

**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati**  
**Syllabus Prescribed under Choice based Credit System 2023-24**  
**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 equip 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 wild scope for pursuing an academic career on India. Those who choose to pursue future education can in turn become lectures and professors.
- **Public Administrator:-** As a Public Administrator the political science post graduate with his knowledge can play an important role in decision – making and implementation of policies.
- **Political Content Writer:-** Political Science post gradates can also become political content writer. His work is to write contemporary and historical issues.
- **Archivist:-** A Political archivist is responsible for assessing collecting, organizing, maintaining important records which process long term value.
- **Legislative Assistant:-** Most people are unaware of the fact that Members of Parliament and other elected representatives and officials often hire assistants who can help them with their legislative duties.

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**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

**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-I	POLC01	Western Political Thoughts and Theories	60 Periods	4	100
2	DSC-II	POLC02	Research Methodology	60 Periods	4	100
3	DSC-III	POLC03	Diplomacy and Indian Foreign Policy	60 Periods	4	100
4	DSE-I	POLE01	Political Anthropology	60 Periods	4	100
	DSE-II	POLE02	Political Sociology			
	DSE-III	POLE03	International Law and International Organization			
5	RP	POL RP	Research Project	75 periods	5	100
6	SEC 1	POLSEC1	Public opinion and Survey Research	30	2	50
7	SEC 2	POLSEC2	Legislative Practices and Procedures	30	2	50
	<b>Total credits</b>				<b>25</b>	<b>600</b>

- Note: - 1. DSC subject course is compulsory.**  
**2. DSE is optional subject course; choose any one from the Sr. no. 4.**  
**3. RP subject course will be compulsory for at least one of the Semester III or Semester IV.**  
**4. SEC 1 and SEC2 will be compulsory for at least one of the Semester III or Semester IV.**

**MA-II (Political Science)**  
**Semester III**  
**MA-II (Political Science)**  
**Paper–DSC-I**  
**Western Political Thought and Theory**  
**Code of the Course / Subject (POLC01)**

Theory marks : 80

Internal marks: 20

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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 of Western Political Thoughts from Plato to Green
- 2) To make students aware of various Political Thought processes and Ideological streams in Western Political Thought.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on contribution of various western Political Thinkers.
- 4) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on various political thoughts from Plato to Green .

**Learning Outcome :**

- 1) The students will be able to understand the contribution and thoughts of the makers of Western World
  - 2) The students will analyze the knowledge of various Ideological Streams in western Political Thought
  - 3) Analyses and compare the ideas and theories of Western Political Thinkers.
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Unit I	Nature and significance of Political Theory. The Decline and end of Political Theory. End of ideology, <b>(9 Periods)</b>
Unit II	Greek Political Theory – Plato and Aristotle <b>(9 Periods)</b>
Unit III	Nature of church Political Theory with reference to St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas. <b>(9 Periods)</b>
Unit IV	Emergence of the Theory of sovereignty and Nationalism with reference to Bodin and Machiavelli. <b>(9 Periods)</b>
Unit V	Idealistic and liberal Theory as propounded by T.H. Green and Hegel <b>(9 Periods)</b>



<b>Internal Assessment (15 Periods)</b>		
1	Seminar	10
2	Over all conduct as are possible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, Active participation in routine class attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

- 1) Barker : Plato and Aristotle
- 2) Sabine : History of Political Theory
- 3) Maxey : Political Philosophies
- 4) E.R.Foster : Master of Political Thought, 3vols
- 5) Dunning : History of Political Philosophers,4,vols
- 6) S.P.Verma : Modern Political Theory
- 7) Karl Manheim : Ideology and Utopia

**Semester –III**

**Paper DSC-II**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Code of the Course/Subject (POLC02)**

Theory marks: 80

Internal marks: 20

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Toal-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**Objectives:**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the subject of Research Methodology.
- 2) To make students aware of various methods of social research.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge behaviouralism and post behaviouralism.
- 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 the meaning, nature and scope of research methodology.
- 2) The students will analyze the knowledge of various research methods of social sciences.
- 3) Analyses and compare the sources of Data collection.

Unit: I	Scientific research : meaning and Definition Social Research: Meaning and Definition ( 9 Periods)
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Unit: II	Social Research: nature and Scope The problem of objectivity in social sciences research Difference between natural sciences research and social sciences research. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>	
Unit :III	Deferent Methods of social research: Philosophical, Historical, Psychological, And Statistical. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>	
Unit IV	Behavioral Research in Political Science and post Behavioral tendencies <b>( 9 Periods)</b>	
Unit V	Hypotheses: Meaning, Definition, nature, Types and Importance. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>	
<b>Internal Assessment (15 Periods)</b>		
1	Seminar/Assignments	10
3	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

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
- 5) J. Galtung, , : Theory and Methods of social research

**Semester –III**

**DSC -III**

**Diplomacy and Indian Foreign Policy**

### Code of the Course/Subject (POLC03)

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 Hours (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

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#### Objectives-

- 1) To make students acquainted with the study of Diplomacy and Indian Foreign policy
- 2) To make students aware of various types of diplomacy.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge of recruitment and power of diplomat.
- 4) To understand the concept of foreign policy .

#### Learning Outcome

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an indepth knowledge on Diplomacy and Indian Foreign policy..
- 2) The students will be able to understand the types of diplomacy.
- 3) The students will analyses the recruitment and power of diplomat.
- 4) The students will be able to understand the concept of foreign policy.

Unit I	Diplomacy.- Meaning , Nature and Methods (9 periods)
Unit-II	Evolution of Diplomacy.- Indian, Greek and Roman (9 periods)
Unit III	Types of Diplomacy – Old and New, Open and Secret, Summit Diplomacy (9 periods)
Unit-IV	Recruitment and training of a diplomat, Power and functions of a diplomat. Diplomatic privileges and immunities, Qualities of Diplomat <b>(9periods)</b>
Unit V	Foreign Policy – Meaning ,Nature , objectives and Determinants (9 periods)

### Internal Assessment (15Periods)

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

### Reference books and Text books-

1. H.Nicolson : Diplomacy
2. H.Nicolson : The Evaluation of Diplomatic Method.
3. E.Plischke : Summit Deplomacy
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. M.Ruthnaswamy : Principles and Practice of Foreign Policy.
8. Kurt London : How Foreign Policies are made ?
9. M.Belof : Foreign Policy and the Democratic process
10. G.A.Modelski : Theory of Foreign Policy
11. M.S.Coran : Soviet Foreign Policy since World War-II
12. Joseph Frankel : Making of Foreign Policy

**Semester –III**

**Paper DSE-I**

**Political Anthropology**

**Code of the Course /Subject (POLE01)**

Theory marks: 80

Internal marks: 20

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Toal-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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### **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 anin depth knowledge of the political anthropology.
- 2) The students will be able to explain the functioning of the human order. Socialization and problems of control in human society.

Unit: I	The Central Problem of Anthropology. Emergence and development of political Anthropology. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
Unit: II	Political Anthropology and political Theory. The Nature and aspects of culture. Culture and human behavior. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
Unit: III	Ordering of human relations. Problem of control in human society. The political sphere. Fulfillment of material wants Economics organization of human society at different stages of cultural development. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
Unit IV	Nature of Social organization in human society and different stages of cultural development. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
Unit V	Pattern of leadership and the nature of local groups in human society at different stages of cultural development. <b>( 9 Periods)</b>

<b>Internal Assessment (15 Periods)</b>		
1	Seminar/Assignments	10
3	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

1. Primitive Government: L.P.Mair(1962) Penguin 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 Tribul 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



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,

### **Semester III**

#### **Paper-DSE-II**

#### **Political Sociology**

#### **Code of the Course/Subject (POLE02)**

Theory marks: 80

Internal marks: 20

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 Total-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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#### **Objectives-**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the political sociology.
- 2) To make students aware of the contribution of Karl Marx. Max weber and Moska...
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on political socialization and political culture.
- 4) To develop an understanding amongst students on political order and social stratification.
- 5) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on social control.

#### **Learning Outcome-**

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge of the basic features of political sociology.
- 2) The students will be able to understand the contribution of Karl Marx. Max weber and Moska
- 3) The students will analyses the knowledge of political socialization and

political culture.

- 4) The students will be able to understand the political order and social stratification.

Unit: I	Definition and scope of Political Sociology. Relation of the Social to Political. ( 9 Periods)
Unit: II	A brief account of the contributions to Political sociology of Karl Marx, Webber, Karl Mannheim and Moska.. ( 9 Periods)
Unit :III	Nature of power, Legitimacy, authority. Political Culture and Political socialization ( 9 Periods)
Unit IV	Social Organization and Political Order, Social Stratification and power. ( 9 Periods)
Unit V	Social Control in human Society, Dominance of legal norms in Modern Society. ( 9 Periods)

<b>Internal Assessment (15 Periods)</b>		
1	Seminar/Assignment	10
3	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

- 1.W.C. Runciman : Political Theory and Social Science.
2. S.M. Lipset : Political Man.
3. Coseer & Rosenberg : Introduction to Sociology.
4. H. Hyman : Political Socialization.

5. K .Mannehim : Man & Society
6. K. Mannehim : Ideology & Utopia
7. K. Mannehim : Freedom Power & Democratic Planning
8. R .Bendix : Class, Status and power.
- 9 Lucien Pye : Aspects of Political Development

**Semester III**  
**Paper-DSE-III**  
**International Law and International Organization**  
**Code of the Course/Subject(POLE03)**

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Toal-60 Hours(04Credits)

Total marks:100  
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**Objectives:**

This course aims to help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the International Law and International Organization.. It also intends to enable students to identify the major International organization 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) Understand the nature, scope and Sources of International Law.
- 2) Student can analyse the various Sources of International Law.
- 3) To analyses structure and functions of International Organization.
- 4) To explain the studies International Law and International Organization.

UNIT-I	International Law: Nature Scope and Sources. The origin and development of International Law.  <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
UNIT-II	Codification of international Law. Municipal Law and International Law. Grotius, his contributions in International Law.  <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
UNIT-III	International Law of Peace: Subjects of International Law, Rights of States, Duties of State. State Recognition: Its theories.  <b>( 9 Periods)</b>

UNIT-IV	State Intervention. Jurisdiction of the state, treaties, kinds of treaties, termination of treaties.  <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
UNIT-V	International Organization: The League of Nations. Structure. Functions, causes of its failure. The mandate system under the league.  <b>( 9 Periods)</b>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Assignment	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

1. Oppenheim: International Law.
2. Fenwick: International Law.
3. Jessup : International Law through cases
4. Lawrence : Principles of International Law
5. Braierly : Law of Nations.
6. Hans Kelson : The Law of United Nations.
7. J.G.Starke : An Introduction to International Law
8. Schwarzenburger : A manual of International Law
9. Zimmern : The League of Nations and The Role of Law.
10. Goodspeed : The Nature and functions of International Organization.
11. Goodrich Hanbro& : Charter of the United Nations Simon Commentary and documents.
12. Every Man's United : U.N.Publication Nations

**MA-II (Political Science)**

**Semester III**

**Paper RP**

**RESEARCH PROJECT**

**Code of the Course / Subject (POLRP)**

Research Project Report marks: 60

Oral Exam marks: 40

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Total- 75 Hours. (05 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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**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.
4. Students will have the opportunity to conduct research for Ph.D.

Sr. No.	Elements of Syllabus	Allotted Hours
1	Research project – Conceptual Introduction , nature	15 Hours
2	Research project –Selection of subject ,Outline of subject, Preparation	15 Hours
3	Research project –Data Collection	15 Hours
4	Research project –analysis and study of data collection	15 Hours
5	Research project –Report Writing	15 Hours

**Note- Subjects for the Research Project**

1. Analytical Study of Jain Political Ideas
2. Analytical Study of Hindu Political Ideas
3. Study of Regionalism and Parliamentary Democracy in India
4. Study of Various Political Parties in Maharashtra
5. Study of Zilla Parishads as Local Governments and Development Bodies.
6. Survey on Electoral Politics in Local area.
7. Research on Politics and Administration in your City
8. Political Alienation in an Urban Community.

9. A Study of Tribal Policy in India with Special Reference to your District
10. Political Socialization of Politically Marginalized Group: A Study of Workers in your District.
11. Cooperative Leadership in Maharashtra - with reference to your district
12. Women's participation in Local Self Government.
13. Politics in municipalities in your city
14. Political awareness in farmers and laborers
15. Public participation in Gram sabha
16. Problems of women representatives

Title of the Subject	Nature of Exam (Internal Exam)	Marks Research project Report	Marks Oral Exam	Total Marks
Research Project (RP)	1. Research Project Report 2. Oral Exam	60	40	100

**MA-II (Political Science)**

**Semester III**

**Paper SEC 1**

**Public Opinion and Survey Research**

**Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 1)**

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Total- 30 Hours. ( 02 Credits )

Total marks: 50

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**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: correlational 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 behaviour, 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	Marks	Marks	Total
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	Examination (Internal)	(Exercise) 40 Marks	(Oral Exam)	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 )	Oral Exam for Data Analysis (10 Marks)	50

## **MA-II (Political Science)**

### **Semester III**

#### **Paper SEC 2**

#### **Legislative Practices and Procedures**

#### **Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 2)**

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Total- 30 Hours. ( 02 Credits )

Total marks: 50  
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#### **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 Zila 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, programmes, 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](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>,

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

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](http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-09.htm),

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](http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-11.htm)

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),

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\\_SOMANATHAN.pdf](http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_14205_TV_SOMANATHAN.pdf),

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.

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 Procedures SEC 2	Exercise and Oral Examination	Student should collect data of General Meeting of Zilla Parishad/ Nagar parishad/Municipal Corporation. ( 20 marks) Student should submit Analytical report on General Meeting of Zilla Parishad/ Nagar parishad/Municipal Corporation. (20 Marks )	Oral Exam for Analytical report (10 Marks)	50

### **Nature of Question Paper - Semester III**

<b>Nature of Question paper ( Excluding RP, SEC 1 and SEC 2)</b>	<p>Every question paper shall 100 marks. Distribution of 100 marks as follows</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A) Written examination- 80</b> <b>B) Internal assessment – 20</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nature of written Examination –</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">A) MCQ question – 20marks B) Long Question – 24 marks C) Short question- 36 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Internal assessment should be as per the every syllabi of paper.</b></p>
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**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati**  
**Syllabus Prescribed under Choice based Credit System 2023-24**

**Faculty : Humanities**

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

**Semester – IV**

**Part B**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Types of Study course/Subject</b>	<b>Code of the Course/Subject</b>	<b>Title of the Course/Subject</b>	<b>Periods</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>DSC-I</b>	<b>POLC01</b>	<b>Western Political Thoughts and Theories</b>	<b>60 Periods</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>DSC-II</b>	<b>POLC02</b>	<b>Research Methodology</b>	<b>60 Periods</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>DSC-III</b>	<b>POLC03</b>	<b>Diplomacy and Indian Foreign Policy</b>	<b>60 Periods</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DSE-I</b>	<b>POLE01</b>	<b>Political Anthropology</b>	<b>60 Periods</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>DSE-II</b>	<b>POLE02</b>	<b>Political Sociology</b>			
	<b>DSE-III</b>	<b>POLE03</b>	<b>International Law and International Organization</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>DISSERTATION</b>	<b>POL DN</b>	<b>Dissertation</b>	<b>75 periods</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>SEC 1</b>	<b>POLSEC1</b>	<b>Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>SEC 2</b>	<b>POLSEC2</b>	<b>Conflict and Peace Building</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Total credits</b>				<b>25</b>	<b>600</b>

**Note: - 1. DSC subject course is compulsory.**

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

**3. RP/Dissertation subject course will be compulsory for at least one of the Semester III or Semester IV.**

**4. SEC 1 and SEC2 will be compulsory for at least one of the Semester III or Semester IV.**

**Paper–DSC-I**  
**Western Political Thought and Theory**  
**Code of the Course/Subject (POLC01)**

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS (04 Credits)  
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Total marks: 100  
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**Objectives:**

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

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

- 1) Get the conceptual knowledge about Western Political Thought and Theory
- 2) Analyses the various Western Political Thought and Theory
- 3 ) Critically examine Western Political Thought and Theory

UNIT-I	Importance of classical and traditional Political Theory and its limitations Recent trends in Political Theory. <p style="text-align: right;"><b>( 9 Periods)</b></p>
UNIT-II	Social Contract theory: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau. <p style="text-align: right;"><b>( 9 Periods)</b></p>
UNIT-III	Theory of Utilitarianism: Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill. <p style="text-align: right;"><b>( 9 Periods)</b></p>
UNIT-IV	Marxist / socialist Political Theory as propounded by Karl Marx And Lenin <b>( 9 Periods)</b>
UNIT-V	Theory of Justice: John Rawls, R. Nozik. F. Hayak <b>( 9 Periods)</b>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar	10

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

### Reference books and Text books-

- 1) Sabine : History of Political Theory
- 2) Maxey : Political Philosophies
- 3) E.R. Foster : Master of Political Thought,
- 4) Dunning : History of Political Philosophers,
- 5) S.P. Verma : Modern Political Theory
- 6) Karl Manheim : Ideology and Utopia

**Paper–DSC-II**  
**Research Methodology**  
**Code of the Course/Subject (POLC 02)**

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS ( 04 Credits)

Total marks: 100  
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**Objectives:**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the subject of Research Methodology.
- 2) To make students aware of Data processing and analysis.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge of Data collection.
- 4) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on Case study Method.

**Learning Outcome:**

- 1) The students will be able to understand the Research design and its importance.
- 2) The students will analyze the knowledge of various sources of data collection.

3) Analyses and compare the Sampling technique and Scaling Technique.

Unit I	Research design : Meaning , Importance, Necessity of research design. Ideal research design. <b>(9 periods)</b>
Unit II	Data processing and analysis: Statistical Techniques of data analysis, use of computers. <b>(9 periods)</b>
Unit III	Data collection- Documentary sources, Observation, Interviews, Questionnaire, Problem of Measurement in social research. <b>(9 periods)</b>
Unit IV	Sampling and Scaling Techniques in social sciences research. <b>(9 periods)</b>
Unit V	The case study Method in social research. Report writing and thesis writing. <b>(9 periods)</b>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

### 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
- 5) J .Galtung, : Theory and Methods of social research.



**Paper–DSC-III**  
**Diplomacy and Indian Foreign Policy**  
**Code of the Course/Subject (POLC03)**

Theory marks:80

Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS ( 04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

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### **Objectives-**

- 1) To make students acquainted with the study of Diplomacy and Indian Foreign policy
- 2) To make students aware of various types of diplomacy.
- 3) To provide the students comprehensive knowledge of Indian foreign policy
- 4) To understand the India relation with other countries.

### **Learning Outcome**

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire an in depth knowledge on Diplomacy and Indian Foreign policy..
- 2) The students will be able to understand the types of diplomacy.
- 3) The students will analyses about the Indian foreign policy.
- 4) The students will be able to understand the India's relation with super power and neighbor countries.

UNIT-I	Types of Diplomacy: Conference, Propaganda, Diplomacy at UN ( 9periods)
UNIT-II	Consul: Origin, Grades, Power and Function, Privileges ( 9 periods)
UNIT-III	Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Internal and External. Objectives of India's foreign policy, Salient features of India's foreign policy. ( 9 periods)
UNIT-IV	India and Super Power Relation :- India and US, India and Russia, India and China. ( 9 periods )

UNIT-V	India's Foreign policy with Neighbors:- India and Pak, India and Shrilanka, India and Bangladesh. ( 9 periods )
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Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

### Reference books and Text books-

1. H. Nicolson : Diplomacy
2. H. Nicolson : The Evaluation of Diplomatic Method.
3. Dutt,V.P. : Chinese Foreign Policy
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. M. Ruthnaswamy : Principles and Practice of Foreign Policy.
8. Keth Kollard : Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
9. M .Belof : Foreign Policy and the Democratic process
10. G.A. Modelski : Theory of Foreign Policy
11. M.S. Coran : Soviet Foreign Policy since World War-II
12. Joseph Frankel : Making of Foreign Policy

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS ( 04 Credits)

Total marks: 100

### Objectives:

- 1) To develop an understanding on emergence and development of Law and Judicial Institutions in Primitive and Modern society.
- 2) To make students aware of Kinship and Power in Primitive society.
- 3) Introduce students to the Characteristics of primitive and Traditional Political systems.

### Learning Outcome

- 1) After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire depth knowledge of the political anthropology.
- 2) The students will be able to explain the Problem of sacred and profane ,Order and disorder in Primitive society

Unit I	Emergence and developments of law and judicial institutions. Primitive and Modern Legal Systems. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
Unit II	Kinship and Power: Social stratification and power with reference to primitive society. Religion and Power: <b>( 9 periods)</b>
Unit III	The Problem of sacred and profane Order and disorder. Entropy and renewal of power. Religion and maintenance of value system. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
Unit IV	Characteristics of primitive and Traditional Political systems. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
Unit V	Transformation of traditional to modern political system, Agents and aspects of this change <b>( 9 periods)</b>

### Internal Assessment (15 Periods)

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

	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>
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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,
3. Government and Politics : I.Schapters (1956) in TribulSocieticsWatts,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 York.
6. African Political Systems :E.E.Evans, Prichard and M. Forte (1946 International African Institute, London.
7. Politics Law and Rituals in Tribal:M.Gluckman (1965)Clarendon press, London. Society.
8. The Study of Man :R.Linton (1936),Aappletch, New York.
9. The origin of State :Rilowie (1927) Russel, and Russel, New York,

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS (04Credits)

Total marks: 100

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### Objectives-

1. To make students acquainted with the political sociology.
2. To make students aware of the Social basis of Political groups.
3. To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on Elites in democratic and totalitarian political system
4. To develop an understanding amongst students on Ideology and utopia, Role of intellectuals in politics
5. To provide the students comprehensive knowledge on Problems of change and stability.

### Learning Outcome-

1. After the successful completion of the course the students will acquire depth knowledge of the Social basis of Political groups such as parties, pressure groups. Interest groups and movements.
2. The students will be able to understand the Elites in democratic and totalitarian political system
3. The students will analyses the knowledge of Bureaucracy in modern society. Social and political Development

Unit I	Social basis of Political groups such as parties, pressure groups. Interest groups and movements. ( <b>9 periods</b> )
Unit II	Political Elites. Elites in democratic and totalitarian political system. ( <b>9 periods</b> )
Unit III	Ideology and utopia, Role of intellectuals in politics ( <b>9 periods</b> )
Unit IV	Bureaucracy in modern society. Social and political Development: ( <b>9 periods</b> )
Unit V	Problems of change and stability. ( <b>9 periods</b> )

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

1. W.C. Runciman : Political Theory and Social Science.
2. S.M. Lipset : Political Man.
3. Coseer & Rosenberg : Introduction to Sociology.
4. H. Hyman : Political Socialization.
5. K. Mannehim : Man & Society
6. K. Mannehim : Ideology & Utopia
7. K. Mannehim : Freedom Power & Democratic Planning
8. Groom & Selznic : Political sociology

**Paper–DSE-III**  
**International Law and International Organization**  
**Code of the Course/Subject (POLE03)**

Theory marks:80  
Internal marks:20

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Total-60 HOURS (04 Credits)

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Total marks: 100  
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**Objectives:**

This course aims to help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the International Law and International Organization.. It also intends to enable students to identify the major International organization 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) Understand the law of War.
- 2) Student can analyses the Neutrality.
- 3) To analyses structure and functions of UN.
- 4) To explain the studies International Law and International Organization.

UNIT-I	The Laws of War: Land, air, nuclear and sea warfare, Pacific and Compulsive means of resolve of International disputes. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
UNIT-II	The enemy character, Prize courts, war prisoners and war crimes. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
UNIT-III	The Law of Neutrality: Meaning, Characteristics and Types. Right and duties of neutral state, violation of neutrality. <b>( 9 periods)</b>
UNIT-IV	Right of Angary, Blockade and Contraband, <b>( 9 periods)</b>
UNIT-V	The United Nations: Origin, Objectives, Structure, Principal Organs of the United Nations. <b>( 9 periods)</b>

Internal Assessment (15 Periods)		
1	Seminar	10
2	Overall conduct as a responsible learner, manners, sincerity, skill in articulation, leadership qualities Active participation in routine class, Attendance etc.	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Reference books and Text books-

1. Oppenheim : International Law.
2. Fenwick : International Law.
3. Jessup : International Law through cases
4. Lawrence : Principles of International Law
5. Braierly : Law of Nations.
6. Hans Kelson : The Law of United Nations.
7. J.G.Starke : An Introduction to International Law
8. Schwarzenburger : A manual of International Law
9. Zimmern : The League of Nations and The Role of Law.
10. Goodspeed : The Nature and functions of International Organization.

11. Goodrich Hanbro & : Charter of the United Nations Simon Commentary and documents.  
12. डॉ.एम.व्ही.पेशवे व सौ. मंदाकिनी पेशवे, आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदा भाग १ व २

**MA-II (Political Science)**

**Semester IV**

**Paper - Dissertation**

**Code of the Course / Subject (POLDN)**

Dissertation marks : 60

Oral Exam marks: 40

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Total- 75 Hours. (05 Credits )

Total marks:100

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**Course Outcomes (COs)**

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

**Dissertation-**

Every student shall be offered Dissertation in Semester III or IV. This Dissertation will carry 100 Marks and of maximum 5 credits per semester. The dissertation must be submitted in the hardbound copy to the University Department/College/Institute.

For internal evaluation, the students shall have to give a presentation of the project/dissertation in a given Semester. Further, for external examination, Project/Dissertation shall be evaluated by the concerned teacher/supervisor/guide in the University



Department/College / Institute as an Internal Examiner along with an External Examiner appointed by the University/ College.

**Note- Subjects for the Dissertation**

1. Analytical Study of Jain Political Ideas
2. Analytical Study of Hindu Political Ideas
3. Study of Regionalism and Parliamentary Democracy in India
4. Study of Various Political Parties in Maharashtra
5. Study of Zilla Parishads as Local Governments and Development Bodies.
6. Survey on Electoral Politics in Local area.
7. Research on Politics and Administration in your City
8. Political Alienation in an Urban Community.
9. A Study of Tribal Policy in India with Special Reference to your District
10. Political Socialization of Politically Marginalized Group: A Study of Workers in your District.
11. Cooperative Leadership in Maharashtra - with reference to your district
12. Women's participation in Local Self Government.
13. Politics in municipalities in your city
14. Political awareness in farmers and laborers
15. Public participation in Gram sabha
16. Problems of women representatives

Title of the Subject	Nature of Exam (Internal Exam)	Marks Dissertation	Marks Oral Exam	Total Marks
Dissertation (POL DN)	1.Dissertation 2. Oral Exam	60	40	100

**MA-II (Political Science)**

**Semester IV**

**Paper SEC 1**

**Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy  
Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 1)**

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Total- 30 Hours. ( 02 Credits )

Total marks: 50

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**Course Objective:**

The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

**Learning Outcome:**

The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

**Course Content:**

**Unit I – 8 Periods**

Outline of the Legal system in India

System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India - criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals., Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.

**Unit II- 7 Periods**

Constitution - fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

**Unit III -8 periods**

**Access to courts and enforcement of rights**

Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System

Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems

**Practical application: - 7 periods**

What to do if you are arrested ; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence, child abuse, caste, ethnic and religious discrimination; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies

**Essential Reading**

1. *Creating Legal Awareness*, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)
2. Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols 1-10*, Delhi. Available in Hindi also.
3. Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, *Legal Literacy Series Booklets*. Available in Hindi also.
4. S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.
5. S.P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Womens' Studies, SNDT

Women's University, Bombay, 1993.

6. Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India : Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003

7. Agnes, Flavia *Law and Gender Equality*, OUP, 1997.

8. Sagade, Jaga, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*, ILS Law College, Pune 1996.

9. .L. Wadhwa, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003.

10. Nomita Aggarwal, *-Women and Law in India*, New Century, Delhi, 2002.

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (Exercise) 40 Marks	Marks (Oral Exam)	Total Marks
<b>Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy</b> SEC 1	Exercise and Oral Examination	Student should collect data about the functioning of legal system in local areas. (20 marks) Student should submit data analysis report. (20 Marks )	Oral Exam for Data Analysis (10 Marks)	50

## **MA-II (Political Science)**

### **Semester IV**

#### **Paper SEC 2**

#### **Conflict and Peace Building**

#### **Code of the Course / Subject (POLSEC 2)**

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Total- 30 Hours. ( 02 Credits )

Total marks: 50

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**Course Objectives:**

This course is designed to help build an understanding of a variety of Conflict situations among students in a way that they can relate to them through their lived Experiences. It's an interdisciplinary course that draws its insights from various branches of social sciences and seeks to provide a lively learning environment for teaching and training students how to bring about political and social transformations at the local, national and international levels. The course encourages the use of new information technologies and innovative ways of understanding these issues by teaching students skills of managing and resolving conflicts and building peace through techniques such as role-play, simulations, street theatre, cinema and music on the one hand and by undertaking field visits, interacting with different segments of the civil society including those affected by conflicts as well as diplomats, journalists and experts, on the other.

### **Unit I. Concepts (7 Periods)**

- a. Understanding Conflict
- b. Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation
- c. Peace Building

### **Unit II: Dimensions of Conflict (8 Periods)**

- a. Ideology
- b. Economic/Resource Sharing Conflicts
- c. Socio-Cultural Conflicts (Ethnic, Religious, Gender-based)

### **Unit III: Sites of Conflict (7 Periods)**

- a. Local
- b. Sub-National
- c. International

### **Unit IV: Conflict Responses: Skills and Techniques (8 Periods)**

- a. Negotiations: Trust Building
- b. Mediation: Skill Building; Active Listening
- c. Track I, Track II & Multi Track Diplomacy
- d. Gandhian Methods

#### Essential Readings:

- 1 .O. Ramsbotham, T. Woodhouse and H. Miall, (2011) ‘Understanding Contemporary Conflict’, In *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, (Third Edition), Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 94-122.
2. W. Zartman, (1995) ‘Dynamics and Constraints In Negotiations In Internal Conflicts’, in William Zartman (ed.), *Elusive Peace: Negotiating an End to Civil Wars*, Washington: The Brookings Institute, pp. 3-29.
3. C. Mitchell, (2002) ‘Beyond Resolution: What Does Conflict Transformation Actually Transform?’, in *Peace and Conflict Studies*, 9:1, May, pp.1-23.
- 4 .S. Ryan, (1990) ‘Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution’, in *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 2:1, pp. 54-71.
- 5.M. Lund, (2001) ‘A Toolbox for Responding to Conflicts and Building Peace’, in L. Reyhler and T. Paffenholz, eds., *Peace-Building: A Field Guide*, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, pp. 16-20.
6. L. Schirch, (2004) *The Little Book Of Strategic Peacebuilding*, London: Good Books.
7. R. Rubenstein, (2003) ‘Sources’, in S. Cheldelin, D. Druckman and L. Fast (eds.) *Conflict: From Analysis to Intervention*, London: Continuum, pp.55-67.
8. P. Le Billon, (2009) ‘Economic and Resource Causes of Conflicts’, in J. Bercovitch, V. Kremenyuk and I. Zartman (eds.) *The Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp. 210-224.
- 9/H. Saunders, (1999) *A Public Peace Process: Sustained Dialogue To Transform Racial and Ethnic Conflicts*, Palgrave Macmillan: New York, pp. 1-30.
10. N. Behera, ‘Forging New Solidarities: Non-official Dialogues’, in M. Mekenkamp, P. Tongeren and H. Van De Veen (eds.), *Searching For Peace In Central And South Asia*, London: Lynne
11. M. Steger , (2001) ‘Peacebuilding and Non-Violence: Gandhi’s Perspective on Power’, in D. Christie, R. Wagner and D. Winter, (eds.), *Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Century Englewood Cliffs*, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

#### **Suggested Classroom Exercises/ Activities:**

- 1) Follow a conflict from any level (local/sub-national/national) covered in the news for a

- month and prepare a report on its causes, the parties and the dynamics of the conflict.
- 2) Conduct a case study of resource allocation of water and electricity by the local self-Government and Identify, if any, elements of institutional discrimination has taken place
  - 3) Identify protests over sharing of environmental resources and study their modus operandi for seeking redressal
  - 4) Sports is a means or a barrier to promoting inter community understanding. Have a Debate in the class arguing for and against this proposition.
  5. identify a group of immigrants/ refugees and based on your interactions with them, write a report explaining their respective experiences of conflicts are amenable to what kind of solution?
  - 6) Map the ethnic composition of your classroom and examine the prevailing prejudices and Stereotyping practices and their manifestations and then suggest a strategy for trust building.

Type of Course	Nature of Examination (Internal)	Marks (Exercise) 40 Marks	Marks (Oral Exam)	Total Marks
<b>Conflict and Peace Building SEC 2</b>	Exercise and Oral Examination	Student should collect data about the conflict in local areas. (20 marks) Student should submit data analysis report. (20 Marks )	Oral Exam for Data Analysis (10 Marks)	50

### **Nature of Question Paper - Semester IV**

<b>Nature of Question paper ( Excluding Dissertation, SEC 1 and SEC 2)</b>	<p>Every question paper shall 100 marks. Distribution of 100 marks as follows</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>C) Written examination- 80</b> <b>D) Internal assessment – 20</b></p> <p><b>Nature of written Examination –</b></p> <p>D) MCQ question – 20marks E) Long Question – 24 marks F) Short question- 36 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Internal assessment should be as per the every syllabi of paper.</b></p>
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Note-

1. M. A. (Political Science) syllabus has a total of 82 credits (Maximum credits available).

2. It is compulsory to obtain 80 percent credits means 64 credits from the DSC and DSE course of M.A.(Political Science).
3. It is compulsory for students to obtain minimum 8 credits from RP/Dissertation and SEC course.
4. Under Ancillary courses – It is mandatory for students to obtain minimum 10 percent credits means 8 credits.
  - Internship/Work experience /Field work is compulsory.
  - Open elective course are optional and through this also student can acquire credits.
  - Students can acquire credits through participating in Extracurricular and Co-curricular Activities which is optional.

#### **Ancillary Credit Courses -**

Sr. No.	Type of Course	Nature	Syllabus	Periods	Credits
1	Internship/ Work Experience /Field work	Mandatory	<b>A) Field Visit and Field Project (Visit to any one place from the following)</b>  Visit to Parliament (at New Delhi) Visit to State Legislature (Summer & Monsoon Session Mumbai & Nagpur Winter Session) Visit to Local self-Government ( urban and rural) Visit to Gandhian Social Harmony Place (Sewagram, Wardha,, Pawnar Ashram) Visit to Administrative offices	60/ 90	2/ 3(Maximum)

			<p><b>Interaction with Political Leaders and Local Administrators</b>  Ministers of Centre and State Govt.  Member of Parliament  Member of State Legislature  Members of local self-Institution (Rural and Urban)  Bureaucrats of Local Self Govt. (Rural and Urban)  Women Self Help Groups and NGO and Civil societies Groups  Co-operative Societies &amp; Bank and Electoral Literacy Club</p>		
2	Open Elective Courses	Optional	As Per Syllabus		5(Maximum)
3	Co-curricular Activities/ Extracurricular Activities	Optional	Activities relating to the subjects comprising a course of study in the College/Institution/University Departments. These activities are connected to the academic curriculum like Extension Activities, Debates, Quiz competition, seminars etc. Extra-curricular takes place in		5(Maximum)

			addition/outside to regular curriculum including but not limited to Sports, Start-up, Hackathon, Avishkar, Students Exchange Program, Social Activities, Volunteering, NSS, NCC, Annual Gatherings, TRDEA		
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(Field work/Internship/ work experience should compulsory to completed it. It should mandatory to present Completion certificate with signed by Head of the Department and Principal.)

Under Ancillary courses –

It is mandatory for students to obtain minimum 10 percent credits means 8 credits.

### Open Elective Courses-

Sr. no .	Course	Type of Course		Paper / Subject	Hours	Credits
1	Open Elective Courses	Generic Interest Course	GIC 1	Reading Gandhi	30	2
			GIC 2	Human rights Gender and Environment	30	2

### Generic Elective Course -1

#### 1) Reading Gandhi

**Course Objective:** The course seeks to meet two essential objectives: one, to acquaint the students with the art of reading texts, to enable them to grasp its conceptual and argumentative structure and



to help them acquire the skills to locate the texts in a broader intellectual and socio-historical context. Second, it aims to acquaint the students with the social and political thought of Gandhi. The themes in Gandhian thought that are chosen for a close reading are particularly relevant to our times.

**A) Hind Swaraj: (15 Periods )**

1. **Gandhi in his own words: A close reading of Hind Swaraj.**

2. **Commentaries on Hind Swaraj and Gandhian thought:**

**B) Gandhi and modern India.( 15 Periods)**

- a. Nationalism.
- b. Communal unity
- c. Women's Question
- d. Untouchability.

This component will contain the following selections from Gandhi's India of my Dreams (compiled R.K.Prabhu): "The meaning of Swaraj" (no.2); "In defence of Nationalism" (no.3); "India's cultural heritage" (no.45); "Regeneration of Indian women" (no.54); "Women's education" (no.55); "Communal unity" (no.59); "The curse of untouchability" (no.61); "Religious tolerance in India" (no.62); "The problem of minorities" (no.66)

## **Generic Elective Course -2**

### **2) Human Rights Gender and Environment**

**Course Objective:** This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

**Learning Outcome:**

The study of the course will equip the students with theoretical and conceptual understanding of socio – economic and political problems of marginalized groups in society such as women, dalits, minorities and adivasis and repercussions of contemporary developments on globalization on them.

**I Understanding Social Inequality( 8 Periods )**

1. Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
2. Globalization and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

**II Human Rights ( 8 Periods )**

1. Human Rights: Various Meanings, UN Declarations and Covenants
- 2 Human Rights and Citizenship Rights, Human Rights Movement in India.

**III Gender ( 8 Periods )**

- 1 Analyzing Structures of Patriarchy, Gender, Culture and History
2. The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India
3. Women's Movements in India

**IV Environment ( 6 Periods )**

1. Environmental and Sustainable Development, UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.
2. Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity
3. Environmental Movement in India

**Essential Readings**

1. Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), *Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism*, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.
2. Baxi, Upendra (2002), *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
3. Beteille, Andre (2003), *Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions*, Oxford

University Press, Delhi.

4.Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*, Stree Publications, Kolkata.

5.Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, Delhi.

6.Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) *Environmental History of India*, University of California Press, Berkeley.

7.Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.

8.Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) *Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, Kali for Women, Delhi.

9.Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, Kali for Women, Delhi.

Sr. no .	Course	Type of Course		Paper / Subject	Hours	Credits	Nature of Exam
1	Open Elective Courses	Generic Interest Course	GIC 1	Reading Gandhi	30	2	Article/ essay presentation (40 marks) Minimum 20 marks necessary
			GIC 2	Human rights and Gender and Environment	30	2	

**(Open Elective Courses are to be taught through self-study and mentor teachers will be provided for the course.)**

Under Ancillary courses – It is mandatory for students to obtain minimum 10 percent credits means 8 credits.

- Internship/Work experience /Field work is compulsory.
- Open elective course are optional and through this also student can acquire credits.
- Students can acquire credits through participating in Extracurricular and Co-curricular Activities which is optional.