Jharkhand NEP, FYUGP 2022-23 onwards

Major in Political Science

Revised Curriculum and Credit Framework for the Four-Year Undergraduate Programmes(FYUGP)

As per Provisions of NEP-2020, implemented from the Academic Year 2022-23 onwards (KU Ref.No.KU/R397/23,dated-14/03/23)

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Revised Courses of Study for Four Year Undergraduate Programme 2022-23, Major in Political Science

w.e.f. 2022-23 Academic Year

Revised Draft Syllabus

Kolhan University,Chaibasa,Jharkhand

Semester wise Course Code, Paper name and Credit Points

Semester	Common, Introductory, Major, Minor, Vocational & Internship Courses		Credits	F.M.	P.M.	Internal Exam.F.M.	University Exam.F.M.
	Jharkhand, NEP, FYUGP 2022-23 onwards						
	Table 6: Semester wise Course Code and Credit Points for Single Major:						
	Code	**Papers**	**Credits**	**F.M.**	**P.M.**	**Internal Exam.F.M.**	**University Exam.F.M.**
I	AEC-1	Language and Communication Skills (MIL-1)(Modern Indian Language including TRL) Hindi(50 Marks)	2	50	20	No Internal Exam	50
	VAC-1	Value added Course-1 Section-A- Understanding India Section-B- Environmental Science	2+2 =4	50 50	20 20	No Internal Exam	50 50
	SEC-1	Skill Enhancement Course-1 Digital Education	3	75	30	No Internal Exam	75
	MDC-1	Multi-disciplinary Course-1 Citizenship and Governance	3	75	30	No Internal Exam.	75
	MN-1A	Minor from Discipline-1 Globalization and Politics	4	100	40	25	75
	MJ-1	Major paper 1 (Disciplinary/ Interdisciplinary Major) Understanding Political Theory and Politics	4	100	40	25	75

Semester-1

MJ-1

Major Paper-1(Disciplinary/Interdisciplinary Major)

Paper Name-Understanding Political Theory and Politics

Credit-4   **Full Marks-100**   **Pass Marks-40**

Internal Exam-25 Marks   **End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks**

Course Objective:
This course is specially designed for students of understanding of Political Science with the different meaning of Political Theory and politics. The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. This will help students for critical engagements with ideologies to develop their own understanding of politics. Since the state occupies a central position in the discourses on politics, the understanding of different theories on the state will allow the students to understand the role of the state in the society. The key concepts and contemporary debates like power, democracy, equality, freedom, democracy, citizenship, and justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline. Students will understand the media and civil society as these the drivers of the politics as they perform a communication role, important for information and ideology transmission.

Learning Outcomes:
1. The students will understand different approaches to Political Theory and Politics

2. They will   discourses on Political Theory, Politics and functions of Political Theory

3. The students will understand the liberal and Marxist views of Politics

4. They will understand the theories of Power, democracy, justice, freedom and equality

5. Students will be able to understand and make a distinction between nation and state.

6. They will come to know about different theories on nationalism.

7. The students would be able to answer what are social movements and make a distinction between the old and new social movements.

Unit-1

Introduction to Political Theory and Politics

  a.   What is Political Theory?
  b.   What is Politics?

c. Different Approaches to Understand Politics

d. Nature of Political Theory: Explanatory, Normative and Empirical
e. Liberal Traditions. Marxist Traditions
f. Feminist and Post-modernist

Unit-II: Centrality of State, State and Nation

a. What is State? Why State Occupies Central Position in Discussion of Politics?

b. Theories of State

c. Ideologies and Understanding of State

d. Changing Role of State in the Era of Globalization?

e. How State is different from Nation?

f. Debates on Nation and Nationalism

Unit III: Power, Justice, Freedom and Equality

a. Theories of Power (Max Weber, Robert Dahl, Michel Foucault)
b. Notion of Justice
c. Distributive Justice: John Rawls and Robert Nozick
d. Notion of Freedom and Contemporary Debates
e. Notion of Equality, Equality, Liberty and Justice Correlation

Unit-IV: Theories of Citizenship, Democracy and Social Movements

a. Theories of Citizenship

b. Theories of Democracy and Contemporary Debates

c. Social Movements and New Social Movements

Readings:

O.P.Gauba, "Rajanitik Siddhant Ki Roop Rekha", Mayur Paperbacks Publication, New Delhi.
O.P.Gauba, "Samkalin Rajanitik Siddhant", Mayur Paperbacks Publication, New Delhi.

Balwan Gautam(Ed.), "Rajanitik Siddhant", Delhi University Press, Delhi.

Johari, J.C., "Adhunik Rajniti Vigyan Ke Siddhant", Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1992

Varma,S.P., "Modern Political Theory", Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Reprint 2001

Ray,Amal, Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory – Ideas and Institutions, World Press, Calcutta, 2004

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Johari,J.C., "Adhunik Rajniti Vigyan Ke Siddhant", Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1992

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Kymlicka, W. (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship: A liberal Theory of Minority Rights.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Kymlicka, W. (2010). Testing the Liberal Multiculturalist Hypothesis: Normative Theory and Social Science Evidence. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 43(2), pp. 257-271.

Mackinnon, C. (2008). *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Moon, D. J. (2015). Foundations of Political Thought. In Gibbons, M. (Ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Political Thought*. Chichester: Willey Blackwell, pp. 1341-1351.

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Shorten, A. (2015). *Contemporary Political Theory*. London: Palgrave.

Young, I. M. (2000). *Inclusion and Democracy*. London: Oxford University Press

Dahl, R. A. (1957). *The concept of power*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.

Parsons, T. (1963). On the Concept of Political Power. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society,* 107(3), pp. 232-262.

Miller, S. (1990). Foucault on Discourse and Power. *Theoria: A Journal of Social and Political Theory*, (76), pp. 115-125.

Deacon, R. (1998). Strategies of Governance Michel Foucault on Power. *Theoria: A Journal of Social and Political Theory*, (92), pp. 113-148.

Nozick, R. (1974). *Anarchy, State and Utopia*. New York: Basic Books.

Rawls, J. (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Young, I. M. (1990). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton: Princeton University press.

MacRae, D. (1973). Justice, Normative Discourse, and Sociology. *Contemporary Sociology, 2*(2), pp. 129-132.

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Casal, P. & William, A. (2008) Equality. In McKinnon, C. (Ed.), *Issues in Political Theory.* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 149- 165.

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Heywood, A. (2013). *Politics* (4th ed.), London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Smits, K. (2016). *Applying Political Theory* (2nd ed.), London: Palgrave Macmillan.

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Held, D. (1991). Models of Democracy. *Polity Press*, Cambridge.

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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.

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Barry, N. (1981). *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*. London: Macmillan.

Ball, T. (1995). *Ideals and Ideologies: A Reader*. Boston: Addison Wesley.

Harding, A. (1994). The Origins of the Concept of the State. *History of Political Thought, 15*(1), pp. 57-72.

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Sathyamurthy, T. (1997). Indian Nationalism: State of the Debate. *Economic and Political Weekly, 32*(14), pp. 715-721.

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Macpherson, C. B. (1973). *Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Arblaster, A. (1994). *Democracy*. (2nd edition). Buckingham: Open University Press

Kohli, A. (Ed.). (2001). *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge University Press.

Shah, G. (Ed.). (2002). *Social Movements and the State*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Lee, S. H. (2010). *Debating New Social Movements: Culture, Identity, and Social Fragmentation.* New Delhi: Rawat Publishers.

Gurevitch, M., Coleman, S., & Blumler, J. (2009). Political Communication—Old and New Media Relationships. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 625*, pp. 164-181.

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Sem-1

MN-1A, Minor from Discipline-1

Globalization and Politics

Credit-4	**Full Marks-100 Pass Marks-40**
Internal Exam-25 Marks	**End Sem. University Exam-75 Marks**

Course Objective:

The purpose of this course is to enable students to understand and critically analyze the phenomenon of globalization which entails interconnectivity and transportation of local with the global and vice versa. Students will come to know about the factors and forces of globalization, and how this has impacted the nation-states wherein it has triggered debates on national sovereignty, culture, and market and given rise to social movements of different shades and themes in focus.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to explain
1. Meaning of globalization and how different schools have understood this.

2. About the global institutional drivers of the globalization.

3. How the globalization has impacted the traditional notion of sovereignty of the state?

4. How globalization has impacted the domestic market and culture of societies.

Unit I: Introduction to Globalization
a. Meaning of Globalization

b. Debates on Globalization in India: Liberals, School of Swadeshi and Marxists

Unit II: Economic and Technological Drivers of Globalization
a. International Financial Institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization)

b. Information and Communication Technology
Unit-III: Globalization and Social Movements
a. Peasant Movements

b. Environmental Movement

c. Human Displacement
Unit- IV: Globalization, Democracy, Culture and Market

a. Globalization and Democracy

b. Globalization and the Issue of National Sovereignty

c. Globalization and Domestic Market

 d. Globalization and its Impact on Culture
e. Globalization, Labour migration & Covid-19

Readings:

Kaur,H & G.Kaur, "Politics of Globalization"Galgotia Publishing Company
Smith,Steve& John Baylis, "Globalization & World Politics", Oxford
Bhambri,C.P.,Globalization India,Nation,State and Democracy",Shipra Publications
Held, D., & McGrew, A. (Eds.). *The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalization Debate*. (2nd edition), Cambridge: Polity Press. (Part I: Understanding Globalization, pp. 51-119).

 Giddens, A. (1990). *The Consequences of Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press. (Part II, pp. 55-78).

 Robertson, R., & White, K. E. (2007). What Is Globalization? In Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 54-66.

 Robinson, W. I. (2007). Theories of Globalization. In Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 125-143.

 Mitra, D., & Ranjan, P. (2012). The Globalization Debate and India. In Ghate, C. (Ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Economy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 785-809.

Williams, M. (1994). The IMF and the Third World. *International Economic Organisations and the Third World*. New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf, pp. 51-111.

 Aglietta, M. (2004). The International Monetary Fund: Past and Future. In Desai M., & Said, Y. (Eds.) *Global Governance and Financial Crises.* London and New York: Routledge, pp. 43-69.

 Rodrik, D. (2011). Bretton Woods, GATT, and the WTO: Trade in a Politicized World. *The Globalization Paradox.* New York: Norton, pp. 67-88.

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 O'Brien, R., & Williams, M. (2016). *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics*. (5th edition), London and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 148-178.

Sparks, C. (2007). *Development, Globalization and the Mass Media*. New Delhi: Sage. pp. 126-148.

Rantanen, T. (2005). *The media and globalization* London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Dahlgren, P. (2015). The Global Public Sphere: Public Communication in the Age of Reflective Interdependence. *Information, Communication & Society*, *18(*12), pp. 1423-1425.

Dicken, P. (2015). *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy, (7th edition)*. London: The Guilford Press, pp. 74-113.

Perry, B., & Olsson, P. (2009). Cyberhate: The Globalization of Hate, *Information and Communications Technology Law*, *18*(2), pp. 185-199.

Lynch, C. (1998). Social Movements and the Problem of Globalization. *Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, 23*(2), pp. 149-173.

Araghi, F. (2008), The invisible hand and the visible foot: peasants, dispossession and globalization. In Lodhi, A., Haroon, A., & Kay, C. (Eds.), *Peasants and Globalization: Political Economy, Rural Transformation and the Agrarian Question.* London: Routledge, pp. 111-147.

McMichael, P. (2007). Globalization and the Agrarian World. In Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization*. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 216-238. Ranalli, B., & Thernstrom, S. (2013). Climate Change and the Environment: Can International Regimes be Effective Means to Restrain Carbon Emissions? In Peter, M. H., & Hird, J. A. (Eds.), *Controversies in Globalization: Contending Approaches to International Relations*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 278-317.

Margaret, P. K., & Karen, A. M. (2010). Protecting the Environment. In *International Organizations: The Politics and Process of Global Governance.* (2nd edition), London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, pp. 497-534.

Moghadam, V. M. (2013). Introduction and Overview: Social Movements and Contemporary Politics. In *Globalization and Social Movements*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, pp. 1-30.

Moghadam, V. M. (2013). The Global Justice Movement. In *Globalization and Social Movements*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, pp. 171-202.

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the Future of Globalization: Contemporary Philosophical Problems. Leiden and Boston: Brill Rodopi, pp. 85-100.

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Chimni, B. S. (2000). Globalization, Humanitarianism and the Erosion of Refugee Protection. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, *13*(3), pp. 243–263.

Nayyar, D. (2015). Globalization and Democracy. *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy*, *35* (3), pp. 388-402.

Held, D. (1997). Democracy and Globalization. *Global Governance, 3*, pp. 251-267.

Held, D. (2000). The Hanging Contours of Political Community: Rethinking Democracy in the Context of Globalization. In Barry Holden (Ed.), *Global Democracy: Key Debates*, London and New York: Routledge, pp. 17-31.

Agnew, J. (2009). *Globalization and Sovereignty.* Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., pp. 1-46.

Cohen, J. L. (2008). Rethinking Human Rights, Democracy, and Sovereignty in the Age of Globalization. *Political Theory, 36(*4), pp. 578-606.

Pogge, T. W. (1992). Cosmopolitanism and Sovereignty. *Ethics,* 103(1), pp. 48-75.

Buzan, B. (2017). Universal Sovereignty. In Tim Dunne and Christian Reus-Smit. (Eds.), *The Globalization of International Society.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 304-322.

Cabrera, L. (2010). *The Practice of Global Citizenship.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-10; 13-33, pp. 258-262.

Salter, M. B. (2009). Borders, Passports, and the Global Mobility. In Turner, B. S. (Ed.), *The Routledge International Handbook of Globalization Studies*. London and New York: Routledge, pp. 514-530

Spence, M. (2011). The Impact of Globalization on Income and Employment: The Downside of Integrating Markets. *Foreign Affairs, 90*(4), pp. 28-41.

O'Brien, R., & Williams, M. (2016), *Global Political Economy: Evolution and Dynamics*, (5th ed.). London and New York: Palgrave Macmillan. (Ch. 9: Global Division of Labour), pp. 179-197.

Dollar, D., & Wade, R. H. (2013). Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth: Does Trade Liberalization Contribute to Economic Prosperity? In Haas, P. M., &. Hird, J. A. (Eds.), *Controversies in Globalization: Contending Approaches to International Relations*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 1-39.

Tomlinson, J. (2007). Cultural Globalization. In Ritzer, G. (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Globalization.* Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 352-366.

Appadorai, A. (2005). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization.* Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 1-23, 27-47.

Huntington, S. P. (1993). The Clash of Civilizations? *Foreign Affair*s, *72*(3), pp. 22- 49.

O'Hagan, J. (2002). Conflict, Convergence or Co-existence? The Relevance of Culture in Reframing World Order. In Falk, R. (Ed.), *Reframing the International: Law, Culture and Politics.* New York: Routledge, pp. 187-217.

Semester-1 total Credits=20   **For all Semesters=160 Credits**

1 Credit -1-hour Class in a Week

4 Credit - 4 hours Class in a Week

15 weeks 60 hrs Class (60 Lectures)

In a week 3 classes+1 Tutorial=4 Classes

25 Marks Internal Examination may include 20 marks questions from **written Examination (1 Hr Exam)**/Assignment/Project/Tutorial wherever applicable whereas 5 marks will be awarded on the attendance/overall class performance in the semester

For End Sem.Examination-75 Marks,3Hrs Exam

There will be two group of questions. Group A is Compulsory which will contain three questions. Question No.1 will be very short answer type consisting of five questions of 1 mark each. Question No.2 & 3 will be short answer type of 5 marks. Group B will contain descriptive type six questions of fifteen marks each, out of which any four are to answer.

Objective type=1*5=5

Short Answer=5*2=10

Long Answer=15*4=<u>60</u>

     Total   75

Note: Follow the Revised NEP Guidelines 2023, for details Ref.No.KU/R/397/23,dated-14/03/23(Enclosed)