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**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati**

**Faculty:-Humanities**

**Two Years Four Semesters Master Degree Programme's NEP-v23**

**Syllabus : M.A. (Political Science)**

**First Year Semester - I**

**POs: Part A**

PO1. Familiarity with different approaches to the study of Political Science and an ability to apply this to contemporary political problems.

PO2. An ability to formulate and construct logical argument about political phenomena.

PO3. Comprehend the basic structure and functions of government systems and theoretical understandings.

PO4. Analyse political problems, argument, information, theories.

PO5. Apply methods appropriated for accumulating and interpreting data applicable to political science.

PO6. An ability to analyse the election data and to develop leadership qualities among students.

**PSOs:**

**PSO1.** 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.

**PSO2.** Learn about the various Political thought in Maharashtra like Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, M.G. Ranade, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, and Mahatma Phule etc.

**PSO3.** Student are acquainted with the Indian political thought and Western political thought various ideologies like Feminism, liberalism, socialism, Environmentalism etc.

**PSO4.** Students are acquainted with the Theories and aspects of international relations, non-alignment movement, new world economic order etc.

**PSO5.** Learn about the political process in India and acquainted with Governance and public policy in India.

**PSO6.** Students are able to develop leadership qualities and Election analysis.

**PSO7.** 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, student may also find yourself able to work in both the private and public sectors.

- 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 students 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 students also develop analytical and critical thinking skills.

Equipped with these skills, students 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 students 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 before student. Below are three reasons why student should enroll in a postgraduate program in Political Science:

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

### **M.A. in Political Science: Employment Opportunities**

As a Political Science (M.A.) graduate, students 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. Students 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, students 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, students can start working under a Political leader or directly begin 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**

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 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 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

**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati**  
**Faculty:-Humanities**  
**Two Years Four Semesters Master Degree Programme's NEP-v23**  
**Syllabus Prescribed for the Year 2023-2024**  
**Syllabus : M.A. (Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester I**  
**Part B**

Subject	Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	(Total Number of Periods)	Credit
RM & IPR	POL-MAN	Research Methodology and IPR	60 Periods	4
DSC -I.1	POLC01	Indian Political Thought	60 Periods	4
DSC -II.1	POLC02	Indian Government and Politics	60 Periods	4
DSC -III.1	POLC03	Public Administration	60 Periods	4
DSE-I.A	POLE01	Modern Political Ideology	60 Periods	4
DSE-I.B	POLE02	International Relations	60 Periods	
DSE-I.C	POLE03	Local Self Institutions in India	60 Periods	
Co-curricular Courses		Field Visit and Field Project (Related to DSC)	120 Hours during Vacation of Sem. I & Sem. II	02
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>

**Note : 1) DSE-I.A, DSE-I.B, DSE-I.C Choose any one paper**  
**2) Each credit 100 marks. 100x5=500 Total Marks : 500**

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester- I**

**Paper -I (RM & IPR)**

**Research Methodology and Intellectual Property Rights**

**Theory marks: 70**

**Internal marks: 30**

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**Toal-60 HOURS (04 Credits)**

**Total marks: 100**

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**Objectives:**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the meaning and methods of social research.
- 2) To make students aware about Formulation of problem and Hypothesis..
- 3) To develop an understanding amongst students on the Survey Research Methods.
- 4) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on problem solving approach towards society.
- 5) Students can understand Intellectual property rights in Modern world.

**Learning Outcome:**

- 1) The students will be able to understand the resarch in social sciences.
- 2) The students will analyse the knowledge of various research methology
- 3) Analyse and compare the concept and practicability of IPR .

## **SGBAU - NEP-2023**

### **(M.A. Political Science)**

#### **Semester-I**

### **Research Methodology and IPR**

<b>Unit I: An Introduction to Research Methodology</b>	<b>10 Periods</b>
a) Meaning, nature and scope of Research Methodology	
b) Research Methods in Social Sciences	
c) Problem of objectivity	
<b>Unit II: Formation of Problem</b>	<b>10 Periods</b>
a) Formation of Problem-concept.	
b) Hypothesis	
c) Review of Literature	
<b>Unit III: Techniques of Data Collections</b>	<b>10 Periods</b>
a) Questionnaire and Interview	
b) Observation	
c) Schedule	
<b>Unit IV: Research Design &amp; Data Process</b>	<b>10 Periods</b>
a) Research Design	
b) Data Processing	
c) Analysis & Interpretation of Data	
<b>Unit V: Intellectual Property Rights</b>	<b>10 Periods</b>
a) Intellectual Property Rights- Concepts	
b) Intellectual Property Rights- Types	
c) Intellectual Property Rights- Copyrights and rights regarding copyright	
d) Intellectual Property Rights- Indian Context	

#### Internal Assessment (10 Periods)

1	Seminar/ Unit Test/ Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### **References:**

1. Dr. P.L. Bhandarkar and Wilkinson, Techniques of Social Research: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods/Techniques, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
3. Dr. Raj Kumar, Methodology & Social Science Research. Book Enclave- Jaipur.
4. S.L. Verma, Research Methodology in Political Science: Theory and Analysis, Rawat Publication- Jaipur.
5. Intellectual Property Rights in India, V.K. Ahuja Vol. 1 & 2
6. Copyrights, Kamlesh Jain, Rajkamal Prakashan Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi 2008
7. Marathi Vishvakosh Boudhik Sampada, Shaila Desai, 30/12/2022
8. डॉ. आगलावे, प्रदीप सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर - 2022
9. डॉ. भांडारकर पु. ल. सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ विधी महाविद्यालय परिसर नागपूर
10. डॉ. कऱ्हाडे, बी.एम. शास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धती, पिंपळापूर प्रकाशन, 2018
11. घाटोळे रा.ना. समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धती व तत्वे श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन नागपूर

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester- I**

**Paper – DSC-I.1**

**Indian Political Thought**

**(POLC01)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Toal-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives:**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the evolution of Indian Political Thoughts from Kautilya to 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 Kautilya to 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 Kautilya to 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.



**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester-I  
Indian Political Thought**

**(POLC01)**

**UNIT – I : Kautilya – (10 Periods)**

- a) Saptang Theory of State
- b) Views on Foreign Policy
- c) Idea of Governance, Views on Corruption.

**UNIT –II : Raja Rammohan Roy – (10 Periods)**

- a) Liberal thoughts
- b) Law and Judicial System
- c) Critique on religion

**UNIT - III : Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi - (10 Periods)**

- a) Satya, Ahimsa, Satyagraha
- b) Sarvodaya Theory
- c) Ideal State (Ramrajya)

**UNIT - IV : Jawaharlal Nehru- (10 Periods)**

- a) Socialism
- b) Foreign Policy
- c) Democracy

**UNIT - V : Ram Manohar Lohia (10 Periods)**

- a) Socialism
- b) Sapta Kranti
- c) Choukhamba system

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Seminar/ Unit Test/ Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

### Reference Books:

1. Indian Political Thought, O. P. Gauba, National Paper Bacs
2. S. P. Varma – Modern Indian Political Thought.
3. S. Ghosh – Modern Indian Political Thought.
4. V. S. Narwane – Modern Indian Thought
5. Appadorai A., 1987, *Indian Political thinking in the 20th century*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers.
6. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, *Marx Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust
7. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar
8. Mehta V. R., and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage
9. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage
10. Parekh Bhikhu 1995, *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, New Delhi, Ajanta
11. Parekh Bhikhu and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 1987, *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage
12. Sharma G. N. and Moin Shakir, 1976, *Politics and Society: Rammohan Roy to Nehru*, Aurangabad, Parimal Prakashan

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester I**

**Paper –DSC-II.1**

**Indian Government and Politics(POLC02)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives:**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the evolution and framing of the Indian Constitution
- 2) To make students 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 amongst 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 students 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

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Indian Government and Politics(POLC02)**

**UNIT – I : Formation of Constitution (10 Periods)**

- a) Background of the Constituent Assembly: composition and working
- b) Ideological contents: Preamble

**UNIT – II : Ideological contents: (10 Periods)**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy, Relations between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

**UNIT – III : Union Government: (10 Periods)**

- a) President, Prime Minister
- b) Parliament
- c) Supreme Court: Judicial Review , Judicial Activism

**UNIT - IV : (10 Periods)**

- a) Nature of Indian Federalism - Unitary, Co-operative
- b) Centre state relations: Legislative, Administrative and Financial

**UNIT - V : Constitutional Bodies (10 Periods)**

- a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- b) Finance Commission
- c) Election Commission
- d) Union Public Service Commission

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Seminar/Assignments	15
3	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

### 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 University, 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

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester I**

**Paper –DSC-III.1**

**Public Administration (POLC03)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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.

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**Paper –DSC-III.1**  
**Public Administration (POLC03)**

**UNIT – I :** **(10 Periods)**

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration.
- b) Difference between private and public Administration

**UNIT – II :** **(10 Periods)**

- a) Meaning and deification of Approach
- b) Major Approaches and Methods of Public Administration: Ecological Approach, Decision making approach.

**UNIT – III :** **(10 Periods)**

- a) Principles of Organization: Line and Staff Unit,.
- b) Integrated and disintegrated system, centralization and decentralization

**UNIT – IV :** **(10 Periods)**

- a) Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion,
- b) Administrative Leadership

**UNIT - V :** **(10 Periods)**

- a) Meaning, & Types of Bureaucracy
- b) Roll and Importance of Bureaucracy in Public Administration.

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Seminar/Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine c lass, Attendance etc.	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

**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. Gladden.E.N.- Essentials of Public-Administration, London, 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. Ramesh K. Arora *"Comparative Public Administration"*, Associated Publishing House, New Delhi-1975.
11. Tyagi A.R. *'Public Administration'*- Atma Rama and Sons, New Delhi 1990



**SGBAU - NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**Semester I**  
**Paper – DSE-I.A**  
**MODERN POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (POLE 01)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Toal-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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.

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**Semester I**

**Paper – DSE-I.A**

**MODERN POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (POLE 01)**

**UNIT - I (10 periods)**

**Political Ideologies :**

- a) Introduction to political ideologies: Nature, Origin and Significance
- b) Liberalism: Meaning and nature of liberalism
- c) Classical, Neo-Liberalism and libertarianism

**UNIT - II (10 periods)**

**Socialism :**

- a) Meaning and nature of Socialism
- b) Origin of socialist thought and its various kinds
- c) Marxism: Meaning, nature and Philosophy.

**UNIT - III (10 periods)**

**Democracy:**

- a) Meaning and Definition
- b) Types of Democracy
- c) Importance and relevance of Democracy.

**UNIT - IV (10 periods)**

**Fascism :**

- a) Meaning, nature, philosophy,
- b) Development- old and new
- c) Multi culturalism - Meaning and Significance

**UNIT - V (10 periods)**

**Feminism :**

- a) Meaning and philosophy
- b) Types of feminism - liberal, Marxist and radical feminism
- c) Environmentalism: Meaning, nature, philosophy.

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Seminar/assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>30</b>

### 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.
12. राजकिय विचार प्रनाली , सुरेश देवरे, किंडल प्रकाशन, पुणे
13. राजकिय मुल्य आणी विचार सरणी,देविदास नवसे, निराली प्रकाशन, पुणे

**OR**  
**SGBAU - NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**Semester I Paper-DSE-I.B**  
**International Relations (POL E02)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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 familiarize the students regarding different theories and the relevant debates in the discipline of International Politics

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**Semester I Paper-DSE-I.B**  
**International Relations (POL E02)**

**UNIT - I : International Relations: ( 10 periods)**

- a) Meaning and Scope
- b) Theories of International Relations: Realistic Theory, Game Theory, Marxist theory and Pluralist theory

**UNIT - II : Concepts : ( 10 periods)**

- a) Nation, state system and non-state actors,
- b) National Power, National Interest, Balance of Power .
- c) Security- Collective Security and Cooperative Security.

**UNIT - III ( 10 periods)**

**India's Relations with other country :**

- a) India and USA
- b) India and European Union
- c) India – Russia and China

**UNIT - IV Disarmament and Arms Control : ( 10 periods)**

- a) Meaning and Importance
- b) NPT , CTBT & PNE

**UNIT - V Political Economy of International Relation : ( 10 periods)**

- a) Globalization; Global governance and Bretton
- b) Woods system, North-South Dialogue.
- c) WTO, G-20, BRICS.

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Assignment/Seminar	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

### 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
13. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध आणि राजकारण, शरद वराडकर, विद्या प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
14. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, वसंत रायपुरकर, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपुर
15. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, शैलेंद्र देवळणकर, विद्या प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद

**OR**  
**SGBAU - NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**Semester I Paper-DSE-I.C**  
**LOCAL SELF INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (POL E03)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100  
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**Course Objective:**

India has experimented with local self – Institutions 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 decentralization operating in India.
- 2) Student Understand Evolution of local Self Institutions in India.
- 3) To analyse Rural & Urbun Local Bodies power and Functions.
- 4) To critically studies the relationship between people’s bodies and bureaucracy.

**SGBAU - NEP-2023**

**((M.A. Political Science))**

**Semester I Paper-DSE-I.C**

**LOCAL SELF INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA (POL E03)**

**UNIT - I ( 10 Periods )**

- a) Historical background of local Self Institutions in India.
- b) Local Self Institutions : meaning, objectives and significance.

**UNIT-II ( 10 Periods )**

- a) 73rd amendment-various Provisions, Features and Importance.
- b) 74th Amendment-various Provisions Features and Importance.

**UNIT - III ( 10 Periods )**

- a) Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha-Composition Powers and Functions,
- b) Panchayat Samiti- Composition Powers and Functions,
- c) Zilla parishad- Composition Powers and Functions.

**UNIT - IV ( 10 Periods )**

- a) Municipal Corporation- Structure, power and Functions
- b) Municipality- Structure, power and Functions
- c) Nagar Panchayat-Structure, power and Functions

**UNIT - V ( 10 Periods )**

- a) Financial Sources of Local Self Institutions - Urban and Rural
- b) Challenges before Local self- Institutions.
- c) Role of Bureaucracy in Local Self Institutions.

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Seminar / Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>



### 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, Dehli, 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, Laxsminarayan 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.
11. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, वा भा पाटिल , प्रशांत प्रकाशन ,जळगाव
12. भारतातिल स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, रविंद्र भनगे, प्रशांत प्रकाशन ,जळगाव

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**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati**

**Faculty:-Humanities**

**Two Years Four Semesters Master Degree Programme's NEP- v23**

**Syllabus : M.A. (Political Science)**

**First Year Semester II**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Code of the Course/ Subject</b>	<b>Title of the Course/Subject</b>	<b>(Total Number of Periods)</b>	<b>Credit</b>
DSC - I.2	POLC01	State Politics in India	60 Periods	4
DSC - II.2	POLC02	Political Thought in Maharashtra	75 Periods	5
DSC - III.2	POLC03	Major Issues in Contemporary World Politics	75 Periods	5
DSE - II.A	POLE01	Governance and Public policy in India	60 Periods	4
DSE - II.B	POLE02	Political Process In India	60 Periods	
DSE - II.C	POLE03	Socio- Political Movements in India	60 Periods	
Mandatory	POL-MAN	On Job Training: Internship/Apprenticeship OR FP: Field Projects	120 Hours	4
<b>Total</b>				<b>22</b>

**Note : 1) DSE – II.A, DSE – II.B, DSE – II.C Choose any one paper  
2) Each credit 100 marks. 100x5=500 Total Marks : 500**

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**Paper – DSC-I.2**  
**State Politics in India (POLC01)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives :**

This Course intends to introduce the students to the importance of political profile 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 federation, .
- 5) Critically examine Issues of state politics like Linguistic, regional, religious

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**State Politics in India (POL C01)**

**UNIT - I :** ( 10 Periods)

- a) Nature and Significance of the study and Patterns of state politics
- b) Socio-economic determinants of state politics

**UNIT - II:** ( 10 Periods)

- a) State Politics in India: nature and emerging trends
- b) Impact of national politics on state politics; Role of Regional Political Parties in state politics

**UNIT - III :** ( 10 Periods)

- a) Areas of state-Centre conflict ,Role of Governor, Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission
- b) Coalition politics in Indian States.

**UNIT - IV :** ( 10 Periods)

- 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

**UNIT - V:** (10 Periods)

- a) Challenges before Indian State Politics
- b) Human Development issues: regional imbalances, literacy, sex ratio, poverty, unemployment

**Internal Assessment (10 Periods)**

1	Assignment/Seminar	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

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

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**Paper -DSC-II.2**  
**Political Thought in Maharashtra (POLC01)**

Theory marks: 70

internal marks: 30

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Total-75 Hours (05 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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 amongst 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 marks of modern Maharashtra.
- 3) The students will analyses 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.

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

Paper -DSC-II.2

**Political Thought in Maharashtra(POLC 01)**

**UNIT I : Liberal Thoughts- ( 12 Periods )**

- a) M.G.Ranade
- b) G.G.Agarkar

**UNIT I I : Radical Thought- ( 12 Periods )**

- a) B.G.Tilak
- b) V.D.Sawarkar

**UNIT I II : Democrtic Thought- ( 12 Periods )**

- a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
- b) Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj

**UNIT I V : Educational Thought- ( 12 Periods )**

- a) Jyotirao Phule
- b) Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh

**UNIT V : Women Emancipation ( 12 Periods )**

- a) Tarabai Shinde
- b) Savitribai Phule

**Internal Assessment( 15 Periods)**

1	Seminar/Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine c lass, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>30</b>

### Reference Books:

- 1) Indian Political Thought, O. P. Gauba, National Paper Bacs
- 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, 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 Colonial Times to the Present*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.
- 11) Lederle, M.R., *Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1976.
- 12) Masselos, J., *Towards Nationalism: Public Institutions and Urban Politics in the Nineteenth Century*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1974. O.Hanlon, Rosalind, *Caste Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jotirao Phule and*
- 13) *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.



**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**Paper – DSC-III.2**

**MAJOR ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS (POLC03)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-75 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100  
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**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.

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**MAJOR ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS (POL C03)**

**UNIT - I ( 12 periods )**

- a) Post Cold War World: Meaning, Nature.
- b) Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers .

**UNIT - II ( 12 periods )**

- a) Conflict in West Asia and the Arab Spring
- b) Changing nature of Terrorism in world politics

**UNIT - III ( 12 periods )**

- a) Culture, Identity and Technology
- b) Information Revolution and Soft Power.

**UNIT - IV ( 12 periods )**

- a) Clash of Civilizations, global market integration and interdependence
- b) Changing nature of security and global peace ,Cyber Security

**UNIT - V ( 12 periods )**

**Important Issues in Contemporary World Politics:**

- a) International Inequality, Dependency theory
- b) New International Economic- Order, Environmental issues

**Internal Assessment (15 Periods)**

1	Assignment	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

### 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,NewDelhi.
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

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**Paper – DSE-II.A**

**Governance and Public Policy in India (POLE 02)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-60 Hours (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives:**

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

**Learning Outcome**

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire anin depth knowledge of the 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.

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**Paper – DSE-II.A**

**Governance and Public Policy in India (POLE 02)**

**UNIT I :** ( 10 periods) -

- a) Public Policy- Meaning, Scope & Importance.
- b) Policy making factors-Social, political, economic.

**UNIT I I :** ( 10 periods)

- a) Governance Good Governance.
- b) E-Governance and Democratic Governance.

**UNIT I II :** ( 10 periods)

- a) Planning and Development – Planning for Development.
- b) Sustainable Development, Participatory Development.

**UNIT I V :** ( 10 periods)

- a) Public Policies – Housing, Health, Drinking Water, Food Security,
- b) MNAREGA, NHRM, RTE

**UNIT V :** ( 10 periods)

**Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy**

- a) Meaning, objectives.
- b) types and machineries

**Internal Assessment ( 10 Periods)**

1	Seminar	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

### Reference Books and Text Books :

1. Michael Hill and Peter Hupe, Implementing Public Policy, Sage Publication
2. M. Laximikanth, Governance in India, Mcgrawhill Education
3. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, Public Policy in India (OISI), New Delhi, Oxford University Press ). Cnakrabarty 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 or Public Policy Making, 2nd Edition, Arn.onk.. M.E. Sharpe.
5. Dreze Jean and Am arty a Sen, 2002, India: Development .inc.! Participation, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
6. Ganapathy R.S. et ai (ed.), 1985, Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
7. Subhaih C. {ed.}, 1990, National Policy Studies, New Delhi, Tata McGrawhii;.
8. Mathur Kuldeep, 2013, Public Policy ar.d Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
9. Gerston Larry N., 2004, Public Policy Making: Process and Principles, Armonk, M.E.Sharpe.
10. Parsons Wayne, 1995, Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis, Aldershot, U.K., Edward Elgar.
11. Prof. K. H. Wasnik, Introduction to the Policy, Politics & Policy Practice, International Publication, Kanpur, Dec. 2

**OR**  
**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**Paper-DSE-II.B**  
**Major Issues in Indian Politics (POLE02)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-4 Hours /Week (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives-**

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

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**((M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**Paper-DSE-II.B**  
**Major Issues in Indian Politics (POLE02)**

**UNIT I : Issues in Indian politics** (10 periods )

- a) Citizenship.
- b) Casteism and Communalism.
- c) Regionalism and Secularism.

**UNIT I I : Issues in Indian Politics** (10 periods )

- a) Reservation Policy- Historical Perspective.
- b) Reservation of SC, ST, OBC and Women.
- c) Reservation in Public sector.

**UNIT I II : Political Parties and Pressure Groups** (10 periods )

- a) Role of National & Regional Political Parties.
- b) Role of opposition Parties.
- c) Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.

**UNIT I V : Political Movement** (10 periods )

- a) Farmers movement.
- b) Naxalite Movements.
- c) Tribals Movements.

**UNIT V : New Trends in Indian Politics** (10 periods )

- a) Role of Civil Society Groups.
- b) Uniform Civil Code (UCC).
- c) Judicial Activism.



### Internal Assessment( 10 Periods)

1	Assignment/Seminar	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine c lass, Attendance etc.	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Reference Books:

1. Durgadas Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, LexisNexis, Nagpur
2. Upendra Baxi, 'Preliminary Notes on Transformative Constitutionalism' in Oscar Viihena,
3. Sarbani Sen, The Constitution of India, Popular Sovereignty and Democratic Transformations, OUP, New Delhi, 2007
4. Arun Aggarwal. "The Indian Parliament", in (ed) Kapur, Devesh and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. B.L. Shankar and Valerian Rodrigues. The Indian Parliament: A democracy at work. Oxford University Press. 2014. B.D Dua, M.P Singh and Rekha Saxena (eds.) Indian Parliament: The Changing Landscape Manohar, Delhi, 2014.
6. Niraia Gopal Jayal, Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and governance of Public Institutions, Palgrave Macmiilan, 2006.
7. M Laxmikanth, Indian Polity 5lh Edition : Tata Mac grew Publications New Delhi 2020
8. Pyarelal Suryavanshi, New Trends in Indian Politics, Gourav Books, Kanpur, 2017
9. Vinod Khaire, Politics in Akola Loksabha constituency with reference to Caste, Class and Party, Abhinandan Publication, Akola, 2012

**OR**  
**SGBAU –NEP-2023**  
**(M.A. Political Science)**  
**First Year Semester-II**  
**Paper-DSE –II.C**  
**Socio- Political Movements in India (POL E03)**

Theory marks: 70

Internal marks: 30

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Total-4 Hours /Week (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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 social 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 approaches 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.

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**Paper-DSE –II.C**

**Socio- Political Movements in India (POL E03)**

**UNIT I (10 Periods )**

- a) Social Movements: Meaning, Definition, & nature, scope.
- b) Approaches of social Movements: Marxist, Structural - Functional

**UNIT-II : (10 Periods )**

- a) Bases of Social Movements: clan, Cast, race, Class, Gender
- b) Social Movement and Social reform.

**UNIT-III : (10 Periods )**

- a) Types of Social Movement
- b) Social Reform Movement:- Brahma samaj, arya samaj, Satyashodhak samaj etc.)

**UNIT-IV: (10 Periods )**

**Traditional Movement:-**

- a) Tribal Movement
- b) Labor Movement
- c) Peasant Movement

**UNIT-V (10 Periods )**

**New Social Movement:-**

- a) Downtrodden Movement
- b) Women's Movement
- c) Environmental Movement

**Internal Assessment( 10 Periods)**

1	Assignments	15
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	15

	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
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**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.

**SGBAU –NEP-2023**

**(M.A. Political Science)**

**First Year Semester-II**

**Paper I– MANDATORY**

**OJT: On Job Training: Internship/Apprenticeship**

**OR**

**FP: Field Projects**

120 Hours cumulatively during vacations of Semester I and Semester II

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Total-120 HOURS (04 Credits)

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**Objective :**

The objective of the field visit for students is to reinforce experimental and contextual learning. Field visit are a way of enhancing classroom learning by making real world connections.

**Learning Outcomes :**

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

- 1) Communicate with political leaders, bureaucrats and other officials in day to day life.
- 2) Student can observe the democratic institutions and learn about them.
- 3) Students can learn and observe political leaders in local self government.

**A) Field Visit and Field Project Writing (Visit to any one place from the following)**

- a) Visit to Parliament (at New Delhi)
- b) Visit to State Legislature (Summer & Monsoon Session Mumbai & Nagpur Winter Session)
- c) Visit to Local self-Government (urban and rural).
- d) Visit to Gandhian Social Harmony Place (Sewagram, Wardha,, Pawnar Ashram)
- e) Visit to Administrative offices.
- f) Visit to Dharna Agitation for Various demands.

**B) Interaction with Political Leaders and Local Administrators**

- a) Ministers of Centre and State Govt.
- b) Member of Parliament.
- c) Member of State Legislature
- d) Members of local self-Institution (Rural and Urban)
- e) Bureaucrats of Local Self Govt. (Rural and Urban)
- f) Women Self Help Groups and NGO and Civil societies Groups
- g) Co-operative Societies & Bank and Electoral Literacy Club