

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
Syllabus Prescribed under Choice based Credit System 2022-23
Faculty : Humanities
Programme: M.A. (Political Science)

Part A

POs:

1. Familiarity with different approaches to the study of Political Science and an ability to apply this to contemporary political problems.
2. An ability to formulate and construct logical argument about political phenomena.
3. Comprehend the basic structure and functions of government systems and theoretical understandings.
4. Analyse political problems, argument, information, theories.
5. Apply methods appropriated for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to political science.
6. An ability to analyse the election data and to develop leadership qualities among students.

PSOs:

1. Ability to discuss about Indian Constitution and Political process. student to grasp knowledge of provisions in constitution of India regarding fundamental rights, Directive principles, Parliament, judiciary and executive body at centre and state.
2. Learn about the various Political thought in Maharashtra like Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, M.G. Ranade, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, and Mahatma Phule etc.
3. Student are acquainted with the Indian political thought and western political thought various ideologies like Feminism, liberalism, socialism, Environmentalism etc.
4. Student are acquainted with the Theories and aspects of international relations, non-alignment movement, new world economic order etc.
5. Learn about the political process in India and acquainted with Governance and public policy in India.
6. Students are able to develop leadership qualities and Election analysis.
7. Understanding & Analysing the nature and developments in national and international politics.

Employability Potential of the Programme-

Political Science students have the advantage of learning and knowing about government policies, rules and regulations - knowledge that is increasingly important in today's business world. Political science graduates have even chosen careers in personnel, marketing, advising, banking, finance, and public relations. With some work experience, you may also find yourself able to work in both the private and public sectors.

One thing you should keep in mind is that your future employer will likely be looking for people who can do the following:

- communicate clearly, present ideas persuasively (orally or in writing)

- know how to research/find information and come up with new ideas by applying or building theories and adopting innovative methods
- argue and debate constructively and respectfully
- negotiate and mediate conflicts successfully
- plan, make decisions and implement them effectively
- provide effective leadership

The study of political science can equip you with all these skills.

Obtaining a Master's degree in Political Science comes with many perks. Not only does it enable you to understand the nuances of local and global politics, but you also develop analytical and critical thinking skills.

Equipped with these skills, you can find employment opportunities in central, state, or local government agencies, enter into politics, law, social services, or academia, pursue political journalism, or aim to become a civil servant/political advisor. Rest assured, an M.A. in Political Science will present before you plenty of opportunities to increase your earning potential.

Political Science is a versatile and fortuitous liberal arts stream. As mentioned earlier, a Master's degree in Political Science opens up new career possibilities before you. Below are three reasons why you should enroll in a postgraduate program in Political Science:

- You develop skills like negotiation & communication skills, writing skills, generic and analytical reasoning, and public response management.
- It equips you to choose from many promising careers such as law, education, journalism, politics, civil services, etc.
- It prepares you to enter the national/international political scene as you will be well-versed with historical and current affairs.

M.A. in Political Science: Employment Opportunities

As a Political Science (M.A.) graduate, you will have access to some of the most respectable career options, such as:

1. Teaching

A career in academia is perfect for people who are passionate about teaching and grooming students on matters related to Political Science, Politics, and Polity. You can either be a school teacher or a lecturer/professor in colleges and universities. While teaching at the school level demands a B.Ed. degree for teaching at the college/university level, you must clear the UGC NET examination.

2. Journalism

Since a substantial portion of modern journalism covers politics and political matters, journalism is an excellent field for Political Science graduates. Having a thorough understanding of politics, political systems, and the national/international political environment makes Political Science graduates ideal candidates for roles like Political Journalist/Editor or Political Correspondents.

3. Law

While pursuing an M.A. course in Political Science, candidates develop and hone analytical, critical thinking, and decision-making skills. These skills are immensely valued in Law. However, to enter into Law, you need to complete a 3-year LLB course and clear the All India Bar examination administered by the Bar Council of India.

4. Politics

Politics makes up a crucial aspect of every nation, and it is an obvious choice for Political Science students. After getting an M.A. degree in Political Science, you can start working under a Political leader or directly begin your political journey as a Politician/Political Analyst/Political Advisor.

Usually, Political leaders receive monthly along with numerous other benefits.

5. Civil Services

The Indian Civil Services is undoubtedly the most prestigious and respectable career choice for young aspirants. As for Political Science graduates, IAS (Indian Administrative Service) and IFS (Indian Foreign Services) are the two most popular choices.

Since the general science paper of both the preliminary and main exams of Civil Services contain several Political Science questions, Political Science students certainly have the edge over candidates from other streams.

Top Ranking Jobs for M.A. Political Science Candidates

An M.A. in Political Science promises many high-paying job profiles, including:

1. Government Affairs Director

As the name suggests, Government Affairs Directors supervise and direct public relations team and manage policies related to local, state, and central government matters. They build and maintain beneficial relationships with relevant government agencies, committees, and legislative bodies.

They design corporate policies, strategies, and plans as per government laws and regulations. They examine how the new and updated government regulations affect businesses and offer befitting suggestions to help the company navigate through the changes.

2. Political Consultant

Political Consultants have extensive knowledge of the political process. Their primary responsibility is to devise effective political strategies and campaigns for electoral candidates to influence voters and gain support from the majority.

Political Consultants also create favorable stories about political candidates to paint them in a positive light and influence their media image. Sometimes, they also conduct surveys to understand the inclinations and reactions of voters towards political candidates.

3. Public Relations Specialist

Public Relations Specialists handle the responsibility for maintaining and improving the reputation of a company or an organization. Their job is mainly media-centric. Thus, they work closely with media agencies and journalists to place favorable news and stories about their clients before the common mass.

Public Relations Specialists draft press releases, write blog posts, manage social media accounts, and organize press conferences and other events to attract media attention and promote their client. They are master negotiators and orators who are always up to date with the industry's current affairs, policies, and laws.

4. Political Scientist

Political Scientists focus on studying the origin, development, and operation of political systems around the world. They also learn and research political ideas and policies, political trends, and analyze governments. Their research usually pertains to the four core areas – political theory, national politics, comparative politics, and international relations.

While Political Scientists use qualitative methods to gather information from disparate sources, they use different quantitative methods to develop political theories. Political

Scientists may sometimes don the role of a Policy Analyst for organizations with labor unions and political groups.

5. Intelligence Analyst

Intelligence Analysts are employed by high-level government intelligence agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Department of Criminal Intelligence, Directorate of Military Intelligence, Defence Intelligence Agency, Indian Political Intelligence Office, and National Investigation Agency, to name a few.

They closely study the behavior and actions of particular groups that are considered security threats, analyze leadership patterns in such groups, and gather information from multiple sources. Intelligence Analysts present their findings in detailed reports and brief to agency executive and political leaders.

6. Policy Analyst

Policy Analysts are primarily responsible for changing, adjusting, and implementing new public policies, laws, and regulations. They may either work under a government or for NGOs and for-profit companies.

Policy Analysts policy design a sound thesis and compelling draft arguments for/against adopting a particular policy or law. They may specialize in specific areas (corporate policy, public policy, energy policy, etc.), or they may focus on a government or organization's general political functions.

- **Academician:-** There is a wild scope for pursuing an academic career on India. Those who choose to pursue future education can in turn become lectures and professors.
- **Public Administrator:-** As a Public Administrator the political science post graduate with his knowledge can play an important role in decision – making and implementation of policies.
- **Political Content Writer:-** Political Science post gradates can also become political content writer. His work is to write contemporary and historical issues.
- **Archivist:-** A Political archivist is responsible for assessing collecting, organizing, maintaining important records which process long term value.
- **Legislative Assistant:-** Most people are unaware of the fact that Members of Parliament and other elected representatives and officials often hire assistants who can help them with their legislative duties.

More on career opportunities....

Most students think that a Political Science degree means you want to be a politician, but it can also lead to many other exciting careers. Here are just a few:

- Journalist
- Senior bureaucrat, including Deputy Minister
- Researcher in private companies
- Member of India's diplomatic and foreign services
- Government worker, including customs officer and employment insurance officer
- City planner
- Non-government organizations (NGO's)
- Police officer
- Social worker

- Community activist
- Constituency office worker
- Project officer
- Communications officer with a government organization
- Election Campaigning Advisor

Part B
Programme: M.A. (Political Science)
Semester 1

Sr.No.	Subject	Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1	DSC -I	POLC01	Indian Political Thought	60 Periods
2	DSC -II	POLC02	Indian Government and Politics	60 Periods
3	DSC -III	POLC03	Public Administration	60 Periods
4	DSE-I	POLE01	Modern Political Ideology	60 Periods
	DSE-II	POLE02	International Relations	
	DSE-III	POLE03	Local Self Government	

Note : - Choose any one from DSE I , DSE II & DSE III paper / course.

Semester- I
Paper–DSC-I
Indian Political Thought
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC01)

Theory-03Hours/Week (03Credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal–01Hours/Week (01Credit)

Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 HOURS (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To make students acquainted with the evolution of Indian Political Thoughts from Kautilyato Ram Manohar Lohiya.
- 2) To make students aware of various Political Thought processes and Ideological streams in Indian Political Thought.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on contribution of various Political Thinkers from Kautilyato Ram Manohar Lohiya.
- 4) To develop an understanding amongst students on the ideological foundation of nation building in India.
- 5) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in-depth knowledge on various political thoughts from Kautilyato Ram Manohar Lohiya.

Learning Outcome:

- 1) The students will be able to understand the contribution and thoughts of the makers of Modern India.
- 2) The students will analyse the knowledge of various Ideological Streams in Indian Political Thought.
- 3) Analyse and compare the ideas and theories of Indian Political Thinkers.

Unit I	Kautilya –SaptangTheoryofState a) ViewsonForeignPolicy b) IdeaofGovernance,ViewsonCorruption. (9 Periods)
Unit II	Raja RammohanRoy a) Liberal thoughts b) Law and Judicial System c) Critique on religion (9 Periods)
Unit III	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi a) Satya,Ahimsa,Satyagraha b) Sarvodaya Theory c) IdealState(Ramrajya) (9 Periods)
Unit IV	Jawaharlal Nehru a) Socialism b) ForeignPolicy c) Democracy (9 Periods)
Unit V	Ram Manohar Lohia Socialism a) Sapta Kranti b) Choukhamba system (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar	10
2	Overallconductasaresponsiblelearner,manners,sincerity,skillin articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine c lass,Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

ReferenceBooks:

1. IndianPoliticalThought,O.P.Gauba,NationalPaperBacs
2. S.P.Varma–ModernIndianPoliticalThouth
3. S.Ghosh–ModernIndianPoliticalThought.

4. A.Wolpert–Tilak&Gokhale,Berkely,Uni.OfCaliforniaPress.
5. V.S.Narwane–ModernIndianThought
6. Appadorai A., 1987, *Indian Political thinking in the 20th century*, New Delhi, South AsianPublishers.
7. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, *Marx Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad, Scientific SocialistEducational Trust
8. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar17Mehta V. R., and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006,
9. *Political Ideas in Modern India: ThematicExplorations*, New Delhi, Sage
10. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*,New Delhi, Sage
11. Parekh Bhikhu 1995, *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, New Delhi, Ajanta InterntionalParekh Bhikhu and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 1987
12. , *Political Discourse: Explorations inIndian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage
13. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, *The Essential Writings of B.R.Ambedkar*, New Delhi, OUP
14. Sharma G. N. and Moin Shakir, 1976, *Politics and Society: Rammohan Roy to Nehru*,Aurangabad, Parimal Prakashan
15. डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे, आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचार, पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
16. डॉ. वा. भा. पाटील, प्राचीन व आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंत,भाग:1 ,2 प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स, जळगाव.
17. डॉ. प्यारेलाल सूर्यवंशी, भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारधारा एव प्रासगिकता, गौरव बुक्स, कानपूर, 2017.

Semester I
Paper–DSC-II

Indian Government and Politics
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC02)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03Credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal–01Hours/Week(01Credit)

Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 Hours (04Credits)

Totalmarks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To make students acquainted with the evolution and framing of the Indian Constitution
- 2) To make student aware of their fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on the functioning of Indian Federal and Parliamentary System.
- 4) To develop an understanding among students on functioning of various constitutional bodies and their responsibilities.
- 5) To Prepare students for the competitive examination at the central and the state level
- 6) To transform the student into the responsible citizens of India.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- 1) Understand & explain about constitutional Development in India.
- 2) To understand the philosophy of Indian constitutions.
- 3) To understand the various Government of India acts their provision and reforms.
- 4) They also know about different constitutional authorities in India such as Election Commission, Finance Commission, and CAG.
- 5) Critically analyzing the important institutions of the Indian Union: the Executive: President; Prime Minister.
- 6) Assessing the nature of Indian Federalism with focus on Union-State Relations

Unit: I	Formation of Constitution a) Background of the Constituent Assembly: composition and working b) Ideological contents: Preamble (9 Periods)
Unit: II	Ideological contents a) Fundamental Rights c) Directive Principles of State Policy, Relations between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (9 Periods)
Unit: III	Union Government: a) President, Prime Minister b) Parliament c) Supreme Court : Judicial Review , Judicial Activism (9 Periods)
Unit IV	a) Nature of Indian Federalism - Unitary, Co-operative b) Centre state relations :Legislative, Administrative and Financial (9 Periods)
Unit V	Constitutional Bodies a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India b) Finance Commission c) Election Commission d) Union Public Service Commission (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar/Assignments	10
3	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference books and Text Books-

- 1) G. Austin, The Indian Constitution : Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. J.P. Bansal, Supreme Court : Judicial Restraint Versus Judicial Activism, Jaipur, Unique, 1985.
3. D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
4. K.L. Bhatia, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism : A Comparative Study of India and Germany from an Indian Perspective, New Delhi, Deep And Deep, 1997.
5. C.P. Bhambri, The Indian State : Fifty Years, New Delhi, Shipra, 1999, Westview Press, 1992.
6. S. Kashyap, Our Parliament : An Introduction to the Parliament of India, Delhi, NBT, 1989.

7. S. Kaushik (Ed.,) Indian Government and politics, Delhi Univesity, Directorate of hindi Implementation, 1990.
- 8.M.V.Pylee- Constitutional Government in India, Bombay Asia publishing House 1975.
- 9.M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity 6th Edition : Tata Mac grew Publications New Delhi 2020
- 10) Pyarelal Suryavanshi,New trends in Indian politics, Gourav Books, Kanpur, 2017
- 11) Pyarelal Suryavanshi,Judicial activism in Indian Polity, Chandralok publication, Kanpur, 2021
- 12) डॉ. भास्कर लक्ष्मण भोळे, भारतीय गणराज्याचे शासन आणि राजकारण,पिंपळापुरे अँड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर,2003

Semester I
Paper –DSC-III
Public Administration

Code of the Course/Subject (POLC03)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03Credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal–01Hours/Week(01Credit)

Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objective:

The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration.

This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. To acquaint the students with the concept of Public Administration, its theories of management and organization and to imbibe its significance as a growing discipline.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- 1) Discuss the Evolution of Public Administration.
- 2) Student can compare about private and public Administration.
- 3) The students will be explain & critical Analysis about various Approaches to the Public Administration.
- 4) The students will become familiar with details of administrative organisation.

Unit I	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration, Difference between private and public Administration Evolution of the discipline and its present status (9 Periods)
Unit II	Major Approaches and Methods of Public Administration: Ecological Approach, Decision making approach, development Administration, Political economy Approach. (9 Periods)
Unit III	Principles of Organization: Line and Staff Unit, Hierarchy, Span of control, Integrated and disintegrated system, centralization and decentralization. (9 Periods)
Unit IV	Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Administrative Leadership (9 Periods)
Unit V	Bureaucracy : Meaning, Types, And Importance in Public Administration, And neutrality of civil services. (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar/Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference books and Text Books -

1. Public Administration- Avasthi & Maheshwari Agra, 2004.
2. While L.D.- Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, New York, 1958.
3. Willoughby.W.F.- Principles of Public Administration, Washington DC, 1927.
4. Maheshwari, Shriram- Indian Administration, New Delhi, Orient- London, 1979.
5. Khara S.S.- Government on Business Bombay Asia Publishing, 1963.
6. Gladdeir.E.N.- Essentials of Public-Administration, Londo, 1953.
7. Max F.M.(ED)- Elements of Public-Administration, 1956.
8. Riggs F.W. *'The Ecology of Public Administration'* Asia Publishing
9. Ferral Heady *'Public Administration'* -A Comparative Perspective Marcel Dekkar, New York-1979.
10. Rammesh K. Arora *"Comparative Public Administration"*, Associated Publishing House, New Delhi-1975.
11. Tyagi A.R. *'Public Administration'*- Atma Rama and Sons, New Delhi 1990

Paper–DSE-I
MODERN POLITICAL
IDEOLOGIES
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE01)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03Credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal–01Hours/Week(01Credit)

Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Course Objectives: The ideas serve as the foundation of political system. This course, therefore is an attempt at teaching students world's great ideas which are broadly considered as political creeds usually termed political ideologies: liberalism, conservatism, socialism, Feminism, etc.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Understand key concepts, approaches and main problems of political Ideologies.
- 2) To think analytically on the concepts and issues involved in political ideology.
- 3) To explicate their own views in political ideology.
- 4) Able to compare various ideologies.

Unit-I	Introduction to political ideologies: Nature, Origin and Significance Liberalism: Meaning and nature of liberalism Classical, Neo-Liberalism and libertarianism (9 periods)
Unit-II	Socialism: Meaning and nature of Socialism Origin of socialist thought and its various kinds Marxism: Meaning, nature and Philosophy and developments in Marxist thought . (9 periods)
Unit-III	Social Democracy: a.) Meaning and Nature ,Types of Democratic Socialism ,Social Democracy and Conservatism. Meaning and Nature. (9 periods)
Unit-IV	Fascism: Meaning, nature, philosophy, development- old and new Multi culturalism- Meaning , Nature and Significance. (9 periods)
Unit-V	Feminism: Meaning, nature, philosophy and kinds of feminism- liberal, Marxist and radical feminism Environmentalism: Meaning, nature, philosophy. (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total Marks	20

Reference books and Text Books-

1. P. F. Clarke, Liberals and Social Democrats in Historical Perspective, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1978.
2. L. Derfler, Socialism since Marx: A Century of the European Left, London, Macmillan, 1973.

3. A. Devall and G. Sessions, Deep Ecology, Salt Lake City UT, Peregrine Smith Books, 1985.
4. A. Dobson, Green Political Thought, London, Unwin Hyman, 1990.
5. A. Durbin, The Politics of Democratic Socialism, London, Routledge, 1940.
6. J. B. Elshtain, Public Man, Private Woman: Women in Social and Political thought, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1981.
7. A. Fukuyama, The End of History and the Last Man, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1992.
8. B. Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, New York, Norton, 1963.
9. Fukuyama, The End of History and the Last Man, Harmondsworth, Penguins, 1992.
10. P. Gay, The Dilemma of Democratic Socialism: Eduard Bernstein's challenge to Marx, New York, Columbia University Press, 1952.
11. J. Gray, Liberalism, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1986.

Paper-DSE-II
International Relations
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE02)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal-01Hours/Week(01credit)

Internalmarks:20

 Total-60 Hours(04Credits)

Totalmarks: 100

Course Objective:

This paper deals with the different approaches and methods of studying international relations along with an emphasis on some important contemporary issues. One very important component of this paper is the theoretical postulates about power and the actual operation of it in contemporary international politics. This paper deals with concepts and dimensions of international relations and makes an analysis of different theories highlighting the major debates and differences within the different theoretical paradigms. The concept of non-alignment, arms control and disarmament in detail and analytically.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Explaining scope and subject matter of International Relations as an autonomous academic discipline.
- 2) Critically analyze the theories of international politics.
- 3) Evaluate the concept of power and its changing nature.
- 4) Explore the instruments for the promotion of national interest.

- 5) To analyse the international security Arms Race. Arms control and Disarmament.
- 6) Understand about various dimensions and emerging issues of international politics.
- 7) To familiarise the students regarding different theories and the relevant debates in the discipline of International Politics.

Unit I	International Relations: a) Meaning, Nature, Development and Scope, b) Theories of International Relations: Realistic Theory, Game Theory, Marxist theory and Pluralist theory, Neoliberalism, Neorealism (9 periods)
Unit-II	Concepts : a) Nation, state system and non-state actors, b) National Power, National Interest, Balance of Power c) Security- Collective Security and Cooperative Security, Human Security (9 periods)
Unit III	a) The Non-aligned Movement: its origins evolution, relevance and problems. (9 periods)
Unit-IV	Disarmament and Arms Control a) Meaning, Importance, b) NPT , CTBT & PNE (9 periods)
Unit V	Political Economy of IR; Globalisation; Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS. (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference Books and Text Books:

1. P.Allan and K.Goldman (Eds.), the End of the Cold War, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff,

- 1992.
2. A. Appadorai, National Interest and Non-Alignment, New Delhi, Kalinga Publications, 1999.
3. R. Aron, Peace and War: A Theory of international relations, London, Fontana, 1966.
4. R. Axelrod, the Evolution of Co-operation, New York, Basic Books, 1984.
5. D.A. Baldwin (Ed.), Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.
6. J.C. Bennett (Ed.), Nuclear Weapons and the Conflict of Conscience, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1962.
7. D.G. Brennan (Ed.), Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security, New York, George Braziller, 1961.
8. K. Von Clausewitz, War, Politics and Power: Selections, Chicago, Henry Regnery Company, 1962
9. Shailendra Deolankar, India's Foreign Policy in the 21st century: Continuity and Change, LULU Publications (New York) 2019.
10. Prof. K. H. Wasnik, Prof. Rahul Bawage, India and the World, International Publication, Kanpur, 2021.
11. Prof. K. H. Wasnik, International Terrorism, Vol.-I, International Publication, Kanpur, 2022.
12. Prof. K. H. Wasnik, International Terrorism, Vol.-II, International Publication, Kanpur, 2022

Paper-DSE03
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE03)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03Credits)

Theorymarks:80

Internal–01Hours/Week(01Credit)

Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Course Objective:

India has experimented with local self-government from the very ancient times. However the imperialist interlude and the consequent emergence of an overdeveloped state has led to the total centralization of state power and authority. Gandhiji championed the cause of decentralization and the Indian Constitution envisaged the creation of Village Panchayats, which was actualized by the 73rd and 74th amendments. This paper deals with the grass root level democratic units and their significance to our democracy and governance, their composition and powers and relevance of decentralization in contemporary set up. It also critically studies the relationship between people's bodies and bureaucracy.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Understand the democratic decentralisation operating in India.
- 2) Student Understand Evolution of local Self Governmen in india.
- 3) To analyse Rural & Urbun Local Bodies power and Fuctions.
- 4) To critically studies the relationship between people's bodies and bureaucracy.

UNIT-I	a) Local Self Government: meaning, nature, objectives and significance. b) Evolution of local Self Government Pre-independence Period : British Period, Post-independence Period: Community Development Programme, Balwantarai Mehta Committee and Ashok Mehta Committee. <div style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</div>
UNIT-II	73rd and 74th Amendments,73rd amendment-various Provisions,74th Amendment-various Provisions Features and Importance. <div style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</div>
UNIT-III	Rural Local Bodies: Composition, Power and Functions, Gram Panchayat-Composition Powers and Functions, panchayat Semite-Composition Powers and Functions, Zilla parishad- Composition Powers and Functions. <div style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</div>
UNIT-IV	Urban local Bodies- Municipal Corporation- Structure, power and Functions Municipal Committee- Structure, power and Functions. <div style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</div>

UNIT-V	a) Financial Sources of Local Self Governments- Urban and Rural b) Challenges before Local self Government, c) Role of Bureaucracy in Local Self Government (9 Periods)
---------------	---

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Study tour	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference books and Text books-

1. A.Vajpai, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Delhi, Sahitya Prakashan 1997.
2. M.S.Varma, Panchayati Raj In India: A New Thrust, Delhi, Sahitya Prakashan, 1995.
3. B.S.Bharvava, Grass Root Leadership: Study of Leadership in Panchayat Raj Institutions, Delhi, Ashish, 1979.
4. S.N.Jha and P.C.Mathur, Centralization and Local Politics, New Delhi Sage, 1999.
5. S.Kaushik, Women and Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, Har Anand Publications, 1993.
6. P.S.Khanna, Panchayati Raj In India, Deep and Deep, 1994.
7. S.Maheshwari, Local Government in India, Agra, Laxminarayan Agrawal, 1996.
8. R.V.P.Singh, Financing of Panchayati Raj Institutions, New Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1993.
9. N. Shivanna, Panchayati Raj Reforms and Rural Development, Allahabad, Chug, 1990.
10. A.K.Majumdar and B.Singh (ed.), Historical and Conceptual Development of Panchayati Raj, New Delhi, Radha, 1997.

Programme: M.A. (Political Science)
Semester II

Sr.No.	Subject	Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)
1	DSC -I	POLC01	State Politics in India	60 Periods
2	DSC -II	POLC02	Governance and Public policy in India	60 Periods
3	DSC -III	POLC03	Major Issues in Contemporary World Politics	60 Periods
4	DSE-I	POLE01	Political Thought in Maharashtra	60 Periods
	DSE-II	POLE02	Political Process In India	
	DSE-III	POLE03	Socio- Political Movements in India	

Note : - Choose any one from DSE I, DSE II & DSE III paper / course.

Paper–DSC-I
State Politics in India
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC01)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03Credits)	Theorymarks:80
Internal–01Hours/Week(01Credit)	Internalmarks:20

Toal-60 HOURS(04Credits)	Totalmarks: 100

Objectives:

This Course intends to introduce the students to the importance of political profoil at the state level as part of the study of Indian politics. Secondly, it expects that the students adopt a comparative approach to the study of states— while identifying special features of politics of each state, the students would also understand the comparability of those special features with other states. This Course aims at making the students aware of state politics in India. It introduces the students to the relation between state politics and national politics, the different, determinants of state politics, the constitutional framework at state level, and the emerging trends in state politics in India.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) understanding about the historical and emerging trends in political process in the India states.
- 2) explain various Patterns of state politics.
- 3) understand the constitutional system at state level, and the relation between state politics and national politics.
- 4) Explain Areas of state-centre conflict in Indian fedaretion, .
- 5) Critilly examine Issues of state politics like Linguistic, regional, religious

UNIT-I	a) Nature and Significance of the study and Patterns of state politics (b) Socio-economic determinants of state politics (9 Periods)
UNIT-II	a) State Politics in india:nature, patterns and emerging trends (b) Impact of national politics on state politics; Role of Regional Political Parties in state politics (9 Periods)
UNIT-III	a) Areas of state-centre conflict ,Role of Governor, , Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission b) Coalition politics (9 Periods)
UNIT-IV	a) Issues in State Politics: Demand of autonomy and small states, border and river water sharing, b) Linguistic, regional, religious communalism, development, environment and gender justice (9 Periods)
UNIT-V	a) Challenges before Indian State Politics b) Human Development issues: regional imbalances, literacy, sex ratio, poverty, unemployment (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference books and Text Books :

1. S. P. Aiyar and U. Mehta (eds.), Essays on Indian Federalism, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
2. B. Arora and D. V. Verney (eds.), Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective, Delhi, Konark, 1995.
3. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford,

Oxford University Press, 1966.

4. K. R. Bombwall, *The Foundations of Indian Federalism*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
5. N. Chadda, *Ethnicity, Security and Separatism in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
8. A. Chanda, *Federalism in India : A Study of Union-State Relations*, London, GeorgeAllen & Unwin, 1965.
- N. Chatterjee (ed.), *States and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997.
6. R. Chatterjee (ed.), *Politics in India: The State-Society Interface*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2001.
7. V. Doss, *Impact of Planning on Centre-State Financial Relations in India*, New Delhi, National, 1978.
8. Z. Hasan, *Politics and State in India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2000.
9. R. Khan, *Rethinking Indian Federalism*, Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1997.
10. A. Kohli (ed.), *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State - Society Relations*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1988.
11. R. Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.
12. K. Kurien et.al., *Centre-State Relations*, Delhi, Macmillan, 1981.
13. Iqbal Narain (ed.), *State Politics in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1967.
13. S. Pai, *State Politics: New Dimensions: Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity*, Delhi, 2000.
14. Pyarelal Suryavanshi, *Impact of Caste, religion and language in Indian Politics*, Chandralok Publication, Kanpur, 2020

Paper–DSC-II
Governance and Public Policy in India
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC02)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theory marks: 80

Internal- 01Hours/Week(01credit)

Internalmarks:20

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To develop an understanding on Governance and Public Policy in India.
- 2) To make students aware of ongoing debates in. Governance and Public Policy in India.
- 3) Introduce students to the various Public Policy in India

Learning Outcome

- 1) Afterthesuccessfulcompletionofthecoursethestudentswillacquireanindepthknowledgeofthe Governance and Public Policy in India.
- 2) The students will be able to explain the functioning of the Governance and implementation Public Policy in India.
- 3)

Unit 1	Public Policy- Meaning, Nature , Scope, Importance Policy making factors-Social, political, economic, geographical etc. (9 periods)
Unit 2	Governance – Good Governance, E-Governance and Democratic Governance (9 periods)
Unit 3	Planning and Development – Planning for Development, Sustainable Development, Participatory Development. (9 periods)
Unit 4	Public Policies – Housing, Health, Drinking Water, Food Security, MNAREGA,NHRM,RTE (9 periods)
Unit 5	Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy–Jansunawai, Social Audit (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference Books and Text Books :

1. Michael Hill and Peter Hupe, Implementing Public Policy, Sage Publication
2. M. Laxmikanth, Governance in India, McGraw Hill Education
3. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, Public Policy in India (OISI), New Delhi, Oxford University Press). Chakrabarty Bidyut and Prakash Chand, 2016, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Private Limited
4. Birkland Thomas A., 2005, An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making, 2nd Edition, Armonk.. M.E. Sharpe.
6. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, India: Development and Participation, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
8. Subhaih C. {ed.}, 1990, National Policy Studies, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill.
9. Mathur Kuldeep, 2013, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
10. Gerston Larry N., 2004, Public Policy Making: Process and Principles, Armonk, M.E. Sharpe.
12. Parsons Wayne, 1995, Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis, Aldershot, U.K., Edward Elgar.
13. Prof. K. H. Wasnik, Introduction to the Policy, Politics & Policy Practice, International Publication, Kanpur, Dec. 2

Paper–DSC-III

MAJOR ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Code of the Course/Subject (POLC03)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theory marks: 80

Internal- 01Hours/Week(01credit)

Internalmarks:20

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Totalmarks: 100

Objectives:

This course aims to help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the 21st century world politics. It also intends to enable students to identify the major national/transnational actors engaged in dealing with these issues at various levels in international politics .

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Explain the new world order in the context post cold war and crisis of globalization and the global pandemic
- 2) Examine Chinese challenge to US hegemony and its impact on world order
- 3) Explain and Critique Changing nature of Terrorism.
- 4) student can analyse Changing nature of security.
- 5) student Examining the issues of International Inequality, Dependency.

UNIT-I	a) Post Cold War World: Meaning, Nature, and Structure b) Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers . (9 periods)
UNIT-II	a. Conflict in West Asia and the Arab Spring b. Changing nature of Terrorism in world politics (9 periods)
UNIT-III	a. Culture, Identity and Technology- Information Revolution and Soft Power. (9 periods)
UNIT-IV	a. Clash of Civilizations, global market integration and interdependence b. Changing nature of security and global peace ,Cyber Security (9 periods)
UNIT-V	Important Issues in Contemporary World Politics: International Inequality, Dependency theory New International Economic- Order, Environmental issues (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference Books and Text Books-

1. S.P.Verma, International System and Third World, New Delhi, Vikas Pub.1988.
2. Vinaykumar Malhotra - International Relations.
3. Ghosh, Peu – International Relations, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2009.
4. Prem Arora - Comparative Politics and International relations, Bookhives, New Delhi.
5. Kashikar, M. S. – SAARC : Its Genesis, Development & Prospects, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2000.
6. P. Allan & Goldman (Ed.) - The End of the Cold War, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992
7. A. Appadurai - National Interest and Non-Alignment, New Delhi, Kalinga Publication, 1999
8. R. Aron - Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations, London, Fontana, 1966
9. S. Burchill et. Al., - Theories of International Relations, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001
10. I. Claude- Power and International Relations, New York, Random House, 1962.
11. A.A Coulombis & Wolf - Introduction to International relations: power and Justice, New York, Praeger, 1989.
12. K.W. Deutsch - The Analysis of International Relations, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1989
13. Dougherty & Ofaltzfraff Jr. - Contending Theories of International Relations, Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Co., 1970
14. J. Frankel - The Making of Foreign Policy, London, Oxford University Press, 1963
15. J. Fankel - Contemporary International Theory and the behavior of States, New York, Oxford University press, 1973
16. Greenstein & Polsby - Theory of International Relations, Reading Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1979
17. Groom & Lights (Ed.) - Contemporary International Relations: A Guide to Theory, London, Printer, 1993
18. S.H. Hoffman - Essays in Theory and Practice of International relations, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1989
19. K.J. Holsti - International Relations: A Framework of Analysis, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1967
20. Hans J. Margenthau - Politics Among Nations, 6th edition, revised by K.W. Thompson, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985.
21. W.C. Olson & A.J.R. Groom - International Relations: Then and Now, London, Harpercollins Academic, 1991
22. J.N. Rosenau - International Studies and Social Sciences, Beverly Hills California, London, Sage, 1973
23. M.P. Sullivan - Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World, Hampshire, Macmillan, 2001

Paper -DSE-I
Political Thought in Maharashtra Code
of the Course/Subject (POLE01)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theory marks: 80

Internal-01Hours/Week(01credit)

internal marks:20

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives-

- 1) To make students acquainted with the political thought in Maharashtra.
- 2) To make students aware of various political thought processes and ideological streams in political thought.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on contribution and importance of various political thinkers in Maharashtra.
- 4) To develop an understanding among students on the ideological foundation of nation building in India.

Learning Outcome

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on various political thoughts and movements in Maharashtra.
- 2) The students will be able to understand the contribution and thoughts of the maker of modern Maharashtra.
- 3) The students will analyse the various ideological streams in Maharashtra Political Thought.
- 4) The students will be able to understand the contribution of Maharashtra Political thinkers in Nation building of India.

Unit I	Liberal Thoughts a) M.G.Ranade b) G.G.Agarkar <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
Unit II	Radical Thought a) B.G.Tilak b) V.D.Sawarkar <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>

Unit IV	Democrtic Thought a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar b) Shahu Maharaj (9 Periods)
Unit IV	Educational Thought- (9 Periods) a) Mahatma Phule b) Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh (9 Periods)
Unit V	Women Emancipation a. Tarabai Shinde b. Savitribai Phule (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Seminar/Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total Marks	20

Reference Books:

- 1) Indian Political Thought, O.P. Gauba, National Paper Backs
- 2) S.P. Varma–Modern Indian Political Thought
- 3) S. Ghosh–Modern Indian Political Thought.
- 4) A. Wolpert–Tilak & Gokhale, Berkely, Uni. Of California Press.
- 5) V.S. Narwane–Modern Indian Thought
- 6) Chousalkar, Ashok S. (Ed), *Nation, Civil society and State in Western India*, Department of Political Science, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, 2009.
- 7) Deshpande, G.P. (Ed.), *Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule*, Left Word, New Delhi, a. 2002.
- 8) Ganachari, Arvind, *Gopal Ganesh Agarkar: The Secular Rationalist Reformer*, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2005.
- 9) Gottlob, M., *Historical Thinking in South Asia: A Handbook of Sources from 10) Colonial Times to the Present*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.

- 11) Lederle, M.R., *Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra*, PopularPrakashan, Bombay, 1976.
- 12) Masselos, J., *Towards Nationalism: Public Institutions and Urban Politics in the Nineteenth Century*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1974.
- 13) O.Hanlon, Rosalind, *Caste Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Movement in Nineteenth Century Western India*, Cambridge University Press, Bombay, 1985.
- 14) Omvedt, Gail, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India, 1873 to 1930*, Scientific Socialist Education Trust, Bombay, 1976.

Paper-DSE-II
Political Process in India
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE02)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theory marks: 80

Internal-01Hours/Week(01credit)

Internal marks:20

Total-4Hours/Week(04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives-

- 1) To make students acquainted with the political process in India.
- 2) To make students aware of the political issues in the Indian politics.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on the working of political party System in India.
- 4) To develop an understanding amongst students on Issues in Indian federalism
- 5) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on Political Movements

Learning Outcome

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge of the basic features of political process in India.
- 2) The students will be able to understand the issues of the Indian politics.
- 3) The students will analyse the knowledge of political parties in India.
- 4) The students will be able to understand the political movements.

Unit I	<p>Issues in Indian politics (9 periods)</p> <p>a) Citizenship</p> <p>b) Casteism and Communalism</p> <p>c) Regionalism and Linguism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(9 periods)</p>
---------------	--

Unit II	Political Parties and Pressure Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Role of National Political Parties b) Role of opposition Parties c) Pressure Groups and Interest Groups d) Lobbying system <p style="text-align: right;">(9 periods)</p>
Unit III	Issues in Indian Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reservation Policy- Historical Perspective b) Reservation of SC, ST, OBC and Women. <p style="text-align: right;">(9 periods)</p>
Unit IV	Political Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmers movement b) Naxalite Movements c) Students Movements <p style="text-align: right;">(9 periods)</p>
Unit V	New Trends in Indian Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Civil Society Groups b) NGOs and Social action groups c) Electoral politics <p style="text-align: right;">(9 periods)</p>

Internal Assessment(15 Periods)

1	Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

ReferenceBooks:

1. Durgadas Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, LexisNexis,Nagpur
2. Upendra Baxi, 'Preliminary Notes on Transformative Constitutionalism' inOscarViihena,
3. Sarbani Sen, The Constitution of India, Popular Sovereignty andDemocraticTransformations,OUP,NewDelhi,2007
4. Arun Aggarwal. "The Indian Parliament", in (ed) Kapur, Devesh andMehta, Pratap Bhanu, Public Institutions in India: Performance andDesign, OxfordUniversityPress,NewDelhi.
5. B.L. Shankar and Valerian Rodrigues. The Indian Parliament: A democracyat work. Oxford University Press. 2014. B.D Dua, M.P Singh and RekhaSaxena (eds.) Indian Parliament: The Changing Landscape Manohar, Delhi,2014.
6. Niraia Gopal Jayal, Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and governance ofPublicInstitutions,Palgrave Macmiilan,2006.
7. M Laxmikanth, Indian Polity 5lh Edition : Tata Mac grew Publications NewDelhi 2020

Paper-DSE -III
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE03)

Theory-03Hours/Week(03credits)

Theory marks: 80

Internal-01Hours/Week(01credit)

Internal marks:20

Total-4Hours/Week(04Credits)

Total marks: 100

Course Objective:

Social movement have inextricably become a part of modern mass democracies. Social movement try to influence the decision making process indirectly and that no political system is actually free from them.Social movements highlight the issues and concerns of marginalized groups who are by passed within society. This course focuses on the various aspects of different sicial movements. The object of this course is to provide students the relation between civil society, contemporary social movement and development agendas.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- 1) Understand meaning & Nature of Social movement.
- 2) explain various approches of social movement.
- 3) analyse Social Movement and Social Change.
- 4) comparative study of old and new social movement.
- 5) Develop a working knowledge on how the people of India are organizing to achieve social justice and working to find solutions to economic, social and political problems.

UNIT I	a) Social Movements: Meaning, Definition, & nature, scope. b) Approaches of social Movements: Marxist, Approaches of Max Weber, Structural-Functional (9 Periods)
UNIT-II	a) Bases of Social Movements: clan, Cast, race, Class, Gender b) Social Movement and Social Change (9 Periods)
UNIT-III	Types Of Social Movement Social Reform Movement:- (Brahmo samaj, arya samaj, Satyashodhak samaj etc.) (9 Periods)
UNIT-IV	Traditional Movement:- a) Tribal Movement b) labour Movement c) Peasant Movement d) National Movement (9 Periods)
UNIT-V	New Social Movement:- a) Dalit Movement b) Student Movement c) Women's Movement d) Environmental Movement (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

1	Assignments	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	Total	20

Reference books and Text Books- :

1. G. Almond and G. B. Powell, Comparative Politics Today: A World View, 6th edn., New York, Harper Collins, 2000.
2. A. Bentley, The Process of Government, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1908.
3. P. Brooker, Twentieth Century Dictatorships: The Ideological One Party States, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1995.
4. C. Campbell and G. Wilson, The End of Whitehall: Death of a Paradigm? Oxford and Cambridge Massachusetts, Blackwell, 1995.
5. C. Cigler and B. Loomis (eds.), Interest Group Politics, 5th edn., Washington DC, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1998.
6. R. A. Dahl, Who Governs? Democracy and Power in an American City, New Haven CT, Yale University Press, 1961.