

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
PRAYAGRAJ-211001

BA SYLLABUS
FIRST YEAR

2024-25

B.A. PART- I
PAPER-I
POLITICAL THEORY

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
- To reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the various traditions and approaches of political theory and appreciate how they get reflected in organizing social living
- Understand multiple frames by which the idea of political community is debated
- Understand the significance of theorizing and of applying theory into practice

UNIT-I

Definition: Nature and Scope of Political Science. Political Science as study of State Government, as study of Power, as study of Political System.

Nomenclature: Political Science, Politics, Political Theory, Political Philosophy, Comparative Politics.

Approaches: Different approaches to the study of Political Science, e.g. Historical, Philosophical, Behavioural and Post- Behavioural.

UNIT-II

State:

- i) Meaning and Elements, Dominant Perspectives- Idealistic, Liberal and Social Welfare, Contemporary Libertarian Concept, Gandhian Concept and Marxian view of the State
- ii) Origin of the State – different theories, e.g. Divine-origin, Force, Social Contract, Evolutionary.
- iii) Globalisation and Challenges before Nation-state

UNIT-III

Concepts: Sovereignty, Liberty, Equality, Rights, Justice and Citizenship

UNIT-IV

Nation and Nationalism, Emergence of Civil Society and Cosmopolitanism.

UNIT-V

Socialism, Fascism and Democracy-Participation and Representation.

Essential Readings:

Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (2008). Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.

Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.

O. P. Gauba (2021). An Introduction to Political Theory. Delhi: Mayur Books.

Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioural Analysis', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75.

Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.

Bannett, J. (2004) 'Postmodern Approach to Political Theory', in Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G.F. (eds.) Handbook of Political Theory. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 46-54.

Vincent, A. (2004). The Nature of Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004, pp.19-80.

Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp.106-128.

Owen, D. (2003) 'Democracy', in Bellamy, R. and Mason, A. (eds.) Political Concepts. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 105-117.

Brighouse, H. (2008) 'Citizenship', in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-258.

McKinnon, Catriona et. al. (2008). Issues in Political Theory, UK: OUP.

Andrew Heywood (2004). Political Theory- An Introduction, New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

Eddy Asirvatham and K K Mishra (2010). Political Theory, New Delhi: S Chand Publishing. (English & Hindi)

M.P. Jain (2019). Marxism and Liberalism, Mumbai:Book Age Publishers (English and Hindi)

B.A. Part I

PAPER II

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MODERN GOVERNMENTS (UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CHINA, AND INDIA)

Course Objectives: The purpose of this course is to equip students to understand government and politics through a comparative perspective. The course is expected to bring to the students a thorough understanding of the historical contexts in which political systems and institutional structures take distinct forms and acquire unique features. The course aims at acquainting students with the manner in which comparison is used as a method to understand the historical transformations in governmental forms, regime types, and political systems.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students would demonstrate:

- Understand the nature, evolution and characteristics of the political systems
- Understand the methodology of comparisons and acquire an analytical approach towards understanding similarities and differences among key political institutions
- Students will develop critical understanding about regimes, structures, functions and processes in politics
- Understand patterns of governance and political diversity/complexity around the world

UNIT I – BRITISH CONSTITUTION

- a) Salient Features, Conventions, Monarchy
- b) Parliament: Organization, Powers and functions,
- c) Prime Minister, Cabinet and Party System
- d) Judiciary: Power and Functions

UNIT II – AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

- a) Salient Features, Federalism
- b) President and the cabinet & Party System
- c) Congress: Organization, Powers and Functions
- d) Supreme Court: Organization, Powers and Function, Judicial Review

UNIT III – CHINESE CONSTITUTION

- a) Salient Features
- b) Communist Party of China & President
- c) National People's Congress
- d) Supreme People's Court

UNIT IV – INDIAN CONSTITUTION(A)

- a) Constituent Assembly-Organization, Powers and Function
- b) Objectives and Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: Preamble
- c) Procedure of Amendment and Federalism
- d) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

UNIT V – Indian Constitution (B)

- a) President, Prime Minister: Council of Ministers
- b) Parliament-Organization, Powers and Functions
- c) Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Court- Powers and Functions, Judicial Review
- d) Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies, Party System

REQUIRED READINGS

Austin G. (1999). *The Indian constitution: the cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford University Press.

Bagehot W. & Taylor M. (2001). *The English constitution*. Oxford University Press.

Basu D. das. (2022). *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (26th ed.). Lexis Nexis.

Bombwall K. R. (1964). *Major contemporary constitutional systems* ([2d ed.]). Modern Publications.

Cameron M. A. & Oxford University Press. (2013). *Strong constitutions: social-cognitive origins of the separation of powers*. Oxford University Press.

Choudhry S. Khosla M. & Mehta P. B. (2016). *The oxford handbook of the Indian constitution* (First). Oxford University Press.

Dicey A. V. (1959). *Introduction to the study of the law of the constitution* (10th ed.). Macmillan; St. Martin's Press.

Hamilton A. Madison J. Jay J. & Shapiro I. (2009). *The Federalist Papers: Alexander Hamilton James Madison & John Jay*. Yale University Press.

Harvey J. & Bather L. joint author. (1972). *The British constitution by j. Harvey and l. bather* (3d ed.).

Jowell J. & Oliver D. (2011). *The changing constitution* (7. ed.). Oxford University Press.

Kapur A. C & Mishra K. K (2022) *Select Constitutions*, Chand and Company Ltd.

Levy L. W. Karst K. L. & Winkler A. (2000). *Encyclopaedia of the American constitution* (2nd ed.). Macmillan Reference USA.

Ogg F. A. Ray P. O. & Young W. H. (1959). *Ogg and Ray's Essentials of American government* (8th ed.). Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Padfield C. F. & Byrne T. (1987). *British constitution made simple* (7th ed.). Heinemann.

Pylee M. V (2017) *Constitutional Amendments in India*, Universal Law Publishing

Pylee M. V. (1997). *India's constitution* (6th ed.). S. Chand.

Strong C. F. (1963). *A history of modern political constitutions*. Putnam Publications.

Zhang Q. (2012). *The constitution of China: a contextual analysis*. Hart Publishing.