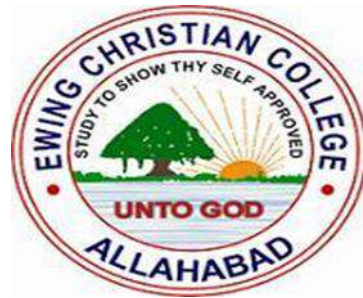




DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRAYAGRAJ



B.A. & M.A. Political Science

“Knower of the means makes impossible tasks also possible.”

- Kautilya

“The direction in which education starts a man will determine his future in life.”

- Plato

B.A. Political Science

Objectives of the programme:

- To acquire knowledge and understanding of political theories, institutions, structures and processes of political and social phenomena at the local, national and international levels.
- To have an in-depth understanding of the significance of the state and politics in modern social and political processes.
- To be able to analyze the role of power, authority and influence in the functioning of any society.
- To enable the students for research or careers in areas such as public service, education, law, media, politics and governmental as well as non-governmental organizations.
- To equip students with the framework and capability to evaluate socio-economic, political and policy problems and formulate appropriate policy options.

Program Outcomes:

Foundational Knowledge:

Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of key concepts, theories, and historical developments in political science.

Exhibit knowledge of political systems, institutions, and processes at local, national, and international levels.

Critical Thinking and Analysis:

Develop critical thinking skills to assess political issues and events.

Apply analytical tools to evaluate policies, political structures, and societal impacts.

Research and Methodology:

Acquire research skills to gather, analyze, and interpret political data.

Understand and apply qualitative and quantitative research methodologies.

Effective Communication:

Communicate political ideas and arguments clearly and persuasively in both written and oral forms.

Engage in constructive dialogue and debates on political topics.

Global Perspective:

Gain awareness of global political issues and international relations.

Understand the interconnectedness of political systems and the impact of globalization.

Ethical and Civic Responsibility:

Recognize and analyze ethical issues in political contexts.

Develop a sense of civic responsibility and an understanding of political participation.

New UG Syllabus (NEP2020)
4-Year Undergraduate Course
Political Science

Major Papers

Lecture List B.A. Semester I & II

1st Semester (4+4=8 Credit)

Paper 1: Political Theory

4 Credit, 4 Hours/Week

Course Objective:

This paper aims to introduce students to the foundational concepts, philosophical traditions, and analytical frameworks of Political Science. It is designed to:

- Develop a clear understanding of the **definition, nature, and scope** of Political Science as a discipline.
- Explore Political Science as the **study of the state, government, power, and political systems**, fostering analytical thinking about governance and authority.
- Clarify key terminologies such as **Politics, Political Theory, Political Philosophy, Comparative Politics**, and **Political Science**, enabling conceptual precision.
- Familiarize students with **major approaches** to the study of Political Science—**Historical, Philosophical, Behavioral, and Post-Behavioral**—to appreciate diverse methodologies.
- Examine the **interdisciplinary relationship** between Political Science and other Social Sciences like Sociology, Economics, History, and Psychology.
- Understand the **elements of the state** and its **dominant perspectives**
- Analyze various **theories of the origin of the state**,

Course Outcomes:

- Students will: understand the nature and relevance of political theory; grasp concepts such as liberty, equality, justice, rights; reflect on key debates in political theory.
- Students will: learn basic political theory concepts as they emerge in social practices, understand the nature of state and theories of its origin, and develop grounding in concepts like equality, justice, law, and liberty.
- Students will familiarize themselves with different dimensions and contemporary relevance of concepts and theories applicable across papers.

The following syllabus is to be transacted in 60 hours [15 Weeks x 4 Hours = 60 Hours]

Unit	Topics Covered	Hours Allocated
I	Definition, Nature and scope of Political Science: Political Science as a study of state and government, as study of power, as study of political system.	10
I	Nomenclature: Politics, Political Theory, Political Philosophy, Comparative Politics, Political Science.	05
II	Different approaches to the study of Political Science: Historical, Philosophical, Behavioral and Post Behavioral.	11
II	Relation of Political Science with other Social Sciences.	04
III	State: Elements of the state.	04
III	Dominant perspectives of the state: Idealistic, Individualistic, Social Welfare, and Marxist	11
IV	Origin of the state: Different theories: Divine, Force.	07
IV	Origin of the state: Different theories: social contract and Evolutionary.	08

Suggested Readings:

Modern Political Analysis.	: Robert Dahl
Modern Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: S. P. Verma
Political Theory. (English and Hindi)	: E. Ashirvadam
Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: M. P. Jain
Rajniti Shastra Ke Adhar	: Pant, Gupta, Jain
Grammar of Politics	: Laski
Political Science	: Gettell
An Introduction of Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: O. P. Gauba
Modern Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: C.E.M. Joad
Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: A.C. Kapoor
Rajniti Sidhanta Ke Vibhinn Ayam	: Dr. O.P. Sinha

Paper II: Modern Governments - U.K. and U.S.A

Course Objective:

This paper provides a comparative study of two major democratic systems—those of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It aims to:

- Introduce students to the **salient features** of the **U.K. Constitution**, including its unwritten nature and flexible structure.
- Examine the roles of the **Monarchy, Prime Minister, and Cabinet** in the British parliamentary system.
- Understand the structure and functions of the **British Parliament—House of Commons and House of Lords**—and the **Judicial System**.
- Explore the **U.S. Constitution**, emphasizing its written form, federal structure, and separation of powers.
- Analyze the powers and responsibilities of the **President, Vice-President, and Cabinet** in the U.S. presidential system.
- Study the **U.S. Congress**, including the **House of Representatives and Senate**, and understand the **Judicial System** and the concept of **Judicial Review**.

Course Outcomes:

- Foster civic awareness and appreciation for democratic principles and constitutional values.
- Prepare for advanced academic pursuits in Political Science, Law, and related disciplines.

The following syllabus is to be transacted in 60 hours [15 Weeks x 4 Hours = 60 Hours]

Unit	Topics Covered	Hours Allocated
I	Constitution of UK: Salient Features of the Constitution.	07
I	Monarchy, P.M. and Cabinet.	08
II	Parliament: House of commons, House of Lords.	10
II	Judicial system of UK.	05
III	Constitution of U.S.A.: Salient features, President.	10
III	Vice-President and Cabinet.	05
IV	Congress: House of Representatives, Senate	08
IV	Judicial system and Judicial review in USA	07

Suggested Readings

Parliamentary Government in Britain	: Laski
The British Constitution	: J. Harvey and L. Father
England Ki Shasan Pranali	: H. N. Mishra
The Four Constitutions	: H.M. Jain
Major Contemporary Constitutional Systems	: K. R. Bombwall
Essentials of American Constitution	: Ogg, Ray and Young
The Govt. of United States	: W. B. Munro

Minor paper

1st Semester(4-Credit)

Modern Governments - U.K. and U.S.A

Course Objective:

- Provide a comprehensive understanding of the **constitutional frameworks** of the U.K. and U.S.A., highlighting their salient features and historical evolution.
- Examine the roles and functions of key **executive institutions**, including the Monarchy, Prime Minister, and Cabinet in the U.K., and the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet in the U.S.A.
- Analyze the **legislative structures** of both countries, focusing on the House of Commons and House of Lords in the U.K., and the House of Representatives and Senate in the U.S.A.
- Explore the **judicial systems** of the U.K. and U.S.A., emphasizing their organization, independence, and role in upholding constitutional governance.
- Understand the concept and significance of **Judicial Review** in the U.S. context and its impact on the balance of power and civil liberties.
- Develop a comparative perspective on **parliamentary and presidential systems**, fostering critical thinking about democratic governance, institutional accountability, and political culture.

Course Outcomes:

- Develop a comparative perspective on parliamentary and presidential systems.
- Gain insight into the functioning of democratic institutions and their evolution.
- Enhance critical thinking on constitutional principles, governance models, and institutional accountability.
- Be equipped to engage in informed discussions on global political systems and their relevance to contemporary issues.

Unit-I

Constitution of UK: Salient Features of the Constitution, Monarchy, P.M. and Cabinet.

Unit - II

Parliament: House of commons, House of Lords, Judicial system.

Unit-III

Constitution of U.S.A.: Salient features, President, Vice-President and Cabinet.

Unit-IV

Congress: House of Representatives, Senate, Judicial system and Judicial review.

Suggested Readings

Parliamentary Government in Britain	: Laski
The British Constitution	: J. Harvey and L. Father
England Ki Shasan Pranali	: H. N. Mishra
The Four Constitutions	: H.M. Jain
Major Contemporary Constitutional Systems	: K. R. Bombwall
Essentials of American Constitution	: Ogg, Ray and Young
The Govt. of United States	: W. B. Munro

2nd Semester (4+4=8 Credit)

4Credit, 4 Hours/Week

Paper I: Political Theory II

Course Objective:

- Familiarize students with the **concept of sovereignty**, its attributes, and major theories including **Monistic, Pluralistic, and Philosophical** perspectives.
- Develop a clear understanding of core **political concepts** such as **Liberty, Equality, and Rights**, and their relevance in democratic societies.
- Explore the **concept of Law and Justice**, and critically examine various **theories of punishment**.
- Introduce students to major political ideologies like **Fascism** and **Democratic Socialism**, encouraging comparative analysis and historical context.

Course Outcome:

- Define and critically assess the concept of **sovereignty** and its various theoretical interpretations.
- Demonstrate a nuanced understanding of **liberty, equality, and rights**, and apply these concepts to real-world political scenarios.
- Explain the **principles of justice and law**, and evaluate different **punishment theories** from ethical and legal perspectives.
- Compare and contrast **Fascism** and **Democratic Socialism**, understanding their historical development and ideological foundations.

The following syllabus is to be transacted in 60 hours [15 Weeks x 4 Hours = 60 Hours]

Unit	Topics Covered	Hours Allocated
I	Sovereignty - Concept and Attributes.	10
I	Different theories of sovereignty: Monistic, Pluralistic and Philosophical	05
II	Political Concepts: Liberty and Equality	10
II	Political Concepts: Rights.	05
III	Concept of Law and Justice	10
III	Theories of Punishment.	05
IV	Fascism.	07
IV	Democratic Socialism.	08

Suggested Readings:

Modern Political Analysis.	: Robert Dahl
Modern Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: S. P. Verma
Political Theory. (English and Hindi)	: E. Ashirvadam
Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: M. P. Jain
Rajniti Shastra Ke Adhar	: Pant, Gupta, Jain
Grammar of Politics	: Laski
Political Science	: Gettell
An Introduction of Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: O. P. Gauba
Modern Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: C.E.M. Joad
Political Theory (English and Hindi)	: A.C. Kapoor
Rajniti Sidhanta Ke Vibhinn Ayam	: Dr. O.P. Sinha

Paper II: Constitution of India

Course Objective:

- To explore the **objectives and philosophy** of the Indian Constitution, including its historical context and socio-political foundations.

- To analyze the **Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties** as the core elements shaping Indian democracy and citizenship.
- To understand the **roles and powers** of the **President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers**, and their significance in the executive branch.
- To examine the **structure and functioning** of the **Parliament**, including the **Lok Sabha** and **Rajya Sabha**, and the **Judicial System** as a guardian of constitutional values.
- To study the **Governor, Chief Minister, and State Legislature**, highlighting the federal nature of Indian governance.
- To evaluate the **party system in India**, its evolution, and its impact on democratic processes and political stability.

Course Outcome:

- Articulate the **philosophical foundations** and **objectives** of the Indian Constitution.
- Interpret the **Preamble**, and explain the significance of **Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties** in shaping civic responsibility.
- Describe the **roles and powers** of key constitutional offices and institutions at both the **central and state levels**.
- Analyze the **structure and functioning** of the Indian Parliament and Judiciary.
- Evaluate the **party system** in India and its influence on electoral politics and policy-making.

The following syllabus is to be transacted in 60 hours [15 Weeks x 4 Hours = 60 Hours]

Unit	Topics Covered	Hours Allocated
I	Objectives and Philosophy of Indian Constitution, Sources of the Indian Constitution. Preamble of the Indian constitution.	08
I	Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles. Fundamental Duties.	08
II	President, Vice-President.	08
II	P.M. and council of Ministers	06
III	Parliament: Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha	08
III	Judicial System (High Court, Supreme Court, Subordinate Courts)	07
IV	Governor & Chief Minister.	07
IV	State Legislature.	08

	Party system in India.	
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Suggested Readings:

Constitution of India (One Volume)	: D.D. Basu
Indian Constitution's	: M.V. Pylee
The Indian Constitution	: G Austin
Caste in Modern India and Other	: M. N. Srinivas
Indian Constitution/Bhartiya Samvidhan (English and Hindi)	: Subhas Kashyap
Vishva Ke Pramukh Samvidhan	: Pukhraj Jain
Bharat Ka Samvidhan - Ek Parichay	: D.D. Bani
Bharat Ka Samvidhan	: B.K. Sharma

2nd Semester(4-Credit)

Minor paper

Constitution of India

This course is designed to introduce students to the foundational principles, institutional structures, and democratic values enshrined in the Constitution of India. It aims to foster a deep understanding of the philosophical underpinnings, political framework, and functioning of the Indian democratic system.

Course Objectives:

- Provide a comprehensive understanding of the **objectives, philosophy, and sources** of the Indian Constitution.
- Analyze the **Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties** as pillars of Indian democracy.
- Examine the structure and functions of the **President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers**.
- Understand the composition and legislative roles of the **Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**, and the functioning of the **Judicial System**.
- Study the roles of the **Governor, Chief Minister, and State Legislature**, and evaluate the **party system in India** and its impact on democratic governance.

Skills and Competencies Developed:

- Critical understanding of constitutional governance and democratic institutions.
- Ability to interpret constitutional provisions and their practical implications.
- Awareness of the balance of power between central and state governments.
- Insight into the role of political parties in shaping public policy and representation.

Course Outcomes:

- Demonstrate a clear understanding of the Indian Constitution's structure, values, and institutional mechanisms.
- Critically assess the functioning of executive, legislative, and judicial branches at both central and state levels.
- Appreciate the role of constitutional rights and duties in promoting democratic citizenship.
- Engage thoughtfully with India's political system, including the influence of political parties and electoral processes.

Unit-I

Objectives and Philosophy of Indian Constitution, Sources of the Indian Constitution.
Preamble of the Indian constitution. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles. Fundamental Duties.

Unit-II

President, Vice-President.
P.M. and council of Ministers

Unit-III

Parliament: Lok Sabha
Rajya Sabha
Judicial System

Unit-IV

Governor & Chief Minister.
State Legislature.
Party system in India.

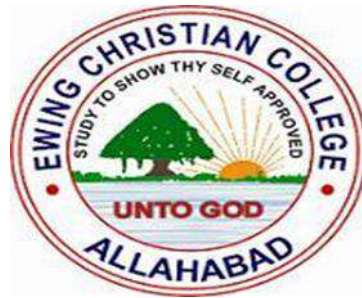
Suggested Readings:

Constitution of India (One Volume)	: D.D. Basu
Indian Constitution's	: M.V. Pylee
The Indian Constitution	: G Austin
Caste in Modern India and Other	: M. N. Srinivas
Indian Constitution/Bhartiya Samvidhan (English and Hindi)	: Subhas Kashyap
Vishva Ke Pramukh Samvidhan	: Pukhraj Jain
Bharat Ka Samvidhan - Ek Parichay	:D.D. Bani :
Bharat Ka Samvidhan	: B.K. Sharma



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRAYAGRAJ



B.A. 2nd Year, Political Science

“Knower of the means makes impossible tasks also possible.”

- Kautilya

“The direction in which education starts a man will determine his future in life.”

- Plato

New UG Syllabus (NEP2020)
4-Year Undergraduate Course
Political Science

Major Papers

Lecture List B.A. Semester III

IIIrd Semester (4+4=8 Credit)

Paper 1: Western Political Thought I

Course Objective:

- To **introduce students to key Western political thinkers**—from classical to early modern periods—including **Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau**.
- To **develop critical and analytical thinking** by examining how these thinkers addressed fundamental political issues such as justice, power, authority, liberty, and the state.
- To understand the **contextual relevance** of each thinker's ideas in relation to their historical, social, and political environments.
- To promote **ethical and civic reasoning** by reflecting on the moral and philosophical foundations of political institutions and governance.
- To empower students to **apply classical political theories** to contemporary political issues, enhancing their role as **informed, responsible, and participative citizens**.

Course Outcome:

- **Understand and explain the core political ideas of major Western thinkers**, using both textual and contextual analysis.
- **Identify the main characteristics of medieval political thought**, especially the **state-church relationship and legal theory of St. Thomas Aquinas**, and critically assess their impact on the evolution of Western political ideas.
- **Analyse the transition from medieval to modern political thought** through the works of **Machiavelli and Bodin**, focusing on ideas of power, sovereignty, morality, and the emerging concept of the secular state.
- **Evaluate the social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau**, comparing their views on the **state of nature, political authority, individual rights, and general will**, and relate these theories to modern democratic and constitutional practices.

Unit	Topics Covered

I	Plato: Justice, Communism, Education. Plato: Ideal State, Sub-Ideal State.
I	Aristotle: Methodology, Origin, Nature and End of the State, Revolution, Justice.
II	Main Characteristics of Medieval Political Thought
II	St. Thomas Aquinas: State-Church Relationship, Law
III	Machiavelli: Life and Times, Views on religion, Morality, State.
III	Bodin: The Theory of State and Sovereignty.
IV	Hobbes: State of Nature, Social Contract, Sovereignty.
IV	Locke: State of Nature, Social Contract.
IV	Rousseau: State of Nature, Social Contract, General Will.

Suggested Readings:

The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle: Ernest Barker
 Masters of Political Thought Vol. I, II: Foster and Jones
 A History of Political Theory: George H. Sabine
 A History of Political Ideas of Ancient and Medieval Thought: W.A. Dunning
 A History of Political Theory: From Luther to Montesquieu: W.A. Dunning
 Great Political Thinkers, Plato to Present: Ebenstien.
 Western Political Thought: Wayper
 Political Ideas of H. J. Laski: Herbert Deane.
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Vicharadharayein: K. N. Verma
 Rajnitik Chintan Ka Itihas: Jeevan Mehta
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Chintan Ka Itihas: Iqbal Narayan
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Vicharon Ka Itihas: P. D. Sharma
 Rajnitik Chintan ki Ruprekha: O. P. Gauba

Paper II: Comparative Government and Politics (With special reference to U.K, U.S.A, Switzerland, India and China)

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize students with the basic concepts, nature, and scope of Comparative Government and Politics.
- To introduce traditional and modern approaches in the comparative study of political systems.
- To analyze the structures, functions, and interrelations of major organs of government.

- To examine various types of constitutions and the principles of constitutionalism.
- To understand and compare forms and organization of governments such as unitary, federal, parliamentary, and presidential systems.
- To develop critical insights into contemporary political phenomena like judicial activism and coalition politics.

Course Outcome:

- Differentiate between traditional and modern approaches to political analysis.
- Understand the making, amendment, and revision of constitutions and the concept of constitutionalism.
- Evaluate the functioning of legislative, executive, and judicial organs of government.
- Compare unitary and federal systems, as well as parliamentary and presidential forms of government.
- Analyze the dynamics of judicial activism, public interest litigation, and coalition government in comparative perspective.

Unit	Topics Covered
I	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics: Meaning of Comparative Government and Comparative Politics Nature and Scope
I	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics: Traditional and Modern Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics Systems Analysis and Structural-Functional Approach
II	Constitution and Constitutionalism: Constitution: Meaning, Making, Amendments, and Revision
II	Constitution and Constitutionalism: Constitutionalism: Meaning, Nature, and Kinds The Rule of Law
III	Organs of Government: Legislature: Structure, Powers, and Functions Executive: Types and Functions
III	Organs of Government: Judiciary: Role and Independence Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
IV	Organization of Government: Unitary and Federal Parliamentary and Presidential
IV	Organization of Government: Coalition Governments

Suggested Readings

Core Texts:

Almond, Gabriel A. & Powell, G. Bingham. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.
 Hague, Rod & Martin Harrop. Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction: Palgrave Macmillan, latest edition.
 Johari, J.C. Comparative Politics: Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
 Mahajan, V.D. Selected Governments: S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Additional Readings:

Blondel, Jean. An Introduction to Comparative Government. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
 Apter, David. Introduction to Political Analysis. Cambridge University Press.
 Chilcote, Ronald H. Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm. Westview Press.
 Finer, S.E. Comparative Government. Penguin Books.
 Ray, S.N. Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. Prentice Hall of India.

Minor paper**IIIrd Semester (4 Credit)**

**Comparative Government and Politics (With special reference to U.K,
 U.S.A, Switzerland, India and China)**

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize students with the basic concepts, nature, and scope of Comparative Government and Politics.
- To introduce traditional and modern approaches in the comparative study of political systems.
- To analyze the structures, functions, and interrelations of major organs of government.
- To examine various types of constitutions and the principles of constitutionalism.
- To understand and compare forms and organization of governments such as unitary, federal, parliamentary, and presidential systems.

Course Outcome:

- Differentiate between traditional and modern approaches to political analysis.
- Understand the making, amendment, and revision of constitutions and the concept of constitutionalism.
- Evaluate the functioning of legislative, executive, and judicial organs of government.
- Compare unitary and federal systems, as well as parliamentary and presidential forms of government.

Unit	Topics Covered
I	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics: Meaning of Comparative Government and Comparative Politics Nature and Scope

I	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics: Traditional and Modern Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics
II	Organs of Government: • Legislature: Structure and Functions (U.K., U.S.A., and India) • Executive: Types, Powers, and Functions
II	Organs of Government: • Judiciary: Role, Independence, and Judicial Activism
III	Political Parties and Pressure Groups: • Political Parties: Organization and Functions • Types and Role of Political Parties in Modern States
III	Political Parties and Pressure Groups: • Pressure Groups: Meaning, Importance, and Kinds • Techniques and Role of Pressure Groups in Democracy
IV	Individual and Government: The Problem of Civil Liberties
IV	Individual and Government: Role of Civil Society in Democratic Governance

Suggested Readings

Core Texts:

Hague, Rod & Martin Harrop. Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan, Latest Edition.

Johari, J.C. Comparative Politics. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

Mahajan, V.D. Selected Governments. S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Almond, Gabriel A. & Powell, G. Bingham. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. Little, Brown and Company.

Additional Readings:

Ray, S.N. Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. Prentice Hall of India.

Finer, S.E. Comparative Government. Penguin Books.

Vishnoo Bhagwan & Vidya Bhushan. World Constitutions. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

Blondel, Jean. An Introduction to Comparative Government. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

Apter, David. Introduction to Political Analysis. Cambridge University Press.

Value Added Course: Gender Sensitization and Politics (IIIrd Semester)

Level: Undergraduate Duration: 30 Hours

Course Type: Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Credit: 2

Mode: Lectures, Discussions, and Activities Course Objectives

- To understand gender as a social construct and its intersection with politics and power.
- To explore the role of women in political participation, leadership, and policy-making.
- To familiarize students with constitutional and legal provisions for gender equality in India.
- To develop awareness and skills to identify and challenge gender stereotypes and biases.

Course Outcomes

- CO1: Explain key concepts of gender, patriarchy, and feminism.
- CO2: Analyze the relationship between gender and political participation.
- CO3: Identify and interpret gender-related laws and constitutional provisions.
- CO4: Demonstrate gender-sensitive attitudes and communication skills. Hour-wise Structure 1.

Unit 1 (6 Hours)

- Concept of Gender vs. Sex; Patriarchy and Socialization
- Gender Roles and Stereotypes

Unit 2 (6 Hours)

- Women's Political Participation and Representation
- Gender and Policy-making

Unit 3 (8 Hours)

- Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards
- Laws on Violence, Dowry, Workplace Harassment

Unit 4 (6 Hours)

- Feminist Movements and Global Gender Debates
- SDG 5: Gender Equality

Unit 5 (4 Hours)

- **Activities: Discussions, poster presentations, campaigns**

Suggested Readings:

- Bhasin, Kamla. Understanding Gender. Kali for Women.
- Forbes, Geraldine. Women in Modern India. Cambridge University Press.
- Rai, Shirin M. Gender and the Political Economy of Development. Polity Press.
- Nussbaum, Martha. Women and Human Development: The Capabilities Approach. Cambridge University Press.
- Government of India. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women.

Lecture List B.A. Semester IV

Major Papers

IVth Semester (4+4=8 Credit)

Paper I: Western Political Thought II

Course Objective:

- **To introduce students to the foundational ideas of key Western political thinkers (18th–20th century)**—including Bentham, Mill, Green, Hegel, Spencer, Laski, Montesquieu, and Burke—and examine their influence on modern political theory.
- **To critically analyze major philosophical traditions** such as utilitarianism, idealism, liberalism, conservatism, and pluralism, and their perspectives on liberty, rights, law, state, and society.
- **To explore how individual thinkers revised or challenged dominant political ideas**—e.g., Mill’s refinement of Bentham’s utilitarianism, Green and Hegel’s ethical state, or Burke’s critique of revolution.
- **To relate classical theories to contemporary debates** on governance, constitutionalism, democracy, welfare, and the role of the state in individual and collective life.
- **To foster critical thinking and ethical reasoning** by encouraging students to contextualize and evaluate these ideas within modern political systems and emerging global challenges.

Course Outcome:

- **Demonstrate a clear understanding of core principles in Western political thought**, including utilitarianism, idealism, and individualism, and explain key concepts such as liberty, law, rights, and the state.
- **Critically evaluate theories of governance and power**—including Montesquieu’s separation of powers, Laski’s pluralism, and Burke’s conservatism—and apply them to the analysis of democratic institutions and political systems.
- **Compare and contrast major ideological frameworks** such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and idealism, using insights from classical thinkers to assess their relevance in contemporary political discourse.
- **Develop independent analytical and interpretive skills** by engaging with original philosophical texts, fostering the ability to contextualize political theories within both historical and modern socio-political environments.

Unit	Topics Covered
I	Bentham: Utilitarianism, Idea of state, Law and Punishment.
I	J.S. Mill: Revision of Utilitarian theory, Liberty

II	Green: Idealism, State, Liberty, Rights, General will, War.
II	Hegel: Dialectics, State, War.
III	Spencer: Organic Theory, State, Individualism.
III	H. J. Laski: State, Political pluralism, Liberty and Rights, Democracy, Socialism, views on Sovereignty
IV	Montesquieu: Theory of Separation of Powers, Liberty, Classification of Government, The Spirit of Laws.
IV	Burke: Political Philosophy, Views on Revolution, Role of Government and Representation, Liberty and Authority.

Suggested Readings:

The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle: Ernest Barker
 Masters of Political Thought Vol. I, II: Foster and Jones
 A History of Political Theory: George H. Sabine
 A History of Political Ideas of Ancient and Medieval Thought: W.A. Dunning
 A History of Political Theory: From Luther to Montesquieu: W.A. Dunning
 Great Political Thinkers, Plato to Present: Ebenstien.
 Western Political Thought: Wayper
 Political Ideas of H. J. Laski: Herbert Deane.
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Vicharadharayein: K. N. Verma
 Rajnitik Chintan Ka Itihas: Jeevan Mehta
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Chintan Ka Itihas: Iqbal Narayan
 Pashchatya Rajnitik Vicharon Ka Itihas: P. D. Sharma
 Rajnitik Chintan ki Ruprekha: O. P. Gauba

Paper II: Comparative Government and Politics (with special reference to U.K, U.S.A, Switzerland, India and China)

Course Objectives

- To acquaint students with the nature, organization, and functioning of political parties and pressure groups in modern states.
- To provide an understanding of electoral systems and electoral reforms across major political systems.
- To introduce theories and classifications of modern political systems with reference to democracy and bureaucracy.
- To analyse the relationship between individual and government through the study of civil liberties, rights, and civil society.
- To develop comparative analytical skills by studying key political systems — U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland, India, and China.

Course Outcome

- Explain the organization, functions, and significance of political parties and pressure groups in comparative perspective.

- Evaluate different electoral systems and the importance of electoral reforms in democratic governance.
- Classify modern political systems and understand the working of democracy and bureaucracy in selected countries.
- Analyze the interaction between individual and government in relation to civil liberties, rights, and civil society.
- Apply comparative methods to study political structures and processes in U.K., U.S.A., Switzerland, India, and China.

Unit	Topics Covered
I	Political Parties and Pressure Groups: • Political Parties: Organization and Functions • Types of Political Parties • Role of Political Parties in Modern States
I	Political Parties and Pressure Groups: • Pressure Groups: Meaning, Importance, and Types • Techniques and Role of Pressure Groups in Democracy
II	Elections and Public Opinion: • Electoral Systems • Theories of Proportional Representation
II	Elections and Public Opinion: • Electoral Reforms: Issues and Challenges • Public Opinion: Meaning, Role, and Importance in Modern States
III	Classification of Modern Political Systems: • Classification of Modern Political Systems • Democracy: Meaning, Features, and Types •
III	Classification of Modern Political Systems: • Bureaucracy: Meaning, Nature, and Functions • Importance of Bureaucracy in Modern States
IV	Individual and Government: • The Problem of Civil Liberties • Role of Civil Society
IV	Individual and Government: • Rights: Liberal and Marxist Perspectives

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Suggested Readings

Core Texts:

- Hague, Rod & Martin Harrop. Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. Palgrave Macmillan, Latest Edition.
- Johari, J.C. Comparative Politics. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mahajan, V.D. Selected Governments. S. Chand & Company, New Delhi.
- Almond, Gabriel A. & Powell, G. Bingham. Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach. Little, Brown and Company.

Additional Readings:

- Ray, S.N. Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues. Prentice Hall of India.
- Finer, S.E. Comparative Government. Penguin Books.
- Apter, David. Introduction to Political Analysis. Cambridge University Press.
- Blondel, Jean. An Introduction to Comparative Government. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Chilcote, Ronald H. Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm. Westview Press.
- Vishnoo Bhagwan & Vidya Bhushan. World Constitutions. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

Minor Paper

IVth Semester (4 Credit)

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

- To understand the evolving nature of Indian federalism and centre-state relations.
- To critically analyse the changing dynamics of constitutional institutions.
- To study the role of judiciary, decentralization, and participatory governance.
- To evaluate the impact of coalition politics on executive leadership and federal balance.

Course Outcome:

- Students will develop an understanding of the structure, functioning, and challenges of Indian federalism in theory and practice.
- Students will appreciate the constitutional vision of justice and the interplay between rights and governance responsibilities.
- Students will be able to assess the evolving power dynamics within the political executive and legislature.
- Understanding of judiciary's role in upholding the Constitution and facilitating access to justice.

- Students will grasp the importance of grassroots democracy and decentralized planning in India.

Unit	Topics Covered
I	Nature of Indian Federalism – • Nature and Features of Indian Federalism • Main Areas of Tension between the Centre and the States • Commissions on Centre-State Relations
I	Constitutional Values: Rights and Directives • Nature of Fundamental Rights • Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)
II	Constitutional Values: Rights and Directives • Harmony and Conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs • Role of Judiciary in Balancing Rights and Directives
II	Executive Leadership and Legislature • Changing Role of the President and Prime Minister in the Era of Coalition • Coalition Politics and Executive Functioning
III	Judiciary and Democratic Accountability • Judicial Independence and Separation of Powers • Judicial Review: Scope and Limitations
III	Judiciary and Democratic Accountability • Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL) • Debates on Judicial Overreach
IV	Decentralization and Local Governance • Concept of Decentralization and Participatory Democracy • 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: Significance and Implementation

IV	Decentralization and Local Governance • Changing Nature of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) • Role of PRIs in Local Self-Governance and Development

Suggested Readings:

- **D.D. Basu** – *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (Ch. on Federalism & Centre-State Relations)
- **Granville Austin** – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (Ch. on federal compromise)
- **R. Kothari** – *Politics in India* (Section on federalism and party system)
- **M.P. Singh & Rekha Saxena** – *Federalising India in the Age of Globalization* (Contemporary federalism debates)
- **M.P. Jain** – *Indian Constitutional Law* (Detailed analysis of FRs and DPSPs)
- **D.D. Basu** – *Shorter Constitution of India* (Conceptual clarity on rights and principles)
- **Subhash Kashyap** – *Our Constitution & Our Political System*
- **Sanjay Ruparelia (Ed.)** – *Understanding India's New Political Economy* (Chapters on executive & coalitions)
- **B.L. Fadia** – *Indian Government and Politics* (Sections on political executive)
- **M.P. Jain** – *Indian Constitutional Law* (Chapters on Judicial Review and Judicial Independence)
- **Pratap Bhanu Mehta** – *The Indian Supreme Court and the Art of Democratic Positioning, Law and Social Transformation in India*

Value Added Course: The United Nations and Global Peace

Level: Undergraduate

Duration: 30 Hours

Credit: 2

Mode: Lectures, Discussions, and Activities

Course Objectives

To introduce students to the evolution, structure, and functioning of the United Nations.
To explore the role of the UN in maintaining peace, security, and human rights.
To examine India's role and contributions within the UN framework.
To foster awareness of global peace challenges and the significance of multilateralism.

Course Outcomes

CO1: Explain the origin, structure, and principles of the UN system.
CO2: Identify and evaluate the roles of major UN organs and specialized agencies.
CO3: Analyze UN peacekeeping and development efforts in global and regional contexts.
CO4: Assess India's engagement and contributions in the UN system.

Hour-wise Structure

Unit 1 (6 Hours)

Origin, Aims, and Principles of the United Nations
Charter and Membership

Unit 2 (8 Hours)

Structure and Functions of UN Organs: GA, SC, ECOSOC, ICJ
Specialized Agencies: UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNICEF

Unit 3 (6 Hours)

UN Peacekeeping Operations and Collective Security
Conflict Resolution and Mediation

Unit 4 (6 Hours)

UN and Human Rights Promotion; Sustainable Development Goals
Climate Action and Global Governance

Unit 5 (4 Hours)

India and the United Nations: Peacekeeping, Reforms, South-South Cooperation

Suggested Readings:

Karns, Margaret P., and Karen A. Mingst. The United Nations in the 21st Century. Westview Press.
Thakur, Ramesh. The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to Responsibility to Protect.
Jackson, Robert, and Georg Sørensen. Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press.
Bajpai, Kanti P. India and the United Nations: Challenges and Opportunities.
United Nations. The Charter of the United Nations.

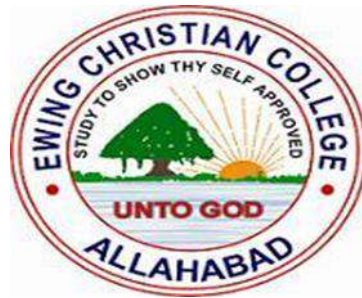


Ewing Christian College
An Autonomous Constituent College of University of Allahabad
A Christian Minority College of the Church of North India, Diocese of Lucknow

Study to show thyself approved unto God

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRAYAGRAJ



B.A. & 3rd Year, Political Science.

“Knower of the means makes impossible tasks also possible.”

- Kautilya

“The direction in which education starts a man will determine his future in life.”

- Plato

Lecture List B.A. Semester V & VI

5th Semester

Paper-I (Indian Political Thought)

Unit-1

Main features of Ancient Indian Political Thought.
Political ideas of Manu and Kautilya.

Unit-2

Political Ideas of Mahabharat: Origin of State, Inter-State relations and Political Morality.

Unit-3

Political Ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati.

Unit-4

Vivekanand.
Political Ideas of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Paper-II (Public Administration with special reference to India)

Unit-1

- Meaning, Scope & Significance of Public Administration.
- NPA & NPM
- Organization: Meaning, Type & Bases
- Principles of an Organization:
 - I.Span of Control
 - II.Unity of Command
 - III.Hierarchy
 - IV.Centralization & Decentralization

Unit-2

- Environmental setting: Constitution, Parliamentary government, Federalism, Planning and Socialism.
- Impact of Liberalization and Globalization on Administration.
- Centre-state relations: Legislative, administrative and Financial.

Unit-3

- Structure of Central Administration: Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office,
- State Secretariat, Chief secretariat.
- Generalists versus Specialist.

Unit-4

- Parliamentary Control over Financial Administration:-
 - I. Public Account Committee

- II. Estimates Committee
- III. Committee on Public Undertaking
- IV. Comptroller & Auditor General.

Paper-III Theory and Practice of International Relations -I

Unit-1

- The Study of International Relations: Meaning, Nature, and Scope.
- Approaches to the Study of IR: Realist & Liberalist.

Unit-2

- Cold War: Origin, Causes & Development.
- Detente and its Effects.
- New Cold War.
- Impact of Cold War and Disintegration of USSR.

Unit-3

- Feature of Present World Order
- West Asia and Problem of Palestine.
- China in International Politics.

Unit-4

- United Nations: Nature, Function and Role.
- Arms control and Nuclear Disarmament (Sp. Ref. To N.P.T, C.T.B.T., P.N.E).

6th Semester

Paper-I (Indian Political Thought)

Unit-1

Main features of Islamic Political Thought.

Aurobindo Ghosh.

Unit-2

M.N. Roy.

Jay Prakash Narain.

Unit-3

Jawahar Lal Nehru.

R.M. Lohia.

Unit-4

Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Paper-II (Indian Government and Administration)

Unit-1

Planning Commission (Niti Aayog).

National Development Council, Machinery of Planning at State and District level.

Unit-2

All India Services: Central Services, State services, Union Public Service Commission.

Public undertakings: Forms, Management, Control, Accountability and Problems.

Unit-3

District Administration: Role and Importance of the District Magistrate.

Local Administration: Panchayati Raj, Urban local bodies, their finances, problem and prospects.

Unit-4

Welfare of Weaker Sections: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Programmes for the Welfare of Women.

Redressal of Citizens Grievances: Lokpal, Lokayukta, recent issues in Indian Administration.

Paper-III Theory and Practice of International Relations -II

Unit-1

Indian Foreign Policy: Basic Principles.

Development of Indian Foreign Policy since 1947.

Unit-2

Non Aligned movement

North-south dialogue & NIEO.

Indian and USA.

India and Russia.

Unit-3

India and its neighbours: Areas of cooperation, issues of conflict.

India and China.

India and Pakistan.

Unit-4

Globalization: Its effects on developing Countries.

Issues of Environmentalism and International terrorism.

Regional Organizations ASEAN, SAARC.

Readings

1st paper

- Pracheen Bharat mein Rajnitik Vichar avam Sansthain -P. Sharan
- A history of Indian Political ideas -U. N Ghoshal
- Some aspects of ancient Indian political thought -K Aiyangar

- Some aspects of ancient Hindu polity -D.R Bhandarkar
- Theory of government in ancient India -Dr.BeniPrasad
- Aspects of ancient Indian polity - M N law
- Ancient Indian political thought - Saletov
- Prachin Bharatiya Shashan Paddhati - S.S Altekar
- Prachin bharatiya rajnitik vichardharayen - S N Mittal
- Prachin Bhartiya Rajnitik Vichar Evam Sanstha - Ram Sharan Sharma
- Prachin Bhartiya Samajik evam rajnitik vichar -G P Nema and Hansishchandra Sharma
- Hindu Rajtantra -K P Jaiswal
- Dharmashastra ka itihase -V P Kaane
- Indias idea of freedom: political thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghosh, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore -D G Dalton
- Adhunik Bhartiya Samajik aur Rajnitik Vichar -Awasthi aur Awasthi
- Bhartiya Rajnitik Chintan -Awasthi aur Awasthi

2nd Paper

- Indian administration, London, Allen Unwin - Ashok chandra
- Indian administration Orient longman 1983
- public administration in India - C P Bhambhri
- Bhartiya Lok Prashashan - Dr Surendra Katariya
- Indian administration Hindi and English - Hoshiar Singh and Mohinder Singh
- Bharat mein lok prashasan -Awasthi aur awasthi
- Contemporary issues in Indian administration – R B Jain
- Public administration in India - S L Kaushik
- Public administration - Maheshwari Awasthi
- Studies in Indian administration - Dr Dua Sachdev
- Indian public administration - Arora and Goyal
- The organization of the Government of India New Delhi report on public administration New Delhi - A D Gorwala.

3rd Paper

- Domestic roots of India's foreign policy - A Appadorai
- India's foreign policy in a changing world - V P Dutt
- International system and the third world - S P Verma
- Globalization and South Asian states - R B babu
- Understanding third world politics - B Smith
- Adhunikta, Uttar Adhunikta evam Nav samajshastriya siddhanta - S L Doshi
- India's foreign policy 1947-1993 - Kapur
- Bharat Pak Sambandh - J N Dixit
- Antrashtriya Sambandh -Deena Nath Verma

- Antrashtriya Sambandh -Pant and Jain
- Human rights -Chandra
- Vaishvikaran aur samaj - Rati Prapat Pandey
- Antrashtriya Sambandh - P D Kaushik
- Antrashtriya Rajniti Siddhant aur Vyavahar – U R Ghai
- Foreign policy of India - V N Khanna