

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 impacted 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 BhartiyaJanata 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 Sabah and VidhanParishad, 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 Areas1.Increasing Demand for state Autonomy2.Demand for the creation of new states3.State politics in the era of Globalization and coalition politics4.Inter state river water disputes5.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

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3. B. Dasgupta and W.H. Morris-Jones, Patterns and Trends in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1976.
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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. गोविन्दप्रसादनेमा, एच.सी. शर्मा एवंश्रीमतीराजेशजैन—भारतमेंराज्यों की राजनीति.
11. सिवाक—भारतीय शासन एवंराजनीति
12. कोठारी, रजनी—भारतमेंराजनीति
13. जैन एवंफड़िया —भारतीय राजव्यवस्था
14. नेहा, ए.ए. —भारतीय शासनऔरराजनीति
15. राय, एम.पी. —भारतीय राजनीति एवं शासन
16. जे.सी. जौहरी—भारतीय शासनऔरराजनीति
17. गोविन्दरामवर्मा—भारतीय शासनऔरराजनीति
18. ए.एस. नारंग—भारतीय शासनऔरराजनीति

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (political science)
Paper II:-Indian govt. and politics -I (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.Johrt: Politics.
- 3.Coupland, Sir Reginald: The Indian Problem.
4. J.P. Bansal, Supreme Court : Judicial Restraint versus Judicial Activism, JudicialActivism, Jaipur, Unique 1985.
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- 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 :-International law(compulsory)

Paper Code: POS-303

Course Objectives:-

the twin objectives of this course are to familiarize the graduate student with certain key concept for analyze world politics and the core theoretical issues and empirical explain nations in the field.

Subject Outcome:-

the course enables students to get familiarize with key concept for analyze international political law.

So1.Describe theoretical approaches to understanding international cooperation.

So2.Apply these theories to specific behaviors in the international system to evaluate their validity.

So3. Describe the functions and politics of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly.

So4. Outline the range of functions performed by various international organizations.

So5. Explain how international law varies from national legal systems.

So6.Demonstrate knowledge of how international law has developed in specific issue areas.

Course content:-

Unit-1

International law: meaning& definition, source, scope and nature.

Historical development of international law.

Various emergences of super power and countries of the third world and their impact on international law.

Unit-2

Relationship between international law and national law.

Codification of international law:- meaning and definition, merits and demerits.

History of codification and Progressive Development of International law.

Unit-3

International Legal Principles: Recognition, Equality.

Law of Sea: - object, development of rules.

Diplomatic agents:- definition,type,right,

Principles of immunities and privileges.

Extradition:- meaning and development, restrictions of extradition.

Unit-4

Law of Neutrality:-meaning &definition type,

characteristic of development of the concept of neutrality.

Significance of neutrality. Rights and duties of neutral powers,

Violations of neutrality.

Unit-5

Laws of Air.

Land and sea warfare's.

Treatment of Prisoners of War.

1949Geneva Convention.

References:-

1.Pitt Cobbet: Leading Cases in International Law.

2.Oppenheim L. : International Law.

3.Fenwick, G.G. : International Law.

4. Lawrence: Principles of International Law.
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6. Strake, J.G. : An Introduction to International Law.
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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (political science)
Paper IV :-Indian foreign policy(compulsory)
Paper Code: POS-304

Course Objectives:-

to give an overview of foreign policy of india perspectives and information regarding indianengageent 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. Settlement 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.
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- 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.
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