Revised Courses and Syllabi

For the

Academic Sessions 2018-2019
Objectives:

To introduce and induct the students in the domain of the discipline. To familiarise them with certain concepts ranging from state to rights which constitute the building blocks of the discipline of political science.

Unit I: Introduction

(a) Political Science: Meaning, Nature and Scope
(b) Relationship of Political Science with History, Economics and Sociology
(c) Methods of Political Science: Historical, Comparative and Philosophical

Unit II: The Concept of State

(a) The State: Definition and Elements
(b) Theories of Origin of State (Social Contract and Evolutionary)
(c) Sovereignty: Meaning, Characteristics and Theories (Monistic and Pluralist)
   Law: Meaning, Sources and Kinds

Unit III: Political Ideas and Values

(a) Liberty: Meaning and Dimensions (Negative and Positive)
(b) Equality: Meaning and Dimensions, Justice: Meaning and Dimensions (Procedural and Substantive)
(c) Rights: Meaning and Kinds

Basic Readings

2. Eddy Asirvatham, Political Theory (latest edition)
5. M. P. Jain, Politics: Liberal Marxian, Authors Guild (latest edition)
6. Amal Ray and Bhattacharya, Political Theory

For Further Readings:

1. A. Leftwich, what is Politics: The Activity & its Study, Polity, 2004
4. Ernest Barker, Principles of Political and Social Theory
5. Harold A. Laski, Grammar of Politics
6. J.W. Garner, Political Science and Government
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Sessions 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons), 1st Semester

PLB-152 MODERN GOVERNMENTS: CONCEPT, ORGANISATION AND CLASSIFICATION (2 credits)

Objectives:

This syllabus focuses on the analysis of the concept of government, its organs and various types. It lays the theoretical foundations for further study of specific constitutional systems of a country.

Unit I: Concept of Government and Its Organs

(a) Government: Definitional Characteristics
(b) Legislature: Meaning and Types
(c) Executive: Meaning and Functions
(d) Judiciary: Importance and Functions

Unit II: Classification of Governments in Contemporary World

(a) Unitary and Federal: Defining Features and Comparative Advantages and Disadvantages
(b) Parliamentary and Presidential – Basic Characteristics and Comparative Analysis
(c) Democratic and Dictatorship – Types, Merits and Demerits

Basic Readings:

1. Amal Ray and M. Bhattacharya, Political Theory: Ideas & Institutions, World Press (latest edition)
2. Eddy Asirvatham and K.K. Mishra, Political Theory (S. Chand) Last edition
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Session 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons), II Semester

PLB 251 MODERN POLITICAL TRENDS (2 credits)

Objectives:

To familiarize the students with modern political trends which is essential part of discipline. As they have background knowledge of political science, discussion on following topics would enlighten them about the contemporary trends within the study. These will only include introductory aspects of ideologies.

Unit I: Making Sense of Political Concepts

(a) Concept of Power: Meaning and Dimensions
(b) Civil Society: Meaning and Features
(c) Public Opinion: Meaning and Agencies

Unit II: Understanding Ideologies

(a) Liberalism: Classical, Positive, Neo-classical
(b) Marxism: Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Surplus Value, Dictatorship of Proletariat
(c) Multiculturalism: Development and Characteristics

Basic Readings

1. S.P. Verma, Political Theory (latest edition)
3. Eddy Asirvatham, Political Theory (latest edition)
5. Andrew Heywood, Political Theory, Palgrave Macmillan, (latest edition)
6. M. P. Jain, Politics: Liberal Marxian, Authors Guild (latest edition)
7. Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies (MacMillan latest edition)

Further Suggested:

1. A. Leftwich, what is Politics: The Activity & its Study, Polity, 2004
4. Ernest Barker, Principles of Political and Social Theory
5. Harold A. Laski, Grammar of Politics
6. J.W. Garner, Political Science and Government
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Session 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons), II Semester

PLB252 CONTEMPORARY MODELS OF GOVERNMENT: U.K, U.S.A. AND SWITZERLAND (4 credit)

Objectives:
This syllabus aims at an in-depth analysis of the constitutional and political frameworks of the United Kingdom, the USA and Switzerland. The governmental mechanisms of these three countries are emphasised as they produce distinct models of governmental systems copied, followed and practised by other political communities.

Unit I: The United Kingdom
b) Parliament: The House of Commons and the House of Lords – Composition and Powers
c) Executive: Monarchy – Functions and Position
d) Prime Minister and the Cabinet: Powers and Position

Unit II: The United States of America
b) The Congress – The Senate and the house of representative – Composition and Powers
c) Executive – The President – Methods of Election, Powers and Position
d) Judiciary – The Supreme Court: Composition, Jurisdictions and Role

Unit III: Switzerland
a) Salient Features of the Constitution: Federalism Direct Democracy
b) Federal Legislature: The National Council and Council of State – Composition and Powers
c) Plural Executive – Composition and Functions
d) Federal Tribunal – Compositions Jurisdictions

Basic Readings:
1. Walter Bagehot, The English Constitution, 1867
2. W.B. Munro, The Government of United States
3. A.C. Kapur Select World Constitutions (latest edition)
5. F.S. Strong, Modern Political Constitutions (latest edition)
6. K.R. Bambwall: Major Contemporary Constitutional Systems
7. N. Jayapalan, Modern Governments, Atlantic Publication (latest edition)
Objectives:

The broad objectives of this paper are to acquaint ourselves with the ethical, ideological and philosophical foundations of the Constitution of India. It further aims at a deep understanding and scrutiny of the governmental mechanisms at Union and States level as prescribed by the Indian Constitution.

Unit I: Salient Feature of the Indian Constitution: The Ethical, Ideological and Philosophical Foundations

Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism, Secularism and Socialism
Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies and Fundamental Duties
Supremacy of the Constitution, Rule of Law

Unit II: The Structure of the Government: Union and State System

The Union Executive: The Powers, Position and Role of the President and the Prime Minister
The Union Legislature: Composition, Function and Role of the Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
The State Executive: The Powers, Position and Role of the Governor and the Chief Minister

Basic Readings:

7. Indian Constitution at Work, Text Book in Political Science for Class XI, NCERT, New Delhi

Further Suggested:

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Sessions 2018-2019
B.A. III Semester

PLB 351: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: PLATO TO ROUSSEAU 4 Credits

Objectives:

The syllabus is designed to understand political philosophical traditions as they evolved in Europe from ancient to the beginning of modern era. It examines the contributions of the Greeks, Medieval Philosophers and the breaking of the Christian Tradition with Machiavelli and the Social Contractualists.

Unit I: Natural-Rational Tradition of the Greeks
Salient Features of Greek Political Thought
Plato’s Ideal State: Justice, Philosopher King, Education and Communism

Unit II: Medieval-Christian Tradition
Salient Features of Medieval Political Thought
St. Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Law, Relationship between Church and State
Machiavelli: Separation of Ethics and Politics, Theory of State-Craft

Unit III: Social Contractualists

Basic Readings:

3. O.P. Gauba, Western Political Thought, Macmillan 2011

Further Suggested:

3. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought.
4. Maxie, Political Philosophies.
5. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers.
Objectives:

This paper discusses various issues and problems of Indian democracy.

Unit I: Issues

Caste-Politics Interface: The role of caste in politics, and the role of politics in changing the nature of caste
Communalism: historical causes, recent trends, and remedies
Regionalism: Causes, trends & remedies

Unit II: Party System

Shift from Single Dominant Party System to Multi-Party System
Patterns of coalition politics
Role of political parties
Funding and Internal Structure of political parties

Unit III: Working of Democracy

Grassroot Democracy: 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments
Working of Panchayats and Municipalities
Election Commission: Composition and Functions
Electoral Malpractices and Reforms

Basic Readings:


Further Suggested:

2. M.V. Pylee, India’s Constitution (Latest Edition)
Objectives:

The Paper is designed to provide an understanding of the Later Modern Political Thought of the West (Utilitarianism & Marxism) and Indian Political Thought.

Unit I: Utilitarianism & Marxism

Bentham: Utilitarianism, Political Reforms, Legal Reforms
J.S. Mill: Utilitarianism, Representative Government, Liberty
Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Economic Interpretation of History, Class Struggle

Unit II: Indian Political Thought

Kautilya: Theory of kingship, Mandal Theory
Gandhi: Ahimsa, Satyagraha, Trusteeship
Sir Syed: Social and Educational Reforms, Political Ideas

Basic Readings:

3. O.P. Gauba, Western Political Thought, Macmillan 2011
5. V.P. Verma, Indian Political Thought
6. Rajmohan Gandhi, Understanding the Muslim Mind (Penguin Books, India)
7. Shan Mohammad, Political Biography of Sir Syed, Menakshi Parkashan
8. Tara Chand, History of the Freedom Movement in India, Vol.-2, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. Of India, 1967, chapter -8, Trends of Muslim Political Thought
9. (GFI Graham) “ The Life and work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Further Suggested:

3. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought.
4. Maxie, Political Philosophies.
5. William Ebenstein, Great Political Thinkers.
PLB-553: PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (4 credits)

Objectives:
The course is designed to introduce the students to one of the core fields of political science. It is one of the foundation courses, consisting of the concepts and theories of public administration.

UNIT- I  Foundation of Public Administration
(a) Public Administration: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope
(b) Importance of Public Administration; Difference between Public and Private Administration
(c) Evolution and Development of Public Administration; Characteristics of the New Public Administration

UNIT- II Organisation of Public Administration
(a) Principles of Organisation: Hierarchy, Unity of Command and Span of Control
(b) Agencies of Administration Organisation: Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies
(c) The Chief Executive: Presidential and Parliamentary Executive: Administrative Functions of the Chief Executive

UNIT- III Theories of Organisation
(a) The Theory of Scientific Management: F.W. Taylor
(b) The Theory of Bureaucracy: Max Weber
(c) The Theory of Decision-Making: Herbert Simon

Suggested Readings:
1. L.D. White, Introduction to the Study of Public Administration
2. F.W. Willouby, Principles of Public Administration
3. Pfiffner and Presthus, Public Administration
4. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration
5. C.P. Bhambri, Public Administration in India
6. S.R. Maheshwari, Indian Administration
7. Nigro and Nigro, Modern Public Administration
8. Taylor, The Principles of Scientific Management
10. R.K. Sapru, Administrative Thinkers
11. Prasad and Prasad (eds.), Administrative Thinkers
12. Ali Shamsunnisa, Eminent Administrative Thinkers
Objectives:
This paper is meant for introducing relevant concepts, theories and issues in the field of International Relations.

Unit I: Theoretical Understanding of International Relations
- Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Relations
- Approaches to International Relations: Realism and Neo-Realism
- Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism

Unit II: Power Politics in International Relations
- National Power: Meaning, Nature and Determinants
- Foreign Policy: Meaning, Nature and Determinants

Unit III: Major Concepts
- Power Management: Balance of Power and Collective Security
- Conceptualising Globalization: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics
- Conceptualising International Society: Transnational Actors in Global Politics

Suggested Readings:
2. Robert Jackson and George Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*
3. Karl W. Deutsch, *The Analysis of International Relations*
5. John Spanier, *Games Nations Play*
6. Joshua S. Goldstein, *International Relations*
7. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi, *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*
8. Keith L. Shimko, *International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies*
9. Prakash Chandra: *International Politics*
10. UR Ghai, *International Politics*
11. Mahendra Kumar, *International Politics*
Plb 552: Modern Political Theory: Approaches and Process (4 Credits)

Objectives:
This paper aims to study the empirical traditions in Political Science in modern times.

Unit I: Introduction
Meaning and Importance of Political Theory
Nature and Scope of Modern Political Theory
Distinction between Empirical and Normative Approach to Political Theory
Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory

Unit II: Approaches and Models
Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics
Conceptual Frameworks of Political Analysis: Input-Output Analysis, Structural-Functionalism
Models of Political Analysis: Decision-Making, Communications

Unit III: Political Process
Political Participation: Nature and Kinds
Political Parties: Functions and Models (Mitchels, Lenin and Duverger)
Voting Behaviour: Determinants and Models (Party-Identification, Sociological, Rational Choice and Dominant-Ideology models)

Suggested Readings:
1. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
2. Andrew Heywood, Politics
3. O.P. Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU  
Academic Session 2018-2019  
B.A. (Hons), Vth Semester

PLB-554 NATIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH IN INDIA: 1858 TO 1920  4 credits

Objectives:

This syllabus primarily examines the process of the early phase of national awakening, British Constitutional interventions, initiation of freedom struggle and beginning of Gandhian interventions. This period is also intertwined with a magnificent amount of constitutional developments and political awakening of India masses.

Unit I: The Early National Awakening and British Constitutional Consolidation

Socio – Religions Reform Movements and the Rise of National Awakening  
The Government of India Act, 1858  
The Aligarh Movement: Causes, Objectives and Impact

Unit II: Beginning of Freedom Struggle

Establishment of the Indian National Congress – Causes and Objectives  
The Moderate and Extremist Phase  
The Partition of Bengal; Causes and Consequences  
Formation of All India Muslim League Causes, Objectives and Role in Indian Politics

Unit III: Constitutional Development and Political Mobilization

The Morley – Minto Reforms, 1909: Provisions and Significance  
The Lucknow Pact – Provisions and Importance  
Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms, 1919: Provisions and Importance  
Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement – Causes, Objectives and Impact

Recommended Books:

3. Biplan Chandra, Amales Tripathi, and Barun De, Modern India, New Delhi. 1976  
4. Percival Spear, Oxford History of India, New Delhi, 1974  
5. R. Palme Dutt, India Today, Bombay. 1949  
6. A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, 1959  
7. Sumit Sarkar, Modern India (1885 – 1947), Delhi. 1983  
8. J.R. McLane, Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress, Princeton 1977  
10. William Darlymple. The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi 1857 Penguins, New Delhi, 2007  
11. P.C. Bamford, Histories of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement, Delhi, 1985  
13. Sumit Sarkar, The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal (1903-1908), New Delhi, 1973  
15. B.L. Grover, British Policy Towards Indian Nationalism 1885-1909, Delhi. 1967
PLB 555: FOREIGN POLICIES OF MAJOR POWERS

Objectives:
The course aims to provide a theoretical and analytical understanding of Foreign Policy. It deals with the foreign policies of the two major powers of the world (the United States of America and the Russian Federation). The approach of these two countries toward major global issues significantly influence the international relation & politics and therefore, this paper is quite relevant for providing a perspicacious understanding of international relations/politics.

Unit I: Nature of Foreign Policy

(a) Meaning, Objectives and Instruments of Foreign Policy
(b) Foreign Policy Analysis; Theoretical Perspectives; Realism, Liberalism
(c) Analysing Foreign Policy Decision Making; Models of Decision Making; Rational, Bureaucratic and Individual Models

Unit II: Foreign Policy of the USA

(a) Salient Features of American Foreign Policy
(b) American Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations; Nuclear Proliferations; Terrorism.
(c) American Policy towards Europe, West Asia and South Asia

Unit III: Foreign Policy of Russia

(a) Salient Features of Russian Foreign Policy
(b) Russia’s Approach to United Nations, Disarmament and NATO
(c) Russia’s Policy towards USA and EU

Suggested Readings:

3. Charles A. Lerche and Edward A. Said, *Concepts of International Politics (Chapter I)*
4. Roy C. Macridis, ed., *Foreign Policy in World Politics (Chapter I)*
5. George Modelski, *Foreign Policy Analysis*
6. James N. Rosenau, ed., *Foreign Policy and International Politics*
7. F.S. Northedge (ed.), *Foreign Policies of the Powers*
PLB 556: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW (4 credits)

Objectives:
This course is an introduction to international law for students of political science. There is no aspect of world politics that can be fully understood today without some knowledge of international law and an awareness of how it operates as an integral component of world affairs. The main purpose of the course is to provide students with a thorough knowledge of and insight into the existing legal framework, the fundamental principles, institutions, and the system of public international law. In this course the core concepts of public international law will be discussed in considerable depth.

UNIT I: NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
(a) International Law: Definition and Nature
(b) Sources of International Law: Treaties, Customs and other sources
(c) Relation between International Law and Municipal Law: Monistic, Dualistic and other theories

UNIT II: EXTRADITION, ASYLUM, AND RECOGNITION
(a) Subjects of International Law: Traditional and Modern Views
(b) Recognition of States: Theories and Consequences
(c) Nationality: Modes of Acquiring and Losing Nationality

UNIT III: INTERNATIONAL INTERCOUSE
(a) Extradition: Definition and Conditions;
(b) Asylum: Meaning and Kinds of Asylum
(c) Diplomatic Envoys: Functions, Immunities and Privileges

Suggested Readings:
1. Thomas Buergenthal; Sean D. Murphy, Public International Law in a Nutshell (West Group; 4th edition 2006).
3. David Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law (Sweet & Maxwell; 7th edition 2010).
Objectives:

International Organization is a Process of organizing the growing complexity of International Relations and Organization are institutions which represent the phase of that process.

The syllabus goes deep into the genesis, types and emergence of International organization. It also covers the Wais, conflicts and formation process.

The syllabus addresses the causes of failure of league of nations and beginning of another World Governance UNO.

There is an attempt to make the students understand the UN System, its major organs, agencies and their functions.

Unit I: Introduction to International Organizations

(a) The Concept of International Organization; the Nature, Scope and Importance of International Organization
(b) Evolution/Historical Development Congress of Vienna to League of Nations
(c) Kinds of International Organizations Governmental and Non-Governmental Organization and Functions.

Unit II: World Wars and International Organization

(a) League of Nations: Emergence, Functions, Achievements and Causes of failure
(b) Making of the UN: From Atlantic Charter to San Francisco Conference 1945
(c) Principal Organs of the UN: General Assembly and Security Council their functions and Constitution

Unit III: Principal Organs and Agencies of the UN

(a) Economic and Social Council: Constitution and Functions
(b) ICJ: Composition and Jurisdiction
(c) Secretariat and Secretary General: Functions and Role
(d) Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, IMF, ILO

Suggested Readings:

1. Roy L. Bennett : *International Organisations: Principal and Issues*
2. Evan Luard : *International Agencies*
3. Evan Luard: *The UN: How it Works and What it is?*
4. H.G. Nicholas : *The UN as a Political Institution*
5. Thomas D. Zweifel; *International Organisations and Democracy.*
6. Giuseppe Schiavone; *International Organizations A dictionary and directory*
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Session 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons), Vth Semester

PL 558: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS
(4 credits)

Objectives:
The paper consists of three units. The main objective of this paper is to acquaint students with Evolution of Human Rights in India and explain the Historical & Philosophical foundations of Human Rights in India. This paper also aims to introduce to students Human Rights and the Indian State under which students will be familiarised with fundamental Rights, Directive principles of state policy and its relations with Human Rights. Further, this paper deals with composition. Powers functions of different commission established for the protection of Human Rights especially scheduled castes Scheduled Tribes & Minorities.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION
(a) Understanding the Concept of Human rights and Duties
(b) Nature and Scope of Human Rights
(c) Theories of Rights: Natural Rights Theory, Positive Theory of Rights, and Marxist Theory

UNIT II: NON-WESTERN PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS
(a) Western VS Non Western Perspectives on Human Rights
(b) Indian Human Rights Traditions (Hindu-Buddhist and Islamic)
(c) Islam and Human Rights

UNIT III: INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS
(a) The UN Charter and Human Rights
(b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(c) ICCPR: Provisions, Implementation Mechanism
(d) ICESCR: Provisions, Implementation Mechanism

Basic Readings:
1. Vijapur, Abdulrahim, Human Rights in International Relations, Manak, 2010

Further Suggested:
1. Smith, Rhona and C. Anker, Human Rights, Hodder Arnold, 2005
Objective:
The syllabus of Public Administration introduces the basic contours of Public Administration. It attempts to make the students aware with important issues of Public Administration particularly in Indian context.

UNIT- I: Personnel Administration

(a) Recruitment: Principles and Problems- Methods of Recruitment-
(b) Training: Meaning, Types and Objective
(c) Promotion: Meaning, Principles- from within and from outside

UNIT- II: Control over Administration

(a) Bureaucracy: Meaning, Characteristics, Generalist vs. Specialist
(b) Parliamentary Control over Administration: Means of Parliamentary Control in India
(c) Judicial Control over Administration: Means of Judicial Control and Legal Remedies under Rule of Law

UNIT- III: Administrative Law

(a) Administrative Law: Meaning, Nature and Scope
(b) Corruption: Causes and Remedies; Role Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
(c) Ombudsman: Need and History in Sweden and India; the Controversy regarding Lokpal in India

Suggested Readings:

1. L.D. White, Introduction to the Study of Public Administration
2. F.W. Willouby by, Principles of Public Administration
3. Pfiffner and Presthus, Public Administration
4. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration in India
5. C.P. Bhambri, Public Administration in India
6. S.R. Maheshwari, Indian Administration
7. Nigro and Nigro, Modern Public Administration
8. Taylor, The Principles of Scientific Management
10. R.K. Sapru, Administrative Thinkers
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU  
Academic Sessions 2018-2019  
B.A. (Hons), Part VI  

Compulsory  

PLB 651: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: ISSUES AND PRACTICES (04 credit)  

Objectives: The course aims to provide the analytical understanding of Contemporary Issues in the Post Cold War International System.  

Unit I: International Relations: Trends  
- World Order: Bi-Polarity, Uni-Polarity & Multi-Polarity  
- International Political Economy: Concept  
- State Sovereignty: Issue of Intervention  

Unit II: Major Issues in Global Politics  
- Politics of Nuclear Weapons- Issues of Non-Proliferation  
- Terrorism: Meaning, Nature & Fight against Terrorism  
- Environmental Politics: Issues & Concerns  

Unit III: Regional and International Organisation  
- United Nations: Objectives & Principles; Achievements & Failures  
- IMF & BRICS: Functions & Role  
- NATO: Functions & Role  

Suggested Readings:  
1. John Baylis and Steve Smith, The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations (latest edition)  
2. Robert Jackson and George Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations  
4. Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations  
5. John Spanier, Games Nations Play  
6. Joshua S. Goldstein, International Relations  
7. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi, International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity  
8. Keith L. Shimko, International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies  

R- Dec, 2017(IR)
PLB 652: MAJOR CONCEPTS AND THEORY BUILDING IN POLITICAL SCIENCE  (04 credit)

Objectives:

This paper aims to study DIFFERENT Concepts of Modern Political Theory for the analytical study of different political systems to acquire comprehensive knowledge in theory building

UNIT I:

Political System: Meaning, Characteristics and Functions
Democratic and Totalitarian Political Systems: Meaning and Characteristics
Capabilities and Performance of Political System-Extractive, Regulative, Distributive, Symbolic and Responsive Capabilities

UNIT II:

Political Modernisation-Meaning, Characteristics and Agents
Political Socialisation: Meaning, Nature and Agents
Political Culture: Meaning, Objects, Components and Dimensions

UNIT III:

Political Development-Meaning, Characteristics and Agents
Concept of Power, Definition, Kinds and Manifestations
Determinants of Political Behaviour

Suggested Readings:

1. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory
2. Almond and Powell, Comparative Politics
3. H. Eckstein and D. Apter ed., Comparative Politics – A Render Comparative Study of Politics
4. D.F. Roth and F. Wilson, Political Science : The Discipline and Its Dimensions
5. Grazia, Political Behaviour
6. Wasby, Political Science, The Discipline and Its Dimensions
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Session 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons), VIth Semester

Optional

PLB-654 FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS IN INDIA 1920-1947 (04 credit)

Objectives:

The focus of this syllabus is to study the most vibrant phase of our national movement from 1930s onwards. This period also involves some significant constitutional solutions from British Colonial administration in the backdrop of communal upsurge and painful partition of the sub-continent.

Unit I: The Gathering Strom and Communal Rift in Nationalist Movement

The Years of Stagnation: The Swarajists, No-Changers and Gandhian Response
Delhi Proposals
The Nehru Report
Jinnah’s Fourteen Points

Unit II: New Constitutional Developments and Nationalist Response

Simon Commission Report,
The Civil Disobedience Movement (The Salt Satyagraha)
Gandhi – Irwin Pact, 1931, Round Table Conferences: The Indian response

Unit III: Freedom with Partition

Lahore Resolution: Demand for Pakistan, Cripps Proposals
The Quit India Movement – Impact
The Cabinet Mission Plan
The Mountbatten or the Partition Plan. India Independence Act, 1947, Formation of Constituent Assembly of India.

Recommended Books:

1. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement
2. A.C. Banerji, Constitutional History of India
3. Bipan Chandra, India’s Struggle for Independence (Latest Edition)
4. Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins, Freedom at Midnight
5. R.C. Pradhan, Raj to Swaraj – A Text book on Colonialism and Nationalism in India, MacMillan, 2011
8. Francis Hutchins, Spontaneous Revolution: The Quit India Movement, New Delhi, 1971
10. Collins and Lapierre, Mountbatten and the Partition of India, Sahibabad, 1983
11. A.K. Gupta (edited), Myth and Reality Struggle for Freedom in India, 1945-47
15. R. Coupland, Indian Politics, 1936-1942, Madras, 1944
PLB 655: FOREIGN POLICIES OF CHINA, JAPAN & INDIA  (04 credits)

Objectives:

The course aims to provide an analytical understanding of Foreign Policy. It deals with the Foreign Policies of three major powers in Asia with their significant global presence. The approaches of these three countries toward major global issues significantly influence the international relation/politics and therefore, this paper is quite relevant for providing a perspicacious understanding of the international relations/politics as well.

Unit I: Foreign Policy of China

Salient Features of Chinese Foreign Policy
China’s Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Human Rights; Globalisation
China’s Relations with USA, India

Unit II: Foreign Policy of Japan

Salient Features of Japanese Foreign Policy
Japan’s Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Disarmament, World Trade
Japan’s Relations with USA, China

Unit III: Foreign Policy of India

Salient Features of India’s Foreign Policy
India’s approach to Major Global Issues: Environment; Restructuring of the united Nations; Nuclear Issue
India’s Relations with USA and Pakistan

Suggested Readings:
1. F.S. Northedge (ed.), Foreign Policies of the Powers
2. R.A. Scalapino (ed.), Foreign Policy of Modern Japan
3. L.A. Ziring (ed.), Foreign Policy of Japan
4. V.P. Dutt, India’s Foreign Policy
7. Stuart Harris, China’s Foreign Policy, Polity, 2014
9. N. Jayapalan, Foreign Policy of India, Atlantic publishers, New Delhi, 2001
10. Anjali Ghosh, Tridip Chakraborti, A.J. Majumdar, Shibashish Chatterjee(eds.), India’s Foreign Policy, Pearson, Delhi, 2009
Objectives:
The course introduces students to international law relating to settlement of international disputes and regulation of war. It also provides students with a thorough knowledge of and insight into the enforcement of international law through international tribunals and courts.

UNIT I: SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES AND WAR

Settlement of International Disputes: Peaceful and Coercive Methods  
Intervention: Meaning and Justification of Intervention  
War: Definition, Commencement and its Effects

UNIT II: REGULATION OF WAR

International Law and the Use of Force – Prohibition and Right of Self-Defence  
Belligerent Occupation: Rights and Duties of the Occupying Power  
Prisoners of War and their treatment under the Geneva Conventions

UNIT III: ENFORCEMENT

Nuremberg Tribunal: Establishment, Jurisdiction and General Principles  
International Court of Justice: Composition and Functions  
International Criminal Court: Composition and Jurisdiction

Suggested Readings:

1. Thomas Buergenthal; Sean D. Murphy, Public International Law in a Nutshell (West Group; 4th edition 2006).  
3. David Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law (Sweet & Maxwell; 7th edition 2010).  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, AMU
Academic Session 2018-2019
B.A. (Hons.), VIth Semester

Optional

PLB-657 UN AND GLOBAL ISSUES (04 credit)

Objectives:

This syllabus makes the students understand the enhanced functions of UN i.e. peacekeeping, socio-economic well being and environment etc. The last part focuses upon role of India and UN with various dimensions and issues.

Unit I: UN and Security Affairs

(a) Role of General Assembly and Security Council in Maintaining World Peace
(b) Concept of Collective Security: Models of Korea 1950 and Iraq Kuwait Crisis 1991
(c) UN Peacekeeping Role around the World: Afghanistan (Post Taliban) and Iraq (Post Saddam regime)

Unit II: UN and World Problems

(a) UN and Racial Discrimination (Apartheid)
(b) UN and Disarmament
(c) UN and Socio Economic Well being – NIEO, North South-South South Cooperation
(d) UN and Environment: Sustainable development

Unit III: The UN and India and Regional Organizations

(a) India’s membership and decolonization process through the UN
(b) India’s Role in Peace Keeping: Suez, Canal Crises Korean Crises and in General
(c) India Quest for membership in Security Council and UN Reform
(d) Significance of Regional Organization OAU, OAS, OIC

Suggested Readings:

10. U.C. Mandal; United Nations and World Peace
14. S.J.R. Bilgrami; International Organisation: A view from within
15. Rumki Basu; The United Nations: Structure and Functions of an International Organisation
17. Mukesh Kumar Kayathwal; The United Nations: retrospect and Prospects
18. Sujatha Ramcharit; United Nations and World Politics
PLB 658: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Objectives:
The paper consists of three units. The main objective of this paper is to acquaint students with the Evolution of Human Rights in India and explain the Historical & Philosophical foundations of Human Rights in India. This paper also aims to introduce students to Human Rights and the Indian State under which students will be familiarised with fundamental Rights, Directive principles of state policy and its relations with Human Rights. Further, this paper deals with composition. Powers, functions of different commissions established for the protection of Human Rights especially scheduled castes Scheduled Tribes & Minorities.

UNIT I: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION
(a) Human Rights and Fundamental Rights
(b) Human Rights and DPSP
(c) Human Rights in India with Special Reference to Art 21 & Art 25.

UNIT II: GROUP RIGHTS IN INDIA
(a) Issue of Communal Violence and Human Rights in India
(b) Issue of Gender Discrimination against Women in India
(c) Right of Child in India

UNIT V: HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS
(a) NHRC: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role
(b) NCM: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role
(c) NCW: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role

Basic Readings:
1. Vijapur, Abdulrahim, Human Rights in International Relations, Manak, 2010

Further Suggested:
1. Smith, Rhona and C. Anker, Human Rights, Hodder Arnold, 2005