

## POLITICAL THEORY

Course Details			
Course Title: Political Theory			
Course Code	BALAWI004C04	Credits	4
L + T + P	3 + 1 + 0	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	I (Odd)	Contact Hours	45 (L) + 15 (T) Hours
Methods of Content Interaction	Lecture, Tutorials, Group discussion; Self-Study, Presentations by Students, Class assignments.		
Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% - Continuous Internal Assessment (Formative in nature but also contributing to the final grades)</li> <li>• 70% - End Term External Examination (University Examination)</li> </ul>		

### Course Objectives

- To provide to the students the foundational knowledge about the Political Theory.
- To help the students understand various political concepts and ideologies.
- To help them understand evolution of various concepts and ideologies over the period of time.
- To help the students to correlate the debate with contemporary political-legal developments.

### Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Conceptualize various political concepts and ideologies
- Analyse the applicability of the concepts and ideologies in the political constitutional/legal field.
- Understand the relevance of the concepts and ideologies in contemporary times
- Compare and contrast some of the relevant concepts and ideologies.

### Course Contents:

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**UNIT I: Political Science & Political Theory: Nature & Scope** (15% Weightage)

- Conceptualizing Political Science and its various branches
- Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines: Sociology & Law
- Approaches to the study of Political Science

**UNIT II: Politics: Scope and Nature** (15 % Weightage)

- Politics as a social process
- Politics as an art of Government:
- Politics a concept of Power: Max Weber, H.D. Lasswell, Marx, Feminism
- Politics as a Public Affairs: Hannah Arendt
- The concept of Political System

**UNIT III: State: Concept, Scope & Theory** (20 % Weightage)

- State: meaning & elements
- State and other related concepts like Society, Government, Nation , Law, Association
- Theories on Origin of State
  - Divine Origin Theory: Robert Filmer and King James I
  - Force Theory: Edward Jenks, Oppenheimer, Herbert Spencer and others.
  - Social Contract Theory—Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau
  - Patriarchal Theory—Henry Maine
  - Historical/Evolutionary Theory—Walter Bagehot, R.M. MacIver

**UNIT IV: Sovereignty: Conceptualization & Theory** (20 % Weightage)

- Sovereignty: Meaning
- Evolution of Concept: Jean Bodin, Hugo Grotius, Thomas Hobbes, J.J. Rousseau, Jermy Bentham
- Austin's Theory of Sovereignty
- Kinds of Sovereignty-Legal, Political,, De Jure, De Facto, Limited
- Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty: Leon Duguit, Hugo Krabbe, H.J. Laski, R.M. MacIver.
- Sovereignty and International Laws: Hans Kelson's view

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UNIT V: Concepts and Ideologies

(30 % Weightage)

- Rights, Equality & Liberty
- Liberalism: Phases and elements
- Conservatism: Elements and types
- Socialism: Elements and types
- Anarchism: Elements
- Theories on nature of state through the prism of various ideological traditions:
  - Idealist Theory (Ethical institution): Plato, Aristotle, Hegel, T.H. Green
  - Utilitarian Theory (as human necessity): Bentham
  - Liberal-individualist Theory (as necessary evil): Adam Smith, John Locke, J.S. Mill
  - Pluralist Theory (as community of communities: Follett, Laski (Social welfare)
  - Anarchist Theory (as unnecessary evil): Pierre Joseph Proudhon, Michael Bakunin, Peter Kropotkin
  - Marxist Theory (Capitalist State): Marx, Gramsci
  - Libertarian Theory (Government is illegitimate): F.A. Hayek, Milton Friedman, Robert Nozick,
- End of Ideology

Content Interaction Plan:

Lecture cum Discussion (Each session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-3 4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conceptualizing Political Science and its various branches</li> <li>• Political Science and its relationship with other disciplines: Sociology &amp; Law</li> </ul>
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approaches to the study of Political Science</li> </ul>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics as a social process: Easton's 'Authoritative allocation of values'</li> </ul>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics as an art of Government:</li> </ul>
10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics a concept of Power: Max Weber, H.D. Lasswell, Marx, Feminism</li> </ul>
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13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics as a Public Affairs: Hannah Arendt</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of Political System: David Easton &amp; G.A. Almond</li> </ul>
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State: meaning &amp; elements</li> <li>• State and other related concepts like Society, Government, Nation, Law, Association</li> <li>• Theories on Origin of State               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Divine Origin Theory: Robert Filmer and King James I</li> <li>○ Force Theory: Edward Jenks, Oppenheimer, Herbert Spencer and others.</li> <li>○ Social Contract Theory—Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and J.J. Rousseau</li> <li>○ Patriarchal Theory—Henry Maine</li> <li>○ Historical/Evolutionary Theory—Walter Bagehot, R.M. MacIver</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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20-21	
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sovereignty: Meaning</li> <li>• Evolution of Concept: Jean Bodin, Hugo Grotius, Thomas Hobbes, J.J. Rousseau, Jeremy Bentham</li> <li>• Austin's Theory of Sovereignty</li> <li>• Kinds of Sovereignty—Legal, Political, De Jure, De Facto, Limited</li> <li>• Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty: Leon Duguit, Hugo Krabbe, H.J. Laski, R.M. MacIver.</li> <li>• Sovereignty and International Laws: Hans Kelson's view</li> </ul>
23-24	
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30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right, Equality &amp; Liberty</li> <li>• Liberalism: Phases and elements</li> <li>• Conservatism: Elements and types</li> <li>• Socialism: Elements and types</li> <li>• Anarchism: Elements</li> <li>• Theories on nature of state through the prism of various ideological traditions:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Idealist Theory (Ethical institution): Plato, Aristotle, Hegel, T.H. Green</li> <li>○ Utilitarian Theory (as human necessity): Bentham</li> <li>○ Liberal-individualist Theory (as necessary evil): Adam Smith, John Locke, J.S. Mill</li> <li>○ Pluralist Theory (as community of communities): Follett, Laski (Social welfare)</li> <li>○ Anarchist Theory (as unnecessary evil): Pierre Joseph Proudhon, Michael Bakunin, Peter Kropotkin</li> <li>○ Marxist Theory (Capitalist State): Marx, Gramsci</li> <li>○ Libertarian Theory (Government is illegitimate): F.A. Hayek, Milton Friedman, Robert Nozick,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	• End of Ideology
15 Hours	Tutorials
<p>• <u>Suggested References:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asirvatham, Eddy &amp; Misra, K.K. (1998). <i>Political theory</i>. New Delhi: S. Chand &amp; Company.</li> <li>• Easton, David. (1953). <i>The political system</i>. New York.</li> <li>• Excerpts from John Austin's "Province of Jurisprudence Determined".</li> <li>• Gauba, O.P. (1995). <i>An introduction to political theory</i>. New Delhi: Macmillan.</li> <li>• Heywood, Andrew. (2003), <i>Political ideologies</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</li> <li>• Heywood, Andrew. (1999). <i>Politics</i>. New York: Palgrave.</li> <li>• Heywood, Andrew. (2004), <i>Political theory</i>. New York: Palgrave.</li> <li>• Jain, M.P. (1989). <i>Political theory: Liberal and Marxian</i>. New Delhi: Authors Guild Publications.</li> <li>• Kapur, A.C. (1997). <i>Principles of political science</i>. New Delhi: S. Chand &amp; Company Ltd..</li> <li>• Laski, Harold J. (1917) <i>Studies in the Problem of Sovereignty</i>. London: Oxford University Press.</li> <li>• Vermani, R.C.. (2000), <i>An Introduction to political theory</i>. New Delhi: Gitanjali Publishing House.</li> <li>• Ray, Amal &amp; Bhattacharya, Mohit (1976). , <i>Political theory: Ideas and institutions</i>. Calcutta: World Press Pvt. Ltd., 1976.</li> </ul>	

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## COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Details			
Course Title: Comparative Government and Politics			
Course Code	BALAW2004C04	Credits	4
L + T + P	3 + 1 + 0	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	II (Even)	Contact Hours	45 (L) + 15 (T) Hours
Methods of Content Interaction	Lecture, Tutorials, Group discussion; Self-Study, Presentations by Students, Class assignments.		
Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% - Continuous Internal Assessment (Formative in nature but also contributing to the final grades)</li> <li>• 70% - End Term External Examination (University Examination)</li> </ul>		

### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To provide to the students the foundational knowledge about Comparative politics and government.
- To help them understand evolution of the branch of political science over the period of time
- To help the students understand various concepts and ideas relating to comparative politics.
- To help the students to understand about various branches and types of government and
- To help the students to correlate the debate with contemporary political-legal developments.

### LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Conceptualize various concepts and ideas of comparative politics

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- Analyse the applicability of the concepts in the political constitutional/legal field.
- Understand various branches and types of government
- Understand the relevance of the concepts and branches of government in contemporary times

## COURSE CONTENTS:

### UNIT I: Comparative Politics: Nature, Evolution & Scope (20 % Weightage)

- Conceptualizing Comparative Politics and Government
- Evolution of Comparative Politics: Substance and methods
  - Pre-1945
  - 1945-1970
  - Post-1970

### UNIT II: Democracy: Theories and Practices (20 % Weightage)

- Meaning and types of democracy
- Theories of Democracy
  - Classical-Liberal : Dyce, Bryce
  - Elitist: Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, Robert Michels
  - Pluralist: Robert Dahl
  - Marxist
- Electoral Systems
  - First-past-the-post (FPTP)
  - Proportional System
  - Alternative Voting (AV)
  - Single Transferable Vote (STV)

### UNIT III: Forms of Government (15 % Weightage)

- Unitary Quasi-Federal and Federal
- Non-democratic government: One-Party Government and Military Rule
- Democratic government: Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government

### UNIT IV: Branches of Government (25 % Weightage)

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- Separation of Powers: Montesquieu's view
- Legislature:
  - Functions of Legislature,
  - Bicameralism, merits and demerits of Bicameralism
  - Check on Popularly elected Legislature, Referendum and Initiative,
  - Decline of the Legislature and the Delegated Legislation.
- Executive:
  - Functions
  - Big Government
  - Check on Executive
- Judiciary
  - Functions
  - Judicial review
  - Judicial activism

**UNIT V: Political Institution & Actors**

(20 % Weightage)

- Constitution and Constitutionalism
- Political parties
  - Functions
  - Party-system
- Pressure groups
- Mass Media

**Content Interaction Plan:**

Lecture cum Discussion (Each session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative Politics: Nature, Evolution &amp; Scope Conceptualizing Comparative Politics and Government</li> <li>• Evolution of Comparative Politics: Substance and methods</li> </ul>

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4-5	○ Pre-1945
6-7	○ 1945-1970
8-9	○ Post-1970
10	<p><b>Democracy: Theories and Practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning and types of democracy</li> <li>• Theories of Democracy</li> </ul>
11	○ Classical-Liberal : Dyce, Bryce
12-13	○ Elitist: Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, Robert Michels
14	○ Pluralist: Robert Dahl
15-16	○ Marxist
17-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral Systems</li> <li>○ First-past-the-post (FPTP)</li> <li>○ Proportional System</li> <li>○ Alternative Voting (AV)</li> <li>○ Single Transferable Vote (STV)</li> </ul>
19	<b>Forms of Government</b>
20-21	• Unitary Quasi-Federal and Federal
21-22	• Non-democratic government: One-Party Government and Military Rule
23-24	Democratic government: Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government
	<b>Branches of Government (20 % Weightage)</b>
25	• Separation of Powers: Montesquieu's view
26-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Functions of Legislature,</li> <li>○ Bicameralism, merits and demerits of Bicameralism</li> <li>○ Check on Popularly elected Legislature, Referendum and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>30-33</p> <p>34-37</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiative, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Decline of the Legislature and the Delegated Legislation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Executive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Functions</li> <li>○ Big Government</li> <li>○ Check on Executive</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Judiciary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Functions</li> <li>○ Judicial review</li> <li>○ Judicial activism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>38-39</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>43</p> <p>44</p> <p>45</p>	<p><b>Political Institution &amp; Actors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution and Constitutionalism</li> <li>• Political parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Functions</li> <li>○ Party-system</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Pressure groups</li> <li>• Mass Media</li> <li>• Sum-up</li> </ul>
<p>15 Hours</p>	<p>Tutorials</p>
<p><u>Suggested References:</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asirvatham, Eddy &amp; Misra, K.K. (1998). <i>Political theory</i>. New Delhi: S. Chand &amp; Company.</li> <li>• Caramani, D. (2011). <i>Comparative Politics</i>. New York: OUP.</li> <li>• Gauba, O.P. (1995). <i>An introduction to political theory</i>. New Delhi: Macmillan.</li> <li>• Heywood, Andrew. (1999). <i>Politics</i>. New York: Palgrave.</li> <li>• Heywood, Andrew. (2004). <i>Political theory</i>. New York: Palgrave.</li> <li>• Kapur, A.C. (1997). <i>Principles of political science</i>. New Delhi: S. Chand &amp; Company Ltd..</li> <li>• Vermani, R.C.. (2000). <i>An Introduction to political theory</i>. New Delhi: Gitanjali Publishing House.</li> <li>• Ray, Amal &amp; Bhattacharya, M. (1976). <i>Political theory: Ideas and institutions</i>. Calcutta: World Press Pvt. Ltd., 1976.</li> </ul>	

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Course Details			
Course Name	International Relations	Course Code	BALAW3004C04
Programme	BA LLB (Hons.)	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	III	Credits	4
		Contact Hours	45+15=60
Teaching Methods	Class Room Teaching, Seminars, Presentations, Active Learning, Case Studies		
Evaluation Methods	Continuous Internal Evaluation (Class Participation, Class Tests, Take-Home Assignments, Term Papers, Presentations) 30 marks + End Semester 70 marks.		

### Course Objective:

- This course is to help undergraduate students to learn fundamental information about world history and its impact on policymaking.
- To deal with fundamental debates, basic concepts and theoretical backgrounds in the area of International Relations.
- To familiarize the undergraduate students with the empirical and historical component and issues of International Relations.
- The Course provides theoretical insight to different concepts of International Relations and Organizations in the light of historicity of the events so that students develop the skill of analyzing the dynamics of International Politics.

### Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course,

- Students will be aware about the history and issues of International Relations/ Politics.
- Students will also aware theoretically to understanding and analyze international issues/ debate.
- These theories can also help them to understand the process of policymaking related to foreign policy in better way.
- This course will also help student to for better understanding about the International Law.
- They can place India's national Interests in changing global circumstances in more appropriate way.

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## Course Content

### Unit 1: Introduction

(20% Weightage)

- General Introduction about the dynamics of International Relations
- Actors in International Relations
- Development of IR as an Academic Discipline & the Importance of theory
- Significance of International Relations of for the study of Law

### Unit 2: From Cold War to End of Cold War and beyond

(40% Weightage)

- Cold War
- Major Crisis
- Major conflict
- Détente
- End of Cold War
- Post Cold War- Non Traditional Threat to Security
- Post 9/11 and Rise of India and China

### Unit 3: Theories of International Relations

(10% Weightage)

- Realist Interpretations of International Relations
- Idealist Interpretations of International Relations

### Unit 4: Foreign Policy

(10% Weightage)

- Definitions of Foreign Policy
- Determinants of Foreign Policy

### Unit 5: International Organization

(20% Weightage)

- Meaning of International Organization
- Types of International Organization
- The UN and its Constituent Agencies
- Reforms in UN

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Lecture cum Discussion (Each Session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-2 3-4 5-6 7-9	<b>Introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Introduction about the dynamics of International Relations</li> <li>• Actors in International Relations</li> <li>• Development of IR as an Academic Discipline &amp; the Importance of theory</li> <li>• Significance of International Relations of for the study of Law</li> </ul>
10-13 14-18 19-22 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-30	<b>From Cold War to End of Cold War and beyond</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold War</li> <li>• Major Crisis</li> <li>• Major conflict</li> <li>• Détente</li> <li>• End of Cold War</li> <li>• Post Cold War- Non Traditional Threat to Security</li> <li>• Post 9/11 and Rise of India and China</li> </ul>
31-33 34-35	<b>Theories of International Relations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realist Interpretations of International Relations</li> <li>• Idealist Interpretations of International Relations</li> </ul>
36-37 38-40	<b>Foreign Policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of Foreign Policy</li> <li>• Determinants of Foreign Policy</li> </ul>
41 42 43-44 45	<b>International Organization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of International Organization</li> <li>• Types of International Organization</li> <li>• The UN and its Constituent Agencies</li> <li>• Reforms in UN</li> </ul>
15 Hours	Tutorials

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### Suggested References:

- Bailey, Sydney. D. & Sam Daws, ed., The United Nations: A Concise Political Guide, (New Delhi: Macmillian).
- Joshua S., International Relations (New Delhi: Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., 2003).
- Lowe Norman., Mastering Modern World History (5th Edition) Red Globe Press, Macmillan Master Series, 2013)
- Morgenthau, Hans J., Politics Among Nations, London: OUP, 1972.
- Nicholas, H.G., The United Nations as a Political Institution (London: OUP, 1975).
- Palmer, Norman D. and Howard C. Perkins, International Relations: The World Community in Transition (New Delhi: A.I.T.B.S. Publishers and Distributors, 1997).
- Roskin, Michael G., & Nicholas O. Berry, IR-The New World of International Relations (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 2002).
- Weber, Cynthia, International Relations Theory: A Critical Introduction (London and New York: Routledge, 2001), pp. 13-57. Wenger, Andreas, & Doron Zimmermann, International Relations: From the Cold War to The Globalized World (New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., 2004), pp.237-324.
- Wenger, Andreas, & Doron Zimmermann, International Relations: From the Cold War to The Globalized World (New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., 2004), pp.325-328.
- Baylis, J. and Smith, S., eds., The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations, 4e (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008).
- Carr, E.H., International Relations between the Two World Wars: 1919-1939, New York: Palgrave, 2004).
- Goldstein, Joshua S. and Jon C. Pevehouse, Principles of International Relations (Longman, 2009).
- Hobsbawm, E. Age of Extreme: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914—1991 (London: Abacus, 1994).
- Nicholson, M., International Relations: A Concise Introduction (New York: Palgrave, 2002).

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## INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Details			
Course Title: Indian Political Thought			
Course Code	BALAW4004C04	Credits	4
L + T + P	3 + 1 + 0	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	IV	Contact Hours	45 (L) + 15 (T) Hours
Methods of Content Interaction	Lecture, Tutorials, Group discussion; Self-Study, Presentations by Students, Class assignments.		
Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 30% - Continuous Internal Assessment (Formative in nature but also contributing to the final grades)</li><li>• 70% - End Term External Examination (University Examination)</li></ul>		

### Course Objectives

- To provide to the students the foundational knowledge about the Indian political thinking and its various phases of evolution.
- To help the students understand concepts and ideological constructs of Indian thinkers.
- To help them understand socio-political ideas of prominent political thinkers of India.
- To help the students to correlate the debate with contemporary political-legal developments.

### Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Understand the socio-political background and its relationship with the evolution and development of political thinking in India
- Analyse the socio-political ideas of prominent Indian political thinkers and its applicability in the political constitutional/legal field.
- Understand the relevance of Indian political ideas in contemporary times
- Compare and contrast some of the relevant concepts in Indian political thinking with the Western political ideas.

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Course Contents

UNIT I: Introduction to Indian Political Thought

(15 % Weightage)

- Meaning of Political Thought
- Political Thought in India
- Socio-political background to the evolution of political thought in India

UNIT II: The Ancient Tradition

(20 % Weightage)

- State, government and statecraft in Ancient India
- Manu
- Kautilya

UNIT III: Modern Indian Political Thought: Early Liberals

(15 % Weightage)

- Ram Mohun Roy
- Gopal Krishan Gokhale
- Syed Ahmed Khan

UNIT IV: Cultural Nationalists

(25 % Weightage)

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Vivekanand
- Dayanand Saraswati
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- V D Savarkar

UNIT V: Socialists, Idealists, Practitioners and Radicals

(25 % Weightage)

- Jay Prakash Narayan
- M.N. Roy
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- M.K. Gandhi

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- Rabindranath Tagore
- B.R. Ambedkar

**Content Interaction Plan:**

Lecture cum Discussion (Each session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-3 4 5-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of Political Thought</li> <li>• Political Thought in India</li> <li>• Socio-political background to the evolution of political thought in India</li> </ul>
8-10 11-13 14-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State, government and statecraft in Ancient India</li> <li>• Manu</li> <li>• Kautilya</li> </ul>
17-18 19-21 22-23 24-26 27-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bal Gangadhar Tilak</li> <li>• Vivekanand</li> <li>• Dayanand Saraswati</li> <li>• Bankim Chandra Chatterjee</li> <li>• V D Savarkar</li> </ul>
29-30 31-33 34-35 36-39 40-42 43-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jay Prakash Narayan</li> <li>• M.N. Roy</li> <li>• Jawaharlal Nehru</li> <li>• M.K. Gandhi</li> <li>• Rabindranath Tagore</li> <li>• B.R. Ambedkar</li> </ul>
15 Hours	Tutorials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Suggested References:</u></li> </ul>	

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# PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Course Details			
Course Title: Public Policy and Administration in India			
Course Code	BALAW500404	Credits	4
L + T + P	3 + 1 + 0	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	V (Odd)	Contact Hours	45 (L) + 15 (T) Hours
Methods of Content Interaction	Lecture, Tutorials, Group discussion; Self-Study, Presentations by Students, Class assignments.		
Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 30% - Continuous Internal Assessment (Formative in nature but also contributing to the final grades)</li><li>• 70% - End Term External Examination (University Examination)</li></ul>		

## Course Objectives:

- To help the students to become familiar with the discipline.
- To acquaint the students of various theoretical approaches and role of actors, institutions, and processes of public policy-making and policy analysis with focus on India.
- To help students understand the public service organisations their capabilities, functions and importance in India at various levels.

## Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Understand the meaning of public policy and administration and policy analysis.
- Know the genesis and dynamics of the discipline of public policy and administration.
- Understand the mainstream approaches, their application and limitations in understanding in the chosen disciplines.
- Understand and analyse the process of policy making and implementation, and working of administration with special reference to India.

## Course Contents

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UNIT I: Understanding Public Policy

(20 % Weightage)

- Meaning of Public Policy
- Nature and Scope of the Subject
- Evolution of the discipline in the West and India
- Views of Harold Lasswell, Thomas Dye and William Jenkins
- Public Policy as a Science?

UNIT II: Theoretical Approaches

(20 % Weightage)

- Policy Process
  - Lasswell, Brewer
- Rational Model
- System's Model
- Public Choice Theory
- Advocacy Coalition Framework

UNIT III: Policy Process in India

(20% Weightage)

- Historical Roots
- Stages in Policy Making Process
- Ideas, Institutions and Actors
- Policy Implementation
- Policy Evaluation
  - (with case studies of any two contemporary policies of union or state government)

UNIT IV: Public Administration

(20 % Weightage)

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of the Discipline
- Evolution of the Discipline
- New Public Administration
  - Comparative Public Administration
- Administrative Theories:

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- Classical: Fayol, Gullick and Urwick
- Scientific Management: F. W. Taylor
- Human Relations: Mayo
- Bureaucratic Theory: Max Weber
- Behavioural: Simon

**UNIT V: Public Administration in India**

**(20 % Weightage)**

- Historical Roots
- Development of the Discipline in India
- Union Government and its Administration
- Constitutional, Legal Authorities and Civil Services
- Local Self Government in India
- Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act

**Content Interaction Plan:**

Lecture cum Discussion (Each session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-3 4 5 6-9 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of Public Policy</li> <li>• Nature and Scope of the Subject</li> <li>• Evolution of the discipline in the West and India</li> <li>• Views of Harold, Lasswell, Thomas Dye and William Jenkins</li> <li>• Public Policy as a Science?</li> </ul>
11 12-13 14-15 16 17 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Process</li> <li>• Lasswell, Brewer</li> <li>• Rational Model</li> <li>• System's Model</li> <li>• Public Choice Theory</li> <li>• Advocacy Coalition Framework</li> </ul>
19 20-21 22-23 24-25 26-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical Roots</li> <li>• Stages in Policy Making Process</li> <li>• Ideas, Institutions and Actors</li> <li>• Policy Implementation</li> <li>• Policy Evaluation</li> </ul> <p>(with case studies of any two contemporary policies of union or</p>

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	state government)
29 30 31 32 33-37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and Scope of the Discipline</li> <li>• Evolution of the Discipline</li> <li>• New Public Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Comparative Public Administration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Administrative Theories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Classical: Fayol, Gullick and Urwick</li> <li>○ Scientific Management: F. W. Taylor</li> <li>○ Human Relations: Mayo</li> <li>○ Bureaucratic Theory: Max Weber</li> <li>○ Behavioural: Simon</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
38 39 40-41 42-43 44 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Administration in India: Historical Roots</li> <li>• Development of the Discipline in India</li> <li>• Union Government and its Administration</li> <li>• Constitutional, Legal Authorities and Civil Services</li> <li>• Local Self Government in India</li> <li>• Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta Act</li> </ul>
15 Hours	Tutorials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Suggested References:</u></li> <li>• Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Prakash Chand. (2019). <i>Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice</i>. New Delhi: Sage Publications.</li> <li>• Chakrabarti, Rajesh and Sanyal, Kaushiki. (2017). <i>Public Policy in India</i>. New Delhi: OUP.</li> <li>• Howlett, Michael, M. Ramesh and Anthony Perl. (2009). <i>Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Sub-systems (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.)</i>. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</li> <li>• R.K. Sapru. (1994). <i>Public Policy: Implementation and Evaluation</i>. New Delhi: Sterling.</li> <li>• R. K. Sapru. (2010). <i>Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis</i>. Paperback. New Delhi: PHI EEE. Paperback Edition.</li> <li>• Chanda, A. (1958). <i>The Indian administration</i>, London: George Alien and Unwin.</li> <li>• Maheswari, S.R. (2008). <i>Indian administration</i>, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.</li> <li>• Tyagi, A.R. (1983). <i>Public administration: principles and practice</i>. New Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons.</li> <li>• Maheswari, S.R. (2004). <i>Public administration</i>. Agra: Laxmin Narayan Aganval.</li> <li>• Premchand., A. (1966). <i>Control over public expenditure in India</i>. Bombay: Allied.</li> <li>• Avasthi and Avasthi. (1996). <i>Indian Administration</i>. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal.</li> </ul>	

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## POLITICAL OBLIGATION

Course Details			
Course Title: Political Obligation			
Course Code	BALAW6004C04	Credits	4
L + T + P	3 + 1 + 0	Course Duration	One Semester
Semester	VI (Even)	Contact Hours	45 (L) + 15 (T) Hours
Methods of Content Interaction	Lecture, Tutorials, Group discussion; Self-Study, Presentations by Students, Class assignments.		
Assessment and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 30% - Continuous Internal Assessment (Formative in nature but also contributing to the final grades)</li><li>• 70% - End Term External Examination (University Examination)</li></ul>		

### Course Objectives:

- To help the students to become familiar with the subject: Why do people obey the state?
- To acquaint the students of various theoretical approaches (Indian and Western) and role of actors, institutions, and ideologies in understanding the relationship between individuals and state.
- To help the students to develop arguments and ideas on state and its relationship with its people.
- To help students understand the limits of political obligation and challenges that contemporary democracies may face with focus on India.

### Learning Outcomes

After completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Understand the meaning of political obligation and its nature and role in defining the relationship between individual and the state.
- Know diverse perspectives on political obligation.
- Understand the issues related to non-obligation and when individuals may resist the state or rebel against the state.

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## Course Contents

### UNIT I: Political Obligation

(15 % Weightage)

- Meaning
- Difference between moral, legal and political obligation
- Limited and Unlimited Political Obligation
- Liberal perspective on political obligation (Indian and Western)
- Indian concept of *Dharma*.

### UNIT II: Grounds and Limits of Political Obligation

(25 % Weightage)

- Introduction to the topic
- Views from the west
  - Force: Franz Oppenheimer
  - Consent: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Rawls
  - Idealism: Plato, Hegel and Green
  - Conservatism: Burke and Hume
  - Constitutionalism and Rule of Law: Aristotle
- Indian Perspective:
  - Manusmriti, Shanti Parva, Dandaniti
  - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - Rabindra Nath Tagore
  - V D Savarkar

### UNIT III: Political Non-Obligation, Revolution and Resistance

(20 % Weightage)

- Western Perspective:
  - Anarchism and the issue of Obligation
  - Henry David Thoreau (Civil Disobedience)
  - Karl Marx
- Indian Perspective

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- M K Gandhi (Satyagraha, Non-Violence, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience)
- M N Roy
- Jay Prakash Narayan

**UNIT IV: State, Law and Morality**

(20 % Weightage)

- Western Perspective:
  - Machiavelli
  - Positivists: Bentham, Austin and H L A Hart
  - Post-Positivists: Lon L Fuller
- Indian Perspective
  - Kautilya
  - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
  - B R Ambedkar

**UNIT V: Legitimacy and Its Contemporary Crisis in Democracies**

(20 % Weightage)

- Legitimacy: Weber and Dahl
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Crisis of legitimacy
- Insurgency and Terrorism

**Content Interaction Plan:**

Lecture cum Discussion (Each session of 1 Hour)	Unit/Topic/Sub-Topic
1-2 3 4 5-8 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning</li> <li>• Difference between moral, legal and political obligation</li> <li>• Limited and Unlimited Political Obligation</li> <li>• Liberal perspective on political obligation (Indian and Western)</li> <li>• Indian concept of <i>Dharma</i>.</li> </ul>

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11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the topic</li> <li>• Views from the west <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Force: Franz Oppenheimer, Nietzsche</li> <li>○ Consent: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Rawls</li> <li>○ Idealism: Plato, Hegel and Green</li> <li>○ Conservatism: Burke and Hume</li> <li>○ Constitutionalism and Rule of Law: Aristotle</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
12	
13-15	
16-17	
18	
19	
20-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Perspective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dandaniti: Mahabharata, Arthashastra and Manusmriti</li> <li>○ Swami Dayanand Saraswati</li> <li>○ Raja Ram Mohan Roy</li> <li>○ Rabindra Nath Tagore</li> <li>○ V D Savarkar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Perspective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Western Anarchism and the issue of Obligation</li> <li>○ Henry David Thoreau (Civil Disobedience)</li> <li>○ Karl Marx</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indian Perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ M K Gandhi (Satyagraha, Non-Violence, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience)</li> <li>○ M N Roy</li> <li>○ Jay Prakash Narayan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
27	
28	
29-30	
31	
32	
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Perspective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Machiavelli</li> <li>○ Positivists: Bentham, Austin and H L A Hart</li> <li>○ Post-Positivists: Lon L Fuller</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indian Perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Kautilya</li> <li>○ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee</li> <li>○ B R Ambedkar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
34-35	
36	
37	
38	
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40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legitimacy: Weber and Dahl</li> <li>• Gopal Krishna Gokhale</li> <li>• Crisis of legitimacy: Meaning</li> <li>• Insurgency and Terrorism</li> </ul>
41	
42-43	
44-45	
15 Hours	Tutorials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Suggested References:</u></li> <li>• Knowles, Dudley. (2010). <i>Political Obligation: A Critical Introduction</i>. London:</li> </ul>	

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