

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
Syllabus Prescribed under NEP- 2024-25
Faculty: Humanities
Programme: M.A. (Political Science)
Semester – III & IV
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. Analyze political problems, argument, information, theories.
5. Apply methods appropriated for accumulating and interpreting data which is applicable to political science.
6. An ability to analyze the election data and to develop leadership qualities among students.

PSOs:

1. Students will gain the ability to discuss about Indian Constitution and Political process and grasp knowledge of provisions in world Politics.
2. Students will learn about the various western Political thoughts.
3. Students are acquainted with the Indian political thoughts and western political thought and various ideologies such as Feminism, Liberalism, Socialism, Environmentalism etc.
4. Students are acquainted with the theories and aspects of international relations, non-alignment movement, new world economic order etc.
5. Students will learn about the political process in world and will be get acquainted with Governance and public policy across world.
6. Students will be able to develop leadership qualities and Election analysis.
7. Students will have the understanding of the nature and developments in national and international politics.

Employability Potential of the Programme:

Students of Political Science have the advantage of learning and knowing about government policies, rules and regulations and 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, they may also find themselves able to work in both the private and public sectors.

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

Equipped with these skills, learners 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. An M.A. in Political Science will present plenty of opportunities to increase 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. Below are three reasons why one should enroll in a postgraduate program in Political Science:

- To develop skills like negotiation and communication skills, writing skills, generic and analytical reasoning, and public response management.
- To equips to choose from many promising careers such as law, education, journalism, politics, civil services, etc.
- To prepare students to enter the national/international political scene as it provides an opportunity to be well-versed with historical and current affairs.

M.A. in Political Science: Employment Opportunities

As a Political Science (M.A.) graduate, learners 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. While teaching at the school level demands a B.Ed. degree for teaching at the college/university level, one 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, learners develop and hone analytical, critical thinking, and decision-making skills. These skills are immensely valued in Law. However, to enter into Law, one needs 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.

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, hence 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, Defense 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 wide scope for pursuing an academic career in India. Those who choose to pursue further education can in turn become lecturers 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 graduates 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 possess 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 is only to be a politician, but it can also lead to many other exciting careers. Here are just a few:

- Journalist
- Hon'ble Ministers including senior bureaucrats.
- 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

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
Syllabus Prescribed under NEP- 2024-25
Faculty : Humanities
Programme : M.A. Political Science
Semester – III
Part-B

Sr.No.	Types of Study course/Subject	Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	Periods	Credits	Total Marks
1	DSC-III-I	POLC01	Contemporary Applied Technological Advancement in Political Science Research	60 Periods	4	100
2	DSC-III-II	POLC02	Political Theory	60 Periods	4	100
3	DSC-III-III	POLC03	Indian Foreign Policy	60 Periods	4	100
4	DSE-III-A OR DSE-III-B	POLE01 POLE02	Political Anthropology International Law	60 Periods	4	100
5	SEC 1	POLSEC1	Public opinion and Survey Research	30	2	50
6	RP-Major	POL RP	Research Project Phase-I	90 Periods	4	50
	Total credits				22	500

- Note: - 1. DSC subject course is compulsory.**
2. DSE is optional subject course; choose any one from the Sr. no. 4.
3. Research Project Phase-I subject course will be compulsory

Semester –III

Paper DSC-III-I

Contemporary Applied Technological Advancement in Political science research

Code of the Course/Subject (POLC01)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) Students acquainted knowledge political aspects of research.
- 2) To make students aware of various methods of Research in Political Science
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge behaviorism and post behaviorism.
- 4) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on Tools of Data collection.

Learning Outcome:

- 1) The students will be able to understand new research techniques of research in political science.
- 2) The students will analyze the knowledge of various research methods of political science.
- 3) Analyses and compare the sources of Data collection

Unit: I	Nature of Research in Political Science , Meaning, types and importance of political science Research Multivariate Analysis Techniques: Characteristics & Applications Classification of Multivariate Techniques. (9 Periods)
Unit: II	Important Multivariate Techniques, Important Method of Factor Analysis, Rotation in Factor Analyses. Approaches to research in political science: Empirical, Behavioral and post Behavioral. (9 Periods)
Unit :III	Research of Survey Method : Meaning, Types (Face to Face survey, Telephone Survey, online Survey, Mail Survey (9 Periods)
Unit IV	Data collection Method: Questionnaire,-meaning ,types, merits and demerits Schedule- meaning ,types, merits and demerits, Observation- meaning ,types, merits and demerits Interview method- meaning ,types, merits and demerits (9 Periods)
Unit V	Data Analysis- meaning and importance , Table and graphs- role and importance, Report writing -meaning, steps and importance in research. (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar/Assignment	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
Total		40

Reference books and Text books-

- 1) P.V. Young : Scientific social surveys and research.
- 2) M. Weber : The Methodology of social sciences
- 3) B. Smith : Political research Methods
- 4) W.J. Goode and Hott : Methods of Social Research
- 6) J. Galtung, , : Theory and Methods of social research
- 7) डॉ. भांडारकर पु.ल., सामाजिक संशोधन पध्यती, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथनिर्मिती मंडळ, नागपूर.
- 8) डॉ. बी. एम. कऱ्हाडे., शास्त्रीय संशोधन पध्यती, पिंपळापुरे बुक डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स, नागपूर.
- 9) डॉ. निलेश निंबाळकर, सामाजिक शास्त्र शोध प्रणाली, चंद्रलोक प्रकाशन,कानपूर, 2024

M.A. (Political Science)
Semester-III
Paper:-DSC-III-II
Political Theory
Code of course/Subject (POLCO2)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

Total - 60 Hours. (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To make students acquainted with the evolution of Political Theory from Traditional to Modern
- 2) To make students aware of various Political Theory
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge various Political Theory
- 4) Introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches,

Learning Outcome:

- 1) The students will be able to understand Various Political Theory
- 2) The students will analyze critical and contemporary trends of Political Theory
- 3) Analyses and compare various political theories.

Unit I	Political Theory: Meaning, Nature and significance, The Decline and end of Political Theory. End of ideology, (9 Periods)
Unit II	State: Meaning and Elements, Origin and Development Perspectives on State (Organic , Liberal, Marxist, Communitarian, Feminist) (9 Periods)
Unit III	Democracy:- Meaning, Characteristics, Merits and demerits Theory of Democracy:- Elites, Liberal & Participatory (9 Periods)
Unit IV	Justice: Meaning, Nature, Procedural Justice, Distributive Justice Theory of Justice : John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Fedrick Hayek (9 Periods)
Unit V	Liberty: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Types. Negative and Positive Liberty, Marxist concept of Freedom. Equality: Meaning, Nature, Significance and Types. Theory of Equality: Marxist theory of equality, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar's theory of equality (State Socialism) (9 Periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar/Assignment	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
Total		40

Reference books and Text books-Books Recommended:

- 1) Sir E. Barker, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1976.
- 2) B. Goodwin, Using Political Ideas, Chichester, John Wiley and Sons, 1992.
- 3) S. P. Varma, Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas, 1983.
- 4) Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman,
- 5) Gauba O.P, An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi, Macmillan, 2014.
- 6) S. Ramaswamy, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, Delhi, Macmillan, 2002.
- 8) ओम प्रकाश गाबा., राजनीती सिध्दांत की रूपरेखा., मयूर पेपर बैक्स. 2016
- 9) देवगांवकर, डॉ. एस. जी., राजकीय सिध्दांत., श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर., 2011
- 10) भोळे, डॉ. भास्कर लक्ष्मण, राजकीय सिध्दांत आणि विश्लेषण., पिंपळापुरे बुक डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स., 2002
- 11) Ambedkar, B.R., State of Socialism, Forgotten Books, 2018
- 13) Marx, Karl, Das Capital, Verlag von Otto Meisner, 1867
- १४) देवळानकर, शैलेंद्र, राज्यशास्त्रातील मुलभूत संकल्पना, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
- १५) सोमवंशी, ए. जी. , राजकीय विश्लेषण आणि राजकीय तत्वज्ञान, बजाज प्रकाशन १९९६
- १६) गाडगीळ, पां. वा. मार्क्सचे कॅपिटल सारग्रंथ, पुणे विद्यार्थी गृह प्रकाशन, १९७३
- १७) सोमवंशी, ए. जी. , राजकीय सिध्दांत आणि राजकीय विश्लेषण, बोके प्रकाशन, अमरावती २००२
- १८) बगाडे, उमेश, डॉ. आंबेडकरांची जातीमिमांसा, लोक वाड. मय गृह, पुणे २०२०
- १९) डॉ. येरणकर, श्रीराम, डॉ. कायंदे, संतोष, राजकारणातील आधुनिक संकल्पना आणि विचार, प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन, जळगाव
- २०) डॉ. येरणकर, श्रीराम, राजकीय सिध्दांत, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- २१) डॉ. देवगावकर एस. जी, डॉ. येरणकर, श्रीराम, राजकीय सिध्दांत आणि राजकीय विचार, साईनाथ प्रकाशक, नागपूर
- २२) डॉ. देशमुख, अलका, राजकीय सिध्दांत आणि राजकीय विचार, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर

Semester –III

Paper DSC-III-III

Indian Foreign Policy

Code of the Course/Subject (POLC03)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To make students acquainted with Indian Foreign policy
- 2) To make students aware of determination factor of Indian Foreign policy
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive About India and super power relation.
- 4) To understand India's approach to major global issues.

Learning Outcome:

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge Indian Foreign policy.
- 2) The students will be able to understand India and super power relation.
- 3) The students will analyses the Indian foreign policy about neighbors.
- 4) The students will be able to understand India's approach to major global issues.

Unit I	Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Internal and External. Principles and objectives of India's foreign policy, Salient features of India's foreign policy.(9 periods)
Unit-II	India and Super Power:- India and US, India And Russia, India and China. (9 periods)
Unit III	India's policy towards her Neighbors: - India and Pak, India and Shri Lanka, India and Bangladesh. (9 periods)
Unit-IV	India's approach and Role major origination: - India and UN, India and Asian (9 periods)
Unit V	India's approach to major global issues: Globalization, disarmament and arms control, cross border terrorism, environmental protection.

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar/Assignment	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
		Total
		40

Reference books and Text books-

1. C. H. Alexandrowics (ed.), Indian Book of International Affairs, Madras University, Madras, 1952.
2. A. Appadorai, Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.
3. R. B. Babu, Globalization and South Asian States, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1998.
4. J. Bandhopadhyaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy, Calcutta, Allied, 1979.
5. R. Bradrock, India's Foreign Policy Since 1971, London, Royal Institute for International Affairs, 1990.
5. H. W. Brands, India and the United States: The Cold Peace, Boston, Twayne Publishers, 1990.
- 7.M. Brecher, India and World Affairs: Krishna Menon's View of the World, New York, The Free Press, 1968.
8. R. Chakravarthy, The Political Economy of Foreign Policy, Calcutta, Allied, 1983.
9. V. P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi, Vikas, 1999.
10. K. Gupta, India's Foreign Policy in Defence of National Interest, Calcutta, Allied, 1967.
11. Dr.Kadu, Anil, Cold War International Politics, Chandralok Prakashan, 2020
12. Yerankar, Shriram, Indo-Pak Relations Border Dispute, Adhyan Publishers, New Dilli
13. देवळाणकर, शैलेंद्र, भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरण, सातत्य आणि स्थित्यंतर, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे, 2007
- 14- देवळाणकर, शैलेंद्र, भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
- 15- देवळाणकर, शैलेंद्र, संयुक्त राष्ट्रे , सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
- 16- देवळाणकर, शैलेंद्र] समकालीन जागतिक संकल्पना, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे

MA-II (Political Science)
Semester –III
Paper DSE-III-A
Political Anthropology

Code of the Course /Subject (POLE01)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

 Total-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To develop an understanding on emergence and development of political anthropology.
- 2) To make students aware of nature and aspects of culture.
- 3) Introduce students to the various pattern of leadership in primitive society.

Learning Outcome

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in-depth knowledge of the political anthropology.
- 2) The students will be able to explain the functioning of the political system and economic life of primitive people.

Unit: I	Political Anthropology- Emergence and development, Internal Assessment (15 Periods)
1	Meaning, nature and scope and importance of political anthropology (9 Periods)
Unit: II	Culture- meaning, characteristics, nature, types and elements of culture, importance, Clan- meaning, types and functions. Totem –characteristics and types (9 Periods)
Unit :III	Kinship- meaning, types and traditions Tribal economy- meaning, principles, classification of economy, market system Economic life of primitive people
Unit IV	Political system of primitive society- meaning, principles. Collective responsibility, Law system and Justice in primitive society, Role of religion in primitive society
Unit V	Pattern of leadership and the nature of local groups in primitive society. Tribes in Vidarbha region- Gond, Korku, Kolam and Banjara (9 Periods)

3	2 MCQ test	20
	Total	40

Reference books and Text books-

1. Primitive Government: L.P.Mair(1962) Peguin Books. Harmondsworth.
2. Political Anthropology: Georges Balandier (1970) Translated by A.M.Sheridey. Smith Allen Lane, the Penguin Press, VigeStreet,Leneen W.L.=
3. Government and Politics in Tribal Societies -Watts: I.Schapers (1956), London.
4. Political Anthropology: M.Schwatty, V.Tumer and A Tuden (1966), University of Chicogo press, Chicogo.
5. An Introduction to Anthropology: R.L.Beals and H.Hoijer (3rd Ed. 1969) Macmillan Co. New Delhi
6. Politics Law and Rituals in Tribal-. Gluckman (1965) Clarendon press, London. Society.
7. The Study of Man: Linton (1936),Aappletch, New York.
8. The origin of State: RI Lowie (1927) Russel, and Russel, New York,
9. राजकीय मानववंशशास्त्र, सोमवंशी , डॉ. अनिल , बोके प्रकाशन, अमरावती, 1992

Semester III
Paper-DSE-III-B
International Law
Code of the Course/Subject (POLE02)

Theory marks: 60
Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

This course aims to help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the International Law. To teach and discuss the important doctrines of International Law. It also intends to enable students to identify the major International law engaged in dealing with the war crimes.

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

- 1) Understand the nature, scope and Sources of International Law.
- 2) Student can analyse the various Sources of International Law.
- 3) Explain, summaries and apply the conflict of laws rules.

UNIT-I	International Law: Nature Scope and Sources. The origin and development of International Law. <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-II	Codification of international Law: Municipal Law and International Law. Grotius's contributions in International Law. <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-III	International Law of Peace: Pacific and Compulsive means of international disputes, Rights of State, Duties of State. <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-IV	State Intervention, The enemy character, Land, air, nuclear and sea warfare <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-V	The Law of Neutrality: Neutrality: characteristics and kinds, Violation of neutrality, Unnatural Services, Blockade and Contraband <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar/Assignment	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
Total		40

Reference books and Text books-

- 1) S. D. Bailey, Prohibitions and Restraints in War, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1972.
- 2) N. Bentwich, International Law, London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1945.
- 3) J. L. Brierly, The Outlook for International Law, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, (23) 1944.
- 5) . I. Brownlie, Principals of Public International Law, London, Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. D. P. O. Connell, International Law, 20 Vols., London, Stevens, 1970.

- 8) P. E. Corbett, *Law and Society in the Relations of States*, New York, Harcourt Brace, 1951.
- 9) Oppenheim: *International Law*
- १०) डॉ. विघ्ने, प्रशस्ति निवडक देशाचे संविधान आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनेसंबंधी प्रकाशित, नवी दिल्ली, २०२०
- ११) डॉ. देशमुख, अलक आंतरराष्ट्रीय कथित संविधान प्रकाशित, नवी दिल्ली, २०१८
- १२) डॉ. येरणकर, श्रीराम, राजकीय सिद्धांताचे प्रशस्ति पब्लिकेशन, जळगाव, २०२०
- १३) डॉ. येरणकर, श्रीराम, राजकीय सिद्धांत आधुनिक संकल्पनेसंबंधी आणि विचार प्रशस्ति पब्लिकेशन, जळगाव, २०१९

M.A. (Political Science)
Semester-III
Paper:-SEC1
Public Opinion and Survey Research
Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 1)

Total- 30 Hours. (02 Credits)

Total Marks-50

Course Objective:

This course will introduce the students to the debates, principles and practices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies, with special reference to India. It will familiarize the students with how to conceptualize and measure public opinion using quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skills pertaining to the collection, analysis and utilization of quantitative data.

UNIT: I. Introduction to the course (8 lectures)

Definition and characteristics of public opinion, conceptions and characteristics, debates about its role in a democratic political system, uses for opinion poll

UNIT: II. Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling (8 lectures)

- a. What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
- b. Sampling error and non-response
- c. Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); Random sampling: simple and stratified

UNIT: III. Survey Research (3 lectures)

- a. Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
- b. Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

UNIT: IV. Quantitative Data Analysis (5 lectures)

- a. Introduction to quantitative data analysis
- b. Basic concepts: correlation research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

UNIT: V. Interpreting polls (6 lectures)

Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls Politics of interpreting polling

READING LIST

- 1.R. Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011) *American Public Opinion*, 8th edition, New York: Pearson Longman Publishers., pp. 40-46.
- 2.G. Gallup, (1948) *A guide to public opinion polls* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 3-13.
- 3.G. Kalton, (1983) *Introduction to Survey Sampling* Beverly Hills, Sage Publication.
4. Lokniti Team (2009) 'National Election Study 2009: A Methodological Note', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIV (39)
- 5.H. Asher, (2001) 'Chapters 3 and 5', in *Polling and the Public: What Every Citizen Should Know*, Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.

6.R. Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011) *American Public Opinion*, 8th edition, New York, Pearson Longman Publishers, pp. 40-46.

7.A. Agresti and B. Finlay, (2009) *Statistical methods for the Social Sciences*, 4th edition, Upper saddle river, NJ: Pearson-Prentice Hall,

8. S. Kumar and P. Rai, (2013) 'Chapter 1', in *Measuring Voting Behaviour in India*, New Delhi: Sage.

9.R. Karandikar, C. Pyne and Y. Yadav, (2002) 'Predicting the 1998 Indian Parliamentary Elections', *Electoral Studies*, Vol. 21, pp.69-89.

10. M. McDermott and K. A. Frankovic, (2003) 'Horserace Polling and Survey Methods Effects: AnK. Warren, (2001) 'Chapter 2', in *In Defense of Public Opinion Polling*, Boulder: Westview Press, pp. 45-80.

Suggested Student Exercises:

1. Discussion of readings and Indian examples.
2. Groups of students to collect examples of and discuss various sample based studies across Many fields: e.g. consumer behavior, unemployment rates, educational standards, elections, medicinal trials etc.
3. Non-random sampling: The students have to identify one group of people or behavior That is unique or rare and for which snowball sampling might be needed. They have to identify how they might make the initial contact with this group to start snowball rolling.
4. Give the students the electoral list of the Local Area The students have to draw a random sample of n number of respondents.
5. For this activity, working with a partner will be helpful. The class should first decide on a topic of interest. Then each pair should construct a five-item self-report questionnaire. Of The five items, there should be at least one nominal response, one ordinal response and one Interval. After the common questionnaire is constructed putting together the questions from everyone, working in pairs, the questionnaire should be administered on 10 different individuals.
6. Give the students a questionnaire from any public opinion survey and ask them to identify the type of variables.

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (Exercise) 40 Marks	Marks (Oral Exam)	Total Marks
Public opinion and survey Research SEC 1	Exercise and Oral Examination	Student should collect data through sample method (20 marks) Student should submit data analysis report. (20 Marks)	Presentation on Data Analysis (10 Marks)	50
				50

MA-II (Political Science)
Semester-III
Paper:- RP- RESEARCH PROJECT PHASE-I

Code of the Course / Subject (POLRP)

Research Project Theory: 02 Credits

Practical: 02 Credits

Total-90 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 50

Course Outcomes (COs)

1. Students will be introduced to research project.
2. The student will experience the research work through the research project.
3. Research skills will be enhanced through research methods and research.

Research Project Theory: 02 Credits (Theory)

Sr. No.	Elements of Syllabus	Teaching period
1	Research project – Conceptual Introduction , nature	09
2	Research project –Selection of subject ,Outline of subject, Preparation	09
3	Research project –Data Collection	09
4	Research project –analysis of data collection	09
5	Research project –Report Writing	09

Note- Subjects for the Research Project

1. State & Sovereignty
2. Concept of Democracy
3. Concept of Liberty
4. Marshiest Concept of Freedom
5. Interview Schedule on Political Leaders
6. Important of Survey Methods
7. Relation Between India & Super Power
8. India's Foreign Policy towards Neighbors
9. India's Approach to major Global Issues
10. International Law & International Organization
11. Study of Parliamentary Democracy in India
12. Impact of Public Opinion Survey in General Election
13. Study of Tribes in India (Special Reference Melghat Belt)
14. Study of Problem of Terrorism in Abroad
15. Study of Problem of Naxalism in India

16. Study of Importance of Clean ship in Political Relation
17. Political Institution and Organization in Tribal India (Any One)
18. Problem of International crises between India & China
19. Problem of International crises between India & Pakistan

Research Project Practical: 02 Credits

Minor Research project outline (Synopsis)

The subject of the Minor Research project should be related to the given subject.

The Minor Research project outline (Synopsis) should cover the following points

- 1) Title of The Minor Research Project Subject
- 2) Introduction
- 3) Research Problems
- 4) Importance Of Research
- 5) Objectives
- 6) Hypothesis
- 7) Review literature
- 8) Research Methodology
- 9) Chapter System
- 10) bibliography

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (50Marks)	Total Marks
Paper:- RP- RESEARCH PROJECT PHASE-I	(Internal)	Theory :- Seminar/ Assignment on Syllabus(25 Marks)	50
		Practical:-Student should Prepare and Submit Research project - Synopsis (25 Marks)	

Nature of Question Paper - Semester III

Nature of Question paper (Excluding RP, SEC 1)	<p>Every question paper shall 100 marks. Distribution of 100 marks as follows</p> <p>A) Written examination- 60 B) Internal assessment – 40</p> <p>Nature of written Examination –</p> <p>A) Long Question – 24 marks (2 X 12) B) Short question- 36 marks (3 X 12)</p>
---	--

Internal assessment should be as per the every syllabi of paper.

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
Syllabus Prescribed under NEP 2024-25
Faculty: Humanities Programme: M.A. (Political Science)
Programme: M.A. II (Political Science) Semester -IV

Part-B

Sr.No.	Types of Study course/Subject	Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	Periods	Credits	Total Marks
1	DSC-IV-I	POLC01	Western Political Thoughts	60 Periods	4	100
2	DSC-IV-II	POLC02	Election Management in India	60 Periods	4	100
3	DSC-IV-III	POLC03	Theory & Practices of Diplomacy	60 Periods	4	100
4	DSE-IV-A OR DSE-II	POLE01 POLE02	United Nations & Regional Organizations Politics of Maharashtra	60 Periods	4	100
5	SEC	POLSEC1	Legislative Practice and Procedure	30	2	50
6	RP- Major	POL RP	Research Project Phase-II	150 periods	6	150
	Total credits				24	600

Note: - 1. DSC subject course is compulsory.

2. DSE is optional subject course; choose any one from the Sr. no. 4.

3. Research Project Phase-II subject course will be compulsory

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

Theory marks: 60
Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

This Course intends to introduce the students to the importance of Western Political Thought. Secondly, it expects that the students adopt a comparative approach to the study of Western Political Thought.

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

- 1) Understanding about the Western Political Thought.
- 2) Explain various Western Political Thought.
- 3) Critically examine Western Political Thought and Theory

UNIT-I	Plato – Theory of Justice, Communalism, Ideal State , Philosopher King Aristotle – Theory of State, Citizenship , Slavery, Revolution, Justice <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-II	Machiavelli- thought on State, Law, Nationalism, Qualities of Ruler Thomas Hobbes- Social Contract theory, Sovereignty, individualism John Lock- Social contract theory J.J. Rousseau-Social contract theory , General will <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-III	Jeremy Bentham- Utilitarianism, law J. S. Mill- Utilitarianism, Liberty ,Representative Government Harold Laski-Thought on State, Rights, Sovereignty, Liberty <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-IV	George Hegel-Dialectics, liberal and idealistic thoughts T.H.Green- liberty, Functions of state <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>
UNIT-V	Karl Marx- Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle theory, Theory of Surplus value, Lenin- Socialism, Revolution, Mao Zedong- Socialism Cultural revolution, <p style="text-align: right;">(9 Periods)</p>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment/Seminar	20
2	2 MCQ test	20
	Total	40

Reference books and Text books-

- 1) Sabine : History of Political Theory
- 2) Maxey : Political Philosophies
- 3) E.R.Foster : Master of Political Thought, 3 vols
- 4) Dunning : History of Political Philosophers,4,vols
- 5) S.P.Verma : Modern Political Theory
- 6) Karl Manheim : Ideology and into pia
- 7) श्रुगांरपुरे, अरविद, पाश्चात्य राजकीय विचारवंत, पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 8 ½ डॉ.विघे, प्रशांत, डॉ. तेलगोटे धर्मेद्र, पश्चिमात्य आणि भारतीय विचारवंताच्या संकल्पना, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन,

Semester-IV
Paper–DSC-IV-II
Election management in India
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC 02)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

 Toal-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

Objectives: This course will give understand to the student about election management, process in india.also student understand elections reforms, voting behavioe issues in election. Student will develop basic skill about election management.

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

- 1) Acquaint student with structure and manner of functioning of Election commission.
- 2) Student understands election problems and election reforms.
- 3) Aware of role of new media and technology in election Campaign.
- 4) Student can understanding required skill in election management, get employment as election manager or strategist

Unit I	Election Commission of India: Composition, Power & Functions, Code of conduct for election.(9 periods)
Unit II	Electoral Reforms: problems in Election(Money Power, Corruption) Tarkunde, Goswamy and Indrajeet Gupta Committee Report , Election Law's (9 periods)
Unit III	Election Process: Constituency management, Voter Registration, nomination of candidates, EVM and VVPAT (9 periods)
Unit IV	Management of Election: Use new techniques and methods in Election campaign, Booth Management, new ways of generating Funds, polling research, Opinion Polls , Use of Print, electronic and social media in election. (9 periods)
Unit V	Voting Behavior: Meaning, nature and determination of voting Behavior: caste, Religion, language, Region etc.

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment/seminar	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
	Total	40

Reference books and Text books-

1. J.C.Agarwal and N. K. Choudhari, Election in India, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 1998
2. R.Ali, Representative Democracy and Concept of Free and Fair Elections, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1996
3. D.Anand, Electoral Reforms-Curbing Role of Money Power, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1995
4. A.Bajpai, Indian Electoral System- an Analytical Study, Nardeen Book Centre, New Delhi , 1992.
5. A.K. Bhagat, Elections and Electoral Reforms in India, Vikas, Delhi, 1996.
6. R.P.Bhalla, The Electoral System, its Operation and Implications for Democracy in India, Teaching Politics, Vol. XV No. 3-4, 1989.
7. J.K.Chopra, Politics of Electoral Reforms in India, Mittal Publication, Delhi, 1989.
8. R. Hedge, Electoral Reforms-Lack of Political Will, Bangalore, Karnataka State Janata Party, 1987.
9. P. N. Sharma, Elections and National Politics, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
10. M.P.Singh, Lok Sabha Elections-1989 Indian Politics in 90s, Kalinga Publications, New Delhi, 1992
- 11) एम.लक्ष्मीकांत, इंडियन पॉलिटी (मराठी अनुवाद) के.सागर पब्लिकेशनस, पुणे
- 12) डॉ.निशांत सिंह स्वप्नील सारस्वत, लोकतंत्र और चुनाव सुधार, राधा पब्लिकेशन, नवी दिल्ली, २००३
- 13) डॉ.कडू अनिल रामचंद्र, भारतीय चुनाव आयोग एवम चुनाव सुधार, चंद्रलोक प्रकाशन, कानपूर, २०१७
- 14) डॉ. विघे, प्रशांत, डॉ. तेलगोटे, धर्मद्र, लोकशाही निवडणूक प्रक्रिया आणि सुशासन, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर

Semester-IV
Paper–DSC-IV-III
Theory & Practices of Diplomacy
Code of the Course/Subject (POLC 03)

Theory marks: 60
Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

- 1) To make students acquainted with the study of Diplomacy.
- 2) To make students aware of various types of diplomacy.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge of recruitment and power of diplomat.

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

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in-depth knowledge on Diplomacy.
- 2) The students will be able to understand the types of diplomacy.
- 3) The students will analyses the recruitment, training and power of diplomat

UNIT-I	Diplomacy : Meaning, Nature, Scope and Methods (9 periods)
UNIT-II	Evolution of Diplomacy.- Indian, Greek , Roman and modern (9 periods)
UNIT-III	Recruitment and training of a diplomat, Power and functions of a diplomat. Diplomatic privileges and immunities, Qualities of Diplomat (9 periods)
UNIT-IV	Types of Diplomacy – Old and New, Open and Secret, Summit Diplomacy, Conference Diplomacy (9 periods)
UNIT-V	Negotiations, Treaties Consul: origin, Grades, Power and Function, Privileges (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment/Seminar	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
	Total	40

Reference books and Text books-

1. H.Nicolson : Diplomacy
2. H.Nicolson : The Evaluation of Diplomatic Method.
3. E.Plischke : Summit Diplomacy
4. H.W.Wriston : Diplomacy in a Democracy.
5. G.V.C.Drishanmurthy : Dynamics of Diplomacy
6. K.M.Panikkar : The Principles and practice of Diplomacy.
7. Henry Kissinger - Diplomacy, New York, Simon & Schster, 1994

Semester-IV

Paper–DSE-IV-A

UNITED NATIONS AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Code of the Course/Subject (POLCE01)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objective: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important Multilateral political organization in international relations. It provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts. Student can understand cooperative regional Organizations its objectives and Aims

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

- 1) Describe the Structure and Functions of main international Organization.
- 2) Analyze the political, social and economic influences effecting international Organization.
- 3) The students will analyses the cooperative regional Organizations its objectives and Aims.

Unit I	International Organization: - meaning, Nature and significance. Regional Organization :-meaning, Nature and significance (9 periods)
Unit II	The United Nations: origin, Structure and Functions, specialized agencies and their function. United Nations in the Post Cold War Era.(9 periods)
Unit III	Regional Organization: - SAARC, ASIAN, Shanghai cooperation Organization, Indian ocean Rim Association (IORC). (9 periods)
Unit IV	Objectives, Structure and Functions of WTO, OPEC, European Union, NAFTA. (9 periods)
Unit V	NATO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO,BRICS (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment? Seminar	20
2	2 MCQ Test	20
	Total	40

Readings:

1. R. C. Angell, The Quest for World Order, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1979.
2. C. Archer, International Organization, New York, St. Martin Press, 1975.
3. P. Baehr and L. Gordenker, The United Nations in the 1990s, London, Oxford University Press, 1992,
4. G. Berridge, Return to the UN: UN Diplomacy in Regional Conflicts, Sussex, Wheatsheaf, 1991.
5. B. V. Cohen, The UN: Constitutional Developments, Growth and Possibilities, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1961.
6. S.S. Goodspeed, The Nature and Functions of International Organization, New York, Oxford University Press, 1967.
- 7.H. K. Jacobson, Networks of Interdependence: International Organizations and the Global Political System, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1979.
8. S. Kumar (ed.), The United Nations at 50: An Indian View, Delhi, UBSPD, 1995.
9. G. J. Mangone, A Short History of International Organization, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1954.
10. देवळानकर, शैलेंद्र, भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरण, सातत्य आणि स्थित्यंतर, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे, 2007
11. देवळानकर, शैलेंद्र, भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
12. देवळानकर, शैलेंद्र, संयुक्त राष्ट्रे , सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
13. देवळानकर, शैलेंद्र, समकालीन जागतिक संकल्पना, सकाळ प्रकाशन, पुणे
- १४) विघे प्रशांत, निवडक देशाचे संविधान आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटना, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- १५) डॉ . येरणकर, श्रीराम, निवडक संविधाने आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटना, प्रशांत प्रकाशन, जलगाव

Semester-IV
Paper–DSE-IV-B

Politics of Maharashtra

Code of the Course/Subject (POLE02)

Theory marks: 60

Internal marks: 40

Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total Marks: 100

Objectives:

This course aims to help students to understand the politics of Maharashtra. Orients students towards the major issues in Maharashtra politics. This paper aims to exploring the historical, social, economics & cultural foundations of Maharashtra

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

- 1) Students understand about Historical background of State of Maharashtra.
- 2) Students will realize the present status & nature of Maharashtra politics.
- 3) Students understand different issues of Maharashtra politics.

UNIT-I	Historical background of State of Maharashtra, Role of Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti Reorganization of States- Reports of various commissions and committees,
--------	--

	Socio-Cultural Determinants of Maharashtra Politics (9 periods)
UNIT-II	Socio-Economic determinants of Politics in Maharashtra: Caste, Sub-Region, language, industrialization, Agriculture, Trade Unions and Cooperative sector (9 periods)
UNIT-III	Major Political Parties in Maharashtra-Congress, BJP, Shiv Sena, NCP and RPI: Ideology, Support Base and Electoral Performance, Role of Leadership (9 periods)
UNIT-IV	Coalition Governments in Maharashtra post 1990, Pressure Groups and Social Movements in Maharashtra (9 periods)
UNIT-V	Emerging issues in politics of Maharashtra : Demand for Separate Vidarbha, Farmers' Suicide, Naxalism, Dalit Assertion, women's movement, recent demands for caste and communal reservation. (9 periods)

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment/Seminar	20
2	2 MCQ test	20
	Total	40

Reading Material:

1. V.M. Sirsikar - Politics of Modern Maharashtra, Orient Longman Pub., (42)
2. Usha Thakkar & Mangesh Kulkarni - Politics in Maharashtra, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1990.
3. Livi Rodrigues - Rural Political Protest in Western Maharashtra, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. K.R. Bombwall - The Foundations of Indian Federalism, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967
5. P. Chatterjee (Ed.) - States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997
6. Zoya Hasan - Politics and States in India, New Delhi, Sage, 2000
7. Rajani Kothari - Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970
8. Iqbal Narain (Ed.) - State Politics in India, Meerut, Meenakshi Publication, 1967
9. Baviskar B. S.; The Politics of Development, Sugar Co-operative in Rural Maharashtra, Oxford Uty, 1980.
10. Jayant Lele - Elite Pluralism and Class Rule, Political Development in Maharashtra, Popular, Mumbai, 1982
11. S. A Rao/Francis Frankel, 'Politics in Maharashtra' Vol.2 Oxford University Press, 1990
12. Phadake Y. D.; Language and Politics, Himalaya, 1969.
13. Inamdar N. R. & others (Ed.) Social, Political and Economic Processes in Contemporary India.
14. Gail Omvedit; 'New social movements in India'
15. Zellot and Eleanor; Buddhism and Politics in Maharashtra', in Smith D. E. (Ed.) South Asian Politics and Religion, Princeton Uty. Press, 1966.
16. Jugale, V. B. and Dange, S. A.; 'Challenges to economy of Maharashtra'
17. Suryavanshi, Pyarelal, Impact of Caste, Religion and Language in Indian Politics, Chandralok Prakashan, 2019

१८)सुहास पळशीकर |जात व महाराष्ट्रातील सत्ताकारण , सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे, 1998

- २९) सुहास पळशीकर, सुहास कुलकर्णी, महाराष्ट्रातील सत्ता संघर्ष, राजकीय यशाची वाटचाल, समकालीन प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- २०) सुहास पळशीकर, नितीन बिरमल, महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण, राजकीय प्रक्रियेचे स्थानिक संदर्भ, प्रतिभा प्रकाशन, पुणे 2007
- २१) य. दी. फडके, विसाव्या शतकातील महाराष्ट्र, खंड 1 ते 8, श्री विद्या व मौज प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- २२) भास्कर भोळे, किशोर बेडकिहाळ डॉ., बदलता महाराष्ट्र, आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा, 2003
- २३) भास्कर भोळे, डॉ., जात आणि राजकारण, आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा, 1999
- २४) राजेंद्र व्होरा, सुहास पळशीकर, महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तांतर, ग्रंथाली प्रकाशन, मुंबई, 1996
- २५) व.म.सिरसीकर, आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- २६) पन्नालाल सुराणा, किशोर बेडकिहाळ, आजचा महाराष्ट्र, श्री विद्या प्रकाशन, पुणे 1988
- २७) डॉ.अलका वि. देशमुख, भारतीय शासन आणि राजकारण, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- २८) विवेक घोटाळे] मराठा वर्चस्वाचे बदलते आकृतिबंध आणि महाराष्ट्राचे सत्ताकारण, युनिक अकादमी, २०२२
- २९) डॉ.विठ्ठल मोरे, डॉ.के पवार, डॉ.आर.सोलापुरे, डॉ.एस मोरे, महाराष्ट्र शासन आणि राजकारण, अरुणा प्रकाशन २०१०
- ३०) डॉ.अलका देशमुख, एकविसाव्या शतकातील बदलते समाजकारण आणि राजकारण, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, २०१०
- ३१) डॉ.मोरे, संग्राम, महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणातील आघाड्या व भवितव्य, अरुणा प्रकाशन, २०१३
- ३२) डॉ.मोरे, विठ्ठल, राजकीय स्थित्यंतरे, अरुणा प्रकाशन, २०१३
- ३३) डॉ.गायकवाड, विनोद महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणातील स्थित्यंतरे (२०१४ ते २०१७), अथर्व पब्लिकेशन,
- ३४) डॉ.विघ्ने, प्रशांत, मॉडर्न इंडियन पॉलिटी, भारतीय संविधान व भारतीय राजकारण, महाराष्ट्राच्या विशेष संदर्भासह, श्री.साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.

MA-II (Political Science)

Semester IV

Paper - SEC

Legislative Practice and Procedure

Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 1)

Total- 30 Hours. (02 Credits)

Total Marks-50

Course objective:

To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyses ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle interoffice communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

Unit:- I. Powers and functions of people's representative at different tiers of governance (8 lectures)

Members of Parliament, State legislative assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local

Self - government from Zilha Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ward.

Unit:- II. Supporting the legislative process (8 lectures)

How a bill becomes law, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, legislative Consultants, the framing of rules and regulations.

Unit:- III. Supporting the Legislative Committees (7 lectures)

Types of committees, role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmers, and legislation.

Unit:- IV. Reading the Budget Document (7 lectures)

Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.

READING LIST

1.M. Madhavan, and N. Wahi, (2008) *Financing of Election Campaigns* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at:

http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/conference/Campaign_finance_brief.pdf,

Accessed: 19.04.2013

2.S. Vanka, (2008) *Primer on MPLADS*, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at <http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads-487/>, Accessed: 19.04.2013

3.H. Kalra, (2011) *Public Engagement with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at:

<http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011/Public%20Engagement%20with%20the%20Legislative%20Process.pdf>, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

4.Government of India (Lok Sabha Secretariat), (2009) *Parliamentary Procedures (Abstract Series)*, Available at <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/abstract/index.aspx>, Accessed: 19.04.2013

5.Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs), (2009) *Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure*, Available at http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-09.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013

6.Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) (2009), *Subordinate Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure*, Available at:

http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-11.htm Accessed: 19.04.2013

7.D. Kapur and P. Mehta, (2006) 'The Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability', *Democracy, Governance and Human Rights*, Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Available at:

[http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/\\$FILE/KapMeht.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/$FILE/KapMeht.pdf), Accessed: 19.04.2013

8.O. Agarwal and T. Somanathan, (2005) 'Public Policy Making in India: Issues and Remedies', Available at:

http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANA_THAN.pdf, Accessed: 19.04.2013

9.B. Debroy, (2001) 'Why we need law reform' *Seminar* January.

10.P. Mehta, 'India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18(2), pp.70-83.

११) सूर्यवंशी, पी.एच., लोकशाही आणि संसदीय आयुधे, जि.सी.पब्लिशर, नागपूर, २०१५.

Government link: <http://loksabha.nic.in/>; <http://rajyasabha.nic.in/>; <http://mpa.nic.in/>

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (Exercise) 40 Marks	Marks (Oral Exam)	Total Marks
Legislative Practices and	Exercise and Oral	Student should collect data of General Meeting of Zilla Parishad/	Presentation of Data	50

Procedures SEC 2	Examination	Nagar parishad/Municipal Corporation and Gram Sabha (20 marks) Student should submit Analytical report on General Meeting of Zilla Parishad/ Nagar parishad/Municipal Corporation and Gram Sabha (20 Marks)	Analysis (10 Marks)	
---------------------	-------------	--	------------------------	--

MA-II (Political Science)

Semester-IV

Paper:- RP- RESEARCH PROJECT PHASE-II

Code of the Course / Subject (POLRP)

Research Project Theory: 02 Credits

Practical: 04 Credits

Total-150 Hours (06 Credits)

Total Marks: 150

Course Outcomes (COs)

1. to contribute to the development of elaboration of new theoretical or methodological approaches to research;
2. The student will experience the research work through the research project.
3. Students will have the opportunity to conduct research for Ph.D.

Research Project Theory: 02 Credits (Marks-25)

Sr. No.	Elements of Syllabus	Teaching period
1	Research project – Introduction	09

2	Research project – Problem identification & Formulation	09
3	Research project –Research Design:- concept & Types	09
4	Research project – Sampling Method	09
5	Research project –Footnotes,Bibliography	09

Research project Practical: 04 Credits (Writing work) - 125 marks

Students should prepare and present their research project on the research topic chosen in semester three.

Guideline for Preparing Research Project :-

- 1) The Research Project shall be written in English/Marathi/Hindi language.
- 2) Research project should be of 75-100 pages.
- 3) The research project must be typed in MS-Word 2010 or latest version.
- 4) The research project must be printed on both side of A4 size .
- 5) The text should be in Times New Roman, Font size 12 with 1.5 spacing. In case of Marathi / Hindi it should be in Krutidev/ Unicode Font size 14 .
- 6) Each page must have 1.5 inches left margin and 1.5 inch right margin .The top and bottom margins should also be of 1 inch.
- 8) Pages should be printed on both sides.
- 9)Bibliographical details of the references should be in standardized citation format.
- 10) Student Should be submit Project related to Content prescribe Syllabus

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (!50Marks)	Total Marks
Paper:-RP-RESEARCH PROJECT PHASE-II	(Internal)	Theory:- Seminar/Assignment on Syllabus (25 Marks)	150
		Practical: -Student should be Submit Research project . (100 Marks) Vice-Viva - 25 marks	

Nature of Question Paper - Semester IV

Nature of Question paper	<p>Every question paper shall 100 marks. Distribution of 100 marks as follows</p> <p>C) Written examination- 60 D) Internal assessment – 40</p> <p>N Nature of written Examination</p> <p>A) Long Question – 24 marks</p>
---------------------------------	--

	<p>B) Short question- 36 marks Internal assessment should be as per the every syllabi of paper.</p>
--	--