

Sri SatyaSai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore

(Department of Political Science)



**Curriculum
2021-2022**

Curriculum

Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore

Outcome Based Curriculum Programme :

Master of art (political science)

GROUP A:

A . Relevance of the Programme with HEI's Mission and Goals: Shapping the foundations of the way the discipline of political science is understood and taught in Indian. We are committed to advanced education and academic research that fosters possibilities of inteclectual and social transformation of our student and prepares them to become citizen leaders committed to values of social and gender justice and public service.

(1) Vision: The department of political science is a premier seat of learning and ceat of learning and center ok knowledge. Production in india. The department provides academic leadership to the sigle largest ferternity of student, the department has used this opportunity to do extensive new research creat new syllabi at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

(2) Mission: the mission of the department of political science, university is to creat awareness among students about political system. Select constitution of the world public administration and human right.

(3) Program Educational Preambles (PEO's):

PEO 1The students will gain knowledge in the various political concepts, familiarity with major theories, methods and their relevance in present political systems.

PEO 2The students will logically apply their knowledge in the understanding of the nature of political system, form of government and the relevance of empirical theories for a sound working of government.

PEO 3The students will understand the power politics involved in diplomatic ties among nations by knowing about the theories of international relations and trans-national organizations.

PEO 4The students will work and communicate effectively in inter-disciplinary environment, either independently or in a team, and demonstrate significant leadership qualities.

(4) Programme Outcomes (PO's) : Upon successful completion of the programme the post-graduate would be able to:

PO -1 Demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and principles of political science in the structures, institutions, and processes of the India and other nations;

PO -2 Apply the knowledge of the discipline, using technology as well as traditional methods, to contemporary questions;

PO -3 Organize ideas and focus them effectively on the issue in question;

PO -4 Demonstrate an outstanding verbal and written communicative skills, analytical and critical thinking skills in various academic and professional settings;

PO -5 Recognize their personal value systems and apply these to their own social and political worlds.

(5) Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Pos 1 - to impart education and training in all the varied sub-discipline of political science including political theory, Indian political thought, international relation, comparative politics, Indian politics and and public administration.

Pos 2- to enable student develop critical thinking and enhance there communication and analytical skill through a varity of method ranging from textule analysis. Experimental learning and use of statical data.

Pos 3- to help student develop knowledge , skill attitudes and values appropriate for the over all civic and cultural development of over society

Pos 4- to facilitate an interd is disciplinary approach for better understanding with indias social problems, situations and issues of development.

MA Political Science 1 SEMESTER

Code	Subject	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
POS101	Modern Indian Political Thought	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS102	Comparative Politics	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS103	International Relation & Contemporary Political Issues	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS104	Major Ideas & Issues in Public Administrations	30	12	70	28	100	40

MA Political Science II SEMESTER

Code	Subject	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
POS201	Western Political Thought	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS202	Major Constitution of the world	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS203	International Organization	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS204	Research Methodology	30	12	70	28	100	40

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE III Semester Scheme

Code	Subject	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
POS301	State Politics in India	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS302	Indian Government & Politics	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS303	Indian Foreign Policy	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS304	SYNOPSIS			-	-	100	50

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE IV Semester Scheme

Code	Subject	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
POS401	Indian Government & Politics	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS402	Govt. and Politics of Madhya Pradesh	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS403	Advance Political Theory	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS404	Diplomacy and human rights	30	12	70	28	100	40
POS405	Desertation			-	-	200	100

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)
Paper I : Modern Indian Political Thought -1st (compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-101

Course objectives:-

the course introduces certain core concepts in the realm of comparative political analysis the purpose is to raise significant questions which emerge from the debate around these concept.in order to do this ,the course will focus on the major contribution that have shaped the field.

Subject Outcome:-

Through a rigorous study of the classical and secondary literature , the students would acquire the tools understand the core ideas and their contemporary relevance.

So1.They will come to understand how Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay conceptualizes the idea of ‘we’ and ‘they’ in his writings.

So2. How Swami Dayanand Saraswati criticized the superstitions in religious texts and practice of the same by the followers and in what ways an understanding of Vedanta brings one to the supreme and real truth and **wisdom?**

So3. Students will be able to explain Vivekanand’s criticism of the West and taking pride in the Indian religion on the one hand and critiquing Christianity and Islam on the issue of religious conversion.

So4. They will be able to explain the key ideas of Gandhi.

Course content:-

Unit I

1. Overview of Indian political thought genesis and development.

The Indian renaissance-

Raja Ram Mohan Roy: - metaphysical foundations of raja ram Mohan rai thoughts social, political, religious, education views.

Balgangadhar tilak:- tilak and revival, exterimist views, religious views. Political views, nationalism views.

4. **Swamivivekanand**-politicalthoughts& social philosophy,nationalisim,religious and philosophical ideas, views on education.

Unit II

Influences on the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.

1.Satya, Dharma, Shanti, Prem, Ahinsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Swadeshi, Roti Ke Liye Shram, Branmacharya, Satyagrah, Savinaya Avagya.

2.Gandhi as a Social Reformer

3.Gandhi as a Political Leader and Political Activist.

4.Gandhi as as Statesman

5.Gandhi as an Economist Activist.

Unit III

Political Ideas of :-:-

1. **Pundit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru** :-Idea of nationalism& international, foreign policy, socialism, political, secularism views.

2. **Mohammed iqbal:-** political, ideas about secularism

3. **Dr. Bhīma Ambedkar:-**untouchability,casteism,dalitopliftment,justice

Unit IV

Views of Ram Manohar Lohia:- dr. lohiya and socialism, four tier socialist, women freedom and lohiya , Hindi language and lohiya.

Views of Jai Prakash Narayan:- sarvodaya and people'swaraj,party system, Role of state, advocates of democratic socialism, concept of party less democracy, suggestions for improving democracy.

Views of Acharaya Narendra Deo :- political ,nationalism, social views

Unit V

1. **Views of Dindyal Upadhyay:-** integral humanism, nationalism, cultural nationalism,political,economic views, deendayal on dharma- one India.

2. **M.N. Rai:-** rai and marxixm,redical humanism,redical democracy, nationalism.

3. **Arvind Gosh:-** spiritual influence on political views, nationalism, state and individual, idea of human unity.

References:-

1. Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought Essential Readings: V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) 'Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization' Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi.
2. . Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, Marx, Gandhi and Socialism, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust.
3. Mehta V.R., 1996, Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar.
4. Mehta V.R. and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi, Sage.
5. Pant ham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (ed.), 1986, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage.
6. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, Gandhi, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
11. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (eds.), 2010, Indian Political Thought: A Reader, New Delhi, Rutledge.
8. Vajpeyi Ananya (2012), Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.
9. Altekar, A.S State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Benarsidas, 1958 Appadorai, A Document on Political Thought in Modern India, Bombay: OUP, 1973
10. Chakraborty, Bidyut & Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context, New Delhi: Sage, Rajendra Kumar Pandey 2009 Doctor, Adi H. Political Thinkers of Modern India, New Delhi: Mittal, 1997 Ghoshal, U.N. A History of Indian Political Ideas, Oxford: OUP, 1959
11. Mehta, V.R Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Manohar, New Delhi, 2015 Chakrabarty, Bidyut Modern Indian Political Thought, Sage, New Delhi, 2014 Gauba, O. P Indian Political Thought, Mayur Paperback, 2015.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)
Paper II : comparative politics -1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-102

Course objectives:-

the course introduces certain core concepts in the realm of comparative political analysis the purpose is to raise significant questions which emerge from the debate around these concept.in order to do this ,the course will focus on the major contribution that have shaped the field

Subject outcome:-

Discuss the theory and apply the methodology of comparative analysis within the discipline of political science.

- So1.** Analyze contemporary problems in the countries under consideration in light of the conceptual frameworks presented in class.
- So2.** List the differences between scholarly and popular publications in Comparative Politics.
- So3.** Use library search tools to identify scholarly articles on country-specific government institutions in a nation state other than the United States.
- So4.** Use the Internet and library search tools to find sites on government, international humanitarian organizations, and newspapers originating from their topic country.
- So5.** Write an analysis of the institutions, political behavior and political ideas of another country comparing these attributes to the U.S. model.

Course Content:-

UNIT-I

1. Comparative politics –Evaluation.
2. Comparative politics –Meaning, nature and scope.
3. Comparative politics- Traditional and Modern perspective.
4. Comparative politics-Behavioral Frame-work.

UNIT-II

- 1.input-output analysis of david Easton&Gabriel Almond.
- 2.political system Approach and analysis (David Easton).
3. Structural functional approach and analysis (G. A. Almond and G.B. Powell)

Behavioural and post behaviouralism.

Unit III

1. Political development approach and analysis (Views of Lucin Pye, Huntington, Almond and Organski).
2. Political modernization.
3. Political culture.

Unit IV

1. Why's and wherefores' of Marxian approach.
2. Significance of Marxist-Leninist approach in comparative.
3. Critical appraisal of Marxist-Leninist approach.

Unit V

1. Political Elites (Views of Pareto, Mosca, Michels, Lawell).
2. Political socialization (Views of Apter, Almond, and Powell).
3. Political participation and Political recruitment (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell).

4. Political communication (views of Norbert Wiener, and Karl W. Deutsch).

REFERENCES:-

1. J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, 2.and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. M. Mohanty, (1999) 'Colonialism and Discourse in India and China', Available at http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks_40033.html http, Accessed: 24.03.2011
4. Gabriel Almond et al eds.: Comparative Politics Today: A World View (latest edition).
5. JKopstein and M. Lichbach (eds.) Comparative Politics:Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order
6. J. C. Johari: Major Modern Political Systems.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)
Paper III : International relation& contemporary political issues-1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-103

Course Objectives:-

traditions of theoretical endeavours in international relation theory including explanatory as well as normative paradigms. The course is designed to provide a thorough background in different schools of international relations theory and the debates between them regarding their perspectives on the nature of international politics and it is to be conceptualized.

Subject Outcome:-

At the end of the course, the students shall have acquired a grounding in the academic debates and research literature in the field of international relations and understood how to apply key theories and concepts of international relations to global and regional issues.

So1. The students will get an overview about the nature, evolution and scope of international relations.

So2. It will help them to get acquainted with the basic ideas of international relations. It will familiarise the students with the different approaches to the study of International Relations.

So3. It will also give them a historical background of the discipline which will help them understand international politics in a better way.

Course Content:-

Unit-I

Meaning, Nature and scope of International politics;
Theories of international politics: Realism & idealism.
System Theory and Decision making Theory.

Unit-II

Element of national power and limitations.
Balance of power and collective security: Imperialism, colonialism.
New colonialism and war. National interest and international ideology.
Morality and moral.

Unit-III

The concept of non-alignment: bases, role and relevance Regional cooperation.
SAARC, ASEAN, OPAC, and OAS.
Disarmament and arms control: CTBT, NPT, PNE Cold war and beginning of the new détente.
End of cold war, contemporary political issues after the post cold war.

UNIT-IV

North-South Dialogue and south-south dialogue and their major issues. Globalization: Meaning, Nature, its advantages and disadvantages.
role of the WTO. Liberalisation & changing nature of state.

UNIT-V

Environmental Issues: Rio-declaration 1992 & Rio –Bio diversity agreement .
terrorism: factors which give rise to terrorism, Terrorism in South Asia.
Cross –border terrorism.

References:-

1. Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, (eds.), International Politics Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues : John Baylis and Steve Smith, (eds.),
2. The Globalisation of World Politics K. Mingst and Snyder, Essential Readings in World Politics
3. M. Nicholson, International Relations Andrew Linklater et al Theories of International Relations Clive Archer, International Organisations Peter Calvocoversi World Politics since 1945
4. Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst, International .
- 5..Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance Rumki Basu, United Nations Organization V.N. Khanna, International Relations

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (political science)
Paper IV : Major ideas & issues in public administration-1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-104

Course Objectives :-

This paper expose the student to fundamental and critical understanding of structure and functioning of public organizations with help of key approaches concept and issues in public administration. It examines the journey of public administration both ad discipline and profession.

Subject Outcome:- the student learn from this course the fundamental and key concept in public administration and how these concept in can be used to explain the working of modern public organization. It gives the student better grounding in the discipline which they farther can use to understand issues in public policy and governance.

So1 Students will be able to distinguish public administration from private administration.

So2. Students will be able to explain how New Public Management and the concept of New Public Service have changed the focus and ways of ensuring the public good.

So3. Students will be able to explain how the organization has been understood by different schools and how all these reinforce the overall understanding of the organization.

So4 Students will be to make a distinction between the content and context theory of motivation.

So5. They will come to know what are leadership skills that organization need and how conflicts can be managed within the organization.

Course Content:-

Unit I

1. Meaning, nature and scope of public administration.
2. Evolution of public administration as a discipline.
3. New public administration.
4. Public and private administration.
5. Impact of information technology on administration.

Unit II

1. Decision making approach of Herbert Simon.
2. Development administration approach.
3. Ecological approach – Fred Riggs model.
4. Scientific management theory: Taylor.
5. Administrative management (gulick, urwick&Herzberg)

Unit III

- 1 Liberal democratic approach.
2. Marxist Leninist approach.
3. Welfare state approach.
4. Theories of motivation (Maslow Herzberg).
5. Ideal type bureaucracy (max weber).

Unit IV

1. Financial Administration importance and aims.
2. Zero base budgeting and performance budgeting- Process, Problems, and importance.
3. Political and administrative interaction in economic development.
4. Impact of economics liberalization and globalization on administration.
5. e-governance.

Unit V

1. Neutrality of civil services.
2. Downsizing of bureaucracy.
3. Modernization of bureaucracy.
4. Administrative management.
5. Governance issues and challenges.

References:-

1. Rigs, Fred W. Ecology of Administration, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959
2. Nigro, Felix and Lloyd Modern Public Administration, New York: Harper, 1977.
3. Rao, M.G., Ramakant Good Governance: Modern and Regional Perspective, 2008
4. Appleby, Paul H. Policy and Administration, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1949
5. Bhambhari, C.P. Public Administration Theory and Practice, Meerut: J.P. Nath Baghel, C.L. and Good Governance: Concept and Approaches, 2006
6. Ashok Chanda: Indian Administration V.A.Pai Panadikar :Personnel System for Development Administration A.D.Gorwale :Report on Public Administration (Planning Commission)
7. Basu Rumki, 2012, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
2. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2008, New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi, Jawaharlal Publishers, 5th Edition.
8. F. W. Riggs: Administration in Developing Countries - The Theory of Prismatic Society, Houghton Mitten Co. Boston 1964. F. Heady and Stokes: Papers in Comparative Public Administration, Institute of Public Administration, University of Michigan USA.
9. A.T. Marcuse: Judicial Control of Administrative Methods in Administration 210. Arora, Ramesh K (ed) : Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004
3. Bulkhead: Government Budgeting 4. C.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (political science)
Paper I : western political thought-1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-201

Course Objectives:-

the objectives of this course is to introduce student to select classical text in western political thought two method (i) an intensive reading of select parts of the text and (ii) by making them familiar with different interpretation of the text. The ideas is to instill in student an enters in regarding original works.

Subject Outcome:-

the course gives an introduction to political thought processes and theory making in the west . From the Greek political thinkers to down the ages including utilitarian. This course introducesses the student to the riches and variation in the political perceptions of western thinkers. It provides a foundation to student of political science in familiarizing themselves to the thought and theory of western philosophy.

So1 The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.

So2. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.

So3. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.

So4. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.

So5. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.

Course Content:-

UNIT-I

Greek Political Thought: Characteristics

Political Thought of Plato: - Ideal state of Plato, concept of justice.

Plato's education principles.

Plato's communism.

Political Thought of Aristotle: - founder of political science, Ideas about state, Ideas About justice.

UNIT-II

Medieval Political Thought:- characteristics

Machiavelli:- father of era.

Ideas about religion and morality.

Ideas about the state and ruler

Hobbes: - state of nature, theory of social justice. Concept of soveriginity,equality, Human nature.

Locke: - social contract theory, revolution thought, power separation theory, comparative study of hobbes and lock

Rousseau:-social contract, genral will, ideas about law, evolution of Rousseau Philosophy

UNIT-III

J.S. Mill: - Ideas on utilitarianism, ideas about liberty, ideas about state, ideas about Government

Hegel:- thought about state, political concept, theories origion of state, nature of state Sovereignty, government, justice, democracy,citizenship,property.

Green: - view about liberty, father of liberalism, political views.

UNIT-IV

Marks: - dialectical materialism, class struggle, surplus value, historical materialism

Lenin:- contribution towards Marxism, imperialism, democracy, leninism, socialist revolution, marks and Lenin.

Mao-Tse-Tung: - leader of china, struggle for power and longmarch, new democracy, on coalition govt 1945, on contradiction 1937.

UNIT-V

Herald Laski:- society and state, pluralism, individualist concept of freedom, concept of equality, world unity and internationalism, idea of democracy, concept of right.

Jhon-Austin:- law and liberty, state and sovereignty, the state and the government.

Jhon-Rayals :- theory of justice, justice characteristics, liberty, equality, opportunity.

References:-

1. Alan Ryan (1974) J. S. Mill, New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- 2.. Aristotle (1992) Politics, New York: Penguin
- Bertrand Russell (1972) History of Western Political Philosophy, New York: Simon & Schuster, INC.
- 3.C. B. Macpherson (2011) Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke, New York: Oxford University Press.
- 4.. Ellen Meiksins Wood & Neal Wood (1978) Class ideology and ancient political theory, New York: Oxford.
- 5.. G. H. Sabine (1973) A History of Political Theory, Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. First published in 1937 New York: Henry Holt.
- 6.. Karl Popper (2003) Open Society and Its Enemies (Vol. I: The Spell of Plato & Vol. II: Hegel and Marx) New York: Routledge Classics. KP.
- 7.. Niccolo Machiavelli (2011) The Prince, New York: Penguin Books.
- Plato (2009) The Republic, New York: Penguin.
10. Sabrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy (2006) A History of Po

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (political science)
Paper II : Major constitution of the world-1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-202

Course Objectives:-

The purpose of this course is to introduce student to the fundamental theories of comparative politics, which create the ground for understanding the diversity of politics across the globe. The course will revolve around discussions of key text, which would serve as sign posts in the development of the field of comparative politics outcome

Subject- Outcome:-

after studying this course, it is expected that the student will acquire.

So1. a comprehensive understanding of the field of comparative politics and the methodologies that equip them to study diverse systems and processes of politics by focusing on the culture, economy, institutions and constitutionalism across countries.

So2. Students would be able to explain how legislatures, executive and Judiciary work in these countries. And how they interact with each other in their respective political systems.

So3. They will be able to explain the ways in which the executive, legislature and judiciary of one country differs from the rest of the other.

Course Content:-

UNIT I

Salient features of British constitution: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and Political Parties
British constitution development, the king and the crown, the British cabinet & office of the prime minister, House of Commons powers and functions, speaker House of Lords judiciary functions and powers.

UNIT II

Salient feature of American Constitution: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and political Parties, the theory of separation of powers, functions and powers of the American president, the US Congress: House of Representatives, senate federal judiciary

UNIT III

Salient features of Swiss Constitution: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and Federal Tribunal, Direct Democracy, the federal council the federal assembly judiciary

UNIT IV

Salient features of the Constitution of People's Republic of China: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary and Communist Party. Main features of the people's republic of China, Chinese system of fundamental rights duties.

UNIT V

Comparative study of the Constitution of Britain, USA, Switzerland and China: Federal System of USA & Switzerland, Constitutional Amendments in USA and Switzerland, Second Chamber-House of Lords and senate, party system in the USA, UK and China.

References:-

1. Lucian Pyre. *New Aspects of Politics*. Princeton Hall. 1966
2. Almond Powell, *Comparative Politics*, Boston, Little Brown, 1966
3. C.B. Gene, *Comparative Politics*, Publisher Jaipur, Rajasthan.
4. Appadorai (1981) *Domestic Roots of Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press A. Ghost et. al. (eds.) (2009) *India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Pearson.
5. J. Bandhopadhyaya (1970) *The Making Of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
6. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington
- 7.. A.P. Rana, (1976) *Imperatives of Non Alignment: A Conceptual Study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in the Nehru Period*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
- 8.. Amithabh Matoo and Happymoon Jacob (ed) *Shaping India's Foreign Policy: Peoples, Politics and Places*, New Delhi.
9. Har Anad, B.R Nayar and Paul, T.V. (2003) *India in the World Order*. New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 115-158. C. Raja Mohan (2013)
10. 'Changing Global Order: India's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington. Ch. Ogden (2011) 'International 'Aspirations' of a Rising Power', in David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routeledge, pp.3-31
- 11..D. Mistry, (2006) 'Diplomacy, Domestic Politics, and the U.S.-India Nuclear Agreement', in *Asian Survey*, Vol. 46 (5), pp. 675-698.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (political science)
Paper III :-International organisation1st(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-203

Course Objectives:-

to provide student broader understanding of global governing organisations, institutions, objectives principles, structures and functions.

Subject Outcome:-

Describe the theoretical approaches to understanding international cooperation outline the range functions performed by various international organization. International law varies from nation legal system.

So1. Demonstrate a factual understanding of the structure and function of major international organizations **So2.** Explain the fundamental political relationships that often undermine the effectiveness of international organizations and describe how individual organizations are able to overcome those problems

So3. Compare and contrast different international institutions, particularly in the problems they solve and how they solve them, their organizational structure, etc.

So4. Summarize academic theories about whether and how international organizations affect state behavior, and determine whether empirical evidence supports or falsifies those theories (PLOs 1, 2, and

Course Content:-

UNIT-I

Nature and Evolution & classifications of the international organizations.

The League of Nations: Role of protecting world peace causes of literature of failure of League of Nations.

UNIT-II

The United Nations: Structure and Functions purpose and principles

Various organ of the UN.

Need of reforms in the UN structure.

UNIT-III

Pacific settlement and forceful settlement of international disputes and enforcement action.

The major issues in international politics peace keeping.

Saarc, asean, south-south co-operation, north-south co-operation.

UNIT-IV

Origin and evolution of the cold war

UN in the post-cold war era, Socio economic and humanitarian role.

UN as peace keeper & politics within UN.

UNIT-V

UN; s role in Disarmament.

Disarmament: problems and challenges.

Contribution of third world;s to achieve goal of UN.

International terrorism.

References:-

1. Mancur Olson, *The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and The Theory of Groups*, Harvard University Press, 1965 and 1971
2. Thomas D. Zweifel, *International Organizations and Democracy: Accountability, Politics, and Power*, Lynne Reiner Publishers, 2006.
3. Keohane, Robert O. "International Institutions: Two Approaches," *International Studies Quarterly*, 32, pp. 379-396, 1988. [pay attention to p. 382-386 on definitions]
4. Kapur, Devesh and Moises Naím, "The IMF and Democratic Governance," *Journal of Democracy*, 16 (1): pp. 89-102, 2005
Florini, Ann M., "Does the Invisible Hand Need a Transparent Glove? The Politics of Transparency" Presented at the Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics, Washington, D.C. April 28.
5. Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, *Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics*. Cornell University Press, 2004.
6. Paul Diehl, *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*. Lynn Rienner, 2001.
7. Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, *Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics*, Cornell University Press. 1998.
8. Thomas D. Zweifel, *International Organizations and Democracy: Accountability, Politics, and Power*, Lynn Rienner. 2006.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (political science)
Paper IV :-Research methodology(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-204

Course Objectives:-

this course will introduce student to understand the fundamental process of doing research in the social science, with special reference to tools they are likely to use in political science. It will position it such that a student can go from a common sense understanding to a complex conceptual one the faculty offering the course will provide a list of idea for a short doable research, along with guide to the literature and proposed methodology, from which the student may choose.

Subject Outcome:-

all student will expected to start with a research question and work their way through the course with teacher. This will enable them to work towards the preparation of a rough research proposal.

so1. The student will be able to use different quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques in their research.

so2. They will learn different tools and techniques of data collection and analysis.

So3.. The student will be able to design their research proposal.

So4.. The students will be equipped with an understanding of ethics in research.

So5. They will learn the ways of accessing data from different sources.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

Nature of Social Research: Meaning And Nature

Importance And Uses, Difference Between Pure And Applied Research.

Identification of Research Problem.

Research Design.

UNIT-II

Hypothesis:- concept and definition , characteristics,type,dimension,source of hypothesis,importance,limitation, Concepts and variables, typologies, hypothesis formulation and testing, sampling methods.

UNIT-III

Tools and techniques of data collection:-

Observation: - characteristics, type,limitation,merits and demerits,

Questionnaire:- meaning and definition,type,importance,technique of using questionnaire, problems

Scheduled:- meaning and definition&characteristics,object,type,process of preparing schedule.

interview:- meaning and definition ,objectives,importance,limitation, sampling and survey technique

UNIT-IV

Nature of study: case study, technique, role and importance of case studies, pilot studies and panel studies, application of computer in social science research

UNIT-V

Theory Formulation in social sciences, surveys analysis, types, merits, demerits.
Reports writing, purpose and contents of a report. Types and significance of diagrams in social research

.

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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (political science)
Paper I :-state politics in India(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-301

Course objectives:-

the course focuses on societal dynamics and their impact on political process. It identifies specific themes which are significant for the study of politics in India. Explore the way in which these themes have impact upon the nature and course of Indian politics.

Subject Outcome:-

given the course object student are expected to develop a practical skills to critically read and analyze the theoretical approaches to politics and hence gain analytical leverage over historical and contemporary political events

so1. Students would be able to learn the key drivers of Indian politics. The students will be able to explain how caste, religion, language have influenced the identity politics in India.

So2. They will be able to explain the ideology, social base and function of key political parties such as Indian the National Congress and the Bhartiya Janata Party.

So3. They will be able to critically examine and explain the development issues in India, especially in the farm and industrial sectors.

So4. They will be able to know what ails our electoral democracy and what are the key issues related to expenditure in elections and their public funding.

Course content:-

Unit-1

State politics: perspectives and approaches political economy development.
State Executive: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

Unit-2

State Legislature: Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, role of government and state,
Democracy: civil society and bureaucracy [meaning and characteristics]

Unit-3

Judiciary: High court and Subordinate Courts.
Centre-state relations and the issues of state autonomy.
Political parties and general elections.

Unit-4

Problem Areas
1. Increasing Demand for state Autonomy
2. Demand for the creation of new states
3. State politics in the era of Globalization and coalition politics
4. Inter state river water disputes
5. Factors influencing state politics in India

Unit-5

1. Inter-state council
2. State planning commission
3. State finance commission
4. State election commission
5. Broad patterns of state politics in India

References:-

1. K.R. Bombwall, The Foundations of Indian Federalism, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
2. P.R. Brass, "Pluralism, Regionalism and Decentralizing Tendencies in Contemporary Indian Politics" in A. Wilson and D. Dalton (eds.) The States of South Asia: Problems of National Integration, London, Hurst, 1982.
3. B. Dasgupta and W.H. Morris-Jones, Patterns and Trends in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1976.
4. B.L. Fadia, State Politics in India, 2 vols, New Delhi, Radiant, 1984.
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8. I. Narain (ed.) State Politics in India, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan 1967.
9. S. Pai, State Politics : New Dimensions, Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity, Delhi, 2000.
10. गोविन्द प्रसाद नेमा, एच.सी. शर्मा एवं श्रीमती राजेश जैन – भारत में राज्यों की राजनीति.
11. सिवाक – भारतीय शासन एवं राजनीति
12. कोठारी, रजनी – भारत में राजनीति
13. जैन एवं फड़िया – भारतीय राज व्यवस्था
14. नेहा, ए.ए. – भारतीय शासन और राजनीति
15. राय, एम.पी. – भारतीय राजनीति एवं शासन
16. जे.सी. जौहरी – भारतीय शासन और राजनीति
17. गोविन्दराम वर्मा – भारतीय शासन और राजनीति
18. ए.एस. नारंग – भारतीय शासन और राजनीति

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (political science)
Paper II:-Indian govt. and politics (compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-302

Course Objectives:-

studying political institutions is indispensable for an adequate understanding of democracies. While institutions are often studied as parts of the state apparatus, this course hopes to place them within the shared common space of democracy, which is created by the exchange and interactions among institutions.

Subject Outcome:-

Students will understand how institutions are constituted and function in relation to the wider social and political process. The students will be able to explain the core philosophy and ideals of the Indian Constitution.

So1. Students will know about the fundamental rights and how these rights are different from the directive principles of the state policy.

So2. Students will be able to explain the structures, powers, and functions of three organs of government and their mutual relationship and engagements.

So3. They will be able to explain the emerging trends in Indian Federalism and party system in India.

So4. Students will be able to explain what are the constitutional structures of government that work at the grassroots level in India.

Course content:-

Unit 1

Constituent Assembly: Composition and working; Making of the Indian Constitution.

Constituent assembly: preamble of the constitution.

Salient features of the Indian constitution.

Unit-2

Fundamental Rights and Duties.

Directive Principles of State Policy.

Amendment Procedure.

Unit-3

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: working of the parliament, parliamentary, committee system.

Unit-4

Union Legislature: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Union Judiciary: The Supreme Court India.

Changing patterns of center-state relations.

Party system on center-state relations

Unit-5

Political process:

1) Nature of Indian Politics

2) Nature of Indian Party system

3) Challenges before Indian Polity

a) Casteism

b) Regionalism

- c) Linguism
- d) Communalism
- e) Corruption & Criminalisation
- f) Naxalism

References:-

1. N.D. Palmer: Govt. and politics in India.
2. I.C. Johr: Politics.
3. Coupland, Sir Reginald: The Indian Problem.
4. J.P. Bansal, Supreme Court : Judicial Restraint versus Judicial Activism, Judicial Activism, Jaipur, Unique 1985.
5. D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall 1994 (also in Hindi).
6. S. Kaushik (ed.), Indian Government and Politics, Delhi University, Directorate of Hindi Implementation, 1990.
7. S. Kaviraj, Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press 1998.
8. R. Kothari (ed.), Politics in India, New Delhi Orient Longman, 1970.
9. M.V. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1977.
10. M. Weiner, Party Politics in India, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (political science)
Paper III :-Indian foreign policy(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-303

Course Objectives:-

to give an overview of foreign policy of india perspectives and information regarding indian engageent with different region of the world.

Subject Outcome:-

India is an emerging power trying to influence the event in the international system due to the accelerated economic development and growth rate, it has been attracting the attention of both global powers and smaller power. A student of this course studies india's foreign policy, its determinants.

So1. India's world view, geopolitical vision, and key principles

At the end of the course students would have acquired a comprehensive understanding of the following:

So2. New Frontiers of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

So3 India's Nuclear Policy and Strategy

So4. India's connectivity challenge both on land and at sea

So5 India's Look East and Act East Policy

So6. India's engagement with the Indian Ocean and Indo-Pacific

Course content:-

Unit I:

1. Foreign policy: Meaning, nature and determinants
2. Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy: internal and external
3. Principles and objectives of Indian Foreign policy

Unit-2

1. India and The USA
2. India and Russia
3. India and China

Unit-3

1. India and Pakistan
2. India and Bangladesh
3. India and Sri Lanka

Unit-4

1. India and Nepal.
2. India and Bhutan.
3. SAARC and India.
4. ASEAN.

Unit-5

1. India and The U.N.O.
2. India and Nuclear Disarmament
3. Challenges before Indian Foreign policy in the 21 century.
4. Sattelment of disputes- peaceful and coercive methods

References:-

- 1.P.M. Cronin, From Globalism to Regionalism : New Perspective on US Foreign and Defense Policies, Washington, National Defense University Press, 1993.
- 2.J.B. Dunlop, The Rise of Russia and the Fall of the Soviet Empire, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1993.
- 3.R.E. Kanet and A.V. Kozhmiakin, The Foreign Policy of Russian Federation, London Macmillan, 1997.
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- 5.V.P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world, New Delhi, Vikas, 1999.
- 6.N. Jetley, India's Foreign Policy : Challenges and Prospects, New Delhi, JanakiPrakashan, 1985.
- 7.N.K. Jha, (ed.), India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi, South AsianPublishers, 2000.
- 8.H. Kapur, India's Foreign Policy : 1947-1993, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
- 9.S. Mansingh, India's Search for Power, New Delhi, Sage, 1995.
- 10.J. Nehru, India's Foreign Policy : Selected Speeches, September 1946 - April 1961, New Delhi, Publications Division Government of India, 1971.
- 11.मथुरा लाल शर्मा – बदलती विदेश नीतियां
12. आर. भारद्वाज – भारत और आधुनिक विश्व

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV SEM (political science)
Paper I :-Indian govt. and politics(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-401

Course Objectives:-

the programme offers a compressive and up to date review of the major field of political science and provides the student with a rigorous concept frame work, basic analytical tools and sound methodological training in the discipline. The programme covers the major field of political science and offers a rich set of specialization possibilities.

Subject Outcome:-

develop through knowledge of theories concept and research methods in the field and apply them research design and data analytical understand and follow changes in pattern of political behavior, ideas and structure.

The students will be able to explain the core philosophy and ideals of the Indian Constitution.

So1. Students will know about the fundamental rights and how these rights are different from the directive principles of the state policy

So2. Students will know about the fundamental rights and how these rights are different from the directive principles of the state policy.

So3. Students will be able to explain the structures, powers, and functions of three organs of government and their mutual relationship and engagements.

So4. They will be able to explain the emerging trends in Indian Federalism and party system in India.

Course Content:-

Unit –I

Indian Constitution: Making of the Indian Constitution. Characteristics of Indian Constitution. Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Amendment Process. Federalism, Centre-State Relations.

Unit –II

Union Government: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Parliament. Supreme Court of India. Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.

Unit –III

Political Parties and Pressure Groups. Nature of Party System, Major National Political Parties and Regional Political Parties. Pressure Groups: Types and Functioning.

Unit –IV

Determinants of Indian Politics: Caste, Communalism, Regionalism, Language, obc and Dalits. Politics of Coalition Governments in India. Criminalization of Indian Politics.

Unit –V

Meaning, Nature and Determinants of State Politics. Impact of State Politics on National Politics. Comparative Study of Human Development Index of Indian States.

References:-

1. B.L Fadia. (2010) “Indian Government and Politics” Agra: Shohitya Bhawas Publications.
2. Basu, Durga Das. (1985), Introduction to the Constitution of India (Prentice-Hall, New Delhi..
3. Sujit Choudhry, Madhav Khosla, And Pratap Bhanu Mehta, (ed.), (2016), The Oxford Handbook Of The Indian Constitution, Oxford University Press.
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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV SEM (political science)
Paper II: - govt. and politics of Madhya Pradesh (compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-402

Course Objectives:-

politics in each state has its own international dynamics and its different from other multifaceted. It has undergone significant transforming over the decades since the formation of state in terms of social structure, this course attempts to examine the commonalities, diversities and perspectives to study state politics in India.

Subject outcome:-

the course will familiarize the student with Existing diversities among state in India and the need for addressing important issues of development and governance in the contemporary Indian politics the contemporary challenges of librazation and globalization will make student understand the need for looking local governance from global perspectives and global governance from local perspectives.

SO1. Understand the fundamentals of constitutional democracy

SO2. Deals with certain critical questions relating to the process and functions of democracy in India

SO3. Analysis the policy and reforms in the system

SO4. Update their knowledge about recent trends and changes in Indian political system

SO5. Develop deep understanding about the important features of the Indian politics

Course content:-

Unit- I

Reorganization of States (1956) and Formation of Madhya Pradesh. Division of Madhya Pradesh. Determinants and Characteristics of Madhya Pradesh Politics. Party System and Main Political Parties in Madhya Pradesh.

Unit- II

Governor: Appointment, function Powers, Position, Role cabinet Chief Minister and Council of Ministers:Powers.

Position and Role. State Legislative Assembly: Organization and Powers. High Court : Jurisdiction and Role.

Unit- III

Supreme Court composition, function, lokpal, local self-government.

Administration in Madhya Pradesh. District Administration in Madhya Pradesh : Role of Collector.

Unit- IV

Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh; Organization & Powers. Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh: Organization & Powers. Importance of Finance, Bureaucracy and Autonomy in Local Self-Government.

Unit- V

Emerging Trends in Madhya Pradesh Politics: Politics of Tribal, Politics of Dalit's, Naxalite Problem, Women and Politics. Electoral Politics and Voting Behavior. Politics of Development in Madhya Pradesh.

References:-

1. P.Chatterjee (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997 –
2. R.Khan, Rethinking Indian Federalism, Shimla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1997 , .
3. Iqbal Narain, State Politics in India.
4. Subrato Sarkar, The Centre and The States (1960-1971). –
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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV SEM (political science)
Paper III :- Advance political theory(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-403

Course Objectives:-

Understand theoretical advanced in the field and major trends in the field and the relation between the subfield of political science

Subject Outcome:--

there is a paradigm shift in the discipline of political science with behavior revolution. The revolution citizen the classical paradigm and offered a scientific one in its a place in order the make social science more scientific.

The students will be able to answer how politics have been used by different schools and approaches differently.

So1. The students will be able to explain what are different schools to understand the state and why the state is so central to discourses in politics.

So2. The students would be able to explain what are contemporary discourses on rights, liberty, equality, and justice.

So3. They will be able to explain how democracy is defined and understood differently and what are the key issues at the core of discussions on democracy.

So4 Students will come to know about contemporary ideologies and their different shades within the broad categorization of liberalism and Marxism.

Course content:-

Unit –I

Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Theory. Different Interpretation in Political Theory and Problems. Classical tradition of political theory. Traditional and contemporary perspectives, Limitations of Classical Tradition.

Unit –II

Discuss the Decline of Political Theory and Modern Political Theory.

Elite theory-pareto,mosca and Michel's.

Concept of pluralist, liberalism and neo liberalism.

Unit –III

Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism. Analysis the Decline and Political Theory. Arguments of Isaih Berlin, Jean Blandael, GeanWillendel, Leo Straus about Revival of Political Theory.

Unit –IV

End of Ideology and its effect on Political Theory. New Trends in Political Theory.
Multiculturalism and feminism.
Concept of justice

Unit –V

Democracy:-classic,pluralism,liberalism,deliberative.
Feminism:- feminism movement and ideologies,impact of society, relationship of political movement.
Idealism, Marxism, Socialism.

References:-

1. Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-17. Bhargava, R. (2008) 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava,
2. R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 18-37
3. Sriranjani, V. (2008) 'Liberty', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 40-57.
4. Acharya, A. (2008) 'Equality', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 58-73.
5. Menon, K. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 74-82.
6. Talukdar, P.S. (2008) 'Rights', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 88-105.
7. Beni Prasad - Hindustan kipuranisabbhyta
8. Vipin Chandra – Bharat kaSwatantrataSangram

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (political science)
Paper IV:- Diplomacy and human right(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-404

Course Objective:-

this paper aims to familiarize student with emerging concept of human rights with focus on legal and institutional mechanism. Keeping in mind the basic concept and issues that student were introduced at undergraduate. level this paper takes them one step ahead by focusing on study of human right through comparative perspectives.

subject Outcome:-

student acquaintance which human rights concern would help them to make meaningful contribution to the society by making them aware citizenship. This can translate into better world where individuals can enjoy dignified life.

On finishing of the course, students should be able to

So1: Explain the evolution of the idea of Human rights

So2: Compare different approaches on Human rights

So3: Critically analyze provisions of UDHR and international covenants

So4: Judge human rights violations from the vantage point of Indian constitutional provisions **So5:** Seek remedial measures for the human right violations through judicial means.

So6: Apply gender justice norms in all social relations.

Course content:-

Unit –I

Meaning& Objectives of Diplomacy, Relation of Diplomacy with International Relations, Foreign Policy and International Law. Historical evolution of diplomatic theory, methods and techniques upto present day. Limitations of Diplomacy

Unit –II

Types of Diplomacy, Function & Duties of a diplomat, Diplomatic procedure, Diplomatic Language. Human right and indian constitution, problem and prospect and human right.

Unit –III

Diplomacy as an Instrument of National Policy. Organization of the Ministry of External Affairs in India and Department of State in U.S.A. Cold War Diplomacy between two super Powers. Decline of Diplomacy in the 20th century

Unit –IV

Meaning and nature of Human Rights . Origin of development of concept of Human Rights. Changing dimension of human right, international human right standard.

Unit –V

International protection of Human Rights Civic, Political, Social and Economic Rights. Collective rights, Basis of self decisions. Problems and solutions.

References:-

1. Donnelley, J. (1985), The Concept of Human Rights, London:
2. Croom Helm Eide, A. and H. Bernt (1992), Human Rights in Perspective: A Global Assessment, London: Blackwell
3. Evans, Tony (2005), The Politics of Human Rights, London: Pluto Press
4. Gupta, Vijay (ed.) (1996), Perspectives on Human Rights, Delhi: Vikas Publ
Hawkesworth, Mary and Kogan Maurice (ed.) (1992), Encyclopedia of Government and Politics (Vol. II), London:
5. Routledge Mehta, P.L. and Neena Verma (1999), Human Rights under Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications
6. Mishra, Pramod (2002), Human Rights: Global Issues, Delhi: Kalauz Publications
Paramasivam, Sivagami (1998), Human Rights–A study, Salem: Sri ram Computer Prints and Offset
7. Saksena, I.P. (ed.) (1999), Human Rights, Fifty Years of India's Independence, Delhi:
8. GyanRosad, A. and J. Helgrsen (eds.) (1990), Human Rights in a Changing East-West Perspective, London: Pinter Publishers
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