

BACHELOR OF ARTS - POLITICAL SCIENCE

Curriculum - Non-Semester Pattern

1st Year	
Code	Course Title
BAPS 1911	Principles of Political Science
BAPS 1912	Modern Governments
BAPS 1913	Indian Government and Politics
BAPS 1914	Political Thought
BAPS 1915	Principles of Public Administration (With Special Reference to India)

2nd Year	
Code	Course Title
BAPS 1921	Modern Political Theory
BAPS 1922	Modern Indian Social and Political Thought
BAPS 1923	Gandhi and the Contemporary World
BAPS 1924	Political Sociology-I
BAPS 1925	Governance: Issues and Challenges

3rd Year	
Code	Course Title
BAPS 1931	International Relations
BAPS 1932	Constitutional Development and National Movement in India
BAPS 1933	Foreign Policies of Major Powers
BAPS 1934	International Organisation
BAPS 1935	Human Rights

B. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE - SYLLABUS

BA 1st Year

PAPER I- PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: The State

- a) Modern State: Nature; Constituent Elements; Sovereignty.
- b) Origins of the State: Divine, Force, Contract and Evolutionary Theories
- c) Theories of the Sphere of State Activity.

Unit III: Law, Liberty and Rights

- a) Law: Nature Sources and Kinds
- b) Liberty, Equality and Justice; Relationship between Liberty and Equality; Liberty and Authority.
- c) Rights and Duties.

Unit IV: Political Ideologies

- a) Liberalism and Conservatism
- b) Constitutionalism and Democracy
- c) Totalitarian Dictatorship: Communism, Fascism and Nazism

Unit V: Forms of Government

- a) Democracy and Dictatorship : Meaning, Distinction, Merits and Demerits
- b) Parliamentary and Presidential : Meaning, Distinction, Merits and Demerits
- c) Unitary and Federal : Meaning, Distinction, Merits and Demerits

References:

1. Ernest Barker, *Principles of Political and Social Theory*
2. Harold A. Laski, *Grammar of Politics*
3. Carl J. Friedrich *Constitutional Government and Democracy*
4. Axford, *Politics; an Introduction*
5. Eddy Arirvatham, *Political Theory.*
6. J.W. Garner, *Political Science and Government*
7. Rodee and Others, *Introduction to Political Science*

BA 1st Year

PAPER II-MODERN GOVERNMENTS

Unit I: The United Kingdom

- a) Salient Feature of the Constitution: Rule of Law, Supremacy of Parliament
- b) The British Monarchy: King and Crown
- c) The Parliament: House of Commons and the House of Lords
- d) The Cabinet System: Position of the Prime Minister

Unit II: United States of America I

- a) Salient Features of the Constitution: Separation of Powers, Checks and Balances
- b) Essential Features of the American Federal System, Growth of Strong Centre
- c) The President: Powers and Position

Unit III: United States of America II

- a) The Congress: House of Representatives and the Senate
- b) The Supreme Court : Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers
- c) Political Parties : Nature and Organisation, Pressure Groups and Lobbies

Unit IV: France

- a) Salient Features of the Constitution : Written and Unitary Const., Combination of Parliamentary and Presidential Systems, Rigidity of the Constitution and Administrative Law
- b) The Legislature : The National Assembly and the Senate
- c) The Executive – The President : Powers and Position
- d) The Cabinet and the PM : Powers and Position

Unit V: Switzerland

- a) Salient Feature of the Constitution, Federalism and Direct Democracy
- b) The Federal Council : Composition and Functions
- c) Federal Legislature : Council of the States and National Council, Composition and Functions

References::

1. F.S. Strong, *Modern Political Constitutions* (latest edition)
2. Herman Finer, *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*
3. Roy C. Macridis, *Modern Political Systems: Europe*
4. Ferguson, *American System of Government*.

BA 1st Year

PAPER III- INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Unit I: Nature of the Constitution

- a) Main Features of the Indian Constitution: Parliamentary Democracy, Secularism, Socialism and Federalism.
- b) Fundamental Rights and Duties
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy

Unit II: Government of the Union

- a) The President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers : Position, Functions and Role
- b) Parliament: Composition and Functions; Legislative and Financial Procedure; Parliamentary Committees.
- c) The Supreme Court: Composition, Jurisdiction and Role; Nature and Scope of Judicial Review

Unit III: Government of the States

- a) Governor : Constitutional Status and Powers; Constitutional and Political Role
- b) State Legislature: Composition and Functions
- c) Chief Minister : Position and Role

Unit IV: Issues in Indian Politics I

- a) Communalism
- b) Casteism
- c) Regionalism

Unit V: Issues in Indian Politics II

- a) Local Government in India: Urban and Rural
- b) The Indian Party System; the Role of the Opposition
- c) Electoral Reforms in India

References::

1. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India (Latest Edition)*
2. M.V. Pylee, *India's Constitution (Latest Edition)*
3. R.L. Hardgrave, *India : Government and Politics of a Developing Nation*
4. W.H. Morris-Jones, *The Government and Politics of India (Latest Edition)*
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty, *Indian Government and Politics.*

BA 1st Year

PAPER IV- POLITICAL THOUGHT

I: Greek Political Thought

- a) Salient Features of Greek Political Thought
- b) Plato's Republic: Ideal State; Education and Communism, Justice
- c) Aristotle's Politics: Classification of Governments; The Best Practicable State; Causes of Revolution

Unit II: Medieval Political Thought

- a) Salient Features of Medieval Political Thought
- b) St. Thomas Aquinas : Church, State and Law
- c) Machiavelli : State Sovereignty; Power Politics; Separation of Ethics and Politics

Unit III: Early Modern Political Thought

- a) Thomas Hobbes : State of Nature, Social Contract, of Sovereignty of the Leviathan
- b) John Locke : State of Nature; Social Contract; Natural Rights; The Idea of Limited Government
- c) J.J. Rousseau : State of Nature, Social Contract, General Will

Unit IV: Later Modern Political Thought

- a) Bentham : Utilitarianism; Political and Legal Reforms
- b) J.S. Mill : On Liberty; Representative Government; Women's Rights
- c) Karl Marx : Dialectical Materialism; Class Struggle; Proletarian Revolution Historical Materialism;

Unit V: Indian Political Thought

- a) Kautilya: Theory of Kingship; amoral statecraft; Mandal Theory
- b) M.K. Gandhi: *Ahimsa*; *Satyagraha*; *Swaraj*; Village Democracy; Trusteeship
- c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan : Compulsions of his Times; Collaboration with the British; Avoidance of Imitational Politics; Concentration on Education and Social Reform

References::

1. Ernest Barker, *Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessors*.
2. Ernest Barker (tr.) *Aristotle's Politics*.
3. William E Blustein, *Great Political Thinkers*.
4. Maxie, *Political Philosophies*.
5. William Ibenstein, *Today's Isms*

BA 1st Year

PAPER V- PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA)

Unit I: Foundation of Public Administration

- a) Definition, Nature and Scope of Public Administration
- b) Importance of Public Administration, Difference between Private and Public Administration
- c) Growth of the Study of Public Administration, Characteristics of the New Concept of Public Administration

Unit II: Organisation of Public Administration

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

Unit III: Personnel Administration

- a) Meaning and Growth of Civil Services in India. Classification of Services; All India services, Central Services and State Public Services
- b) Union Public Service Commission: Genesis and Functions
- c) Recruitment: Principles and Problems

Unit IV: Control Over Administration

- a) Parliamentary Control: Role of Parliament in Administration, Means of Parliamentary Control in India
- b) Judicial Control: Means of Judicial Control, Legal Remedies under Rule of Law
- c) Corruption in Bureaucracy: Role of Central Vigilance Commission

Unit V: Administration of Planning

- a) Meaning and Kinds of Budget
- b) Budget: Enactment and Execution
- c) Machinery for Planning: The Planning Commission; Planning Machinery at the State and District Levels

References:

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*
5. C.P. Bhambri, *Public Administration in India*
6. S.R. Maheshwari, *Indian Administration*
7. Nigro and Nigro, *Modern Public Administration*

BA 2nd Year

PAPERVI- MODERN POLITICAL THEORY

UNIT I:

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Modern Political Theory
- b) Approaches of Modern Political Theory-Traditional, Modern and Marxian
- c) State of Political Theory Today-Divide or Resurgence

UNIT II:

- a) Political System-Meaning, Characteristics and Functions
- b) Capabilities and Performance of Political System-Extractive, Regulative, Distributive, Symbolic and Responsive Capabilities
- c) Democratic and Totalitarian Political Systems-Meaning and Characteristics

UNIT III:

- a) Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism – Meaning, Nature and Characteristics
- b) Concept of Power-Definition, Characteristics, Kinds and Manifestations
- c) Political Modernisation-Meaning, Characteristics and Agents

UNIT IV:

- a) Political Socialisation – Meaning, Importance and Major Determinants
- b) Political Culture-Meaning, Objects, Components and Dimensions
- c) Political Development-Meaning, Characteristics and Agents

UNIT V:

- a) Political Participation-Nature and Objective
- b) Political Parties-Internal Organisation, Social Base, Models and Theories (Lenin, Duverger, Michels)
- c) Determinants of Voting and Non-Voting Behaviour

References:

1. S.P. Verma, *Modern Political Theory*
2. Almond and Powell, *Comparative Politics*
3. H. Eckstein and D. Apter ed., *Comparative Politics – A Reader 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*

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PAPER VII- MODERN INDIAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

UNIT I: THE RESURGING INDIA

The Indian Renaissance: Background, Evolution, Importance

The Impact of British Rule on Indian on Social, Economic, Religious and Political Systems

Raja Rammohan Roy's: Contributions Social reforms, Impact on Society

UNIT II: SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM

Social and Religious Reforms in the Early Nineteenth Century

Swamy Dayananda Saraswati: Mission, Reforms

Swami Vivekanand - Concept of Freedom, Nationalism and Politics

UNIT III: POLITICO-SOCIAL REFORM

Dadabhai Nouroji: Socio-Economic and Political Views

Gopalakrishna Ghokle: Social and Political Views

Bala Gangadhara Tilak - Views on Social Reform, Militant Nationalism

References::

1. V.P. Verma, *Modern Indian Political Thought*
2. K.P. Karunakaran, *Modern Indian Political Tradition*
3. K.P. Karunakaran, *Continuity and Change in Indian Politics*
4. Appadorai, *Indian Political Thinking in Twentieth Century from Nouroji to Nehru*
5. J.L. Nehru, *Discovery of India*
6. D. Mackenzie, *Indian Political Thought*
7. D. Mackenzie, *White Umbrella*
8. M.K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj*
9. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L. Deutsch, *Political Thought in Modern India*
10. R.P. Masani, *Dadabhai Nouroji: The Grand Old Man of India*
11. H.K. Sherwani, *Studies in Muslim Political Thought*
12. V.N. Dutt, *Maulana Azad*

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PAPER VIII -Gandhi and the Contemporary World

Unit 1

Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development

- a. Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
- b. Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Unit 2

Gandhian Thought: Theory and Action

- a. Theory of Satyagraha
- b. Satyagraha in Action
 - i. Peasant Satyagraha: Kheda and the Idea of Trusteeship
 - ii. Temple Entry and Critique of Caste
 - iii. Social Harmony: 1947and Communal Unity

Unit 3

Gandhi's Legacy

- a) Tolerance: Anti - Racism Movements (Anti - Apartheid and Martin Luther King)
- b) The Pacifist Movement
- c) Women's Movements
- d) Gandhigiri: Perceptions in Popular Culture

Unit 4

Gandhi and the Idea of Political

- a) Swaraj
- b) Swadeshi

References::

- B. Parekh, (1997) 'Religious Thought', in Gandhi: A Brief Insight, Delhi: Sterling Publishing Company.
- R. Iyer, (1993) The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 299-344; 347-373.
- R. Iyer, (2001) The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 344-358.

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PAPER IX - Political Sociology-I

Unit 1. Emergence, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology

Unit 2. Approaches to the Study of Political Sociology:

A) Behavioral Approach

B) Systems Approach

C) Marxist Approach

Unit 3. Political Socialization

Unit 4. Political Participation

Unit5. Political Power: Concept of Elites and Masses, Leadership

References::

- Ali Ashraf and L.N. Sharma, **Political Sociology**, Madras, University Press (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1983.
- L.S. Rathore(ed), **Political Sociology**, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut, 1967.
- Mukhopadhyay, A.K. **Political Sociology**, Colcutta, K.P.Bagchi, 1997 (Reprint).
- Tom Bottomore, **Political Sociology**, B.I. Publications, New Delhi, 1980
- Althoff, Phillip and Michael Rush, **An Introduction to Political Sociology**, Prentice Hall, New York , 1982

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PAPER X - Governance: Issues and Challenges

Unit 1 Government and Governance: Concepts

- a) Role of State in The Era of Globalisation
- b) State, Market and Civil Society

Unit 2 Governance and Development

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance

Unit 3 Environmental Governance

- a) Human-Environment Interaction
- b) Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development

Unit 4 Local Governance

- a) Democratic Decentralisation
- b) People's Participation in Governance

Unit 5 Good Governance Initiatives in India: Best Practices [20 lectures]

- a) Public Service Delivery
- b) Electronic Governance
- c) Citizens Charter & Right to Information
- d) Corporate Social Responsibility

References::

- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (eds.) The Governance Discourse. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998
- Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.), Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation, Sage Publishers, 2004
- United Nation Development Programme, Reconceptualising Governance, New York, 1997
- Carlos Santiso, Good Governance and Aid Effectiveness: The World Bank and Conditionality,
- Johns Hopkins University, The Georgetown Public Policy Review, Volume VII, No.1, 2001
- Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker, Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008
- J. Rosenau, 'Governance, Order, and Change in World Politics', in J. Rosenau, and E. Czempiel
- (eds.) Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992

BA 3rd Year

PAPER XI - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Unit I: Nature of International Relations

- a) Nature and Scope of International Relations; Classical Approach to the Study of International Relations
- b) Foreign Policy: Nature and Determinants
- c) National Power: Nature and Constituent Elements

Unit II: Cold War and Détente

- a) Cold War: Ideological or Power-Political? Causes of the collapse of the USSR
- b) Détente: Factors and forces
- c) Globalization: Arguments for and Against

Unit III: International Relations Since 1991

- a) A unipolar world order?
- b) The Rise of China
- c) Contemporary International Issues: (i) Human Rights (ii) Arab Israeli Conflict.

Unit IV: Foreign Policy of India

- a) India's Foreign Policy: Main Features
- b) Non-Alignment: Meaning and Impact on World Politics
- c) NAM: Its Relevance Today (With a Study of the Decisions of the NAM Summit 2009)

Unit V: UN and Regional Organisations

- a) The League of Nations and United Nations: General Features
- b) The General Assembly and the Security Council: and Problems of Peace
- c) Regional Organisations: EU, SAARC and ASEAN

References::

1. Peter Calvocoressi: *World Politics Since 1945 (latest edition)*
2. Quincy Wright: *The Study of International Relations.*
3. Hans Morgenthau: *Politics among Nations*
4. Smith and Baylis: *Globalisation of World Politics (latest edition)*
5. N.D. Palmer and H.C. Perkins: *International Relations*
6. Evan Luard: *The Cold War*
7. Lennox A Mills and C.H. McLaughlin: *World Politics in Transition*
8. A. Vandana: *Theory of International Politics*

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**PAPER XII – CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL
MOVEMENT IN INDIA**

UNIT I

1. Rule of the East India Company and the Revolt of 1857: Causes and Consequences.
2. India under the Crown: The Government of India Act, 1858.
3. The Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

UNIT II

1. The birth of the Indian National Congress (1885); the objectives and methods of the early Congress; the rise of the extremists and their programme; the Swadeshi and Boycott movement; the Partition of Bengal (1905).
2. The rise of the Aligarh movement; the Simla Deputation and the foundation of the All-India Muslim League (1906).
3. The establishment of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Suwam Sevak Sangh (RSSS): Objectives and methods.

UNIT III

1. The Morley-Minto Reforms (1909).
2. Congress-League Joint Scheme for Constitutional Reforms (1916).
3. The Montagu Declaration (1917) and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).

UNIT IV

1. Rise of Gandhi in Indian Politics; Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act; the Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements.
2. Delhi Proposals (1927); Nehru Report (1928) and Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929).
3. The Simon Commission's Report; the Round Table Conference; the Government of India Act, 1935: (a) All-India Federation, (b) Provincial Autonomy, (c) The Communal Award, 1932, as modified by Gandhi-Ambedkar Pact

UNIT V

1. Congress-League Conflict since 1937; outbreak of World War II; British Declaration (1940); Muslim League's Lahore Resolution (1940); Cripps's Proposals and the Quit-India movement (1942).
2. The Wavell Plan (1945); Cabinet Mission's Union Plan (1946); Causes of its failure.
3. The Mountbatten or Partition Plan (1947); the Indian Independence Act (1947).

Recommended Books:

1. Tara Chand: *History of Freedom Movement, 4 Vols.*
2. A.C. Banerji: *Constitutional History of India, 3 Vols.*
3. A.C. Banerji : *Indian Constitutional Documents 4 Vols.*
4. Abul Kalam Azad, *India Wins Freedom.*
5. Chaudhury Khaliqzaman, *Pathway to Pakistan.*
6. V.P. Menon, *Transfer of Power in India*
7. Leonard Mosley, *Last Days of the British Raj.*

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PAPER XIII- FOREIGN POLICIES OF MAJOR POWERS

Unit I: Nature of Foreign Policy

- a) Nature of Foreign Policy; Foreign Policy and Domestic Policy; Foreign Policy and Diplomacy; Foreign Policy and International Politics
- b) Determinants, Objectives and Instruments of Foreign Policy
- c) Approaches to Foreign Policy Analysis: Traditional and Scientific

Unit II: Foreign Policy of the USA

- a) Salient Features of American Foreign Policy
- b) American Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations; Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferations; Human Rights Terrorism; Globalisation
- c) American Policy towards Europe, West Asia and South Asia

Unit III: Foreign Policy of Japan

- a) Salient Features of Japanese Foreign Policy
- b) Japanese Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations, Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferation; Globalisation
- c) Japan's Relations with USA, Russia, India and China

Unit IV: Foreign Policy of China

- a) Salient Features of Chinese Foreign Policy
- b) Chinese Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations, Developing Countries; Human Rights; Globalisation
- c) China's Relations with USA, Russia and India

Unit V: Foreign Policy of India

- a) Salient Features of Indian Foreign Policy
- b) Indian Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferation, Human Rights, Globalisation
- c) India's Relations with U.S.A., Russia China and Pakistan

References::

1. Charles A. Lerche and Edward A. Said, *Concepts of International Politics (Chapter I)*
2. Roy C. Macridis, ed., *Foreign Policy in World Politics (Chapter I)*
3. George Modelski, *Foreign Policy Analysis*
4. James N. Rosenau, ed., *Foreign Policy and International Politics*
5. F.S. Northedge (ed.), *Foreign Policies of the Powers*
6. R.A. Scalapino (ed.), *Foreign Policy of Modern Japan*
7. L.A. Ziring (ed.), *Foreign Policy of Japan*
8. V.P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy*

BA 3rd Year

PAPER XIV - INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

UNIT I: NATURE AND EVOLUTION

- a) Nature, Scope and Importance of International Organisation; Kinds and Functions of International Organisation, Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations
- b) Evolution of International Organisation: Congress of Vienna to the League of Nations
- c) The League of Nations: Function and Causes of Failure

UNIT II: THE UN: GENESIS AND FUNCTIONS

- a) Making of the UN: (1) Atlantic Character to Francisco Conference
- b) Principle Organs and Their Function
- c) The Secretary General: Functions and Role

UNIT III: UN AND Security AFFAIRS

- a) Role of General Assembly and the Security Council in Maintaining International Peace and Security
- b) The UN Peace Keeping Operations Around the World: Suez Crisis and Congo Crisis
- c) UN and the Concept of Collective Security: Korean Crisis and Iraq-Kuwait Crisis

UNIT IV: SOCIO POLITICAL AND ECONOMICS ISSUES

- a) The UN and the Process Disarmament
- b) Socio-Economics Development: (i) The North-South System (ii) WTO and (iii) UNCEF
- c) Human Rights: The Universal Declaration and the International Conventions

UNIT V: SPECIAL AGENCIES AND REGIONAL SYSTEMS

- a) (i) UNESCO; (ii) ILO, and IMF; (iii) IBRD and IMF
- b) Importance and Role of Regional Organisations (i) The European Union; and (ii) ASEAN
- c) (i) OAS: Organisation of American States; and (ii) OIC, Organisation of the Islamic Conference

References::

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*

PAPER XV- HUMAN RIGHTS

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: INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- a) The UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- b) ICCPR: Provisions, Implementation Mechanism
- c) ICESCR: Provisions, Implementation Mechanism

UNIT III: GROUP RIGHTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK: INDIAN CONTEXT

- a) Minority Rights: Protection from Communal Violence; Power-Sharing.
- b) Caste System and Social Justice: Equality of Opportunity and Protective Discrimination.
- c) Gender Discrimination and Empowerment.

UNIT IV: HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS

- a) NHRC: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role
- b) NCM: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role
- c) NCW: Composition, Powers, Functions and Role

UNIT V: NON-WESTERN PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- a) Indian Human Rights Traditions (Hindu-Buddhist and Islamic)
- b) Islam and Human Rights
- c) Human Rights in Chinese and African Traditions

References::

1. Donnelly, Jack, *Universal Human Rights: Theory and Practice*, Manas, 2005
2. Lewis, J.R. and C.S. Skutsch (Ed.), *The Human Rights Encyclopedia*, M.E. Sharpe, 2001
3. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre (ed.) :*Introducing Human Rights*, Oxford, 2006
4. United Nations (ed.), *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, 2 Vols., Bookwell, 2002
5. Kumar, C.R. and K. Chockalingam (ed.), *Human Rights, Justice and Constitutional Empowerment*, Oxford, 2007
6. Saksena, K.P. (ed.), *Human Rights and the Constitution: Vision and the Reality*, Gyan, 2003
7. Massey, J., *Minorities in A Democracy: The Indian Experience*, Manohar, 1991
8. Abdulrahim Vijapur, *Human Rights in International Relations*, 2008