

**BACHELOR OF ARTS -( SPECIALIZATION IN POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

**SEMESTER I**

**Course Title: Indian Political Thought-I**

**Course Objectives:** The purpose of this paper is to generate the awareness about the distinctive feature of political thought. It emphasizes on the distinctive contribution of Indian political thought in the sphere of Political Science.

**Student Learning Outcomes:** To define knowledge of Indian Political Thought. And to analyze and illustrate the different aspects of Indian Political Thought.

**Course Contents/Syllabus:**

	<b>Weightage (%)</b>
<b>Module I :Kautilya:</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> 1) Theory of the State 2) Philosophy of Dharma 3) Theory of Mandala 4) Contribution of Kautilya	
<b>Module II Raja Rammohan Roy</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> . Roy as Father of nineteenth century Reformation	
<b>Module III : M. K. Gandhi</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> 1) Swaraj 2) Satyagraha 3) Critique of Modern Western Civilization. 4) Sarvodaya	

<b>Module IV Module IV: B.R. Ambedkar</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> Inequality, Democracy and Economic theory	

### **Text & References:**

Mehta, V.R. and Thomas Pantham. , Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic

Explorations (eds.), Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006.

Radhakrishnan, S., 'The Hindu Dharma', in International Journal of Ethics, Vol. 33, No. 1

Oct.1922, pp. 1-22.

Singh, Yogender, Modernity in Indian tradition

Parekh, Bikhu and Thomas Pantham (ed), Political Discopurse, Explorations in Indian

and western Political Thought, New Delhi, Sage, 1987.

Mehta, V. R., Foundations of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar Publishers,

1992.

Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L. Deutsch (ed), Political Thought in Modern India, New

Delhi, Sage, 1986.

### **Course Name: Business Communication**

Course Objectives: This course is aimed to equip students with effective oral and written communication. In this course, students will earn Essential English grammar and English writing mechanics; Some theoretical inputs in to the process of communication, its difference between written and oral communication, and presentation skills, the process of writing, its different types and the correct format of business documents, job search creating resume participation in group discussion and interview.

### **Syllabus:**

#### **Module: I**

Essential English Grammar

#### **Module: II**

Written English communication

**Module III**

Concept and nature of communication

**Module IV**

Listening

**Module V**

Nonverbal communication

**Module VI**

Effective presentation

**Module VII**

Writing for the Web

**Module VIII**

Correspondence

**Module IX**

Reports

**Module X**

Employment communication

**Course Title: Introduction to Politics-I**

**Course Objectives:** This course is of preliminary level to understand the Principles of the discipline and will help the students in understanding the basics of the discipline.

**Pre-requisites:** +2 from any stream

**Student Learning Outcomes:** To define the knowledge of fundamentals of Political Science. And to identify the different aspects of Political Science.

**Course Contents/Syllabus:**

	Weightage (%)
<b>Module I : Origin, Nature and Scope of Political Science</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> . A) What is Political Science-Meaning, nature and scope. b) Politics as Authoritative Allocation of Values-David Easton c) Politics as a concept of Power-Max Weber and H.D.Lasswell d) The Concept of Political System G.A.Almond and James Charles worth	
<b>Module II State and its Theoretical Framework</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> a) Meaning of state b) Essential Elements of the State c) Differences between State and Government, State and society, State and other associations d) Theories of origin of State-Theory of Divine Origin and The Theory of Force, Patriarchal Theory and Matriarchal Theory.	
<b>Module III Sovereignty</b>	25%
a) Meaning of Sovereignty and its historical Development b) Kinds of Sovereignty: Legal, Political, DeJure,De Facto,Internal and External Sovereignty. c) Austin's Theory of Sovereignty d) Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty	
<b>Module IV Democracy</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> a) Meaning and Features of Democracy b) Classical-Liberal theory of Democracy-A.V.Dicey and James Bryce. c) Elite Theory-Vilfred Pareto, Gaetano Mosca and Robert Michels. d) Pluralist theory of Democracy-Robert Dahl, Karl Mannheim,A.F.Bentley and David Truman. e) Marxist Theory of Democracy	

**Text & References:**

Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction.

Pearson Longman, 2008.

Mckinnon, Catriona (Ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press,

2008, Pages 241-258.

Mckinnon, Catriona (Ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press,

2008, Pages 9-26

Bellamy, Richard and Andrew Mason (eds), Political Concepts, Manchester, Manchester

University Press, 2003, Pages 41-51.

Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press,

2008, Pages 194-210.

Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press,

2008, Pages 218-234.

Bellamy, Richard and Andrew Mason (eds), Political Concepts, Manchester, Manchester

University Press, 2003, Pages 156-168.

Bellamy, Richard and Andrew Mason (eds), Political Concepts, Manchester,

Manchester University Press, 2003, Pages 156-168.

Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction.

Pearson Longman, 2008. Pages 88-104.

Bellamy, Richard and Andrew Mason, Political Concepts, Manchester,

Manchester University Press, 2003, Pages 16-27

## **Course Title: Nationalism in India-I**

**Course Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to help the students understand India's colonial past, the shaping of the nationalist ideology and the unfolding of the national movement. Integral to the course is the understanding that ideas of democracy and freedom and corresponding social relations and political and institutional practices took shape in the context of the anti-colonial struggles. The institutions of the state, its policies, and the social and economic structures that obtain today, reflect

the imprint of the colonial experience and the manner in which they have been transformed in the course of social struggles and the national movement.

**Student Learning Outcomes:** To define knowledge of Nationalism in India. To describe the events held in Nationalism in India and to appraise the events of Nationalism in India. To evaluate the need of Nationalism in India in the contemporary times.

**Course Contents/Syllabus:**

	Weightage (%)
<b>Module I : Concepts</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> Conceptual Explorations: Imperialism, Colonialism and Nationalism Approaches to the study of colonialism and nationalism in India: colonial, nationalist, Marxist and subaltern interpretations.	
<b>Module II Arrival of the British and their Expansion</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> Political: expansion and consolidation of British power, ideological justification of colonial rule – ‘civilizing mission’ Economy: Agriculture and land relations, decline of traditional industry and patterns of trade Society: English education Ideas; Debates on Indian Renaissance <b>The Revolt of 1857 and its aftermath</b> a) 1857 Rebellion: The social base, causes and consequences. B) Socio Economic Reforms after the revolt.	
<b>Module III</b>	25%
Phases of Nationalist Movement <b>Descriptors/Topics</b> Phases of Nationalist Movement and different ideological streams: early revolutionaries and partition of Bengal, moderates and extremists within Congress and revolutionary radicals.	
<b>Module IV Gandhi and mass mobilization</b>	25%
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> Gandhi and mass mobilization: Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience	

**Text & References:**

- Chandra, Bipin, Essays on Colonialism, Orient Longman Ltd., Hyderabad, 1999. [Chapter 1: Colonialism: Some Basic Aspects, pp.1-22].
- Thapar, Romila, 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial' in Peter Ronald DeSouza ed. Contemporary India: Transitions, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000, pp.25-36.
- Islam, Shamsul, 'The Origins of Indian Nationalism' in Religious Dimensions of Indian Nationalism, Media House, Delhi, 2004, pp. 71-103.
- Chandra, Bipin, Essays on Colonialism, Orient Longman Ltd., Hyderabad, 1999, [Chapter
- The Colonial Legacy: The Case of India, pp.79-114]

**Political Science-I (Political Theory)****Course Objectives:**

Political Science is considered to be the 'mother science' of Law and as such the two have an intimate relationship. A student of law is expected to have an insight and understanding as to how Law Functions. State being the central theme is prime focus of the study. This Paper will make students more comprehend with the different theories and concept of political science.

**Course Contents: Appended below****Pre-requisites:**

- A student Must be 10+2 and student of B.A. LL.B(integrated Course).
- The student has the basic idea of political concepts.

**Student Learning Outcomes:**

- Demonstrate knowledge of theories of State, Rights, Liberty, Equality, Justice and Sovereignty
- Distinguish between normative and empirical political analysis.
- Comprehend and Analyze different political ideologies- Liberalism, Democratic Socialism, Marxism, Totalitarianism, Individualism

- Analyze, speak and write about the subject matter and major theories of at least three of the four subfields of political science.
- Conceptualize problems and apply tools to critically analyze and resolve political arguments, information, and theories.
- Comprehend the relationship of Political science with the other disciplines i.e. History, Economics, sociology.
- Develop insight into the strategies to complete independent research projects in political science, particularly

**Course Contents/Syllabus:**

	<b>Weightage (%)</b>
<b>Module I Introduction Of Political Science</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and scope of Political Science-conceptual analysis</li> <li>• Relationship of Political Science with other disciplines – History, Economics, Sociology</li> <li>• Political Science: Its relevance to the study of Law</li> </ul>	
<b>Module II State and Sovereignty</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept and theories of origin of State: Divine Theory, Force Theory, Theory of Social Contract and Evolutionary Theory;</li> <li>• Concept of Welfare State;</li> <li>• Sovereignty: Concept and types of Sovereignty and challenges to Sovereignty,</li> <li>• Theories of Sovereignty: Pluralist, Legal, Monistic Theory</li> </ul>	
<b>Module III Political Concepts</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights: Concept and theories;</li> <li>• Liberty and Equality: Concept and their relation;</li> <li>• Justice: Concept and types</li> </ul>	
<b>Module IV Political Obligation</b>	<b>20</b>



<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political obligation: Concept and its basis;</li> <li>• Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Democratic Socialism, Marxism, Totalitarianism, Individualism</li> </ul>	
<b>Module V Module V: Western and Indian Political Thinkers</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Descriptors/Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign thinkers: Plato and Aristotle;</li> <li>• Indian thinkers: Kautilya, Gandhi and Nehru.</li> </ul>	

### Text & References:

- Jain, M.P. Political Theory, Liberal and Marxian
- Sabine, George H and Thorson, A History of Political Theory
- Verma, S.P., Modern Political Theory
- Gauba, O.P., Political Theory
- Ray Amal and Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions
- Germany, Deep & Deep Publications
- J.C. Johari, Principles of Political Science
- Harold J. Laski, Grammar of Politics.
- Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
- A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
- Myneni, Political Science for Law Students, Allahabad Law Agency
- R.L. Gupta, Political Theory
- Vishoo Bhagwan, Indian Political thinker
- Amal Ray & Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas and Institution

2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Onwards syllabus will be available soon.