

# **Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Dumka**

## **UG Semester 1**

**Code: IRC-1**

**Introductory Course in Political Science – I**

**(Credits -3, Full Marks – 100)**

### **Objectives:**

1. To introduce students to the fundamental areas of Political Science.
2. To orient students to comprehend the range and fundamental concepts of Political Science.
3. To enhance their ability to relate themselves to the day to day political happenings.
4. To develop interest in larger understanding of the study of Political Science.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

1. Recall the previous knowledge about Political Science and understand the nature and scope, traditional and modern approaches of Political Science.
2. Understand concepts intrinsic to the study of Political Science.
3. Have theoretical understanding of the basic aspects of certain political ideologies.
4. Apply the knowledge to observe the field level phenomena

### **Unit I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

- a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Science
- b) Approaches to the study of Political Science
  - i) Philosophical; ii) Historical; iii) Legal; and iv) Behavioral
- c) Relations with allied disciplines – History, Economics, Philosophy, and Sociology

## **Unit II**

### **STATE AND NATION**

- a) State : Meaning and Features
- b) Theories of the Origin of State – Divine Origin Theory, Force Theory, Social Contract Theory, and Evolutionary Theory
- c) Nation: Meaning, Difference between Nation and State

## **Unit III**

### **DEMOCRACY**

- a) Democracy – meaning and kinds – direct democracy and indirect democracy
- b) Prerequisites of Democracy
- c) Democracy's Third Wave (S.P. Huntington);  
Prospects of democracy in the world

## **Unit IV**

### **BASIC CONCEPTS**

- a) Liberty and Equality: Meaning, Kinds and Importance
- b) Rights : Meaning, Kinds and Importance
- c) Law: Nature, Sources and Importance.

## **Unit V**

### **IDEOLOGIES**

- a) Liberalism: Meaning and Features
- b) Socialism: Meaning and features; Marxism: Meaning and Features
- c) Fascism: Meaning and Basic Tenets: Multiculturalism – Meaning and features

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### **Recommended Readings:**

1. J.C. Johari, “*Contemporary Political Theory*”, Sterling, New Delhi, 1987.
2. E. Asirvatham, *Political Theory*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1995 (5<sup>th</sup> Edition).
3. Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya, *Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions*, The World Press, Calcutta, 1992(12<sup>th</sup> edition)

4. A.C. Kapoor, *Principles of Political Science*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1950 (Revised 2011)
5. J.C. Johari, *Principles of Modern Political Science* Sterling, New Delhi, 1989.
6. V.D. Mahajan, *Political Theory*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1988.
7. R.C. Agarwal, *Political Theory*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1991.
8. M.P Jain, *Political Theory: Liberal and Marxism*, Guild Pub, New Delhi, 1979
9. Amal Ray and Mohit Bhattacharya, *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions*, World Press, Kolkata, 1985
10. Eddy Asirvatham, *Political Theory*, the Upper Indian Pub, Lucknow, 1984
11. Sushila Ramaswamy, *Political Theory: ideas and Concepts*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2003
12. O.P Gauba, *An introduction to Political Theory*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2013
13. M.J Vinod and Meena Deshpande, *Contemporary Political Theory*, PHI, New Delhi, 2013
14. A.C Kapoor *Principles of Political Science*, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2011.
15. Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya, eds.,  
*Political Theory: An introduction* Pearson, New Delhi 2008
16. Andrew Heywood, *Political Theory: An introduction* Macmillan, New Delhi, 2005
17. Andrew Heywood, *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*
18. S. P. Varma, *Modern Political Theory*
19. H. J. Laski, *A Grammar of Politics*
20. डॉ पुखराज जैन - राजनीति विज्ञान
21. जे सी जौहरी - राजनीति विज्ञान
22. डॉ पुखराज जैन – राजनीति विज्ञान के मूल आधार
23. एस पी वर्मा – आधुनिक राजनीति विज्ञान

**Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Dumka**

**UG Semester 2**

**Code: IRC – 2 Introductory Course in Political Science – II**

**Constitution and Governance**

**Credits – 3, Full Marks – 100)**

**Course objective:**

1. This course intends to provide a basic understanding of the main components of the Constitution, both from the government as well as the citizen perspectives.
2. It acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime.
3. It visualizes igniting the thinking level of the students so that they may appreciate the vitality of the role the judiciary plays in the functioning of the political system.
4. It intends to enhance the awareness level of the students about the concept of good governance.

**Learning Outcome:**

1. After learning the course, students will be able to appreciate the philosophical values of the Constitution.
2. Their level of sensitization about fundamental rights and directive principles will enhance, leading to the emergence of a healthier democratic society.
3. Their awareness level of the functioning of the structures of the government will be augmented.
4. Their understanding of the vitality of the role of the judiciary in a democratic society will assume greater maturity.
5. Their understanding of good governance, a significant concept in the contemporary global society, will help them to do a better critical analysis of the functioning of the political system.

**Unit 1:**

- a. Preamble
- b. Philosophy of the Constitution
- c. Features of the Constitution

**Unit 2:**

- d. Fundamental Rights
- e. Directive Principles

**Unit 3: Organs of Union Government**

- f. The Legislature: Parliament

- g. The Executive: President and Prime Minister

#### Unit 4: Organs of State Government

- h. The Legislature: State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council
- i. The Executive: Governor and Chief Minister

#### Unit 5: Single Integrated Judiciary

- j. Supreme Court as Guardian of the Constitution
- k. High Court – composition and jurisdiction

#### Unit 6: Good Governance – meaning, characteristics and status in India

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Introduction to the Constitution of India – D. D. Basu
2. Constitution of India – Subhash C. Kashyap
3. Lexis Nexis. S. Chaube, (2009) The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution,

Delhi: National Book Trust.

4. U. Baxi, (2010) 'The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy', Seminar, Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
5. R. Ramachandran, (2006) 'The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine' in B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.

6. भारतीय शासन और राजनीति – जे सी जौहरी

# Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Dumka

## Department of Political Science

**Code: MJ -1          AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY (Credits - 6, Full Marks 100)**

### **Course Objective:**

The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. Contemporary debates on key concepts like sovereignty, liberty, equality, democracy, and justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

- a. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon.
- b. They will come to know about the role and functions of Political theory.
- c. They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics.
- d. They will be able to explain the debates on the procedural and distributive theories of justice.
- e. They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy.

### **Unit I:**

- a. **Political Theory: Nature, Significance & its Relevance**
- b. **Origin and Development of State System**

### **Unit II:**

- c. **Power and Authority**

### **Unit III:**

- d. **Sovereignty: Monism and Pluralism**

### **Unit IV:**

- e. **Liberty: Meaning, Positive and Negative Liberty**
- f. **Equality: Meaning, Types, Relations between Liberty and Equality**

### **Unit V:**

- g. **Justice : Meaning, Types, Procedural and Distributive Justice**

### **Unit VI:**

- h. **Democracy: Meaning and Growth. Liberal, Marxist and Elitist views on Democracy**

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Bhargava, R and Acarya A(eds.), Political Theory : An Introduction, Pearson Longman, New Delhi
- O.P.Gauga., An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan, New Delhi

2. Shorten, A. (2008) 'Nation and State', in McKinnon, C. (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Sen, A. (2003) 'Freedom Favours Development,' in Dahl, R., Shapiro, I. and Cheibub, A. J. (eds.) *The Democracy Sourcebook*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.
4. McKinnon, Catriona.,(eds.) ' Issues in Political theory', Oxford University Press, New York
5. David Held., 'Political Theory and Modern State', Polity, London , 1994
6. Gyan Singh Sandhu., 'Political Theory', Delhi University, 1988.
7. Agrawal N.N., ' Principles of Political Science', S.Chand & Co, N.Delhi
8. S.P.Verma., 'Modern Political Theory', Vikas, New Delhi.

**Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Dumka**

**Department of Political Science**

**Code: MJ - 2**

**Western Political Thinkers (Credits – 6, Full Marks 100)**

**Course Objective:**

The purpose of this module is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo-American tradition. Developing a 'just society' and a 'just state' has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some of the prominent classical political thinkers beginning from Plato and ending with Mill whose response to political questions vividly influenced political thinking. The seeds of the conceptual themes which seem to be so enriched today also found expressions in older times with different accentuation and nodes. The course seeks to explore their ideas and examine them critically.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
- b. They will be able to explain the dimensions of the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.
- c. They will be able to understand the philosophy of Aristotle relating to Revolution, Property and Classification of Government.
- d. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- e. They will be able to discern the meaning of Liberty and Democracy in the philosophy of Mill.
- g. Students would understand the key ideas in Marxism.

**Unit I**

- a. **Plato : Ideal State, Justice and Education**

**Unit II**

- b. **Aristotle : Revolution, Property and Classification of Government**

**Unit III**

- c. **Hobbes : Sovereignty and Individualism**



d. **Locke : Social Contract, Property and Natural Rights**

**Unit IV**

e. **Rousseau : Social Contract, General Will and Inequality**

**Unit V**

f. **J.S. Mill : Liberty and Democracy**

**Unit VI**

g. **Marx : Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Class Struggle and Revolution**

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Parel, A. J. (2009) 'From Political Thought in India to Indian Political Thought', in Shogiman, T. and Nederman, C. J. (eds.) *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia*. Plymouth, United Kingdom: Lexington.
2. Pantham, Th. & Deutch, K. L. (eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sage.
3. Burns, T. (2003) 'Aristotle', in Boucher, D and Kelly, P. (eds.) *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Waldron, J. (2003) 'Locke', in Boucher, D. and Kelly, P. (eds.) *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Zelliott, E. (1986). 'The Social and Political Thought of B.R. Ambedkar', in Panthan, Th. & Deutsch, K. L.(eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 161-75.
6. Deutsch, K.L. (eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 325-46.
7. Mehta, V. R. (1992) *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
8. Sparks, Ch. and Isaacs, S. (2004) *Political Theorists in Context*. London: Routledge.
9. V.P.Verma., 'Modern Indian Political Thought', Laxmi Narain Agrawal, Agra
10. V.R.Mehta., 'Foundations of Indian Political Thought', Manohar, New Delhi.
11. U.N.Ghosal., 'A History of Indian Political Ideas', Oxford University Press, London.
12. A.Appadorai., 'Documents on Political Thought in Modern India', 2vols., Oxford University Press, 1970.

13. Laski HJ., 'Political Thought from Locke to Bentham', Oxford University Press.
14. Gettel RG., 'History of Political Thought', New York, Novell & Co.
15. Doyle P., 'A History of Political Thought', Jonathan Cape, London, 1933.
16. Curtis M., 'The Great Political Theories', 2 vols. New Delhi, Avon.