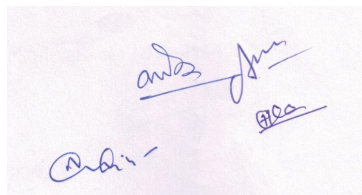


SYLLABUS

B.A. (Hons.) POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Only for UTDs)

SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, UJJAIN

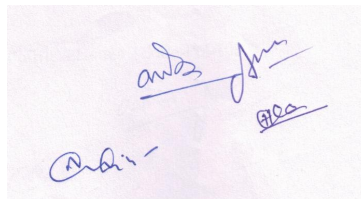


Program Objective

The Objective is to expose students to the core of the discipline moving towards specialization in Political Science. The course has been designed to teach them the core areas of political Science such as political theory, Indian constitution, and international relations. The aim is not just to impart them factual and theoretical information but to develop critical faculty of their mind to enable them to think and reflect on the political issues and phenomenon objectively. The course contains a mixed bag of discipline centric, interdisciplinary, and skill-based module. This will lay a strong foundation enabling students to pursue higher studies and research in the discipline, and skills and techniques to get employment. The course module seeks to acquaint students of the functioning of the Indian Political System and how India manages its broad national interests in global politics. The objective of the course is to develop an informed, reflective, active and participatory citizen.

Program Outcome

A Student graduated in Political Science will have a core competency in the discipline. Students will be able to engage with and reflect on the political questions and issues adequately. Students will develop effective communication skill, in-depth knowledge of the discipline and critical faculty which could go applied in analyzing, assessing, and articulating the mind. Students will have information and the ability to access the quality literature in the discipline. The student will develop a curious and inquisitive mind about reading the political dimension of the issues and apply the theoretical framework to understand them. The program is designed in such a way that students will be able to further learn and analyze knowledge in a broader context of interdisciplinarity rather than narrowing to political perspective only. They will be aware of the ethical values and norms in academic writing and capability to integrate the discipline into larger bodies of knowledge.

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Semester - I

Main Subject Paper - 1

Political Theory

(Code-Pol-101C)

Political Theory

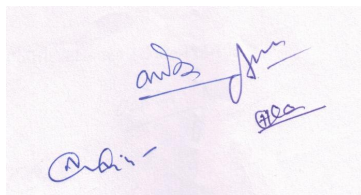
Course Objective:

The course has been designed to introduce key concepts in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. Contemporary debates on key concepts like equality, freedom, democracy, citizenship, and justice allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline.

As politics and political system impacts the life of one and all it becomes imperative to understand what politics and political theory are all about. This module has been designed to provide a solid foundation to the beginners in political science. As the discussion on politics quickly shift to discussion on structures of power and functions of state and government, discussions on these themes become central in the study of politics. At the same time, as building a better society to live in requires a society based on key ethical values of rights, liberty, equality, and justice in democratic framework a separate unit has been dedicated to it which rounds the theoretical discussions on these key concepts. The course prepares the students to understand politics and political processes objectively.

Learning Outcome:

- i. The students will be able to answer how politics has been used by different schools and approaches differently.
- ii. The students will be able to explain what are different schools to

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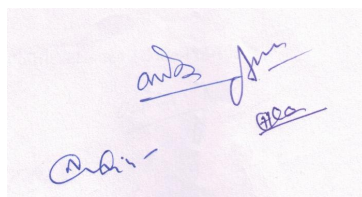
understand the state and why the state is so central to discourses in politics.

- iii. The students would be able to explain what are contemporary discourses on rights, liberty, equality, and justice. 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. Students will come to know about contemporary ideologies and their different shades with in the broad categorization of liberalism and Marxism.
- iv. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon.
- v. They will come to know about the role and functions of Political theory.
- vi. They will learn what is power and how does it operate in society and politics.
- vii. They will be able to explain the debates on the distributive theory of justice.
- viii. They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy

Unit I: Definition, scope and nature of political science.
Relationship with allied disciplines like-History,
Economics, Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology,
Geography.
Study methods in political science.

Unit II: The state – definition and its essential elements.
Theories of the origin of state,
Citizenship- Meaning and definition, types and
Methods of acquiring and loosing Citizenship
Sovereignty-Definition, characteristics, kinds and
Criticism.
Law – definition, sources of law and
Types of the law.

Unit III Political Concepts:



Rights-Definition, types and theories of rights
Liberty- meaning, definition and kinds.
Equality- meaning, definition and kinds of equality.
Justice- concept of justice, various forms of
Justice and theories of justice.

Unit IV Forms of political system:

Federal: meaning, its merits and demerits.
Unitary: meaning, its merits and demerits.
Parliamentary: meaning, its merits and demerits.
Presidential: meaning, its merits and demerits.
Democracy: meaning, its merits and demerits.

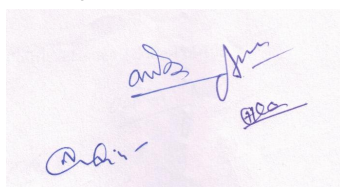
Unit V Organization of government:

Legislature and its functions.
Executive types and its functions.
Judiciary and its functions.
Political parties: Definition, functions, merits and demerits.

Pressure groups: Meaning and types of pressure groups.

Readings

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- Dr.Om Nagpal, Fundamentals of Political Science, Kamal Publisher, Indore.
- Prof. A.D. Panth, Basis of political Science Allahabad Publisher.
- Tripti Jain, Foundation of Politics - College Book Depot.
- डॉ.पुखराज जैन, डॉ. बी.एल.फड़ियाए आधुनिक राजनीतिक सिद्धांत, साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा
- पुखराज जैन, राजनीति विज्ञान के सिद्धांत, साहित्य भवन, आगरा
- ओम नागपाल गाबा, राजनीति सिद्धांत की रूपरेखा, मयूर पेपरबैक्स, नौएडा, नई दिल्ली, जयपुर
- ओम प्रकाश गाबा, राजनीति सिद्धांत के आधार तत्व मयूर पेपरबैक्स, नौएडा, नई दिल्ली, जयपुर
- ओम प्रकाश गाबा, राजनीति विज्ञान विश्व कोश मयूर पेपरबैक्स, नौएडा, नई दिल्ली, जयपुर
- बीरकेश्वर प्र. सिंह, राजनीति शास्त्र के मूल सिद्धांत, ज्ञानदा प्रकाशन, पटना-4
- डॉ. इकबाल नारायण, राजनीति शास्त्र के मूल सिद्धांत, रतन प्रकाशन मन्दिर, नई सड़क, देहली-6
- ज्ञानसिंह संधु, राजनीति सिद्धांत, हिंदी माध्यम कार्यान्वय निदेशालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
- आर.सी.अग्रवाल, राजनीतिक सिद्धांत
- ए.सी.कपूर, राजनीतिक सिद्धांत
- आशीर्वादम, राजनीतिक सिद्धांत
- डॉ. ओम नागपाल, राजनीति विज्ञान के मूल सिद्धांत कमल प्रकाशन] bankSj



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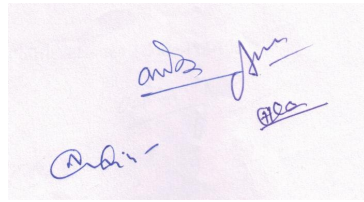
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Semester - I

Main Subject Paper - 2

(Code-Pol-102C)

Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development in India

Course Objective:

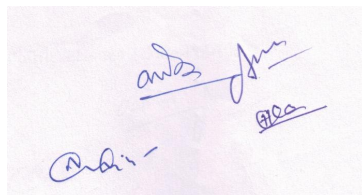
This course will expose the students to different schools of understanding colonialism and nationalism in India. They will understand the key religious, cultural organizations and political ideologies and political formations which contributed to and impacted the national movement of India. This includes why India was partitioned and what were the ideological premises of partition of the country and demarcation of boundaries of two separate nation-states.

Learning Outcome:

- a. The student will be able to examine and explain the impacts of British colonialism in India.
- b. They will know how Indian nationalism is interpreted differently by different schools of thought.
- c. They will be able to understand the role of different cultural and political organizations and ideologies which contributed to the freedom movement of India significantly.
- d. They will be able to understand why and on what basis the country was partitioned.

Unit – I

1. The Causes of the Birth of Indian National Movement
2. The Establishment of Indian National Congress, Objectives and Policies.
3. Moderates and Extremists
4. Morley Minto Act, 1909 – Main Provisions and Criticism



Unit – II

1. Government of India Act, 1919 – Main features
2. Non-Co-operation Movement
3. Simon Commission
4. Nehru Report (1928)

Unit – III

1. The Civil Disobedience Movement
2. I, II and III Round table conference
3. Government of India Act. 1935 Main features
4. Cripps Proposals

Unit – IV

1. Quit India Movement
2. Cabinet Mission Plan
3. Mountbatten Plan
4. Partition of India

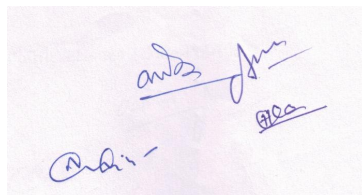
Unit – V

1. Independence Act, 1947. Main Provisions.
2. The Role of Constituent Assembly
3. The making of Indian Constitution
4. The preamble and features of India Constitution.

Readings

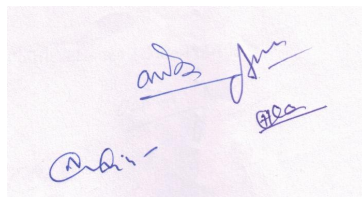
- 1 Prof.R.N.Agrawal National Movement and Constitutional Development of India.
- 2 Prof.Vipin Chandra Indian National Movement Vikas Publisher New Delhi.
- 3 Prof.R.C.Agrawal Indian national Movement and Indian Constitution.
- 4 डॉ. बीरकेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा भारत का राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं संवैधानिक विकास
- 5 डॉ. ओम नागपाल भारत का राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं संवैधानिक विकास
- 6 वी.डी. महाजन भारत का राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं संवैधानिक विकास
- 7 आर.एन.अग्रवाल भारत का राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं संवैधानिक विकास
- 8 विपिन्द्र चन्द्र राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन
- 9 आर.सी.अग्रवाल राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं भारतीय संविधान
- 10 डॉ. पुखराज जैन भारत का राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन शासन एवं राजनीति
- 11 हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी भाग-3 अध्याय-17, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन और संवैधानिक विकास

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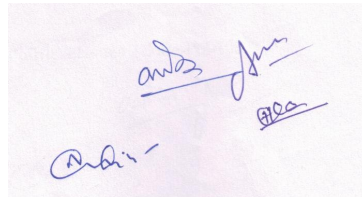


entBlackSwan.

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Semester - I I

Main Subject Paper - 1

Political Ideologies

(Code-Pol-201C)

Political Ideologies

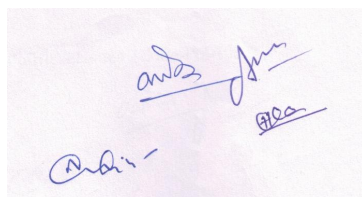
Course Objective: This course will expose the students to different schools of understanding and ideologies. They will understand the key concepts of political ideologies and political formations which contributed to and impacted the minds of great leaders.

Learning Outcome:

- a. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- b. Students would learn the key ideas in Marxism and will be able to answer how Lenin and Marx interpreted some of the ideas of Marx while applying Marxism in their respective countries.
- c. The students would be able to explain about the idea of truth and non-violence which become the bed rock of the Gandhian Philosophy.

Unit I Understanding Ideology.
The role of ideology,
Ideology of Left, Right and Centre.

Unit II Individualism.
Utilitarianism .



Unit III Idealism.
Marxism.

Unit IV Socialism.
Fascism .

Unit V Gandhism.
Anarchism.

Readings

सी.एल. वेपर, राजनीतिक चिंतन

इकबाल नारायण, प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक एवं विचारधाराएँ, शिवलाल अग्रवाल एण्ड कम्पनी
वी.आर.पुरोहित, प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक एवं विचारधाराएँ, म.प्र.हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी

डॉ. एस.सी.सिंहल, राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ

जे.पी.सूद, राजनीतिक चिंतन

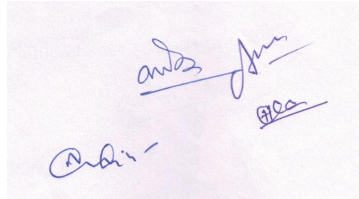
विरकेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह

ओम नागपाल, राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ

आर.एल.सिंह, आधुनिक राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ

पुखराज जैन, आधुनिक राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ

Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies, Palgrave Macmillan



Semester - I I

Main Subject Paper – 2

Western Political Thought

(Code-Pol-202C)

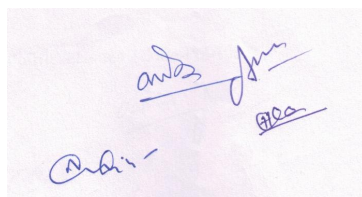
Western Political Thought

Course Objective:

The purpose of this paper is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo-American tradition. Developing a 'just society' and a 'just state' has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some of the prominent classical political thinkers beginning from Plato and ending with Laski whose response to political questions vividly influenced political thinking. The course seeks to trace that ideas and tradition and examine them critically.

Learning Outcome

- d. The students will know the key idea so fall the political philosophers given in the course.
- e. 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.
- f. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- g. They will be able to understand Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, nature and form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- h. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.
- i. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- j. Students would learn the key ideas in Marxism and will be able to answer how

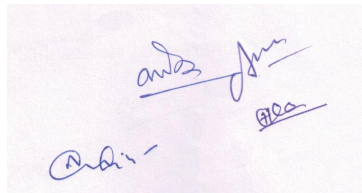


Lenin and Marx interpreted some of the ideas of Marx while applying Marxism in their respective countries.

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|-----------------|---|
| Unit I | Characteristics of Greek political thought Plato Aristotle |
| Unit II | Characteristics of Roman political thought. Characteristics of Medieval Political Thought. Augustine Thomas Aquinas Marsilio of Padua |
| Unit III | Machiavelli Rousseau Bentham |
| Unit IV | Hegel T.H. green |
| Unit V | Karl Marx Laski |

Readings -

- डॉ. बी.आर. पुरोहित – प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक एवं विचारधाराएँ, मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल
- डॉ प्रभुदत्त शर्मा – राजनीतिक विचारों का इतिहास (प्लेटो से बर्फ), कॉलेज बुक डिपो, जयपुर, नई दिल्ली
- डॉ प्रभुदत्त शर्मा – आधुनिक राजनीतिक विचारों का इतिहास (बेंथम से अब तक), कॉलेज बुक डिपो, जयपुर, राजस्थान
- डॉ. बी.आर. पुरोहित – राजनीतिक चिंतन का इतिहास
- डॉ. बी.आर. पुरोहित – प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक
- रामकुमार अवस्थी – राजनीति शास्त्र के नए क्षितिज, मध्यप्रदेश ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल
- डॉ. के.एस. सक्सेना – आधुनिक राजनीतिक चिन्तन, विशाल प्रकाशन, मुजफ्फर नगर
- इकबाल नारायण – प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक विचारक एवं विचारधाराएँ तथा आधुनिक प्रणालियाँ, शिवलाल अग्रवाल एण्ड कम्पनी, इन्दौर
- डॉ. बी.एल.फड़िया – राजनीतिक चिन्तन (भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य) साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा
- जीवन मेहता – राजनीतिक चिन्तन का इतिहास, साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स आगरा



E. Barker, the Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle, New York, Dover Publications.
 E. Barker, Greek Political Theory: Plato his predecessors, New Delhi, B.I. Publications.
 J.bowle, Western Political Thought: A Historical Introduction from the origins to Rousseau, London, Jonathan cape. 1947.
 J. Coleman, A History of Political Thought: from Ancient Greece to early Christianity, London, and Blackwell.
 H.J. Laski, Political Thought from Locke to Bentham, Oxford University Press.
 D. Germino, modern Western Political Thought Machiavelli to Marx, Chicago.
 A.D. Lindsay, Plato the Republic, London and Melbourne, Everyman's Library.
 George Friedrich Hegel, Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy, Deep &
 Deep Publications, New Delhi.
 Prabhudatta Sharma, Western Political Thought, College Book Depot.
 Sabine, A history of Political Theory.

Semester - III

Main Subject Paper - 1

(Code-Pol-301C)

Indian Political System

Course Objective:

This course provides students a solid grounding in Indian politics where they study the extra-constitutional institutions, factors, and forces which influence the political discourses and decisions in the country As politics operates in an ecology constituted by the constitutional, socio-economic, linguistic and ethnic sub-systems, the course is designed to understand their roles in politics of the country. Students will be exposed to the ideological structure, and social base and functioning of the political parties, which play the pivotal role in the democratic polity.

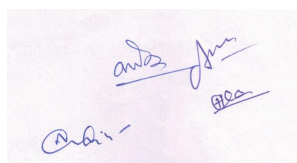
This Course focuses on the study of political parties in India both at center and state levels. .The study comprises of their organization, ideology and political support base. The in-depth understanding of parties would enable the

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students also to examine the questions of inner party democracy and transfer of power within the party. Further, it engages the students on the questions of government funding of elections and elections campaign in the country. With the application of new technologies and new mass media, it is important to understand how the nature and magnitude of elections campaigns have changed in India. The course allows the students to make a comparative study of elections manifestos of major political parties which will give them insight into their commitments to the issues and how and in what ways they converge as well as differ from each other.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to learn the key actors of Indian politics. The students will be able to explain how caste, religion, language have influenced the identity politics in India.
- b. 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.
- c. They will be able to critically examine and explain the development issues in India, especially in the farm and industrial sectors.
- d. 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.
- e. The students will be able to explain the origin and ideologies of main national parties of India especially the BJP, The CPM, and the Indian National Congress.
- f. The students will come to know how the regional parties emerged and how their emergence challenged the hegemony of the national party like Indian the National Congress.
- g. The students will be able to explain the transformation in the nature of the regional parties in India.
- h. They will be able to decode the election manifestoes of political parties and explain in what ways they converge and diverge on policy issues and programs.

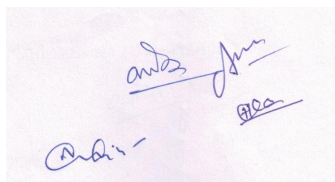


- i. They will be able to explain how politics and issues can be studied through slogans.

- Unit 1**
1. The Meaning of Political System, Development and Nature of Indian Political System.
 2. The determinants of Indian Political System.
 3. The Role of Caste, Language, Regionality and Communalism in the Politics.
- Unit 2**
1. Main Sources and Features of the Indian Constitution.
 2. The Philosophy of the Constitution: Fundamental Rights.
 3. The Philosophy of the Constitution: Directive Principles of State Policy.
 4. Indian Federal System and its Nature.
- Unit 3**
1. Union Executive – president, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
 2. Union Legislature- Parliament- Organization, Powers and Functions.
 3. Union Judiciary- Supreme Court- Organization and Jurisdiction.
- Unit 4**
1. State Executive- Governor and Chief Minister- Powers and Functions.
 2. State Legislature- Composition and Functions and Powers.
 3. Election Commission in India and process of Election.
 4. Election Reforms in India.
 5. Voting Behaviour.
- Unit 5**
1. Party System in India- Development and Features.
 2. The Major Political Parties in India.
 3. The Role of Regional Parties in Indian Political System.
 4. Politics of Coalition Government.
 5. Politics of Reservation.

Readings

- A.G.Noorani Constitutional Questions in India the President Parliament and the State Delhi Oxford University Press, 2000
- J.C.Johri Indian Government and Politics Orient Longmans Publication New



- Delhi.
- Rajani Kothari Cast and Politics and India Orient Longmans Publication New Delhi.
 - Prof. Rajani Kothari Politics of India, Orient Longmans Publication New Delhi.
 - Prof.R.N.Agrawal National Movement and Constitutional Development of India.
 - Prof.R.C.Agrawal Indian national Movement and Indian Constitution.
 - गोविंदराम वर्मा भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था
 - गाँधीजी राय भारतीय शासन प्रणाली, भारतीय संविधान एवं राजनीति
 - सुशीला कौशिक भारतीय शासन एवं राजनीति
 - कृष्णकांत मिश्र भारत की राजनीतिक प्रणाली

Semester - III

Main Subject Paper - 2

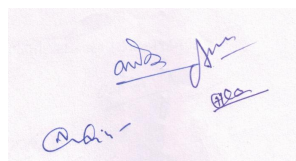
(Code-Pol-302C)

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives:

This course has been designed to familiarize the students with key ideas of some of political thinkers of the modern India whose writings and ideas have impacted the society and polity significantly. Their writings and thoughts give insights into their ideas of India and the kind of society and polity that they had dreamed of. As all their thoughts are not possible to cover in a semester, some key thoughts have been underlines for focused study.

This course intends to acquaint students with the vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by ancient Indian philosophers on politics and management of state craft. The thinking on politics and statecraft has been in all the great



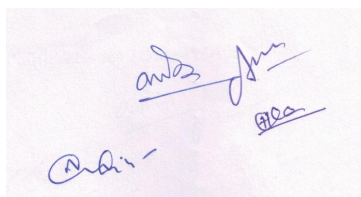
civilizations including India which is one of the most ancient and rich civilizations of the world. In India, academic sages and philosophers produced huge treasures of wisdom on politics, kingship, the functioning of government including the monarchy and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The student will come to know about the ideas of individual sages and philosophers on politics and functioning of government specially Manu and Kautilya.
- b. They will be able to interlink the themes on the functioning of the Monarchy and its relationship with the people taking the cue from the ideas of individual thinkers.
- c. Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions of ancient India.
- d. 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.
- e. They will be able to explain the key ideas of Gandhi.
- f. They will be able to explain how Aurobindo understood and explain Indian Nationalism. They will also come to know why Aurobindo equated Indian Nationalism with Sanatan Dharma.
- g. They will come to know about the socialist ideas of Lohia and Jay Prakash Narayanan.

Unit 1 Indian Political Thought : Nature and Salient Features
Manu-Views on State and King,
Kautilya-Views on State, Saptang Theory, Shadgunya Policy
and Mandal Theory.

Unit 2 Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Social and Political Ideas
G.K. Ghokhale – Social, Political and Economical Ideas



B.G. Tilak – Nationalism Swaraj.

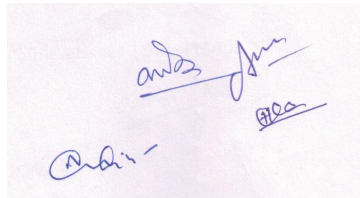
Unit 3 Vivekanand – Nationalism and Political Ideas
Aurbindo - Nationalism and Political Ideas
M.N. Roy – Political Ideas.

Unit 4 Gandhi – Truth, Non Violence, Satyagrah, Ideal State.
Ambedkar-Political & Social Ideas

Unit 5 Narendra Dev – Social and Political Ideas
Ram Manohar Lohiya – Social and Political Ideas
Jay Prakash Narayan – Social and Political Ideas.

Readings

- 1 आधुनिक भारतीय सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक चिन्तन – डॉ. बी.एल.फड़िया, साहित्य भवन, आगरा
- 2 भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारक – रश्मि पाठक, अर्जुन पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, नई दिल्ली
- 3 प्राचीन भारत में राजनीतिक विचार एवं संस्थाएं, डॉ. परमात्माशरण, मीनाक्षी प्रकाशन, मेरठ
- 4 प्राचीन भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन – वी.पी.वर्मा
- 6 आधुनिक भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन – वी.पी.वर्मा
- 7 प्राचीन भारतीय राजनीतिक विचार एवं संस्थाएं, डॉ. हरिशचन्द्र शर्मा, कॉलेज बुक डिपो, जयपुर
- 8 भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन – डॉ. गोविन्द प्रसाद शर्मा, म.प्र. हिन्दीग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल
- 9 राजाराममोहन राय, शक्ति और विचार, विश्व प्रकाश गुप्त, मोहिनी गुप्त, राधा पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली
- 10 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन ओर उदारवाद की भूमिका – डॉ. कौकिला भारतीय, कृति प्रकाशन, खाचरोद (म.प्र.)
- 11 महात्मा गांधी – व्यक्ति और विचार, विश्व प्रकाश गुप्त, मोहिनी गुप्त, राधा पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली
- 12 भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन – अवस्थी – अवस्थी रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन, जयपुर
- 13 Balgangadhar Tilak Ed. Verinder Grover, Deep & Deep Pub., New Delhi
- 14 Prophet of India, Karan Singh Nationalism, Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan, Bombay.
- 15 Swami Vivekanand Ed. Verinder Grover, Deep & Deep Pub., New Delhi
- 16 Bhimrao Ambedkar- Ed. Verinder Grover, Deep & Deep Pub., New Delhi
- 17 Political Leadership of Pt. J.L.Nehru- Akhileshwar Singh, Deep & Deep Pub., New Delhi
- 18 Representative Indian Social and Political Thinkers, Dr. Tripti Jain, College Book Depot, Jaipur
- 19 Gandhi & Ambedkar- Sheshrao Chawan, Authors Press, New Delhi.
- 20 Jawaharlal Nehru (Memorial Lectures), Vol. 1 & 2, Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan, KM. Munshi Marg, Mumbai.
- 21 Mahatma Gandhi (His Life Time) Louis Fischer, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Mumbai



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Semester - IV

Main Subject Paper -1

(Code-Pol-401C)

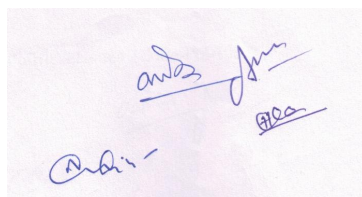
Human Rights and Duties

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to build conceptual understanding in students about human rights and enable them to critically examine key issues and areas often talked about in human rights discourses. Apart from state actors and institutions, agencies and law associated with them, which occupy the central place in discussion, the module also engages with social, religious, political and economic ideologies which unleash several critical issues pertaining to human rights. Thus, it is not the conflict zones but industrialization and pursuit of political and religious hegemony that throw serious human rights challenges.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The student will be able to explain the meaning of human rights and examine human rights issues in different social, political and cultural contexts.
- b. The students will be able to relate human rights with other rights of individuals.
- c. They will come to know how ideologies which seek to create hegemony; religious or political, pose threats to the human rights of individuals.
- d. Students will be able to examine and explain issues of human rights when state and its agencies apply the methods and techniques of surveillance,

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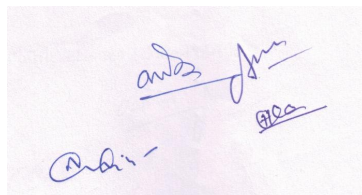
interrogation and counter-terrorism operations.

e. They will come to know about the human rights to clean Environment.

- Unit 1- Human Rights: Meaning Concept and Historical Development
Rights: Meaning and Definition
Types of Rights: Moral and Legal
- Unit 2- Theories of Rights:
Theory of Natural Right
Liberal Theory
Legal Theory
Marxist Theory
- Unit 3- Duties: Meaning, Definition and Types.
Relationship between Rights and Duties.
- Unit 4- Charter of United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948,
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966,
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
- Unit 5- Human Rights and Environment: Right to Clean Environment
Human Rights and Problem of Terrorism.

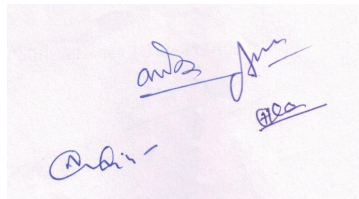
Readings

- 1 M.P. Dubey and Neeta Bora (Ed.) Perspective on Human Rights, Anamika Publications, New Delhi 2000.
 - 2 P.C. Sinha, (Ed.), Global Source Book of Human Rights, Vol.1&2. Kanishka Pub. , New Delhi 2000.
 - a. S. Subhramanyam, Human Rights: International Challenges, Vol. 1 and 2, Manas Pub. New Delhi, 1997.
 - b. Satish Kanitkar, International Provisions of Human Rights, Rajat Pub. Delhi 2000.
 - c. Ashwinikant Gautam, Human Rights, APH Publishing Co., New Delhi 2001
 - d. Rahul Ray, Human Rights: UN Initiative, Authors Press, Delhi 2000.
 - e. Ashine Roy, Human Rights of Women, Rajat Pub. Delhi, 2003.
 - f. D.N. Gupta & Chandrachur Singh, Human Rights: Acts, Statutes and Constitutional Provisions, Kalpaz Pub., Delhi, 2003.
 - g. Satish Kanitkar, Culture and Human Rights, Rajat Pub., Delhi 2000.
 - h. B.P. Singh Sehagal (Ed.), Global Terrorism, Deep and Deep Pub. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.
- पण सतीश चतुर्वेदी, मानवाधिकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, पोइन्टर पब्लिकेशन, जयपुर,2002
रण सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा, भूमंडलीकरण की चुनौतियां, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, 2003



गण मानव अधिकार : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रपत्रों का संकलन, खण्ड 1 और 2, राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, भारत
सण आफताब आलम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानवीय विधि, मानक बुक्स, दिल्ली, 2004
उण प्रो. हरिमोहन, मानव अधिकार और पर्यावरण, वाणी प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली, 2000

- Aggarwal, G. P. et al.(2013). *Human Rights in Changing Times*. UK: CambridgeScholarsPublishing.
- Hoffman, J., & Graham, P. (2006). *'Human Rights', Introduction to Political Theory*.Delhi:Pearson,pp.436-458.
- SAHRDC (2006). Introduction to Human Rights, Classification of Human Rights: AnOverview of the First, Second, and Third Generational Rights. In *Introducing HumanRights*.NewDelhi:OxfordUniversityPress.
- The Constitutionofthe Republic ofSouthAfrica,Chapter2:BillofRights.
- TheConstitutionofIndia,Chapter 3:FundamentalRights
- Sen, A. (2004). Elements of a Theory of Human Rights. *Philosophy & Public Affairs*,32(4),pp.315-356.
- Haragopal,G.,&Jagannatham,B.(2009).TerrorismandHumanRights:Indian ExperiencewithRepressiveLaws.*EconomicandPoliticalWeekly*,44(28),pp.76-85.
- Bhandare,M.(2005).TerrorismandtheRuleofLaw:AnIndianPerspective.*PeaceResearch*,37(1), pp.31-35.
- Arora,N.(1999).CustodialTortureinPoliceStationsinIndia:ARadicalAssessment.*JournaloftheIndianLawInstitute*,41(3/4),pp.513-529.
- Marwah,V.(1998).HumanRightsandtheRoleofPolice.*JournaloftheIndianLawInstitute*,40(1/4),pp.138-142.
- Keshot,A.(2009).FundamentalRightsofIndianMilitaryPersonnel.*JournaloftheIndianLawInstitute*,51(1),pp.67-78.
- Forsythe,D.(2006).HumanRightsandtheMilitary:LegalRules.*InternationalStudiesReview*,8(3),pp.504-506.



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Semester - IV

Main Subject Paper - 2

(Code-Pol-402C)

United Nations and its Agencies

Course Objectives:

This course provides students a clear understanding about the functioning of United Nations. where they study the extra-constitutional institutions, factors, and forces which influence the political discourses and decisions in the United Nations. As politics at United Nations operates in an ecology constituted by the global sub-systems, the course is designed to understand their roles in functioning of the UN and its agencies.

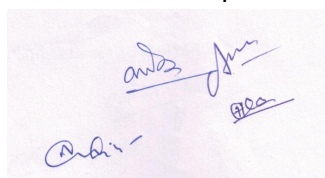
This Course focuses on the study of the origin of the UN and its objectives. The study comprises of organization, ideology and political support base behind UN and its various agencies. The in-depth understanding of UN would enable the students also to examine the questions of inner functioning and power within the UN. Further, it engages the students on the questions of governance, funding of Un and its operations worldwide. With the end of the cold war how new environment has strengthened the UN, it is important to understand how the nature and magnitude of functioning have changed at UN. The course allows the students to make a comparative study of agencies. It will give them insight into their commitments to the issues and how and in what ways they converge as well as differ from each other.

Learning Outcomes:

Students would be able to learn the key drivers of UN and its politics. The students will be able to explain how different agencies of UN function.

b. They will be able to explain the ideology, social base and function of key players at UN and Security Council.

c. They will be able to critically examine and explain the development issues at



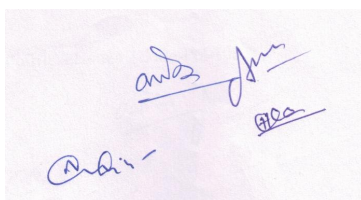
UN and point of conflict between various member nations.

d. They will be able to know what ails UN and what are the key issues related to expenditure and their public funding and reforms.

- Unit I** United Nations: Origin of the UN; Objectives of the United Nations; Purposes and Principles; Membership, UN Secretary General- its appointment, term, function.
- Unit II** Principal Organs of the United Nations: General Assembly Security Council; UN Economic and Social Council; Their Compositions, Functions and Powers.
- Unit III** UNO's Specialised Agency : UNESCO, International Labor Organisation (ILO), The World Health Organisation (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA), United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
- Unit IV** Accomplishment of the United Nations : Maintenance of International Peace and Security; Refugee Problems: Human Rights.
- Unit V** United Nations : Success and Failure; United Nations and its relevance.

Readings-

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Prakash Chandra | International Relations |
| B.N. Maharishi | International Organisation- Structure and Process |
| मनोज कुमार | संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ |
| डॉ. रामसखा गौतम | संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ |
| सतीश चतुर्वेदी | मानव अधिकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ |
| बी.एल.फड़िया | अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन |
| एस.सी.सिंहल | अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन |



Semester - V

Main Subject Paper - 1

(Code-Pol-501C)

India's Foreign Policy

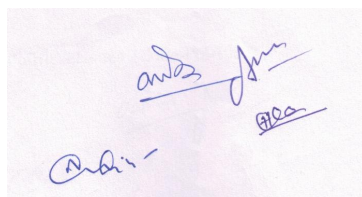
Course Objective:

One of the fastest growing economies in the world, India is confronted with a number of dynamic and complex issue-areas that call for multiple geopolitical, geo-economics and geostrategic engagements and alignments but not at the cost of one of the core principles of India's foreign policy, namely strategic autonomy. As the 'Asian Century' unfolds in all its spatial-geographical diversity and complexity, there is a growing appreciation of the fact that despite all power profile improves, India cannot afford to remain 'silent' on matters of regional and global importance, and will have to take positions even on issue-areas that hitherto appeared geographically remote and/or geopolitically irrelevant. The Indian Ocean, after nearly a decade-long strategic low profile and invisibility, has become an area of geo-strategic competition and 'great base race' among a number of major powers and littoral states. India's maritime security in the Indian Ocean is increasingly undermined by transnational, non-traditional threats including piracy, smuggling, drug trading, human trafficking and illegal migrations, environmental degradation, IUU fishing, trade disruption, weapons proliferation and terrorism.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course students will be able to acquire a comprehensive understanding of the following:

- a. India's worldview, geopolitical vision, and key principles
- b. New Frontiers of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- c. India's Nuclear Policy and Strategy
- d. India's relations with neighbours and big powers.



- e. India's Look East and Act East Policy
- f. India's engagement with the United Nations and common wealth.

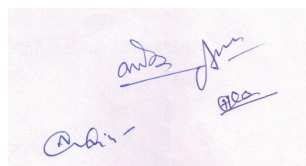
- Unit 1** Determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy.
- Unit 2** India is Non-Alignment Policy.
India's Nuclear Policy after 1968.
India's Security Issues.
- Unit 3** India and its Neighbors-Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal.
- Unit 4** India and U.S.A., India and Russia.
- Unit 5** India and the United Nations, India and Common Wealth.

Readings

1. India's Foreign Policy - M.S.Rajan
2. Foreign Policy: Planning and New Challenges, Chand Atther
3. Foreign Policy of India - C.P. Bhambhri
4. India's Foreign Policy and Relation - A Appaclorai, M.S.Rajan
5. Gulf Crisis : US and the Emerging world order, Kulwant Kaur
- 6^प भारत की विदेश नीति, ओम नागपाल
- 7^प भारत की विदेश नीति, रामदेव भारद्वाज
- 8^प भारत की विदेश नीति, यू.आर.घई
- 9^प 21वीं शताब्दी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध, पुष्पेश पंत
- 10^प भारतीय विदेश नीति, अरोरा एवं खन्ना
- 11^प भारत और विश्व राजनीति, दीनानाथ वर्मा

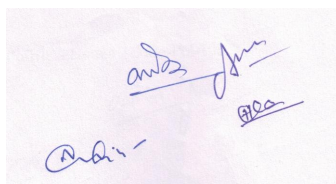
Readings:

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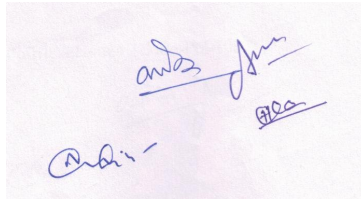
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- Saran, S. (2017). *How India Sees the World: Kautilya to the 21st Century*. New Delhi: Juggernaut (Chapter 1).
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- Kumar, R. (2017). India and the BRICS. A Cautious and Limited Engagement. *International Studies*, 54(1-4), pp. 162-179.
- Pant, H. V. (2016). *Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
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- Panda, J.P. (2017). *India-*

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China Relations: Politics of Resources, Identity and Authority in a Multipolar World Order. London, New York: Routledge.

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Semester - V

Main Subject Paper - 2

(Code-Pol-502C)

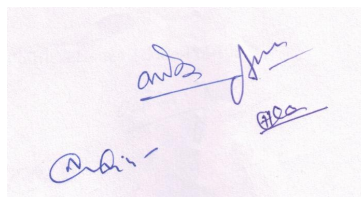
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Objective:

This course seeks to familiarize the students with meaning, key concepts, and schools of thoughts in public administration. The module deals with the structure and functioning of the organization and seeks to develop understanding in students why do we study organization in public administration and how to make the functioning and their working far more economic and efficient which are common goals of all the organizations? Further, the dynamics of the functioning of organizations lead us to think about communication, motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization. This course will allow the students to understand and examine how different schools have responded to these questions and what are their limitations.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will be able to make a difference between the public administration and private administration.
- b. They will be able to explain the journey of discourse in public administration in the sense that how the old public administration view was contested by the idea of new public administration.
- c. What is financial administration and what are the requirements of Personnel administration.
- d. They will be able to explain the concepts and theories on motivation, leadership and conflict management in the organization.

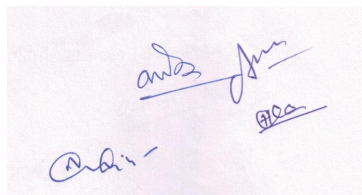


- Unit 1** Public Administration: Meaning & Definition, Nature & Scope : Public & Private Administration. Difference and Similarities, Methods of Study of Public Administration, New Public Administration.
- Unit 2** Principles of Organization: Hierarchy, Span of Control. Unity of Command, Coordination, Authority and Responsibility, Centralization and Decentralization.
- Unit 3** Personnel Management ; Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Pay and Service Conditions, Discipline and Moral, Bureaucratic Model of Max Weber & its Criticism.
- Unit 4** Financial Administration. : Budget, Budget – Principles, Budget Process in India Budget Formulation, Budget Enactment Budget Implementation, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Unit 5** Delegation, Delegated Legislation, Public Relations, Corruption in Admin. Causes and Remedies, Impact and Important of Communication & Information Technology (ITC) in Administration.

Readings

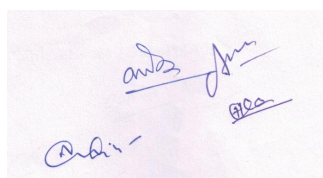
- 1- लोक प्रशासन सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार, बी.एल.फड़िया, साहित्य भवन, आगरा
2. लोक प्रशासन के तत्व, अंतर सिंह क्लासिक पब्लिशिंग, जयपुर
3. प्रशासनिक सिद्धांत एवं प्रबंध, सुरेन्द्र कटारिया, नेशनल पब्लिशिंग, जयपुर
4. लोक प्रशासन, अवस्थी, माहेश्वरी
5. लोक प्रशासन-सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार, अनिल गुप्ता, पराग युनिवर्सिटी बुक पब्लिशिंग, जयपुर
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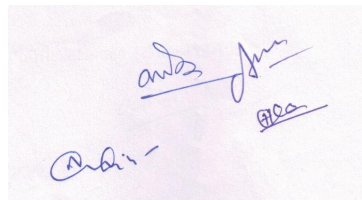
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Study of the Harvard Business School and the Human Relations School. *The Academy of Management Review*, 24(1), pp. 117–131.

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Semester - V

Main Subject Paper - 3

(Code-Pol-503C)

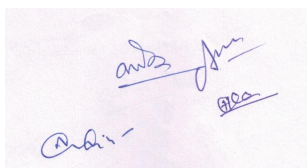
International Relations

Course objective:

The field of international relations is made up of diverse actors, processes, and outcomes. The key objective of this course is to introduce the students to both the mainstream International Relations (IR) approaches such as realism (and its nexus with Classical Geopolitics), liberalism and constructivism and to critical approaches such as colonialism and feminism. With the complex interplay between space and power at its conceptual core, geopolitics has most often been associated with a 'realist' and state-centric approach to international relations. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' or more 'international' in international relations that is inclusive of non-western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination and euro-centric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-western traditions of thought and theory.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Familiarization with the key concepts of the discipline of IR.
- b. It will give the students basic understanding about Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, NPT and CTBT,
- c. It will give the students basic understanding about Terrorism and Nuclear Terrorism.
- d. It will give the students basic understanding to have Greater appreciation of the important role played by non-Western countries in building post-



war norms and institutions in key areas such as universal sovereignty, human rights, development, and regionalism.

- e. Understanding the agency of the Global South in these areas is key to countering IR's ethnocentrism and developing new concepts, theories and, methods.
- f. better appreciation of the importance, promise and challenges of Agency for Global South in Global Order.
- g. New perspectives on how a Global IR from various locations in Global South would look like.

Unit 1 Development of International Relations, De-Colonization Non-Aligned Movement After 1945, Nature of International Relations after 1945.

Unit 2 Cold War, End of Cold War, Disintegration of Soviet-Union Characteristics of Post-Cold War, Globalization.

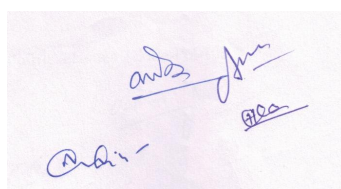
Unit 3 New International Economics order (NIEO) North-South Dialogue, South-South Co-Operation, World Trade Organization (WTO)

Unit 4 Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, NPT, CTBT, Terrorism and Nuclear Terrorism.

Unit 5 Regional and Sub-Regional Organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, European-Union (E.U.).

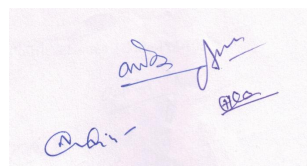
Readings

- *coulombs, wolfe* *International Relations : Power and Justice*
- *Karl W. Dentsch* *The analysis of International Relations,*
- *K.B.Keswani* *International Relation in Modern World (1900-*



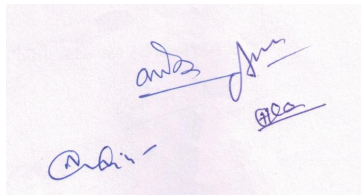
1986)

- M.S.Rajan *International Relations in a Changing World,*
- Joseph Franke *Indias F.P.*
- पी.डी.शर्मा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति
- पुष्पेश पंत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध
- पुष्पेश पंत 21वीं शताब्दि में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबन्ध
- महेन्द्र कुमार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के सैद्धांतिक पक्ष
- एस.सी.सिंहल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबन्ध
- बी.एल.फड़िया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबन्ध
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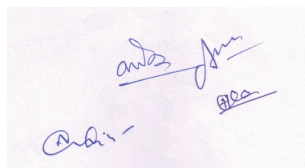
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international security cooperation: Toward a conceptual taxonomy of alignment
. *Review of International Studies*, 38(1), pp.53-76.

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Semester - V
Main Subject Paper -4
(Code-Pol-504C)

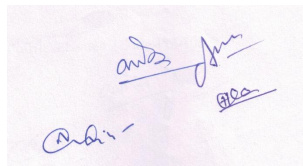
Human Rights: Indian Perspective

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to build conceptual understanding in students about Indian conception of human rights and enable them to critically examine key issues and areas often talked about in Indian human rights discourses. Apart from state actors and institutions, agencies and law associated with them, which occupy the central place in discussion, the module also engages with social, religious, political and economic ideologies in India which unleash several critical issues pertaining to human rights. The course also make explains India's Institutional setup to deal with abuses of Human Rights and their protection.

Learning Outcomes:

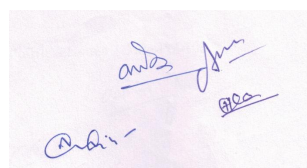
- a. The student will be able to explain the meaning of human rights and examine human rights issues in different Indian social, political and cultural contexts.
- b. The students will be able to relate human rights with Indian values and ethos.
- c. They will come to know how fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy enshrine the concept of Human rights.
- d. Students will be able to examine and explain the role and structure of National Human Rights commission.
- e. They will come to know about the human rights protection Act and role of police in protection of human rights.
- f. Students will come to know how judicial activism act in favor or against the spirit of human rights.
- g. They will also come to know how poverty acts against the protection of Human rights.

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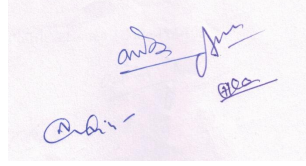
- Unit 1- Development of the concept of Human Rights in India,
Values of Indian Culture,
Preamble of the Indian Constitution and Human Rights.
- Unit 2- Fundamental Rights
Directive Principles of state Policy,
Fundamental Duties.
- Unit 3- National Human Rights Commission: Structure and functions and
Powers.
Human Rights Protection Act, 1993
Role of Police in Protection of Human Rights
- Unit 4- Judicial Activism and Human Rights,
Role of Public Interest Litigation in Protection of Human Rights.
Role of Media in Protection of Human Rights.
- Unit 5- Consumer Rights,
Human Rights and Problem of Poverty,
Rights to Information.

Readings

- 1 Arun Ray, National Human Right Commission of India, Vol. 1 & 2, Khanna Publications, New Delhi 1997.
- 2 D.N. Gupta & Chandrachur Singh, Kalpaz Pub. Delhi 2003
- 3 Krishna Mohan Mathur, Challenges to Police, Human Rights and National Securities, Kalpaz Pub. Delhi 2003
- 4 S. Subharamanion, Human Rights : International Challenge, Vol. 1 & 2, Mahas Pub., New Delhi 2007
- 5 V.V. Devasia & Lilama Devasia, Women Social Justice and Human Rights, A.P.H. Pub. Co., New Delhi 1998
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- 10 अरूण राय, भारत का राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, राधा पब्लिकेशन, नई दिल्ली, 1999
- 11 प्रकाश नारायण नाटाणी, महिला जागृति और कानून, आविष्कार पब्लिशर्स, जयपुर, 2002



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14 आर.पी.तिवारी एवं डी.पी.शुक्ला, भारतीय नारी : वर्तमान समस्याएं एवं भावी समाधान, ए.पी.
एच. पब्लिकेशन, नई दिल्ली, 1999
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दिल्ली, 2004
16 बसंतीलाल बाबेल, मान अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, सुविधा लॉ हाउस, भोपाल, 2002



Semester - VI
Main Subject Paper - 1
(Code-Pol-601C)

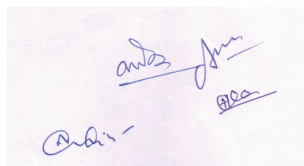
Modern Political Analysis

Course Objective:

The course has been designed with an objective to introduce advance theory in politics to the students Contemporary debates on key concepts like Behaviouralism, post behaviouralism, End of Ideology debates and revival of political theory will be taught with an objective to allow the students to understand the expanding horizons to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. of discourses in the discipline.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the modern politicalphenomenon.
- b. They will come to know about the decline and revival of political theory.
- c. They will come to know about Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism.
- d. They will learn Ideas of Power Authority Influence and Elite theory.
- e. They will be able to explain the debates on the Political Socialization, Political Culture and Political Modernization.

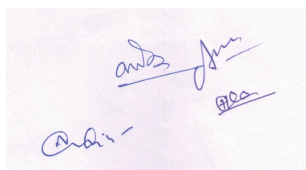


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- Unit 1 Definition and scope of Modern Political Science.
Comparison between Traditional and Modern Political Science.
scientific method.
- Unit 2 Decline of Political Theory, Behaviouralism, Post Behaviouralism.
- Unit 3 System analysis – Devid Easton, Structural and Functional approach :
Almond, Revival of Political Theory .
- Unit 4 Power, Authority, Influence, Elite Theory.
- Unit 5 Political Socialization, Political Culture and Political Modernization.

Readings

1. Political Theory, S.Bhatnagar Meenakshi Pub. Meeruth
2. Modern Political Theory, S.P.Verma vikas Pub. House New
Delhi.
3. समकालीन राजनीतिक चिन्तन डॉ. शिवदयाल गौतम मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी
ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल
4. आधुनिक राजनीतिक सिद्धांत हरिशचन्द्र शर्मा, कॉलेज बुक डिपो,
जयपुर
5. आधुनिक राजनीतिक सिद्धांत डॉ. एस.एल.वर्मा, मीनाक्षी प्रकाशन,
मेरठ
6. शक्ति सत्ता और वैधता ओ.पी.गाबा, मयूर पेपर बेक्स, नोएडा
7. आधुनिक राजनीतिक सिद्धांत सी.बी.गेना



Semester - VI

Main Subject Paper - 2

(Code-Pol-602C)

South Asian : Political System (Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka)

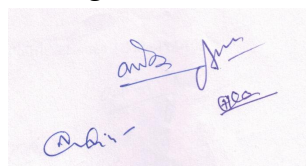
Course Objective:

The course has been designed with an objective to understand the South Asian region thematically. It involves studying the political structures and processes of governance, in addition to the socio- economic dynamics operating in the region. The course can be seen as a unique combination of themes and concepts drawn from other conventional courses like Indian government and politics and Comparative politics. The course aims to provide a holistic understanding of various issues and challenges faced by the countries in this region, for instance- political instability, terrorism, migration, ethnic conflicts, and economic disparity, etc. Considering the fact that countries in this region like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives share a common historical background, the course will begin with developing an understanding about their common past and from there on moving towards distinct trajectories.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will have an

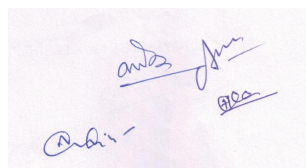
- a. Understanding of South Asia as a region, its politics, brief history, economy etc.
- b. Will learn various issues and challenges like political instability, terrorism, migration, ethnic conflicts and economic disparity.
- c. Will learn the colonial experience and freedom struggle of different countries of South Asia.
- d. Students will develop better understanding of political systems of Pakistan ,Nepal, Bhutan Bangladesh and Srilanka.



- Unit 1** Political Background: Social and Cultural aspects of South Asia as a region;
Colonial Experience and freedom struggle.
- Unit 2** Political Economy of South Asian States: Issues of Poverty, Development and Democracy.
- Unit 3** Pakistan & Bangladesh: Partition, Constitutional Development, Role of religion Army in Political Process, Party System.
- Unit 4** Nepal & Bhutan: Constitutional Developments, Transition from Monarchy to Democracy, Democratic Process, Party System.
- Unit 5** Srilanka: Constitutional Development, Party System, Religion Tamil Separatism.

Readings

- a. Singh, R.P. (2010). *Geo-political position of Nepal and its impact on Indian security*.
The Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(4), pp. 1281-1292.
- b. Singh, B. (2016). *India's Neighbourhood Policy: Geopolitical Fault Line of Its Nepal Policy in the Post-2015 Constitution*. *Journal of International and Area Studies*, 23(1), pp. 59-75.
- c. Ranjan, A. & Ravindran, L. (2018). *India-Bhutan: Affirming 50 Years of Relationship*.
Institute of South Asian Studies.
- d. Dr. Parmanand - *Political Development in South Asia*, Crag Baxter, *Govt. & Politics in South Asia*.
- e. K. Bahadur - *Democracy in Pakistan : Creies and Coufhit*
- f. M. Chadda - *Building Democracy in South Asia : India, Nepal, Pakistan*.



- g. *Urmila Phadvis and R.Ganguli - Ethnicity and nation Building in South Asia.*
- h. Kapur,A.,& Wilsen,A.J.(1996). *Foreign Policy of Indiaand her Neighbors.* Houndmills, Macmillan Press.
- i. Kapur,H. (1994). *India's Foreign Policy– Shadows and Substance.*New Delhi:Sage.
- j. Muni,S.(2003).ProblemAreasinIndia'sNeighbourhoodPolicy.*SouthAsianSurvey*,10(2),pp.185-196.
- k. Punjabi,R.,&A.K.,Pasha(Eds.),(1998).*IndiaandtheIslamicWorld.*Delhi:RadiantPublishers.
- l. Saran,S.(2017).*HowIndiaSeestheWorld:Kautilyatothe21stCentury.*NewDelhi:Juggernaut.
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- n. Singh,R.P.(2010).Geo-political position ofNepalanditsimpactonIndiansecurity, *TheIndianJournal ofPoliticalScience*,71(4),pp.1281-1292.
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Semester - VI

Main Subject Paper - 3

(Code-Pol-603C)

Major Constitution of the world (U.K. USA, Switzerland, China)

Course Objective:

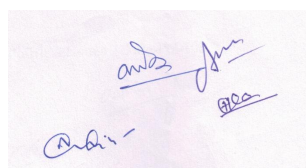
This course gives insights into the structures and institutions of government and working of constitutions of some selected countries like USA, UK, Switzerland, and China. These today are placed in the category of developed countries but they represent a different set of structures and institutions of governance. While the USA represents the working of a federal government, the UK is an example of unitary government within the framework of liberal democracy. Further, Switzerland continues to experiment with ideas and elements of direct democracy though in limited ways. Insights in to the Chinese constitution provide understanding about the functioning of a regime which talks about communism but is how anti to the idea of democracy.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

Unit I Great Britain

1. Evolution and salient features of the British Constitution.
2. Conventions of the Constitution – Importance, types and sanction behind conventions.
3. Difference between the King and the Crown.
4. The Prime Minister and Cabinet- functions and powers.



5. Parliament – House of Lords and House of Commons- organization and powers,
6. British Judicial System.
7. Political parties.

Unit II United State of America

- 1 Background and salient features of American Constitution.
- 2 Federal Executive: President- Election, functions and powers.
- 3 Federal Legislature Congress : Senate and the House of Representatives- organization, functions and powers.
- 4 Federal Judiciary : Supreme Court –organization and jurisdiction.
- 5 Political parties.

Unit III China

- 1 Constitutional Development and characteristic of the Chinese Constitution.
- 2 Chinese Political framework: President, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission- powers and functions.
- 3 Legislature : The National Peoples Congress : organisation power and functions.
- 4 Judicial System : Organisation and functions.
- 5 The Communist Parties.

Unit IV Switzerland

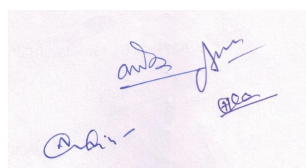
1. Development and characteristics of the Swiss Constitution
2. Direct democracy in Switzerland
3. Federal Executive : Plural Executive : organisation functions and power
4. Federal Legislature : Federal Assembly-organization and power
5. Federal Judiciary.

Unit V Comparative Study

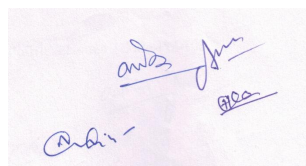
1. British House of Lords and American Senate : Powers & Function
2. British Prime Minister and American President : Powers & Function
3. Swiss Federal Council and British Cabinet
4. Swiss Federal Tribunal and American Supreme Court

Readings-

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| • प्रभुदत्त शर्मा, | संविधानों की दुनिया |
| • मुनरों | गवर्नमेंट ऑफ यु.एस.ए. |
| • पुखराज जैन | प्रमुख संविधान |
| • ओम नागपाल | विश्व के प्रमुख संविधान |

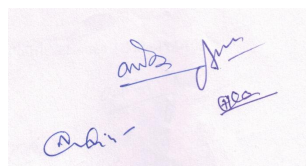


- ए.सी.कपूर सेलेक्ट कांस्टिट्यूशन ऑफ द वर्ल्ड
 - सी.एफ.स्ट्रॉंग मार्डन पोलिटिकल कांस्टिट्यूशन
 - अनुप कपूर विश्व के प्रमुख संविधान
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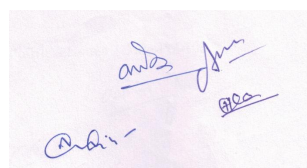
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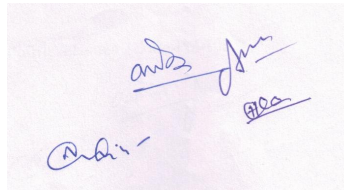
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परियोजना कार्य

PROJECT WORK

