

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 soverignity,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 origin 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, socialistic 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:-

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- 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.
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- 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.
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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 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..AmithabhMattoo and Happymoon Jacob (ed) *Shaping India's Foreign Policy: Peoples, Politics and Places*, New Delhi.
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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.
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- 5.Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, *Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics*. Cornell University Press, 2004.
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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 pannel studies, application of computer in social science reserch

UNIT-V

Theory Formulation in social sciences, surveys analysis, types, merits, demarits.

Reports writing, purpose and contents of a report. Types and significance of diagrams in social research

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References:-

- 1 .Bleicher, J. Contemporary Hermeneutics—Hermeneutics as Method, Philosophy and Critique, 1980. David, McNabb
- 2 .David, McNabb. Research methods for Political Science. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2004).
3. Giddens, Anthony. The Consequences of Modernity, (Stanford University Press 1991).
4. Jain, Gopal. Methods Tools and Techniques, (Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 1998).
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