**KARIM CITY COILLEGE, JAMSHEDPUR**

**Department of Political Science**

**Gist of Lectures as per syllabus**

Session 2017-2018

**Dr. Anwar Shahab**

 **Asst. Professor, Department of Political Science**

**B.A Part 1(Hons)**

**1st Semester (2017-2020)**

**Honors Core Course Paper 1 – Introduction to Political Theory**

**Topic 1: Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of Political Science- Relation with other Social Sciences**

Study of Political theory has assumed immense importance after the Second World War. Political Science and all other Social Sciences adopted an Interdisciplinary approach to the study of issues and problems retaining to their realm of study. Political Science does not stand alone, since it is not the only science which concerns itself with man in organized society. Being one of the many sciences dealing with the relations of man to man, it has its close connections with other social sciences.

Political Science and history are very intimately connected. The relation between the two is well brought out in sentence: ‘history is past politics, politics past history’ and’ Political Science Without history has no roots’. Similarly looking at the relations between political science and economics- production snd distribution of wealth are affected by the regulations laid of the state. All economic activities are carried on within the state on the basis of rules and regulations laid down by the state. In the same manner political science can easily be related to Sociology, Ethics and Psychology.

A strong debate has been going on about studying different social, economic, cultural issues in the backdrop of political scenario prevailing around the globe. Similarly no political issue, institution and process can be understood without having profound knowledge of socio-economic, geographical and cultural situations.

**Topic 2: Nature and Origin of State**

**Nature of State:** Concept of state comprises the core of political thought. Political thought has been defined as ‘thought about the state, its structure, its nature and its purpose’. In the long tradition of political thinking several philosophers and school of thoughts have developed ideas about the nature and purpose of state.

There are diverse perspectives to look at the nature of state- few important being the Organic Theory, Mechanistic Theory, Welfare state view and Class perspective. These theories have helped students of Political Science understand the nature of the state and the dynamism behind the change in different views.

**Origin of state**

Origin of state has remained one of the most interesting elements of studies. Various political thinkers and analysts have traced the origin of state right from the Divine theory. As the oldest view of origin it portrays state as God’s creation and King as His representative on earth. With the decline in the religious faith some other theories like Force theory and Social Contract theory gained attention. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Rousseau are known to have justified the contract to be the basis for civil society and ultimately state. The most scientific theory of origin of state is Historical or Evolutionary theory.

**B.A Part 1(Hons)**

**1st Semester (2017-2020)**

**Honors Core Course Paper 2 – Political Ideas and Concepts**

**Topic 1: Rights: Liberal, Marxist and Laski’s theory of Rights**

The idea of rights provides for an essential tool of analysis of the relations between individual and the state. The state claims authority over individuals. If the state claims authority, individual must claim rights. Individual owes allegiance to the state and obeys its commands because the state serves his interests. Rights essentially belong to the sphere of conflicting claims between individual and the state. Mere existence of the state does not constitute rights. Rights come into the picture only when authority of the state is sought to be limited, or when individuals and their groups demand a positive role of the state to secure better conditions of life.

The liberal philosophers have paid little attention to the realization of economic rights. To them political rights were of prime importance. They focused on the political rights for the best realization of individual virtues. Liberalists insist that rights to life, liberty and property must be secured and protected by state. They highlighted the advantages of civil liberties and representative institutions for the successful evolution of democratic values and institutions.

To Marxists the rights in bourgeois society is partial in character as it remains restricted to the economically dominant and powerful class. The government remains under the control of the powerful class and work at their behest. Marxists have admitted that in a bourgeois society attempts are always made to expand the number of rights. Marx and Engels insisted on bringing the principles of freedom and equality to their logical conclusion, in replacing the capitalist system by the socialist system and ultimately bringing about a classless society.

HAROLD J. Laski took a creative view of politics and thoroughly investigated the moral foundations of rights which postulate a synthesis of liberal and socialist values within a democratic structure. Laski also attempts the fusion liberal-individualist, liberal-pluralist theories. He tries to fit liberty and equality in a common scheme. He believes that the present Liberal-capitalist system can somehow be remodeled so as to secure the ends of social justice. He also presents elaborate plans for decentralization and democratization of economic and political power.

**Topic 2: Justice: Legal, Social, Political and Socio-Economic Dimensions of Justice**

Political philosophers since earlier times have been trying to present the concept of justice. With the growth of human consciousness and under the impact of democracy and socialism the idea got transformed to a great extent. Justice has since then been acquired a social form. Issue of justice had become even more relevant in the contemporary world is concerned with determining logical criteria for the allocation of goods, services, opportunities, benefits, power as well as obligations in society, especially in a scarcity ridden situation.

Political justice refers to restructuring of political relations political process, political rights and political institutions. Socio-economic justice has gained coined in recent times as it has become very significant for changing the social life of the community. Economic justice refers to securing basic needs of the citizens and reordering human relations in the economic sphere like- relation between employer and worker, between trader and consumer, between landlord and tenant in order to eliminate exploitation of the vulnerable sections of society.

**B.A Part 1 (Hons)**

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**Generic Elective Course and BA Programme**

**(Syllabus is same for both Courses)**

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**B.A Part 2 (Honours)**

**Honors Paper 3 – Indian Government and Politics**

**1. Sources of Indian constitution**

Indian constitution has been claimed as one of the lengthiest constitution in the world. It was not possible to draft an original constitution in 1946. Indian constitution is criticized as a bag of borrowings. Various seminal and Indian sources were discussed to review the influence and impact of other constitutions on our constitution.

**2. Constituent Assembly- Making of Indian constitution**

The making of Indian constitution was one of the most gigantic and responsible job undertaken by the Constituent Assembly. It was both an attempt to justify our claim for freedom and our right to self-determination. The Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad accomplished this task. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar took charge of draft committee and after three prolonged debates it was finally adopted on 24th January 1950. It came into force on 26th January 1950, when India declared itself to be a Republic and Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of Independent India.

**3. Preamble, Salient features of Indian Constitution**

Preamble is the mirror of Indian Constitution. It has the soul and all illustrated values described in it. It has its origin in the Objective resolution presented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly. The Indian Constitution begins with Preamble and it shows our commitment to the basic values for which the entire freedom movement was spearheaded and finally achieved.

**4. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy**

Fundamental rights enshrined in the 3rd Part of the constitution are the most sacred and pious chapter as it presents the rights which have been specially given to the citizens of our country and are considered to be fundamental for the development of their personality. They are political in nature and cast a check on the authority of the state. The judiciary which is also considered as the guardian and custodian of rights of the citizens and constitution, ensures that these rights are practiced also and no breach takes place anywhere under any circumstances.

Directive principles (Part 4 of constitution) have a social character. The framers of our constitution envisaged that the future generation in advancement of social and economic values will adopt these principles in the course of law making and thus they are more in the nature of directions to the future law makers.

**B.A. Part 2 (Honours)**

**Honors Paper 4 – Comparative Government and Politics**

**1. Study of Executive: United States of America, United Kingdom, France and Switzerland**

In depth study of executive of these four constitutions was undertaken to understand their composition, powers and growth in their functions. Over a period of time things have changed drastically and new dimensions have been added in the wake of changing global situations.

**2. Study of Legislature: United States of America, United Kingdom, France and Switzerland**

Ideally these four constitutions present variety of legislatures which interests the students of comparative politics and comparative government. Their composition, powers and functions were dealt with in great detail. The study was made interesting with the comparisons of upper and lower houses of these countries and an assessment was also made for the increase in their functions with change in national and compelling global influences.

**3. Study of Judiciary: United States of America, United Kingdom, France and Switzerland**

A comparative analysis of Judiciary of these countries essentially made things easier for students. Composition, power and functions of courts were discussed. Their original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction were also discussed. The concept of Judicial Review was also discussed which has become an important tool in the hands of judiciary and provides it an edge vis a vis Executive and Legislature.

4. **Political Culture**: Political culture is basically people’s orientation towards their political system. It’s a diagram of people’s thought process about their own political system – what led them to adopt such a system and what is the quality and degree of attitude towards their political institutions.

Basic concept, difference between culture and political culture, foundation of political culture and dimensions of political culture was discussed.

5. **Political Socialization**: Political Socialization is a process through which the political culture of a nation/Civil Society is transferred from one generation to the next generation. It is essential that such a process continue in a cyclic order to strengthen political culture and give stability to the prevailing political system.

6. **Political Parties and party system**: Party systems across the globe, their merits, demerits, their types -one party, Bi-party and multi-party system were discussed. Major political parties of Britain, United States of America, France and Switzerland – emergence, growth and way of functioning were discussed.

7. **Pressure Groups**: Pressure groups are the recent development in the political process of all the countries across the globe. Their role and growing importance were discussed. A comparative study was also made between the pressure groups of Britain, France, USA and Switzerland.

**B.A. Part 2 (Subsidiary and General)**

 **Paper 2 – Indian Government and Politics**

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**B.A Part 3 (Honours)**

**Honors Paper 5 – PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration**: Definition, nature and scope of public administration was discussed. POSDCORB view, Managerial view and Integral views were also debated.

**2.** **Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline**: Public administration was studied under political science. American thinkers and analysts worked hard to get it the status of an independent discipline. The evolution of Public Administration is studied under 5 stages beginning from 1887. The 5th stage begins from 1971 and the recent trends are part of contemporary public administration.

**3. New Public Administration:** Philosophical reasons for its emergence, evolution and its goals were discussed.

**4. Politics and Administration:** Politics and administration are closely inter linked. It is therefore essential to understand this relationship. There are two views – Politics-Administration Dichotomy which is the traditional concept and the contemporary view.

**5. Methods and Approaches of Public Administration:** Several methods and approaches for the study of public administration are divided under the heads- Traditional Approach, Behavioral Approach and the latest System Approach. Each one was discussed with their merits and demerits.

**6. Development Administration:** The aftermath of Second World War saw different role for administration which mainly involved social measures of public welfare, economic development and nation building. It was not possible without changing the nature of administration. Thus the concept of Development Administration came into being. Features of development administration, its comparison with regulatory administration were discussed. Development administration has acquired special importance in the third world countries where the role of administration is dynamically changing with changing needs.

**7. Bureaucracy:** Bureaucracy has been identified with the machinery of government world-wide and it became more important with the rise of socialist and communist structure of government. Apart from the basic concept, its salient features, and types were discussed. Max Weber’s theory of bureaucracy and its evils were also discussed.

**8. Budgeting:** Budgeting is an integral function of the government. A detailed discussion was undertaken about the different stages of budgetary process in India. Making and presentation of annual budget by the Ministry of Finance involves a lengthy process of preparation of estimates, calculation of revenues, presentation of demand and finally presentation and approval of budget in the parliament.

**9. Legislative Control over Administration:** It is essential that administration be kept under check and control. The legislature exercises strong control over administration through its different committees- two important among them being Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee. The reports of these two committees are discussed and debated on the floor of the parliament and has very often brought embarrassment for the poor functioning of the government. These committees are very powerful and work as strict vigilante about the activities of the government.

**10. Judicial Control over Administration:** In India Judiciary has also been regarded as the custodian of the rights of the people and the constitution. On different occasions about different matters there has been tussle between executive and judiciary in matters of the enactment or the implementation of law. In India we have adopted the Rule of Law System from the British constitution. There are several methods of judicial review also to keep administration in check.

Public Interest Litigation has also emboldened the judiciary to raise matters of public interest in the public domain and seek the clarification from the government from time to time.

**B.A Part 3 Honours**

**Honors Paper 8 – POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES.**

**1. Liberalism**: Liberalism emerged as an idea against the authority of the state. Renaissance, Reformation and the Industrial Revolution created a new awareness about the individual and individual freedom and autonomy. Logic and reason replaced the blind faith towards the state and a new mind set developed. Liberalism believes in human dignity and calls for the curtailment of interference on the part of the state. State is considered as a necessary evil. Views of John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hill Green were discussed in this regard.

**2. Communism:** The idea of Karl Marx was later modified by Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev, Mao Tse Tung and Gorbachev and was known as Communism. If Marx’s idea of a socialist order and a society based on equality was a dream then Communism was its real achievement. The concepts like dialectical materialism, class struggle, revolution by the working class, dictatorship of Proletariat and establishment of an exploitation less and classless society were discussed. The communist experiment began in Russia in 1917 after the Bolshevik Revolution.

**3. Democratic Socialism:** Democracy and Socialism go hand in hand. The successes of both were intimately linked to each other. In England one of the land mark was achieved by establishing both the democracy and parliamentary systems in 17th century and in 20th century history repeated itself by floating the idea of Democratic Socialism. England was home for the Industrial Revolution and hence the ideas of Marx were bound to gain ground there. England with its ideological differences with the Socialist or Communist bloc applied and approached it through Democratic Socialism. Ideas of R. H. Tawney and Harold J. Laski were discussed in detail. All the philosophers are of the view that development can be achieved incrementally by adopting democratic and socialist values and abdicating sudden or violent change. They favored the idea of revolution by consent.