**Department of Political science**

**Jamshedpur Women’s College**

**Undergraduate Programme in Political Science (Honours)- 2020-2023 Session**

Prepared under

Jamshedpur Women’s College under Graduation Programme

Regulation: 2020

The undergraduate course in Political Science has been designed to train the students in the subject and enable them to use the skills and disciplinary insights to critically examine, assess, and explain the political phenomenon. Woven into a coherent structure, with a wide range of disciplinary, interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary modules and themes, the course provides a solid foundation to the students who can take forward their learned skills and knowledge for higher research in the discipline and its associated domains. Like many other knowledge domains, political Science also engages with relevant ethical and normative questions towards building a better society; a free, fair, equitable, enabling, and a just society to live in. The students would also be exposed to research methods and empirical research-driven modules, which would help them getting employment in the system. And above all, it would produce an active, participatory, and responsible citizen strengthening the functioning of the democratic system.

The course covers the key six sub-disciplines of Political Science like Political Theory, Indian Government and Politics, Comparative Politics, Public Administration, Indian Political Thought, and International relations.

**Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)**

**Learning Outcomes Based Approach to Curriculum Planning**

The learning outcomes-based course defines it clearly what a student is going to learn from the course, and it’s every unit, and how are they going to applythe learned skills. The benefit of this course design is that students are not just taught in theory but also how to apply the theory in explaining, assessing and critically examining the political questions and political phenomenon one encounters on day to day basis in real life situations. This aims at introducing a paradigm shift in the pedagogy at the undergraduate level. The focus of the teaching-learning is not to test the memory power of the students but to assess his or her imaginative and innovative mind in the analysis of given situations

**Semester wise distribution of papers according to the LOCF guideline given by the UGC under the CBCS**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Semester** | **Core Course****(14 Papers)** | **Ability Enhancement****Compulsory Course****(AECC) (2 Papers)**  | **Skill Enhancement****Course (SEC)****(2 Papers)** | **Discipline****Specific Elective****(DSE) (4 Papers)** | **Generic Elective****(GE) (4 Papers)** |
| 1 | CI. **Understanding Political Theory(LOCF)**C2 Constitutional Government and Democracyin India | AECC Language-MIL/ENGLISH |  |  | GE1**Gandhi and the Contemporary World (LOCF)** |
| 2 | **C3. Political Theory-Concepts and Debate**s(**LOCF**)C4 .Political Process in India | AECC EnvironmentalScience |  |  | GE2**Women, Power and Politics(LOCF)** |
| 3 | C5. **Introduction to Comparative Government****and Politics(LOCF)**C6. Perspectives on Public AdministrationC7. Indian Political Thought-I |  | SECC1**Your Laws, Your Rights** **(LOCF)** |  | GE3**Politics of Globalization(LOCF)** |
| 4 | C8 Political Processes and Institutions inComparative PerspectiveC9. **Public Policy and Administration in India(LOCF)**C10 Perspectives on International Relations andWorld History(LOCF) |  | SECC2**Legislative process and procedures (LOCF)** |  | GE4**Governance: Issues and Challenges(LOCF)** |
| 5 | C11. Classical Political PhilosophyC12. Indian Political Thought-II  |  |  | DSE1Colonialism and Nationalism in IndiaDSE2 Politics in Jharkhand |  |
| 6 | C13.Modern Political PhilosophyC14. Global Politics. |  |  | DSE3 Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary IndiaDSE4India’s Foreign Policy in a globalizingworld |  |

**Semester wise credit distribution**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SL.No** | **Name of the Courses** | **Total No. of Papers** | **Credits in****Theory+(Tutorial/Practical** | **Total Credits** |
| 1 | Core Courses | 14 | 6 | 84 |
| 2 | DSEC (Discipline SpecificElective Course) | 4 | 6 | 24 |
| 3 | GE (Generic Elective) | 4 | 6 | 24 |
| 4 | AECC (Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course) | 2 | 4 | 08 |
| 5 | SEC (Skill EnhancementCourse) | 2 | 4 | 08 |
|  |  |  |  | 148 |

**CORE COURSE**

**UGPSCCC1 Paper I- Understanding Political Theory**

Course Objective: This course is divided into two sections. Section A introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Section B is designed to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

I: Introducing Political Theory (30 Lectures)

1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’

2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative

3. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical

4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

II: Political Theory and Practice (30 Lectures)

The Grammar of Democracy

1. Democracy: The history of an idea

2. Procedural Democracy and its critique

3. Deliberative Democracy

4. Participation and Representation

**Essential Readings**

I: Introducing Political Theory

* Bhargava, R. (2008) ‘What is Political Theory’, in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.)Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.
* 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.
* Sanders, D. (1995) ‘Behavioral 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.) Theoryand Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.
* Bharghava, R, ‘Why Do We Need Political Theory’, in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.)Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36.
* 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.

**UGPSCCC2 Paper II- Constitutional Government and Democracy in India**

Course objective: This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over time. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

I. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

a. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution

b. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

II. Organs of Government

a. The Legislature: Parliament (1.5 weeks or 6 lectures)

b. The Executive: President and Prime Minister (2 weeks or 8 lectures)

c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court (1.5 weeks or 6 lectures)

III. Federalism and Decentralization (12 lectures)

a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules (2

weeks or 8 lectures)

b. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities (1 week or 4 lectures)

READING LIST

I. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

a. Philosophy of the Constitution, the Preamble, and Features of the Constitution

**Essential Readings:**

G. Austin, (2010) ‘The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action’, in The Indian

Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print,

pp.1-25.

R. Bhargava, (2008) ‘Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution’,

in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford

University Press, pp. 1-40.

Essential Readings:

G. Austin, (2000) ‘The Social Revolution and the First Amendment’, in Working a

Democratic Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98**.**

A. Sibal, (2010) ‘From Niti to Nyaya,’ Seminar, Issue 615, pp 28-34.

II. Organs of Government

a. The Legislature: Parliament

Essential Readings:

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) ‘The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues,

Concerns and Institutions’, in The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi:

Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.

V. Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) ‘Parliament’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The Oxford

Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.

b. The Executive: President and Prime Minister

Essential Readings:

J. Manor, (2005) ‘The Presidency’, in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) Public Institutions in

India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.

J. Manor, (1994) ‘The Prime Minister and the President’, in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.)

Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India, Vancouver:

University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.

H. Khare, (2003) ‘Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age

of Coalition Government’, in A. Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) The Indian Parliament: A

Comparative Perspective, New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.

c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court

Essential Readings:

U. Baxi, (2010) ‘The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy’, Seminar, Issue 615, pp.

61-67.

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.

**Generic Elective - (GE) Credit:6**

**Semester 1**

**GE1.Gandhi and the Contemporary World**

**Course Objective**

Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi’s continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

**Course Learning Outcomes**

This course will help students to understand Gandhian philosophy in a critical and analyticalmanner. It will also help in describing the impact of Gandhian thought on Indian and globalpolitics. It will help in identifying and explaining selected approaches and methods thathistorians have used to study the history of anti-colonial Indian politics.

Unit 1

Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development (2 weeks)

a. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity

b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Unit 2

Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action (4 weeks)

a. Theory of Satyagraha

b. Satyagraha in Action

i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship

ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste

iii. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity

Unit 3

Gandhi’s Legacy (4 weeks)

a) Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther King)

b) The Pacifist Movement

c) Women’s Movements

d) Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture

Unit 4

Gandhi and the Idea of Political (2 weeks)

a) Swaraj

b) Swadeshi

**References**

I. Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development

B. Parekh, (1997) ‘The Critique of Modernity’, in Gandhi: A Brief Insight, Delhi: Sterling

Publishing Company, pp. 63-74.

K. Ishii, (2001) ‘The Socio-economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi: As an Origin of Alternative

Development’, Review of Social Economy. Vol. 59 (3), pp. 297-312.

D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’, in Gandhi in his Time and Ours. Delhi:

Oxford University Press, pp. 224- 234.

A Baviskar, (1995) ‘The Politics of the Andolan’, in In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflict

Over Development in the Narmada Valley, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.202-228.

R Iyer, (ed) (1993) ‘Chapter 4’ in The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi, New Delhi:

Oxford University Press.