

JAI PRAKASH UNIVERSITY, CHAPRA

Scheme of Examination

and

Courses of Studies



CBCS BASED CURRICULUM OF MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION (2018-2020) ONWARD

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

J. P. UNIVERSITY, CHAPRA

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
JAI PRAKASH UNIVERSITY, CHAPRA**



REF. NO.....

DATE 18/01/2021

Meeting of the Syllabus Committee

A meeting of the Syllabus Committee for the revision of Master of Arts (Political Science) C.B.C.S. based Curriculum was held in the department of Political Science under the chairmanship of Prof. Anil Kumar Singh, Head of the Department. The following members were present

1. Prof. Anil Kumar Singh - Chairman
HoD., Dept. of Political Science
Jai Prakash University, Chapra
2. Prof. Arun Kant Singh - External Member
Dept. of Political Science,
V.K.S.University, Ara
3. Prof. Viresh Kumar Singh - External Member
Deptt. of Political Science
Patliputra University, Patna
4. Prof. Vibhu Kumar - Internal Member
Rajendra College, Chapra
5. Prof. Kedar Prasad - Internal Member
Jagdham College, Chapra
6. Dr. Sanjay Kumar - Internal Member
P. G. Dept. of Political Science
Jai Prakash University, Chapra
7. Dr. Ranjeet Kumar - Internal Member
P. G. Dept. of Political Science
Jai Prakash University, Chapra

Resolution :-

As per the direction of the Governor's secretariat the Board of Syllabus has made some specific and minor changes in some papers. We have also added a new paper entitled "Theories and Practice of Diplomacy as a MPOLEC-4 in place of paper "Global South in world Affairs as per preview of the rules.

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**CBCS Scheme of Examination and Courses of Study for the M.A.
Examination In Political Science**

The Political Science syllabus comprises 14 Core course (CC), two Elective courses (EC) are Generic Elective (GE) of Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE), one Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) and two ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) in two years. The students will be evaluated through end-semester examination/project evaluation and the teaching will be structured accordingly.

Structure of the 2 Yrs (Four Semester) Post Graduate Degree Course under CBCS.

Semester	No of Course/ Papers	Credit Per Course / Paper	Total Credit	Minimum No of learning Hours #	No. of Core Course/Paper	No. of Elective Course / Paper	Code of Nature of Elective Course/Paper
I	05	05	25	250	4	1	AECC-1
SEMESTER BREAK							
II	06	05	30	300	5	1	AEC-1
SEMESTER BREAK							
III	06	05	30	300	5	1	AECC-2
SEMESTER BREAK							
IV	03	05	15	150	0	3	EC-1* EC-2* DSE-1 Or GE-1
Total	20		100	1000	14	6	

Core Course (CC) : A course which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement on the basis of Subject of MA studies and is termed as a Core course.

Elective Course (EC) : Generally a Course which can be chosen from a pool of courses (Basket) and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the subject/discipline of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other subject/discipline/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency / Skill is called an Elective Course.

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Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE) : Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).

Generic Elective (GE) Course: An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S. : A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.

Ability Enhancemer Course (AEC) : The Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC) / Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC). "AEC" Courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to life skill enhancement.

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC): University will run a number of Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) Which is qualifying in nature and student from all faculties have to qualify in all courses.

Dissertation Project / internship / Industrial Training : An elective course designed to acquire special /advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work. and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher /faculty member is called dissertation/ Project.

The distribution of the six elective papers shall be two EC, one DSE or one GE, two AECC, one AEC. Student may opt for any elective course out of a list of elective papers (Basket) offered by the parent department or any other department/a as per his/her choice with the prior permission of the parent department.

The final CGPA/ Class will be decided on the performance of the student in the 16 course including the 14 Core Courses (CC) and two ECs.

The one DSE or one GE, two AECC, one AEC courses will be qualifying in nature and a student has to score at least 45% marks in these courses. Grades will be awarded separately for these courses, however performance in these elective courses will not be considered for awarding the final CGPA/class.

MA

Semester 1 : CC-1 to CC- 4 plus AECC-1

Semester 2 : CC-5 to CC- 9 plus AEC-1

Semester 3 : CC-10 to CC- 14 plus AECC-2

Semester 4 : EC-1 and EC- 2 plus DSE-1 or GE-1

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Evaluation of Performance Under Semester System.

The Performance of a student in each paper will be assessed on the basis of a Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) of 30 marks and the End of Semester Examination (ESE) consisting of 70 marks

The components of C.I.A. are follows :

(i)	Two mid-semester written tests of one hour duration each	=	15 Marks
(ii)	Seminar /Quiz	=	05 Marks
(iii)	Assignment	=	05 Marks
(iv)	Punctuality and conduct	=	05 Marks
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	Total	=	30 Marks

The performance of a student in the : elective papers AEC and AECC in each semester addressing the issues of

- i. Skill Development.
- ii. Human Values and Professional Ethics and Gender Sensitization
- iii. Environment and Sustainability and Swachhha Bharat Abhiyan Activities shall be assessed on the basis of a continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) of 50 marks and the End Semester Examination (ESE) consisting of 50 marks.

The components of C.I.A. in these papers shall be as follows:

(i)	One Mid-semester written tests of one hour duration each	=	10 Marks
(ii)	Seminar /Quiz	=	10 Marks
(iii)	Assignment	=	15 Marks
(iv)	Discharge of Institutional Social Responsibility		
	/Community Services (report to be submitted)	=	15 Marks
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	Total	=	50 Marks.

The End of Semester Examination (ESE) shall be named as follows:

- (a) M.A. Part (I) – Semester I Examination and Semester II Examination respectively
- (b) M.A. Part (II)- Semester III Examination and Semester IV Examination respectively.
- (c) Syllabus for each paper shall be divided into at least 5 units. Based on this, the question paper pattern for the End Semester Examination shall be divided into three parts A,B,C Comprising of objective type questions with multiple choice, short answer type questions and long answer type questions respectively as mentioned below.

Part	Nature of questions	Number of questions to be asked	Number of questions to be answered	Marks of each question	Total Marks
Part-A	Objective type questions with multiple choice	10	10	02	20
Part- B	Short answer type questions	05	04	05	20
Part- C	Long answer type questions	04	03	10	30
Total MARKS					70

Part –A

Ten objective type Question – All questions to be answered (Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus

Preferably two questions from each unit)

10x2=20 marks

Part –B

Five short Answer Questions – Four questions to be answered (Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus

Preferably one question from each unit)

4x5=20 marks

Part –C

Four long answer Questions – Three questions to be answered, (Questions shall be picked up from the whole syllabus

Preferably one questions from each unit)

3x10= 30 marks

Table. 1. Description of papers for MA degree in Political Science under CBCS

Semester	Course/ Paper Code	Nature of Course/ Paper	Marks	Marks of CIA	Marks of ESE	Passing criterion	Qualifying Criterion
SEMESTER I	MPOL CC-1	Political Theory	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-2	Western Political Thought	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-3	Comparative Politics: Concept and Model	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-4	International Relations: Theories and Approaches	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOLA ECC-1		100	50	50	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Qualifying
SEMESTER II	MPOL CC- 5/MPO LDSC- 1	Introduction To Public Administration	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-6	Foreign Policy of major Powers	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-7	Contemporary Issues in International Relations	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-8	Indian Political Thought	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-9	Political Processes and Governance in India	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOLA EC-1		100	50	50	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Qualifying
SEMESTER III	MPOL CC-10	Political Institutions and Practices in India	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-11	Research Methodology	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-12	State Politics	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-13	India's Foreign Policy	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL CC-14	Political and Social Movements	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide class/ CGPA
	MPOL AECC-2		100	50	50	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Qualifying

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There will be three papers in Sem IV

MPOLEC 1, MPOLEC 2 and MPOLGE 1.

Semester	Course / Paper Code	Nature of Course/ Paper	Marks	Marks of CIA	Marks of ESE	Passing Criterion	Qualifying Criterion
Semester IV	MPOLEC-1	A. International Law or B. South Asia in International Politics	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide Class / CGPA
	MPOLEC-2	A. Indian Administrative System or B. International Organisation	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide Class / CGPA
	MPOLGE-1	C. Human Rights	100	30	70	45% in CIA 45% in ESE	Marks decide Class / CGPA

SEMESTER – ONE

CORE PAPERS

- MPOLCC-1 – Political Theory
MPOLCC-2 – Western Political Thought
MPOLCC-3 – Comparative Politics: Concept and Model
MPOLCC-4 – International Relations: Theories and Approaches

MPPOLAECC1m- a) Environmental Sustainability

& b) Swachca Bharat Abhiyan Activities

PAPER – I

POLITICAL THEORY

Paper Code- MPOLCC-1

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This course seeks to introduce the students to major approaches in theorizing political life and to the major concepts in the discourse of politics. The course tries to make the students understand how the social and power relations are theorized by various theoretical projects. political theories' being socio psychological structures; the major aim of the course would be to make the students understand and analyze the context of the emergence of the theoretical projects/structures. The politics of each such theoretical project would be critically evaluated.

Course Contents

1. Political Theory: Nature . and Significance, Decline of political Theory: Contemporary Debates
2. Classical Behavioural and Post Behavioural Approaches, Systems, Structural-Functional and Marxist and Bharatiya Approaches
3. Liberty, Equality and Justice: Western and Bharatiya perspectives
4. Liberalism-Communism, Democratic Socialism, Anarchism, Dharm (Human values) and Rashtra
5. Recent Trends in Western Political Theory: Communitarianism, Orientalism, Feminism. Environmentalism: Western and Bharatiya perspectives

Reading list

Anderson, Benedict (1993) *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, New York: Verso.

Anderson, Perry (1976), *Considerations on Western Marxism*. London: New Left Books.

Balibar, Etienne (1995): *The Philosophy of Marx*; Verso; New York.

Barry, B. (2001), *Culture and Equality*. Cambridge: Polity. Schmitt, C. (1996) *The Concept of the Political*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Baumeister, Andrea T. (2000) *Liberalism and the „Politics of Difference“*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

O. P. Guaba, *Cotemporary Political Theory*, 2008

S. P. Verma, *Modern Political Theory*

PAPER - II
WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Paper Code:- MPOLCC-2

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to generate a political awareness among the students about the distinctive features of Western political thought. Through this course, student is expected to learn political theorising political reflections and argumentations by studying how it has been done by the masters of Western political ideas. Their will be examined in their context with a view to understand the nature of their political vision and political arguments. Besides, the course will highlight their assumptions about and prescription for human beings, society and politics.

Course Contents

1. Plato and Aristotle
2. Thomas Hobbes, John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Machiavelli
3. Bentham and J.S. Mill
4. Karl Marx, Althusser and Grammsci
5. Rqwls, Nozick and Hayek

Reading list

Earnest Barker, *Greek Political Theory: Plato and his predecessors*, London: Methuen, 1967.

W. A. Dunning, *History of Political Theory*, Allahabad: Central book Depot, 1970

C. L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, Bombay: B. I publications, 1975

G. H. Sabine, *History of political thought*, New Delhi: oxford. 1971

T. Gomperz, *Greek Thinkers*, London; John Murray, 1965

W. Uwilman, *Political thought in Middle Ages*, Hormonds Werth: Pengiun Books, 1968

H. J. Lasky, *Political thought in England from Lock to Bentham*. London: oxford University Press, 1920

G. D. H. Cole, *Introduction to Social Contract*, London: Every Man, Edison, Dent, 1962

R. N. Sharma, *Mao : The Man and His Thought*

B. K. Pandey and Anil Kumar Singh, *Udarwadi Rajnitik Chintan*

PAPER - III

COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPT AND MODEL

Paper Code : MPOLCC-3

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper deals with the theoretical approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. The paper intends to highlight on variations in systematic characteristics and processes, to equip us with a sound grasp of methodology of comparison and to enable us to understand alternative theoretical models and explanations. It analyzes in a comparative way, a fundamental grasp over various theories and explanations regarding political development in the evolving countries. The paper concentrates specifically on some of the major paradigms or world views, which have elicited different theories of development, underdevelopment in the study of Comparative Politics.

Course Contents

1. Comparative study of Political System – Approaches;
2. Political Socialization, Political Culture, Political Participation and Social Mobilisation, Political Development and Modernization
3. The American and British Political System
4. The French and Swiss Political System
5. The Chinese Political System

Reading list

G. A. Almond, and J.S. Coleman, *The Politics of the Developing Areas*, Princeton N J .Princeton University Press, 1960.

----, and S. Verba, *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1963.

----, (eds.,) *The Civic Culture Revisited*, Boston, Little Brown, 1989.

----, and G.B.Powell Jr.*Comparative Politics: A Development Approach*, Boston, Little Brown, 1966.

----, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 7th Edn. New York, London, Harper/Collins, 2000.

Anil Kumar Singh, *New Dimension of Comparative Politics*

Rai and Singh, *Tulnatmak Sarkar Aur Rajniti*

Jain and Phadia, *Comparative Government and Politics*

PAPER - IV

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND APPROACHES

Paper Code : MPOLCC-4

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper deals with the different approaches and methods of studying International Relations. It covers state centric, global centric as well as multi-centric world views. The intention is to provide a solid background to students about theoretical aspects of International Relations. The paper, therefore, covers traditional, modern and post-modern approaches of studying International Relations as well as its key concepts.

Course Contents

1. International Relations : Meaning and Significance; Development of the Study of International Relations as a Discipline. Traditional Vs. Behavioural Approaches; Scientific Theories: Systems and Decision Making Theories
2. Realistic and Neo-Realistic Approaches, Functional and Neo-Functional Approaches; Idealist Liberal and Neo-Liberal Approaches and International Societal Approaches
3. Post-Structuralist and Post-Modernist Approaches; Social Constructivism, Feminist and Environmental Approaches
4. Key Concepts in International Relations: Power its Constituents and Limitations, Balance of Power, Changing Dimensions of National Security
5. Indian Approach to Peace, Security and Power in International Relations. The Concept of Non-alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance

Reading list

"Thinking Theory Thoroughly", in James N. Rosenau from James N. Rosenau, *The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy*, rev.ed London: Frances Pinter, 1980, Pages 19-31.

On Prince and the Security of their States, Niccolo Machiavelli from *The Prince* by Nicollo Machiavelli, ed. by Thomas G. Bergin.

"Does Order Exist in World politics?" Hedley Bull in Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society*, Columbia University Press, 1977.

"The Balance of Power in International Politics", Kenneth N. Waltz in *Man, the State and War*, Columbia University Press, 1959, Pages 198-210.

N. K. Jha (ed.) *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*

K. P. Mishra and R. S. Beal, *International Relations theory*

Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics* (Available in Hindi also)

AECC-1

A- Environmental Sustainability (3 Credit)

B- Swachha Bharat Abhiyan Activities (2 Credits)

Each credit requires 10 hours of teaching- learning for theory and 20 hours for practical assignment field work.

A-Unit -1 Environmental ethics & ecosystem: Concept of sustainable development with reference to human values in western and Indian perspective, sustainable development & conservation of natural resources (Nature, factors, structure, development and people participation) development, environment- rural and urban, concept of Ecosystem.

A-Unit -2 Development and its effect on environment: Environment Pollution - water, air, noise etc. due to Urbanisation, Industrial civilization, Concept of Global Warming , Climatic Change, Green House Effect, Acid rain, Ozone layer depletion. Menace of encroachment of exotic plants particularly parthenium and trees with special reference to impact on habit & habitat on indigenous flora & fauna.

A-Unit -3 Concept of Bio-diversity and its conservation: Environmental Degradation and conservation. Govt. Policies, Social effects and role of social reforms in this direction. Role of science in conservation of environment concept of Three 'R' (reduce, reuse, recycle). Need of environmental education and awareness programme and ecological economics.

B-Unit -4 Swachha Bharat Abhiyan: The concept of Swachhata as personal, Gandhian approach towards social and environmental moral values & concept of swachhata and its relation to moral upgradation of society and freedom struggle. Awareness Programme related to Swachhata. Role of 'Swachhagrahis' in Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

Sanitation and hygiene, why sanitation is needed, sanitation and human rights, plantation, value of nature, concept of community participation and role of state agencies. Case study of Sanitation, effects of cleanliness, diseases - infectious and vector – born Idea of spread of diseases through body and other biological fluids and excreta.

B-Unit-5 Assignment/Practical/field work based on unit-4

OR

Alternative to unit-4 and unit-5 a student can also enrol for Swachha Bharat Internship programme of MHRD.

SEMESTER – TWO

CORE PAPERS

- MPOLCC-5 – Introduction To Public Administration
MPOLCC-6 – Foreign Policy of Major Powers
MPOLCC-7 – Contemporary Issues in International Relations
MPOLCC-8 – Indian Political Thought
MPOLCC-9 – Political Processes and Governance in India

MPOLAEC1 – Environmental Law and Policy

or Solid Waste Management

or Tourism and Hospitality Management

PAPER - V

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper Code : MPOLCC-5 (MPOLMDSE-1 for Other Department)
Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This Course is introduced the students to the elements of Public Administration. This would help them obtain a suitable conceptual perspective on Public Administration. In addition the course introduces to students to the growth of such institution devices as to meet the need of changing times.

Course Contents

1. Introduction: (i) Meaning, Nature and Scope, (ii) Role of Public Administration and (iii) Public Administration Vs. Private Administration
2. Management: (i) Scientific Management: FW Taylor, (ii) Ecological Approach – Fred Riggs and (iii) Rational Decision Making Approaches: Herbert Simon
3. New Public Administration: (i) Meaning, Nature and Importance, (ii) Impact of Globalization on Public Administration, (iii) Impact of Information Technology on Administration and (iv) E-Governance
4. Financial Administration: (i) Meaning and Principles of Sound Budget, (ii) Performance Budget, (iii) Comptroller and Auditor General of India, (iv) Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration
5. Integrity in Administration in the Context of Corruption; Redressal of Citizen's Grievances; Ombudsman and Lokayukta

Reading list

- Holzer and Schwester (2011), *Public Administration – An Introduction*, PHI
Nicholas Henry (2013), *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, PHI
Felix A Nigro (1980), *Modern Public Administration*, New York and Row
Leonard D White (1983), *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*, New Delhi: Eurasia
Publishing House (P) Ltd.,
S. Barker(1972.), *Administrative Theory and Public Administration*, Hutchinson University
library, London,

Anil Kumar Singh, *Lok Prashashan*

Ranjeet Kumar, *Principal and Practices of Public Administration*

B. L. Fadia, *Public Administration (Hindi)*

C. P. Bhamri, *Public Administration (English and Hindi)*

PAPER - VI

FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS

Paper Code : MPOLCC-6

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper provides a theoretical framework to the policies that major powers follow in world affairs. The paper provides a background to the problems of global governance and factors affecting them. The paper takes a detailed view of foreign policy pursued by the Permanent Five (P-5) countries as well as other nations like Germany and Japan, which due to their unique placement in world influence the global political, security and strategic affairs. This paper provides a complete overview of the foreign policies of major powers and helps in understanding and predicting the stance of the major powers of the world in contemporary politics and future.

Course Contents

1. Foreign Policy of the US : Unilateralism, Unipolar World System
2. Foreign Policy of USSR/Russia : Cold War and Post-Cold War developments – Energy Factor
3. Foreign Policy of China : Rising Super Power
4. Foreign Policy of Japan : Special Relationship with the US and India Sino-Japanese Rivalry-
5. Foreign Policy of Britain : Special Relationship with the US – and India Reluctant role in the European Union

Reading list

- R. J. Art and S. Brown (eds.), *US Foreign Policy: The Search for a New Role*, New York, Macmillan, 1993.
- G. Alpervitz, *Atomic Diplomacy*, New York, Vintage Books, 1967.
- J. W. Blaney (ed) *The Successor States to the USSR*, Washington DC, CQ Press, 1995.
- D. Campbell, *United States Foreign Policy and the Politics of Identity*, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1992.
- G. Chan, *Chinese Perspective on International Relations*, New Zealand, Macmillan University Press, 1999.
- R. A. Cossa, *Restructuring the US Japan Alliance*, Washington DC, CSIS Press, 1997.

Anil Kumar Singh, *Bharat-Pak Sambhandh*

B. K. Pandey, V. Chaudhary and Anil Kumar Singh, *Badalati Videsh Nitiyan*

PAPER -VII

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Paper Code : MPOLCC-7

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper deals with practical aspects of International Relations. It provides insights into significant issues that are largely the legacies of the Cold War era. It also identifies some of the other new problem areas that need critical consideration in the study of current international relations. The basic objective of this course is to enable the students to graduate from the basics of the discipline to a higher level of critical analysis of the issues involved in the study and research in International Relations.

Course Contents

1. Cold War: Origin, Evolution, Second Cold War, End of the Cold War and the Post Cold War Issues
2. Globalization: Meaning Broad Features, **and its Implication**
3. Regionalism: EU, SAARC, ASEAN
4. International Trade and Commerce: IMF, World Bank and WTO
5. Humanitarian Issues: Humanitarian Intervention and Displacement of Population, Ethnic Resurgence or 'Identity Wars', Terrorism and Democratic Expansion

Reading list

Allan and K.Goidman (eds.,) *The End of the Cold War*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.

Appadorai, A *National Interest and Non-Alignment*, New Delhi, Kalinga Publications, 1999.

D.A. Baldwin (ed.), *Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.

..... (ed.), *Paradoxes of Power*, New York Basil, Blackwell, 1989.

rownlie (ed.) *Basic Documents on Human Rights* 2nd edition, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1981.

PAPER – VIII

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Paper Code: MPOLCC-8

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

The purpose of this course is to generate a critical awareness among the students about distinctive features of tradition of socio and political thought in India. A focal theme of this course is the Indian political, philosophical responses to western modernity and imperialism. The course will also focus on the continuity and dis-continuity between traditional Indian socio-political ideas and modern Indian political ideas. Also focus will be on extent to which the modern Indian political thought is a rejection, derivative, imitation or innovative transformation of modern western political thought.

Course Contents

1. Main features of Ancient Indian Political Thought: the Vedas and Manusmriti and Buddhist thought.
2. Socio-political ideas in the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Geeta and Kautilya's Arthashastra.
3. Socio-political ideas: M.K. Gandhi, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, M.N. Roy, J.L. Nehru, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Swami Dayanand, Swami Vivekanand, Subhash Chandra Bose, Arbindo Ghosh & Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya.
4. B.R. Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule and Ramaswamy Naiker Periyar.

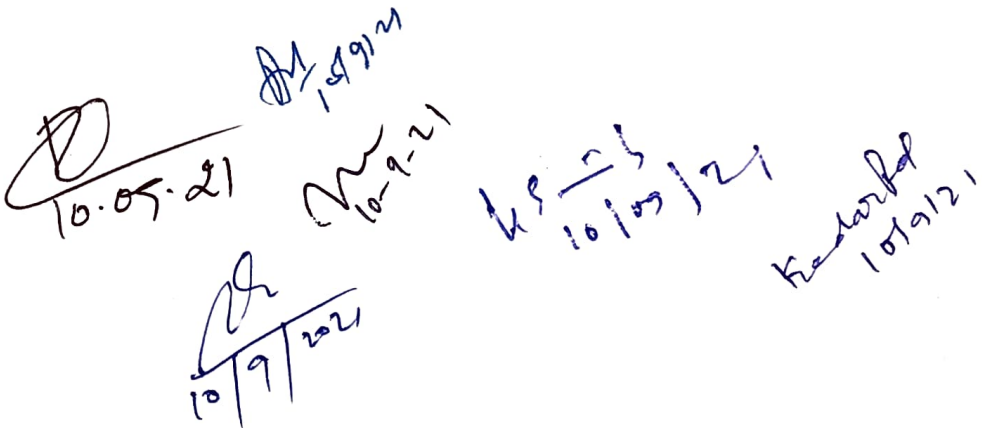
Reading list

V.P. Varma, Study in Hindu Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Metaphysical Foundations
..... Modern Indian Political Thought

K.P. Jaiswal, Hindu Polity

U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Indian Political Ideas

A. Apadaurai, Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century, (New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1987),
Second Edition


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K. S. Karthik
10/9/21

PAPER - IX

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Paper Code : MPOLCC-9

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

The social and economic processes that underlie the functioning of the political system in India are the focus of this paper. One needs to understand that the Indian Constitution was intended to provide a framework for a modern, secular and democratic society and simultaneously perform the onerous task of bringing about development in a relatively impoverished and backward country. This hope and subsequent relative success and failure have to be analyzed in detail. It also needs to be examined the experience of the last six decades and the new challenges ahead in the context of globalization, liberalization and greater democratic expansion from below.

Course Contents

1. Socio-cultural and Philosophical Bases of Indian Politics
2. Party System: National and Regional Political Parties, Ideological and Social Bases of Political Parties, Pattern of Coalition Politics and Pressure groups
3. Electoral Behaviour and Changing Socio-Economic Profile of Legislatures, Politics of Caste and Language
4. Social Movements: Civil Liberty, Human Right Movement, Women Movement and Environmental Movement.
5. Critical Issues and Concerns: Corruption, Criminalization of Politics, Electoral Reforms, Police Reforms and Educational Reforms

Reading list

- S. P. Aiyar and U. Mehta (eds.), *Essays on Indian Federalism*, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
- B. Arora and D.V. Verney (eds.), *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective*, Delhi, Konark, 1995.
- T. R. Andhyarujina, *Judicial Activism and Constitutional Democracy In India*, Bombay, N.M. Tripathi, 1992.
- W. Andersen and S. Damle, *The Brotherhood in Saffron: The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and Hindu Revivalism*, New Delhi, Visaar/Sage Publications, 1987.

Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) or Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Course title : **Environmental Law and Policy**

Course code: **AEC-I/SEC-I**

Credit 5

(there shall be 5 units each consisting of one credit)

Course offered in: Semester- II

Course description: Law and policy plays a major role in the conservation and management of natural resources as well as pollution control. This course intends to introduce the students to the vast field of Environmental Law and Policy. The course would be divided into three broad areas. The first part would cover the basic concepts and principles of Environmental Law. This would include judicial precedents, which now forms an essential part of environmental jurisprudence. The second part would be divided into specific introductory modules on forests and wild life including bio-diversity related laws; Air and Water related laws including mega projects and marine laws; and laws relating to hazardous substances. The third part would discuss the role of judiciary including the National Green Tribunal in protecting the environment.

Course objectives:

1. To provide an overview of the law and policies relating to environment both at the national and international level.
2. To critically analyse the implementation of these laws and the role of adjudicatory bodies in the field Of environment.

Course content:

Unit	Topics
I	Introduction: Environment: meaning and components Environment vs Development debates, trigger events, business and environmental law, a brief introduction to SDGs. Introduction to environmental laws in India; Constitutional provisions, an overview of the laws General principles in Environmental law: Precautionary principle; Polluter pays principle; Sustainable development; Public trust doctrine.
II	Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity related laws: Evolution and Jurisprudence of Forest and Wildlife laws; Colonial forest policies; Forest policies after independence. Statutory framework on Forests, Wildlife and Biodiversity: IFA, 1927; WLPA, 1972; FCA, 1980; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Forest Rights Act, 2006. Strategies for conservation–Dolphin, Tiger, Elephant, Rhino
III	Air and Water Laws National Water Policy Laws relating to prevention of pollution, access and management of water and institutional mechanism: Water Act, 1974; Water Cess Act, 1977, EPA, 1986. Pollution Control Boards Ground water and law Legal framework on Air pollution: Air Act, 1981; EPA, 1986 as amended to date including rules and notifications issued under it.
IV	Environment protection laws and large Projects Legal framework on environment protection–Environment Protection Act as the framework legislation–strength and weaknesses; EIA. Marine laws of India; Coastal zone regulations, Wetland conservation.
V	Judicial remedies and the role of National Green Tribunal Role of judiciary in environmental protection; Infrastructure projects and the Indian judiciary.

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Learning outcomes:

On completion of this course, the students would:

1. Have a strong foundation to undertake specialized courses in the field of environmental laws and policy
2. Develop an inter-disciplinary approach to the issues relating to environment.

Assignments:

1. Environmental laws in India
2. Evolution and Jurisprudence of Forest and Wildlife laws
3. Legal framework on Air pollution
4. Biological Diversity law
5. Role of judiciary in environmental protection
6. Air Laws
7. Water Laws
8. Wetland conservation etc.

Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) or Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	
Course title: Solid Waste Management	
Course code: AEC-1/SEC-1	Credit 5 (there shall be 5 units each consisting of one credit)
Course offered in: Semester-II	
Course description: The course would cover-general introduction including definition of solid waste—municipal waste, biomedical waste, hazardous waste, e-waste; legal issues and requirements for solid waste management; sampling and characterization of solid waste.	
Course objectives:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding of problems of municipal waste, biomedical waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, Industrial waste etc. 2. Become aware of Environment and health impacts of solid waste mismanagement 	
Course content:	
Unit	Topics
I	General introduction including definitions of solid waste including municipal, hospital and industrial solid waste; E-wastes; legal issues and requirements for solid waste management, Solid waste management rules, 2016.
II	Health and environmental issues related to solid waste management
III	Methods of waste collection, collection techniques, waste container compatibility, waste storage requirements, transportation of solid wastes
IV	Treatment and disposal techniques for solid wastes—composting: Composting, Vermicomposting; Autoclaving, Microwaving, Incineration, Non-incineration thermal techniques, Landfilling
V	Source Reduction, Product Recovery and Recycling Recovery of Biological Conversion Products; Composts and Biogas Incineration and Energy Recovery Integrated Waste Management (IWM)
Learning outcomes:	
After completion of the course students should be able to characterize solid waste; analysis of hazardous waste constituents; understand health and environmental issues related to solid waste management; apply steps in solid waste management-waste reduction at source, collection techniques, materials and resource recovery/recycling, transport, optimization of solid waste transport, treatment and disposal techniques	
Practical:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness about disposal of different wastes in waste-bin (Concept of disposal of Biodegradable, Non-biodegradable and bio hazardous wastes in different coloured bins) 2. Method of composting 3. Method of vermicomposting 4. Autoclaving 5. Bio-gas production 	

Assignments:

1. Global and Indian issues related to Solid wastes
2. Health issues related to solid waste management
3. Environmental issues related to solid waste management
4. Disposal methods for biodegradable wastes
5. Disposal methods for Non-biodegradable wastes
6. Disposal methods for Recyclable wastes
7. Biomedical wastes and their disposal methods
8. E-wastes and their disposal
9. Landfilling method of solid waste disposal
10. Vermicomposting method of solid waste disposal etc.

Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) or Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	
Course title: : Tourism And Hospitality Management	
Course code: AEC-1/SEC-1	Credit 5 (there shall be 5 units each consisting of one credit)
Course offered in: Semester- II	
Course description: The course is designed to enable students to learn various components of tourism and hospitality industry like tour arrangements, transportation, hospitality and travel circuits. This course will enable students to earn required skills needed for self-employment and employment for others.	
Course objectives: The aim of the course is to provide elementary knowledge of tourism industry including transportation, hotel, destination and future scopes.	
Course content:	
Unit	Topics
I	Introduction: Overview of tourism industry. Concept of tourism. Why it is important to study tourism? Scope of tourism and its economic importance. Impact of Tourism.
II	Elements of Tourism: Attraction, accessibility, accommodation, tourism product, characteristics of tourism products, types of products and tourism. Hotel Industry, Hotel Chains, Departments of Hotel. Tourist Guide and Escort. Public Relation.
III	Tour operation: Travel Agency and Tour Operator, Travel related documents, Passport, Visa, currency regulations, custom, health regulations, baggage regulations etc.
IV	Transportation: Role of transportation industry in tourism, Indian railways and its special trains (Palace on Wheels, Royal orient), airlines operating in India and international. Kind of Taxi and bus/coach services available.
V	Travel circuits: Some popular and important tourism circuits in India (golden triangle, desert circuit, Buddhist circuit, sun and sand, back waters etc) and International circuits.
Learning outcomes: On completion of this course, the students would: 1. Have a strong foundation to undertake specialized courses in the field of tourism and hospitality Management 2. Gain training for self employment and generate employment for others.	
Assignments: Assignment will be based on Unit I, II, III, IV and V	

SEMESTER – THREE

CORE PAPERS

- MPOLCC -10 – Political Institutions and Practices in India
MPOLCC -11 – Research Methodology
MPOLCC -12 – State Politics
MPOLCC -13 – India's Foreign Policy
MPOLCC -14 – Political and Social Movement
- MPOLAECC-2 - Human Values and Professional Ethics
Gender Sensitization

PAPER - X

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES IN INDIA

Paper Code: MPOLCC-10

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

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 exchanges and interactions among institutions. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relation to each other, and in the context of the wider social and political processes, are therefore, crucial for making sense of the democratic practices of the state. While the focus in this course will be on contemporary institutional forms and practices, their historical underpinnings, will also be studied through an exploration of the debates that endure from the past.

Course Contents

1. Guiding Principles and Values of the Indian Constitution
2. Federalism and its working with Special Reference to Union-State Relations and Demand for State Autonomy
3. The Union Government: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
4. Amendment Process of the Constitution
5. Statutory Institutions: (i) National Commission for Backward Classes (ii) National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (iii) National Commission for Minorities (iv) Election Commission (v) Union Public Service Commission

Reading list

B.N. Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.

B.D Dua, M.P Singh and Rekha Saxena (eds.) *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape*, Manohar, Delhi, 2006.

B.D Dua and M.P Singh (eds.) *Federalism in the New Millennium*, Manohar, Delhi, 2003.

B. Shiva Rao, *The Framing of India's Constitution. A Study and Select Documents*, Tripathi, Bombay, 1968.

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PAPER XI

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Paper Code: MPOLCC- 11

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper is a basic introduction to the process and methods of empirical research for achieving scientific knowledge in Political Science. An attempt is made to relate social science research methods to other courses in syllabus of Political Science. The criticisms of different methods and schools are included. The two seminal works of method for Political Scientists those of Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn are also included along with other important aspects of research methods. There is a need to teach the method of data collection, sample survey, preparation of bibliography and questionnaire, writing of a report, dissertation and thesis.

Course Contents

1. Social Research : Meaning and Significance
2. Problem formation in Social Sciences
3. Hypothesis, Units of Analysis: Selecting the Sample
4. Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire and Interview
5. Data Processing and Analysis: Statistical Techniques of Data Analysis, use of Computer
6. Report and Thesis Writing

Reading list

Lawrence R Jones and Edward C Olson, *Political Science Research; A Hand Book of Scope and Method* (New York: HarperCollins, 1996)

Robert a Bernstein and James A Dyer, *An Introduction to Political Science Methods* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1992).

H. N. Blalock, *An Introduction to Social Research, Englewood Cliffs NJ*, Prentice Hall, 1970.
M.J. Brenner, J. Brown and D. Canter (eds.), *The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches*, London, Academic Press, 1985.

A. Bryman, *Quantity and Quality in social Research*, London, Unwin Hyman. 1988.

Paper-XII

State Politics

Paper Code-MPOLCC-12

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

The Indian Politics is multi-cultural and every state in India is a microcosm of Macro Indian politics. We see different trends in State Politics. In this paper we would like to inform the students as to how the states influence the Indian federal system. Bihar is a unique state whose Politics has always set the trend of Indian Politics. It has been a leader in Pre-Independence national movement, has thrown up alternative to Congress dominance, raised the banner of revolt against Emergency. Politics of crime, politicizations of criminals and use of caste and community for political gains have seen many phases of ups and downs. It is fascinating for a student of Politics to learn that despite immense potential for development Bihar has remained backward due to apathy of its Political leaders.

Course Contents

1. Theoretical Framework
 - (a) Theoretical Framework for the Study of state politics.
 - (b) Socio- economic Determinants of State Politics.
2. Issues in State Politics
 - (a) Centre-Stat Relations and Areas of Conflict
 - (b) Coalition Politics and Governance in states with special reference to Bihar
3. Impact on State Politics
 - (c) Emerging trends in State Politics of Bihar
 - (d) Impact of Globalization
4. Electoral Politics in States
 - (a) Determinants of voting Behaviour in State Politics with special reference to Bihar
 - (b) Working of Panchayati Raj System in Bihar
5. State and Welfare Administration with reference to Bihar
 - (a) SC/ST Commission: Roles and programmes
 - (b) state commission for women and children: Roles and programmes.

Reading List

- Roy Himanshu, State politics in India, primus Book, 2017.
- Cohen Jeffery E., Public Opinion in State Politics, Stanford University press, 2013
- Sharma Sadhana, State Politics in India, Mittal prakashan, 1995
- Wiener Myron wiener, State Politics in India, Princeton University Press, 2015
- Kumar Ashutosh, Rethinking state politics in In India, Taylor and Francis, 2016
- Kothari Rajni, Politics in India, New Delhi: Orient Congmau, 1970
- Kothari Rajni & Manor James cds, caste in Indian Politics, Oxford University press, 1995
- P. Chatterjee (ed.) States and Politics in India
- Moin Shakir, State and Politics in Contemporary India.

PAPER- XIII
INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Paper Code- MPOLCC-13

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

India's foreign policy reflects the philosophy of India as a sovereign democratic nation and the self-image and role she conceives for herself in the global policies. The focus of this paper is the theoretical perspective of the role of compulsions, constraints and conditions, which actually has framed the country's foreign policy for the past five decades. Since it was pt Jawaharlal Nehru, who analysed these compulsions and constraints and accordingly laid the foundation of India's foreign policy, his role and India's conduct of external relations during his tenure as prime Minister will be discussed as a backdrop to India's foreign policy during the post Nehru era in the next semester

Course Contents

1. Foreign Policy: Meaning and Major Approaches to the Study of Foreign policy, Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign policy
2. Determinants: (A) Externar, (B) Domestic (Geography, Economics, History, Societal Politics), (C) personality
3. Continuity and Change in India's Foreign policy
4. Relations with Major powers
5. Relations with Neighbours

Reading list

A. Appadorai, *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, oxford University press, 1981.

-----, *National Interest and Non-Alignment*, New Delhi, Kalinga publications, 1999.

B. R. Babu, *Globalization and South Asian States*, New Delhi, South Asian publishers, 1998.

B. K. Pandey, V. Chaudhary and Anil Kumar Singh, *Badalati Videsh Nitiyan*

Anil Kumar Singh, *Bharat-Pak Sambhadha*

N. K. Jha, (ed). *India's Foreign Policy in a changing world*.

V. P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world*.

Paper-XIV

Political and Social Movements

Paper Code-MPOLCC-14

Course Rationale

Political and social movements are a driving force in political development and social change. They break the status quo in the system by challenging the maladies of the system and pressurising the government to follow the dictates of the people. This paper aims to inform the students of the meaning and importance of the Political and Social movements and to let them know the reasons and causes for their success, failure and impact on future course of state and society.

Course Contents

1. Meaning of Political and Social movements
2. Politics and Social Movement : the emerging trends.
3. Tribal and Dalit Movement, Dravid Movement
4. Peasant Movement, Worker's Movement, Feminist Movement, Environment Movement
5. J.P Movement, Anna Hazare Movement, Identity Movement.

Reading List

- S. N. Choudhary ed. Social Movements in Tribal India, Rawat Publications, 2016.
- B. Ramaswamy, women's Movement o in India, Isha book ,2013
- Ghanshyam Shah, social Movements and the State, Sage India, 2007.
- Eva-Maria Hardtmam, The Dalit Movement in India :- Local practices, Global Connection Oxford University press, 200g.
- Raka Ray and Katzenstein, ed. Social Movements in India.
- D.N Dhanagare, Peasant Movements in India, oxford University press. 1994.
- R.C Majumdar, History of the Freedom Movement in India, Firma LKM private Limited, 1988
- Ram Chandra Pradhan, Raj to Swaraj, New Delhi, Macmillan, 2008.

AECC – 2

Credit - 5

Human Values and Professional Ethics (3 Credits)

Gender Sensitization (2 Credits)

(One credit requires ten hours of theory and twenty hours of practical/assignment/field work)

Unit – 1: Variety of Moral Issues, Principals of Ethics and Morality:-

Understanding the Harmony in the Society (society being an extension of family), Integrity, Work Ethic, Courage, Empathy, Self Confidence, Professional Ideas and Virtues, Ethics as a Subset of Morality, Ethics and Organizations, Duties and Rights of employees and employers.

Unit – 2: Holistic approach to corporate ethics:-

Vedantic Ethics - Tagore, Vivekanand, Gandhi and Aurobindo on Ethics, Ethics in Finance, Business and Environment, Professional Rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Corporate Responsibility, Social Audit and Ethical Investing, Computer and Ethics.

Unit – 3: Professional Ethics:-

Augmenting Universal Human Order, Characteristics of people-friendly and eco-friendly production, Strategy for Transition from the Present State to Universal Human Order, At the Level of Individual- as Socially and Ecologically Responsible Technologists and Managers, At the Level of Society- as Mutually Enriching Institutions and Organizations, Case studies of typical holistic technologies and management patterns.

Unit – 4: Gender – An Overview:-

Gender: Definition, nature and evolution, culture, tradition, historicity; Gender spectrum: biological, sociological, psychological conditioning; Gender based division of labour - domestic work and use value.

Unit – 5: Gender – Contemporary perspectives

Gender justice and human rights: international perspectives, Gender : constitutional and legal perspectives, media & gender, Gender: emerging issues and challenges.

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SEMESTER – FOUR

PAPERS FOR ELECTIVE AND ELECTIVE AND GE COURSES

MPOLEC-1 : (A) International Law

OR

: (B) South Asia in International Politics

MPOLEC-2 : (A) Indian Administrative System

OR

: (B) International Organisation

MPOLGE-1 : Human Rights

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper Code-MPOLEC- 1

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

International law is usually defined as rules that govern the conduct of states in their relations with one another. It traces its origin and development to the contribution of Hugo Grotius. This paper studies the nature, content and the different aspects of International Law pertaining to legal principles of recognition, jurisdiction. Law of Sea, diplomatic immunities and privileges, treaty of obligation and crimes against humanity. The distinction between international law and what is termed as domestic jurisdiction of nation states needs to be explained and analyzed in order to understand the dynamics of international system and the relationship between nations.

Course Contents

1. The Origin and Development and Sources of International Law
2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
3. Codification and Progressive Development of International Law
4. Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges and Sovereign Immunity
5. Crimes against Humanity and Provisions of International Law

Reading list

S. D. Bailey, *Prohibitions and Restraints in War*, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1972.

N. Bentwich, *International Law*, London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1945.

J. L. Breirly, *The Outlook for International Law*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1944.

-----, *The Law of Nations*, 4th edn, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1949.

-----, *The Basis of Obligation in International Law*, London, Oxford University Press, 1958.

SOUTH ASIA IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Paper Code-MPOLEC-41

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This course has been designed to make students aware with the role of south Asia in international politics. The main thrust is to transcend distinction between the study of international relations and the study of domestic politics in the specific case of south Asia by focusing upon the global political system of which the states system and the national political system are both part. As such this course focuses on the connections between the national, regional and international areas as mediated through the institutions of state and government, particular cultural and ideological values, and particular desire and aspirations of peoples in this region,. The course also throws light on the role of great powers in the region and India's bilateral ties with its neighbours in the light of global and domestic milieu. Finally, course examines the links between south Asia and international economy in the era of globalization and liberalization as also on evolution, achievement and limitations of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Course Contents

1. South Asia as a Region, a Brief Profile of South Asian States. the problems of Irredentism
2. Roots of Conflict in South Asia: Geography, History, Ideology, Social Structure, politics and External Intervention
3. SAARC: Evolution, Achievements and Limitations
4. The International Setting: The US and South Asia, Russia and South Asia, the Nonaligned movement and South Asia
5. Looking Ahead: Prospect for Peace, Security and Cooperation in South Asia

Reading list

Vernon Marston Hewitt, *The International Politics of South Asia* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1992)

Gowher Rizvi, *South Asia in a Changing International Order* (New Delhi: Sase publications 1993).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Paper Code – MPOLEC-2

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

This paper has been framed to make students aware with the evolution and the development of international organizations from its inception till present times. It focuses on the problems that confront international organizations and constraints within which they function. An in-depth study of the structure and functioning of the United Nations needs to be undertaken and analyzed from the perspective of whether it has lived up to the expectations, hope and aspirations of its architects. In addition, the paper will throw light on the shift from political and security considerations to social, economic and humanitarian concerns following the end of the Cold War and UN's role in facilitating these changes.

Course Contents

1. International Organizations: League of Nations and UN
2. Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Enforcement Action
3. Economic and Social Development Activities of the International Organizations; Legal Status of International Organizations
4. Nation-State Sovereignty Vs. Legitimacy of International Organization
5. United Nations in the Post Cold War Era: Reformation and Revision of the UN and its Charter

Reading list

R.C. Angell, *The Quest for World order; Ann Arbor*. University of Michigan Press. 1979.

C- Archer, *International Organization*, New York, St. Martin Press, 1975.

P. Baehrand L. Gordenker, *The United Nations in the 1990s*, London, Oxford University Press, 1992

-----, *The United Nations: Reality and Ideal*, London, Oxford University Press, 1989. Sir,

E. Barker, *The Confederation of Nations*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1918.

A, L. Bennett, *International Organizations; Principles and Issues*, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1977.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Paper Code-MPOLEC-2

Credits Allotted: 5

Course Rationale

The purpose of this paper is to acquaint the students with the knowledge of administrative pattern in the Indian federal structure together with its historicity. The course details basic parameters of the Indian Administrative System and the emerging trends

Course Contents

1. Introduction: Historical Dimensions of Indian Administration: Ancient, Medieval, and Colonial – Administrative Legacies of Colonial Administration
2. Administrative Set Up: Bureaucracy in India, All India Services and Central Services, Cadre Control Mechanism – Training of Civil Servants, their Service and Conduct Rules, Debates over Bureaucratic Neutrality
3. Ministries and Departments – Ministry of Home, Finance, HRD, Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances, Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat and the PMO
4. Union Commissions – NDC, The Election Commission of India, CVC, CBI, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, NITI Ayog
5. Police Administration in India: Central Police Organisation – Police Reforms

Reading list

- A. Chanda, *The Indian Administration. George Alien and Unwin*, London, 1958.
- A. Premchand, *Control Over Public Expenditure, in India*, Allied. Bombay, 1966.
- A.R.Tyagi, *Public Administration (principles and practice)*, Atma Ram and Sons, New Delhi, 1983.
- Avasthi and Avasthi, *Indian Administration*. Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 1996.
- Babani Sen Gupta, *India: Problems of Governance*. New Delhi, 1996.
- George Mathew, *Status of PRIs in The States and Union Territories of India*. Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2000.

Generic Elective (GE) course	
Course title: Human Rights	
Course code: GE-1	Credit 5 (There shall be 5 units each consisting of one credit)
Course offered in: Semester- IV	
Course content:	
Unit	Topics
I	Conceptual Aspects of Human Rights a. Meaning and Concept of Human Rights b. Human Rights, Natural Rights, Civil Rights, Political Rights and Legal Rights.
II	Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights a. Magna Carta, The united state declaration of Independence: The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen: United state Bill of Rights: Geneva Convention of 1864: Universal declaration of Human Rights, 1948. b. International Bill of Rights, Significance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights.
III	Diversity, Multiculturalism and Human Rights a. Value of Diversity: Collective Cultural Rights and the Idea of Universal Human Rights: Multiculturalism and Minority Rights: protection and promotion of Human Rights in Multicultural Societies. b. Beyond Universal Human Rights: Universalism of human Rights: Nation-State and the Right to national Self-Determination: state Sovereignty and the Politics of Universal Human rights.
IV	Theoretical aspects of Human rights. a. Theories of Human rights-Liberal Perspective-Locke, Rousseau, J.S. Mill, Marxian Perspective-Marx, Gramsci b. Feminist Perspective of Human Rights.
V	Assignment / Field Work based and Unit I, II, III and IV.