

### 3.1 Course – I, Political Science-III

#### Objectives:

The course is organized to enable students to comprehend the complexities of political phenomena, including power dynamics, policy-making processes, and social movements. This understanding facilitates an appreciation of the multifaceted nature of political systems and their impact on individuals and societies.

#### Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. To explain the role of international politics in developing international relations holistically.
2. To understand the concepts of diplomacy and disarmament.
3. To determine the role of arbitration, conciliation, negotiation and judicial settlement in international disputes.
4. To explain the objectives and goals of UN, SAARC and Arab League.

#### Contents:

##### UNIT-I

1. Nationality- definition and meaning; elements that help develop nationality.
2. Nationalism- definition, meaning brief history (W. & E.), features, merits and demerits.
3. State, Nation, Nationality- mono-national and Multi-states.
4. Internationalism- Philosophy, reasons for growth, a brief history and scope. International relations and international relations and international politics.
5. National Power- meaning, major sources and elements (Geography, population, Natural resources, food, raw materials, Scientific development; technology; Indus-Capacity) military preparedness, National character, morale leadership and quality of govt.

Limitations of national power - a) International morality

b) International Public opinion

c) International law- definition, scope, sources and limitations, codification,

d) War- meaning, causes, advantages and disadvantages; Earlier and modern Warfare – compared.

e) Economic Interdependence.

##### UNIT-II

Diplomacy- an instrument of national policy- definition and importance, a brief history, types of diplomacy, functions, organisation and protocol, privileges and immunities of diplomats Subversion, propaganda and Terrorism. Peaceful change-

- a) Balance of power- Meaning, Characteristics, Devices and instruments, Balance of power in the modern world.
- b) Collective Security- Meaning, principles, features, problems, conditions for success, NATO, SEATO.
- c) Alliances
- d) Disarmament History, problems, success and failures- example.

### **UNIT-III**

Instruments of peaceful change- a) Negotiation b) Mediation c) Arbitration d) conciliation and e) Judicial settlement. (Each is to be defined, its features, highlighted, its limitations explained with suitable examples. Each instrument has to be compared and contrasted with the other).

### **UNIT-IV**

International Organisation-

- a) League of Nations – history, formation and causes for failure
- b) UNO- formation, preamble, character, aims, members, principal organs, ECOSOC and specialised agencies- IBRD, IMF, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, Achievements of the UNO- failures,
- c) Common Wealth of Nations- Brief history, aims, members, organisation and working.

### **UNIT-V**

Major areas of conflict- East, West, North, South- a Special emphasis on migration, balance of payment, international trade.

Regional Organisations- Arab League, OAU, OAS, EC, CMEA (Comecon) - A brief sketch , SAARC- formation, aims, organisation and working – a special reference to India's contribution.

### **Book prescribed:**

1. Sakti Mukherjee - International Organization.
2. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations.
3. D.W. Bowett, International Institutions.
4. C.P. Schleichor- International Relations.
5. Vernon Van Dyke- International Policies
6. Palmer and Perkins- International Relations.
7. E.H. Hentment- The Relations of Nations.

## **3.2 Course – II, Sociology-II**