodology

Learning Objective

This course has the objective to give the students lessons about carrying out research with the help of methodology in the field of social sciences. Philosophy of research, typology, methods, major paradigms and approaches, quantitative analysis and combination of

qualitative and quantitative methods, developing research proposals, data collection, data analysis, writing techniques etc. are to be taught in this course. This course thus goes with the objective of developing research quality and ability among the students of the Department of Political Science.

Course Outline

Philosophy of Research in Social Science, Falsification and the methodology of scientific research programme, Social science research methods: Utility, limitations, objectivity, ethics; Typology of Research- Basic and Applied Research, Exploratory, Experimental, Evaluative, Policy Research, Major Paradigm and approaches- Constructivist, Interpretive and Positivist.

Qualitative Methods: Listening, Exploring the Case and Theorizing- Case Study, Ethnography and Focus Group Discussion; Research for Impact- Participatory Action Research, Policy Analysis, Output Mapping Process; Observing Queries and Interpreting- Discourse Analysis; Reading and Representing Social Culture: Meaning- Life History Narratives and Content Analysis; Quantitative Methods: Survey Method, Principle of Sampling, Probability, Sampling Errors, Sample Size, Questionnaire Design and Administration, Use of Statistics in Describing Data, SPSS X; Using Internet and Digital Technology in Social Science Research- Introduction to the E-resources, Exploring Databases, Websites, Electronic Journals, Digital Books and Thesis.

Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Designing Research, Developing Research Proposals and Writing Techniques, Dissemination of Research Findings.

Monograph 30 marks

Learning Outcome

Firstly, the present course is designed to give the students proper understanding about research, its methodology and quantitative analysis.

Secondly, it keeps in its domain methods, methodologies, research problems, strategies and designs. Using statistical tools this would help the students to involve themselves in as various kinds of empirical research activities either in their academic pursuits or in their profession-assigned duties and in fulfilling required actions with expected rate of success.

Selected Readings:

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- Bhuiyan, Md. Abdul Wadud (1984), "Some Theoretical Frameworks of the Study of Comparative Politics: An Evaluation", *The Dhaka University Studies*, vol, XXXVII, no. 1, Part-A, December.
- Babbie, Earl (1973), *Survey Research Methods*, Belmont: Wardsworth.
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M.PHIL. COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

- ❖ This syllabus has been designed for the students of M.Phil. Program for the academic sessions 2010-11 to 2016-17.
- ❖ Students are required to take any 02 (two) courses from the course no. 501 to 506 consisting of 200 marks. In addition, there will be a viva-voce (Oral test) for 100 marks. Grand total is 300 marks.
- ❖ The duration of M.Phil. degree program is two years (one year course program and one year thesis).
- ❖ M.Phil. course final examination is of 04 (four) hours duration.
- ❖ Each full course consists of 100 marks.

M.PHIL. COURSE TITLE

Course No. 501: Contemporary Political Analysis

Course No. 502: Governance and Development

Course No. 503: Public Policy Analysis

Course No. 504: Politics of Globalization

Course No. 505: Politics of South Asia with Reference to Bangladesh

Course No. 506: Government and Politics in East Asia

COURSE NO. 501: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Basic Conceptual problems of modern Political Science in terms of methods and substance will be given priority in teaching. The course will deal with political system as specific set of institutions and political process as "authoritative allocation of values", and look into both structures and process of political allocation. The course will thus cover : (i) Institutional and behavioral analysis of political phenomena; (ii) Comparisons of processes by which people identify and articulate and demand what they want from government; (iii) Processes and institutions that are involved in shaping what people believe and feel about political rules and institutions; (iv) Democratization; participation and democratic consolidation.

COURSE NO. 502: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The course is designed to acquaint students with the concept of 'governance' that has gained new meaning and significance in developing countries, particularly Bangladesh. The course covers- (i) Concept & theories of governance; (ii) Authority and capacity of the state; (iii) Democratization, governance, and political leadership; (iv) Governance-development linkages; (v) Rights-based approach to development; women, poor and disadvantaged groups; (vi) Good governance, efficiency, transparency, parliamentary control and accountability, corruption and measure for combating corruption; civil service reforms, police reforms, and reforms of the judicial system; (vii) Human rights for good governance and sustainable development.

COURSE NO. 503: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS

Public Policy Analysis: Conceptual framework; complexities of policy making. Political context of public policies vis-a-vis constraints arising from social and economic factors; the role of pressure groups and external factors; and Politics of distribution and problems of welfare in public policies.

Public Policy-making in Bangladesh: Institutional inputs and processes; policy objectives and strategies, setting of priorities in public policies; agriculture and industrial policies; education and social development policies; policies affecting women empowerment and development.

COURSE NO. 504: POLITICS OF GLOBALIZATION

Concept of Globalization; Foundation of globalization; Economic, political and cultural ethos of globalization; Globalization and marginalization of poor states and nation state; Bangladesh in the global system; Needs and imperatives; Bangladesh foreign policy and economic diplomacy; Geopolitics and security; Resource management; Technology and development.

COURSE NO. 505: POLITICS OF SOUTH ASIA WITH REFERENCE TO BANGLADESH

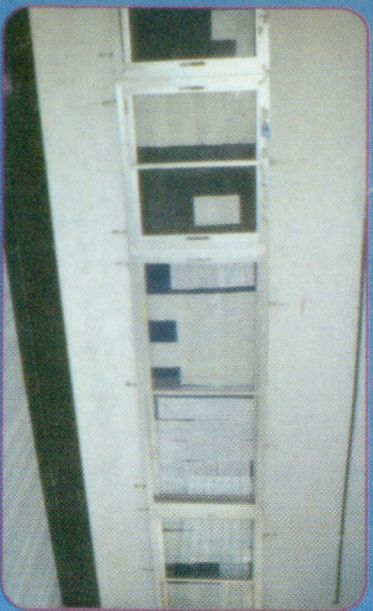
This course is intended to give the students an in-depth knowledge and information about politics and governance. The students will be required to study: Strategic profile of South Asian region; Its geographic and political characteristics; economic resources and potential; development strategies and goals; social characteristics and their impact on human resource development and capability; inter-regional cooperation like SAARC; conflict resolution and international relations; Nuclearization and long terms prospects for stability; and democratization and development.

COURSE NO. 506: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN EAST ASIA

The course is designed to give an in-depth understanding and knowledge about politics, governance, economy, culture and international relations of East Asian countries. The Three countries will be discussed: China, Japan and South Korea.

The students will be required to specialize in the strategic profile of these states, their geographic, political and social characteristics, economic resources, development potential and strategic interest. The course will also focus on the region's relations with other parts of the world, and assess potential benefits that may accrue from greater cooperation with other Asian regions.

Political Science Department: Photo Gallery



9. Notice Board



10. Teachers' Lounge



11. Conference Corner



12. MGS Office



13. Corridor



14. Lobby



15. Teachers' Block



16. Surroundings



Political Science Department: Photo Gallery



1. Department of Political Science



2. Chairman's Office



3. Chairman's Assistance and Reception



4. Departmental Office



5. Office Computer



6. Class Room



7. Seminar Library



8. Computer Lab

