

**3 Yr. Degree Course
(Minor)
based on NEP-2020
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



**(Effective from Session 2025-26)
(Batch: 2025-2028)**



SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY
JYOTI-VIHAR, BURLA, SAMBALPUR, ODISHA-768019

COURSE AT A GLANCE (NEP-UG)

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

ACADEMIC SESSION: **2025-28**

CORE-I COURSE

Course Number	Semester	Course Title	Type of Paper P-Practical NP-Non-practical	Credit Hour	Maximum Weightage of Marks
Paper-I	I	FUNDAMENTAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE		4	100
Paper-II		INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTION OF INDIA		4	100
Paper-III	II	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY		4	100
Paper-IV		COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTS		4	100
Paper-V	III	COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM		4	100
Paper-VI		INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS		4	100
Paper-VII		WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS-I		4	100
Paper-VIII	IV	INDIAN POLITICS		4	100
Paper-IX		WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS-II		4	100
Paper-X		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		4	100
Paper-XI	V	GLOBAL POLITICS		4	100
Paper-XII		COMPARATIVE POLITICS		4	100
Paper-XIII		INDIAN POLITICAL IDEAS -I		4	100
Paper-XIV	VI	INDIAN'S FOREIGN POLICY		4	100
Paper-XV		GOVERNMENT AND POLICY IN ODISHA		4	100
Paper-XVI	VII			4	100
Paper-XVII				4	100
Paper-XVIII				4	100
Paper-XIX				4	100

Paper-XX	VIII			4	100
Paper-XXI				4	100
Paper-XXII				4	100
Paper-XXIII				4	100

CORE-II/CORE-III COURSE

Course Number	Semester Core-II/ Core-III	Course Title	Type of Paper P-Practical NP-Non-practical	Credit Hour	Maximum Weightage of Marks
Paper-I	I/II	FUNDAMENTAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	NP	4	100
Paper-II	III/IV	INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTION OF INDIA	NP	4	100
Paper-III	V/VI	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY	NP	4	100
Paper-IV	VII			4	100
Paper-V	VIII			4	100

CORE COURSE II/ III
Minor (Paper-I) Semester I/II
Fundamentals Of Political Science

Course Objectives

This course will familiarize students with the basic normative concepts in political theory and encourage them to understand how these concepts manifest in social practices. The course will also help students learn how we make use of these concepts in organizing our social living. The main objective is to project the plural, interdisciplinary orientation of political theory and to emphasise its deep engagement with the political process.

Expected Learning Outcomes

The course would provide students with a rudimentary understanding of political concepts, theories, and their application in contemporary society and their interplay with societal and economic factors. The unit-wise outcomes are given below.

Unit-I: Upon completion of this Unit, students will have acquired a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of politics, its theoretical underpinnings across disciplines, and its intricate interplay with societal and economic spheres.

Unit-II: After completing this Unit, student's understanding on the state as a political entity will be deepened and students would be able to critically examine its relationship with sovereignty, governing structures, and the multifaceted challenges posed by globalization.

Unit-III: Upon completion of Unit III, students will be able to critically analyse and synthesize the intricate concepts of power, authority, and legitimacy, as well as the interrelated notions of rights, freedoms, equality, and justice, thereby enabling them to comprehend the theoretical underpinnings that shape socio political constructs and inform discourse on contemporary issues.

Unit-IV: Upon completion of this Unit, students would have developed a nuanced and multidimensional understanding of democracy along with its models, and the critical roles played by pluralism and diversity in shaping democratic ideals, practices, and discourse. This will deepen democratic values among students.

Course Content:

Unit-I: Introduction

- a) What is Political?
- b) Political Philosophy, Political Theory, Political Science
- c) Politics and Society, Politics and Economy

Unit-II: State

- a) State: Meaning, Origin and Development
- b) State and Sovereignty
- c) State and Government
- d) State and Globalization

Unit-III: Concepts

- a) Power, Authority, and Legitimacy
- b) Rights and Freedom
- c) Equality and Justice

Unit-IV: Democracy

- a) Meaning of Democracy
- b) Models of Democracy: Representative, Participatory, Deliberative
- c) Pluralism, Diversity, and Democracy

Essential Readings:

1. Bhargava, R. (2008). 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Longman. pp. 2-16
2. Heywood, A. (2022). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
3. McKinnon, C. (2019). *Introduction: Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.
4. Menon, K. (2008). 'Justice', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Longman. pp. 74-86.
5. Srinivasan, J. (2008). 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Longman. pp. 106-128.
6. Talukdar, P.S. (2008) 'Rights', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Longman. pp. 88-104.

7. Vinod, M. J. and Deshpande Meena. (2013). *Contemporary Political Theory*. PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, Delhi

Additional Readings:

- ✓ Bhargava, R. (2008). 'Why do we need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36 ✓ Dahl, R. A. (2000). *On Democracy*. Yale University Press.
- ✓ Gauba, O. P. (2023). *An Introduction to Political Theory*. National Publication.
- ✓ Mookherjee, M. (2008) 'Multiculturalism', in McKinnon, C. (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press. pp. 218-240.
- ✓ Seglow, J. (2003) 'Multiculturalism', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds), *Political Concepts*. Manchester University Press. pp. 156-168.
- ✓ Wolf, J. (2021) 'Social Justice', in McKinnon, C. (ed). *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press. pp. 172-193.

Internet Resources:

The internet resources include online articles and e-contents published on websites, blogs, eNewspaper, online magazines, scholarly journals, digital repositories, and Audio- Visual content.

1. CEC. (2015). *What is Political Theory?*. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdTNlx52Weg>
2. Jha, Mithilesh Kumar. (2018). *Introduction to Political Theory*. NPTEL.
<https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/109/103/109103141/>
3. Basu, Sibaji Pratim. (2020). *MOOC on Introduction to Political Theory*. SWAYAM.
https://onlinecourses.SWAYAM2.ac.in/cec20_hs28/preview

Activities to do:

1. Students can participate in a debate on a philosophical or theoretical concept related to politics, such as the nature of power, the principles of equality and justice, which will encourage critical thinking, argumentation skills, and the ability to analyze complex concepts from multiple perspectives.
2. Organize a simulation exercise where students assume different roles in a hypothetical political system or scenario and could simulate the functioning of a democratic government, with students taking on

roles like legislators, activists, lobbyists, or members of the media. This activity will allow students to experience and understand the dynamics of political processes and decision-making.

3. Students can conduct literature review, prepare a draft and analyse primary sources on any topic mentioned in this course.

Minor (Paper-II) Semester III/IV

Introduction To The Constitution Of India

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to the Constitution of India – the supreme law of the land. The primary objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional framework and political institutions in India. Through a critical examination of the constitutional design, the learners will explore the foundational principles of the Indian Constitution. By tracing the historical contestations surrounding the incorporation of these values into the Constitution and their practical manifestations, learners will develop an appreciation for the intricate interplay between institutional practices and political contexts. Furthermore, the course aims to cultivate an understanding of the institutional dynamics within the Indian governance matrix, characterized by both conflict and cooperation, asymmetrical federal arrangements, and mechanisms for safeguarding vulnerable populations against discrimination. Additionally, students will gain insight into the powers and functions of key governmental figures such as the President, Prime Minister, and Chief Minister and other constitutional and non-constitutional bodies, while also delving into the intricacies of Union-State relations.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

This course endeavours to equip students with the necessary knowledge and analytical tools to engage critically with the constitutional structures and processes that underpin Indian democracy. The unit-wise outcomes are given below.

Unit-I: The learners would gain basic understanding of Indian Constitution and its underlying values. This would enable them to analyse the operation of the Constitution of India from a policy perspective, and in the context of social and cultural diversity. This would strengthen the foundation of constitutional ethics among the learners.

Unit-II: The learners would develop awareness regarding the basic structures and processes of government at both union and state levels with a specific focus on power and responsibilities of highest constitutional dignitaries. This will help them to acquire administrative skills and political insights for engaging in various institutions.

Unit-III: The learners would be familiar with the judicial structures and procedures in India. Further, the awareness about Writs, Judicial Review, PIL, Basic Structure Doctrine would enable them to develop an understanding about their rights and entitlements as citizens and methods to secure these within the legal framework, in case of violation.

Unit-IV: The learners would understand the division of power between Union and States with focus on different constitutional bodies. This would enable them to understand and analyse the manner in which the Indian federal system functions.

Course Content:

Unit-I: Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution

- a) Making of the Indian Constitution: Formation and Working of Constituent Assembly
- b) Preamble: Nature of State and Constitutional Values
- c) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties

Unit-II: Legislature and Executive in Union and State

- a) Structure of the Parliament and Legislative procedures; State Legislatures
- b) President; Governor
- c) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; Chief Minister

Unit-III: Judiciary

- a) Supreme Court of India: Structure and Functions

- b) High Courts: Structure and Functions
- c) Judicial Review and Basic Structure Doctrine, Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Unit-IV: Union-State Relationship

- a) Division of Power: Administrative, Legislative and Financial
- b) Election Commission, Finance Commission, CAG
- c) NITI Ayog, Inter-State Council, GST Council

Essential Readings:

- ✓ *Austin, Granville (1999). The Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation. Oxford University Press.*
- ✓ *Bakshi, P.M. (2023). The Constitution of India. Universal Law Publishing.*
- ✓ *Basu, D. D. (2022). Introduction to the Constitution of India. Educational Printed; 26th Edition, Lexis Nexis.*
- ✓ *Chakrabarty, Bidyut (2017). Indian Constitution: Text, Context and Interpretation. Sage Publication India Private Limited.*
- ✓ *Kashyap, Subhash (2021). Our Constitution. National Book Trust.*
- ✓ *Khosla, Madhav, Mehta, Pratap Bhanu and Choudhry, Sujit (Eds). (2016). The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution. Oxford University Press.*
- ✓ *Pai, Sudha (2020). Constitutional and Democratic Institutions in India: A Critical Analysis. Orient Blackswan.*

Additional Readings:

1. *Bhargava, Rajeev (2009). Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution. Oxford University Press.*
2. *Chandra, Bipan, Mukherjee, Aditya and Mukherjee, Mridula. (2008). India Since Independence. Penguin Books.*
3. *Ghosh, Peu (2021). Indian Government and Politics, PHI Learning.*
4. *Gupta, D.C. (2023). Indian government and Politics. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.*
5. *Jain, M.P. (2018), Indian Constitutional Law, LexisNexis.*

6. Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu (2011). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
7. Kumar, Avinash and Pai, Sudha (2017). *The Indian Parliament: A Critical Appraisal*. Orient Blackswan Pvt Limited.
8. Pylee, M.V. (2023). *India's Constitution*. S. Chand Publishing.
9. Shivhare, Nitin (2023). *Indian Polity and Governance*. S. Chand Publishing.
10. Shukla, V.N. (2019). *Constitution of India*. Eastern Book Company.
11. Subramanian, S.G. (2022). *Indian Constitution and Polity*. Pearson Education.

Internet Resources:

The internet resources include online articles and e-contents published on websites, blogs, eNewspaper, online magazines, or scholarly journals, digital repositories, Audio- Visual contents.

1. Digital Sansad. *Historical Debates: Constituent Assembly Draft Making Debates*.
<https://sansad.in/ls/debates/historical?1>
2. Ghosh, Sujit. (2018). *Indian Judiciary: Organizational structure and Jurisdiction*. National Judicial Academy. https://nja.gov.in/Concluded_Programmes/2017-18/SE-13_PPTs/6.Judiciary%20organization%20HC%20and%20SC.pdf
3. Goel, Anupama. *Advanced Constitutional Law*. SWAYAM.
https://onlinecourses.SWAYAM2.ac.in/cec20_hs22/preview
4. NIOS. *Political Science: Aspects of the Constitution of India*. National Institute of Open Schooling.
[https://nios.ac.in/online-course-material/sr-secondarycourses/political-science-\(317\).aspx](https://nios.ac.in/online-course-material/sr-secondarycourses/political-science-(317).aspx)
5. NITI Aayog. <https://www.niti.gov.in/>. National Institution for Transforming India **Activities to do:**
 1. Watch *Constitution Assembly Speeches* from News on Official YouTube [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0W9L6rFljF0>] and organize a discussion on various themes with two groups of learners debating on issues discussed by the Constituent Assembly.
 2. Watch *Constitution of India – A Journey* from Prasar Bharati Archives on YouTube [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLqtVCj5iilH4hOskMihD3woXA5_C_58B0y] and stage a short play depicting the essence of this journey.
 3. Read the biographies of freedom fighters and founding fathers of Indian Constitution.

4. Study important judgements passed by Supreme Court of India on Basic Structure Doctrine and assess its impact on the functioning of the Constitution.
5. Study a Report prepared by NITI Ayog and evaluate its significance.
6. Organize community outreach programme to aware people about their rights and duties as citizens.

Minor (Paper-III) Semester V/VI

Introduction To Political Theory

Course Objectives:

The course seeks to foster a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of political theory, its significance within the discipline of Political Science, and its profound influence on conceptualizing and interpreting various facets of social life. Through a critical examination of influential traditions and perspectives, students will gain insights into how theoretical frameworks shape debates and discourses on socio political issues. Furthermore, the course aims to equip learners with the ability to critically analyse and deconstruct contemporary theories and perspectives that delve into the intricate interplay between politics and social constructs. It begins with an overview of why we study political theory and what are the approaches and forms of political theory. It then proceeds to elaborate in a detailed manner on the key concepts in political theory such as 'Liberty', 'Equality', 'Rights' 'Justice', 'Democracy'. It will also focus on recent trends of Political Theory. Each concept is explained through the thoughts and writings of noted theorists who have deliberated at length on that particular issue with emphasis given on readings of original writings.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

This course aims to cultivate a sophisticated understanding of the theoretical foundations that inform and shape the ever-evolving political landscape. The unit-wise outcomes are given below.

Unit-I: This unit familiarises the students with the basic concepts of political theory, how political theory has evolved as well as the nature of political theory. It also introduces the students to the normative and empirical

dimensions of political theory. The necessity of values and the importance of empirical investigation in the theory building exercise is the primary objective of this unit. This unit also makes an attempt to explain how modernity influenced the theory building exercise and how it reshaped some of the important debates on politics and society.

Unit-II: This unit makes an attempt to study important traditions in political theory. These traditions influence our political decisions. Even since the evolution of industrial revolution, nation state, political questions and debates have revolved round the concepts of liberalism and Marxism. Students will be exposed to various debates in each of these traditions and their importance in the present-day context.

Unit-III: Political theory, fifty years back, was only concerned about liberalism and Marxism. Of late, with the advancement of society and our understanding of society, new ideas have emerged. They have expanded the horizon of political theory. New theories have evolved and they have thrown new challenges to the society. Modernity encouraged societies to engage in theory building exercise. The emergence of post modernity challenged the grand narratives and encouraged all of us to have micro perspective and challenge everything as modern. Similarly, new theories emerged challenging the existing power structure of the state and society. The understanding of a monocultural society has also changed with people shifting their choice of living from one country to another country. This unit promises to throw many interesting ideas to the students of political science.

Unit-IV: This unit makes an attempt to understand some of the important political ideas within the nation state framework. Once nation state is strongly established, it is important to understand the political concepts in detail. Even though concepts like citizenship and civil society are old yet these concepts need some sort of redefinition in the modern context. Similarly, the emergence of welfare state in a political system also has reinforced its presence in the modern context. A student of Political Science needs to take concepts like welfare state and swaraj seriously as it throws many new challenges to the already existing political ideas.

Course Content:

Unit-I: Introduction

- a) What is Political Theory? Why do we need Political Theory?
- b) Approaches to Political Theory: Normative and Empirical
- c) Modernity and Political Theory

Unit-II: Traditions

- a) Liberalism
- b) Neo-Liberalism
- c) Marxism
- d) Neo-Marxism

Unit-III: Recent Trends

- a) Feminism
- b) Post-Modernism
- c) Green Political Theory
- d) Multiculturalism

Unit-IV: Concepts

- a) Citizenship
- b) Civil Society
- c) Welfare State
- d) Idea of Swaraj

Essential Readings:

- ✓ *Adams, I. (2001). Political Ideology Today. United Kingdom: Manchester University Press.*
- ✓ *Bhargava, Rajeev, and Acharya, Ashok (2008). Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.*
- ✓ *Farrelly, Colin, (2003). Contemporary Political Theory, A Reader, Sage Publications*
- ✓ *Goodin, Robert E. and Philip Pettit edited (1997). Contemporary Political Philosophy, Oxford, Blackwell Publishers.*
- ✓ *Kymilika, Will. (2014). Contemporary Political Philosophy. New Delhi, Oxford*
- ✓ *Miller, David and Larry Siedentop (edited). (1983). The Nature of Political Theory, Oxford, Clarendon Press.*
- ✓ *Ramaswamy, Sushila. (2014). Political Theory: Ideas and*

Concepts. PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.

- ✓ Rawls, John, (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- ✓ Sandel, Michael, (2002). *Liberalism and The Limits of Justice*. Cambridge University Press.
- ✓ Vinod, M.J. and Deshpande, Meena. (2013). *Contemporary Political Theory*. PHI Learning Private Limited, Delhi.

Additional Readings:

- ✓ Arblaster, A. (3rd Edition). (2002). *Democracy*. Open University Press.
- ✓ Bakshi, Om (1988). *The Crisis of Political Theory*, Oxford University Press.
- ✓ Bellamy, Richards (1993). *Theories and Concepts of Politics*, Manchester University Press, New York.
- ✓ Heywood, Andrew (2022). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Bloomsbury Publication.
- ✓ Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G.F. (2004) (eds.). *Handbook of Political Theory*. Sage.
- ✓ Mckinnon, C. (ed.) (2008). *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.
- ✓ Parekh, B. (2005). *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*. Macmillan Press.
- ✓ Ramaswamy, Sushila. (2014). *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*. PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.
- ✓ Sen Amartya (2000). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
- ✓ Vincent, A. (2004). *The Nature of Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.

Internet Resources:

The internet resources include online articles and e-contents published on websites, blogs, eNewspaper, online magazines, or scholarly journals, digital repositories, Audio- Visual contents.

1. eGyankosh. *What is Political Theory*. IGNOU.
<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/57829/1/Unit1.pdf>
2. O'Connor, J. (2010). Marxism and the Three Movements of Neoliberalism. *Critical Sociology*. 36(5) 691-715.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0896920510371389>
3. University of Mumbai. *Political Theory*. University of Mumbai.
[https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/M.A.\(Part%20-%20I\)%20Political%20Science%20Paper%20-%20I%20-%20Political%20Theory%20\(Eng\)%20-%20Rev.pdf](https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/M.A.(Part%20-%20I)%20Political%20Science%20Paper%20-%20I%20-%20Political%20Theory%20(Eng)%20-%20Rev.pdf)
4. Veeravalli, A. (2011). Swaraj and Sovereignty. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 46(5). 65-69. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27918091>

Activities to do:

1. [Identify some of the political activities with an explanation. Please exclude voting-related activities.](#)
2. [Identify the liberal/Marxist elements of the Indian state](#)
3. [Try to analyse some major policies of your locality putting it in a liberal and Marxist or any other theoretical framework.](#)
4. [Identify some of the major religious communities in your locality and try to build a theory based on their living experience.](#)