

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Subsidiary Course)

B.A. Part I

Political Theory

Paper - I

A. Nature and Scope of Political Science

1. Traditional Political Science : Nature and Scope.
2. Modern Political Science : Nature and Scope.
3. Concept of Politics : Liberal and Marxist approach.
4. Interdisciplinary Approach to the Study of Political Science - Relations with other Social Sciences: Philosophy, History, Geography, Economics, Ethics, Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology.
5. Method of the Study of Political Science - Traditional and Modern.

B. State

1. Meaning, Definitions, Nature, Elements of State.
2. Functions of the State - Liberalism, Socialism and welfare State.
3. Rise and Growth of the Modern Nation-State
4. Role of state in the Context of Globalisation.

C. Sovereignty

1. Monistic View of Sovereignty with special reference to Austin's views.
2. Pluralistic view of Sovereignty with special reference to the views of Laski and Machiavelli.
3. Impact of Globalisation on Sovereignty.

D. Political Ideas

1. Law - Sources of Law and its relations with Liberty and Equality
2. Liberty - with special reference to Negative and Positive liberty - Liberty of Marx's concept of liberty
3. Equality - Legal, Political and Socio-Economic dimensions. Relation between Liberty and Equality.
4. Theories of Rights with special reference to Liberal and Marxist theories of Rights.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Subsidiary Course)
B.A. Part II
Modern Governments
Paper – II

A. U.K.

1. The British Political Traditions.
2. Unitary State with Parliamentary form of Government.
3. Concept and application of convention.
4. Concept of Monarchy - causes of survival of Monarchy.
5. Council of Ministers - Positions, Powers and functions.
6. Parliaments - House of commons and House of Lords – Composition, Powers and functions - A Comparative study.
7. Rule of Law and Judicial System.
8. Political Parties and Pressure Groups.

B. U.S.A.

1. The American Political Traditions.
2. Federal State with Presidential form of Government.
3. The President – Power, Position and functions.
4. Congress – House of Representatives and Senate – Composition, Powers and functions – A comparative study.
5. Supreme court – Powers and functions.
6. Political parties and Pressure groups.

C. India

1. The Indian Political traditions – Socio-economic Bases of constitution.
2. Fundamental Rights and duties.
3. Directive Principles of state Policy.
4. Union Executive – The President and the council of ministers – Position, Powers and functions.
5. Parliament – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha – Composition, Powers and functions – A comparative study.
6. Supreme court – Powers and functions, Judicial activism.
7. Political Parties and Pressure Groups.
8. Castism, Regionalism, Communalism and Naxalism in India.