

MADHAV UNIVERSITY, SIROHI
CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE
EDUCATION



PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
MASTER OF ARTS
(POLITICAL SCIENCE)
2026-27

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1. Program Mission and Objectives

Madhav University, Sirohi, established in 2014, is a leading private University of Rajasthan. **Madhav University, Sirohi is accredited with Grade A by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)**, offers courses in the field of Engineering, Architecture, Design, Basic and Applied Sciences, Management, Commerce, Hotel Management, Pharmacy, Computer Applications, Law, Agriculture, Journalism & Mass communication, Humanities and Social Sciences. Following the principles of Madhav University and driven by intellectual creativity and critical thinking. The university is well-known in Rajasthan for its brilliance in technical education, practical research, innovation, entrepreneurship, and industrial consultancy.

Madhav University, is committed to promote quality education, training, research, consultancy, and enhance employability and entrepreneurial skills of our students. To integrate industry with academics in order to prepare our students in an immersive way for the world of work developing an effective interface with the industry and other institutes within and outside the country is the cornerstone of our approach. To meet these ends, we encourage and nurture the development of students' physical, mental, emotional, secular, and spiritual faculties. The programme aims to strengthen the critical and creative thinking of the learners by offering a broad range of social, political, historical and professional courses of study.

The program aims to achieve the following objectives:

- **To provide advanced knowledge of political theories and concepts**, including classical and modern political thought.
- **To develop critical thinking and analytical skills** for understanding political systems, institutions, and processes.
- **To enhance understanding of Indian and comparative politics**, including governance, public policy, and constitutional frameworks.
- **To build competence in international relations and global politics**, including diplomacy, foreign policy, and global governance.

- **To develop research aptitude and methodological skills** for academic and policy-oriented research.

2. Relevance of the Program with Madhav University, Sirohi Mission and Goals

Madhav University (MU) was established with a vision to become a university with a commitment to excellence in education, research, and innovation aimed towards human advancement.

The proposed program is highly relevant to the MU's mission, i.e.

- Facilitate holistic education through knowledge sharing, skilling, research, and development.
- Integrate academic and research work towards the nation's development.
- Mentor students' physical, mental, emotional, secular, and spiritual attributes to become a valued human resource as it aims to provide quality education to those aspiring candidates who are deprived of higher education due to the limited number of intakes in the conventional mode of education in the Universities.

Moreover, to keep the quality intact, the curriculum and syllabus have been designed at par with the conventional mode, keeping in mind the specific needs and acceptability of the learners' ODL mode. In keeping with the aims and objectives of the University, it also ensures the industry and future skills relevance.

3. Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners

The M.A. Political Science programme is designed for a **diverse and inclusive group of learners** who seek to acquire advanced knowledge and analytical understanding of political systems, theories, governance, and international relations. The primary target group includes **graduates in Political Science and allied disciplines** such as Public Administration, History, Sociology, Economics, and other Social Sciences from recognized universities.

The programme is particularly suitable for **aspiring academicians, researchers, and educators** who intend to pursue careers in teaching and research in higher education

institutions, as well as those preparing for **competitive examinations** such as civil services, UGC-NET/JRF, and other government services.

It also caters to **working professionals, government employees, and individuals engaged in public administration, policy-making, NGOs, and development sectors**, who seek to enhance their knowledge of governance, public policy, and political processes for career advancement.

In line with the objectives of inclusive education, the programme is beneficial for learners from **rural, remote, and underserved regions**, as well as those who prefer the **Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode** due to time, financial, or geographical constraints. It also supports **lifelong learning** by providing flexible opportunities for continuing education.

Overall, the programme aims to serve learners with varied academic backgrounds and career aspirations, facilitating the development of **political awareness, critical analysis, research competence, and professional skills** in the field of political science.

4. Appropriateness of programme to be conducted in ODL Mode to acquire specific skills and competence

The M.A. Political Science programme is highly appropriate for delivery through the **Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode**, as the discipline emphasizes **theoretical understanding, critical analysis, and interpretation of political systems and processes**, which can be effectively achieved through structured self-learning and guided academic support. The programme is designed in accordance with **UGC-DEB guidelines**, ensuring quality, flexibility, and accessibility.

The curriculum is supported by **comprehensive Self Learning Materials (SLMs)** that cover key areas such as political theory, Indian government and politics, comparative politics, public administration, and international relations. These materials, along with **case studies, policy analyses, and contemporary examples**, enable learners to develop a deep understanding of political concepts and practices. The integration of **ICT-enabled tools**,

including e-content, virtual lectures, webinars, and online discussion forums, enhances learner engagement and interaction.

The ODL mode is particularly effective in developing **critical thinking, policy analysis, decision-making abilities, and research skills**, as learners engage in self-paced study, assignments, and project work. Continuous assessment and feedback mechanisms ensure that learners achieve the intended learning outcomes and competencies.

Furthermore, the flexibility of ODL mode enables **working professionals, government officials, and learners from diverse socio-economic and geographical backgrounds**, especially those in rural and remote areas, to pursue higher education without disrupting their personal or professional commitments.

Thus, the M.A. Political Science programme delivered through ODL mode effectively facilitates the acquisition of **advanced political knowledge, analytical skills, research competence, and employability attributes**, in alignment with the objectives of inclusive, flexible, and lifelong learning as envisaged by UGC-DEB.

5. Instructional Design

5.1 Curriculum Design

The curriculum has been rigorously reviewed and approved by the **Board of Studies, the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance, and the University Academic Council**, ensuring high academic standards and relevance.

5.2 Programme Structure and Detailed Syllabus

Name of programme	Master of Arts (Political Science)
Programme Outcome	<p>PO1: Advanced Political Knowledge</p> <p>Demonstrate in-depth understanding of political theories, institutions, governance systems, and international relations.</p> <p>PO2: Critical Thinking and Analysis</p>

	<p>Apply analytical and critical reasoning to evaluate political issues, ideologies, and public policies.</p> <p>PO3: Research Competence Develop the ability to conduct systematic research using appropriate methodologies in political science.</p> <p>PO4: Policy Analysis and Decision-Making Analyze and evaluate public policies and contribute to informed decision-making processes.</p> <p>PO5: Communication Skills Present political ideas effectively through academic writing, debates, and presentations.</p> <p>PO6: Democratic and Ethical Values Understand and promote democratic principles, human rights, and ethical practices in governance.</p>
<p>Programme Specific Outcome</p>	<p>PSO1: Political Theory Application Apply classical and contemporary political theories to analyze political phenomena.</p> <p>PSO2: Governance and Public Policy Analysis Evaluate structures of governance and public policies at national and international levels.</p> <p>PSO3: Research Methodology Application Apply qualitative and quantitative research methods in political analysis.</p> <p>PSO4: Comparative and International Analysis Analyze political systems, international relations, and global issues comparatively.</p> <p>PSO5: Academic Writing and Documentation Produce well-structured research papers, reports, and dissertations.</p>

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Master of Arts (Political Science) (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – I | Semester – I

Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	MPS9101T	Comparative Government and Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	MPS9102T	Indian Government and Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	MPS9103T	Research Methodology in Political Science – I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	MPS9104T	Research Methodology – I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	GEC9101T	Decentralisation and Local Administration	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					20			500

Year – I | Semester – II

Semester: SPRING/BASANT

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	MPS9201T	Theory of International Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	MPS9202T	Modern Political Analysis	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	MPS9203T	Research Methodology in Political Science - II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	MPS9204T	Research Methodology – II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	GEC9201T	Democracy and Development I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					20			500

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Master of Arts (Political Science) (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – II | Semester – III

Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	MPS9301T	Political Process in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	MPS9302T	Federalism in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	MPS9303T	Contemporary Political Theory	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	MPS9304T	Foreign Policy of India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	GEC9301T	Democracy and Development-II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					20			500

Year – II | Semester – IV

Semester: SPRING/BASANT

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	MPS9401T	Modern Indian Political Thinker	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	MPS9402T	Administrative Setup in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	MPS9403T	International Organization	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	MPS9404T	State Politics in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	MPS9405P	Project	4	0	0	0	4	70	30	100
		Grand Total					20			500

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-I)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Comparative Government and Politics	Course Code: MPS9101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the fundamental concepts, theories, and approaches of comparative politics.
- Examine political systems, institutions, and governance across countries.
- Analyze political processes, participation, and policymaking in a comparative framework.
- Critically evaluate contemporary political developments and global issues.
- Develop analytical skills to apply comparative methods for research and practical understanding.

Topic and Contents
Block I: Introduction and Theoretical Approaches
Unit 1: Comparative Politics – Nature and Scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, objectives, and significance of comparative politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of comparative politics: traditional and modern perspectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of comparative politics in contemporary political science

- Relationship with political theory, international relations, and public administration

Unit 2: Approaches to Comparative Politics

- Traditional approaches: historical and institutional methods
- Modern approaches: behavioral, structural-functional, systems theory
- Post-behavioralism and critical approaches
- Rational choice theory and new institutionalism

Unit 3: Key Concepts in Comparative Politics

- State, government, sovereignty, authority, legitimacy, and power
- Nation, nation-state, political development, and modernization
- Democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, and hybrid regimes
- Political culture, political socialization, and civil society

Block II: Political Systems and Institutions

Unit 1: Typologies of Political Systems

- Aristotle's classification of constitutions
- Lijphart's and Almond & Powell's typologies of political systems
- Parliamentary vs. Presidential systems: features, merits, and demerits
- Federal vs. Unitary systems: characteristics, advantages, and challenges

Unit 2: Constitutions and Governance

- Written vs. unwritten constitutions: global examples

- Constitutionalism, rule of law, and separation of powers

- Judicial review and its comparative significance

- Amendment procedures and flexibility in constitutions

Unit 3: Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Civil Society

- Role and functions of political parties in democracy

- Types of parties: dominant, one-party, multi-party systems

- Party systems and their comparative relevance

- Interest groups, lobbying, advocacy, and role of civil society

Block III: Political Processes

Unit 1: Electoral Systems and Representation

- First-past-the-post (FPTP) vs. Proportional representation (PR)

- Mixed and alternative electoral systems

- Electoral institutions and conduct of free and fair elections

- Representation of minorities, women, and marginalized communities

Unit 2: Political Participation and Socialization

- Forms and modes of political participation

- Factors influencing political participation: socio-economic, cultural, institutional

- Political socialization: family, education, media, political parties

- Comparative trends in political engagement across countries

Unit 3: Political Communication and Media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of traditional and new media in politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political campaigns, propaganda, and opinion formation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media influence and digital democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media regulation, freedom of press, and ethical challenges
Block IV: Governance and Public Policy
Unit 1: Bureaucracy and Public Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and role of bureaucracy in governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weberian model of bureaucracy vs. contemporary models
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil service systems: merit-based and patronage-based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability, transparency, and administrative ethics
Unit 2: Policy-Making and Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy cycle: agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative public policy: welfare policies, economic policies, social policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of political institutions, interest groups, and citizens in policymaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of policy effectiveness and governance outcomes
Unit 3: Governance Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption, accountability deficits, and transparency issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization and its impact on national governance

- Crisis management, disaster governance, and emergency politics

- Public-private partnerships and innovative governance models

Block V: Contemporary Issues in Comparative Politics

Unit 1: Political Development and Modernization

- Theories of political development and modernization

- Political stability, institutional development, and capacity building

- Development indicators: HDI, GDP, GDI, and political freedoms

- Challenges of political development in post-colonial and developing countries

Unit 2: Democratization and Authoritarianism

- Theories and models of democratization

- Types of authoritarian regimes: military, one-party, hybrid regimes

- Transitions from authoritarianism to democracy

- Role of international actors and organizations in democratization

Unit 3: Global Political Issues

- Human rights, refugees, and migration issues

- Environmental politics, climate governance, and sustainable development

- Terrorism, global security, and counter-terrorism policies

- International organizations: UN, WTO, IMF, and their role in world politics

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of key concepts, debates, and approaches in comparative politics.
- CO2. Compare and contrast different political systems and institutional frameworks.
- CO3. Analyze the influence of political culture, ideology, and social structures on governance.
- CO4. Conduct research using comparative methodologies to study political phenomena.
- CO5. Formulate informed perspectives and policy suggestions based on comparative political analysis.

References

- Almond, G. A., Powell, B., Strom, K., & Dalton, R. (2019). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*. Pearson.
- Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2021). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lijphart, A. (2012). *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*. Yale University Press.
- Easton, D. (1965). *A Systems Analysis of Political Life*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Sartori, G. (1994). *Comparative Constitutional Engineering: An Inquiry into Structures, Incentives, and Outcomes*. NY: NYU Press.
- Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2016). *Political Science: A Comparative Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ranney, A. (1965). *Comparative Politics: Notes and Readings*. D.C. Heath.
- Shively, W. P. (2017). *The Craft of Political Research*. Routledge.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Indian Government and Politics	Course Code: MPS9102T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide an in-depth understanding of the Indian political system and its constitutional framework.
- To examine the structure, functions, and powers of key political institutions in India.
- To analyze political processes, including elections, political parties, and social movements.
- To critically evaluate governance, federalism, secularism, and social justice in India.
- To develop analytical skills to understand contemporary challenges in Indian politics.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Indian Political System
Unit 1: Historical Evolution of Indian Politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-colonial political structures: Mauryan, Gupta, Mughal, and regional kingdoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British colonial impact: administrative, legal, and political systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalist movements: moderate, extremist, Gandhian phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Indian National Congress and other political organizations

Unit 2: The Indian Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient features, Preamble, and basic structure doctrine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional amendments and their significance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution as a tool of nation-building and social transformation
Unit 3: Federalism in India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept, nature, and types of federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre-State relations: legislative, administrative, and financial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-State Councils and dispute resolution mechanisms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges of Indian federalism: regionalism, linguistic and cultural diversity
Block II: Political Institutions in India
Unit 1: The Executive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President: powers, functions, election process, and role in government formation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: composition, powers, and functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of bureaucracy: hierarchy, neutrality, accountability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat
Unit 2: The Legislature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha composition, powers, and functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative procedures: law-making, parliamentary committees, Question Hour, Zero Hour

- Role of opposition, parliamentary privileges, and ethical standards
- Oversight functions and parliamentary control over the Executive

Unit 3: The Judiciary

- Structure: Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts
- Judicial review and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
- Judicial activism vs judicial restraint
- Role of judiciary in protecting democracy and fundamental rights

Block III: Political Processes

Unit 1: Political Parties in India

- Nature and types: national and regional parties
- Organization, leadership, and functions
- Party system and coalition politics
- Challenges: fragmentation, dynastic politics, internal democracy

Unit 2: Electoral System in India

- Election Commission: composition, powers, and functions
- Electoral processes: voting, representation, and conduct
- Electoral reforms and challenges: model code of conduct, EVMs, voter turnout
- Role of media, civil society, and technology in elections

Unit 3: Pressure Groups and Social Movements

- Concept and types of pressure groups
- Influence on policy-making and governance
- Civil society organizations and grassroots movements
- Case studies: farmers' movements, environmental movements, Dalit movements

Block IV: Governance and Policy

Unit 1: Public Administration in India

- Evolution and development of public administration
- Bureaucracy and policy implementation
- Administrative challenges and reforms
- Accountability, transparency, and citizen-centric governance

Unit 2: Governance and Development

- Concept of good governance
- Social welfare policies and development programs
- Decentralization: Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies
- Role of NGOs, international organizations, and public-private partnerships

Unit 3: Human Rights and Social Justice

- Constitutional provisions for minorities, SC/ST, OBC, and women
- Legal and institutional mechanisms for human rights protection
- Affirmative action and reservations

- Contemporary challenges: communalism, gender inequality, caste discrimination

Block V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics

Unit 1: Secularism and Communalism

- Concept and constitutional provisions for secularism
- Religious diversity and inter-community relations
- Communal politics, riots, and measures for conflict resolution
- Policies and programs promoting communal harmony

Unit 2: Regionalism and Identity Politics

- Linguistic, cultural, and ethnic diversity
- Rise of regional political movements and parties
- Impact of regionalism on national politics
- Case studies: Punjab, Northeast, Telangana

Unit 3: Emerging Trends in Indian Politics

- Coalition governments, political instability, and power-sharing
- Role of technology and social media in politics
- Globalization and its impact on Indian politics
- Future challenges for Indian democracy: populism, political polarization, governance reforms

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

- CO1. Explain the historical evolution and constitutional foundations of Indian politics.
- CO2. Analyze the roles and functioning of the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.
- CO3. Assess the impact of political parties, elections, and pressure groups on policy-making.
- CO4. Evaluate governance mechanisms, human rights, and social justice initiatives.
- CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to contemporary political issues in India.

References

- Austin, G. (2019). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.
- Basu, D. D. (2020). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.
- Palshikar, S., & Kumar, R. (2018). *Indian Political System*. Sage Publications.
- Jaffrelot, C. (2017). *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Indian Politics*. Routledge.
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- Chandra, K. (2020). *Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Headcounts in India*. Cambridge University Press.
- Manor, J. (2018). *Political Change in India: Electoral Politics and Coalition Governments*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Rajeev, T. (2019). *Indian Politics: Institutions, Processes, and Policies*. Pearson.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology in Political Science – I	Course Code: MPS9103T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the principles and significance of research methodology in political science.
- Gain knowledge of various research designs, methods, and techniques.
- Develop skills in data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
- Apply qualitative and quantitative approaches in political research.
- Prepare students for independent research and dissertation work.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Research in Political Science
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Science Research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and objectives of research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of research in political science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with political theory, comparative politics, and international relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope and limitations of political research
Unit 2: Scientific Approach in Political Science

- Concept of science and scientific method
- Political science as a social science
- Positivist, interpretive, and post-positivist approaches
- Ethical considerations in political research

Unit 3: Research Process and Problem Formulation

- Steps in the research process
- Identifying and defining research problems
- Formulation of research questions and hypotheses
- Operationalization of concepts and variables

Block II: Research Design and Methods

Unit 1: Research Designs

- Exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory research
- Cross-sectional vs. longitudinal studies
- Case study method, comparative method, and historical method
- Experimental and quasi-experimental designs

Unit 2: Quantitative Research Methods

- Survey research and sampling techniques
- Questionnaire design, interviews, and structured observation
- Measurement and scaling: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales

- Reliability, validity, and objectivity

Unit 3: Qualitative Research Methods

- Participant and non-participant observation
- Focus groups, in-depth interviews, and ethnography
- Content analysis and discourse analysis
- Narrative and phenomenological approaches

Block III: Data Collection Techniques

Unit 1: Primary Data Sources

- Official records, government documents, and archives
- Surveys, interviews, and field studies
- Direct observation and experimentation
- Advantages and limitations of primary data

Unit 2: Secondary Data Sources

- Books, journals, newspapers, and magazines
- Online databases, reports, and statistical sources
- Comparative use of primary vs. secondary data
- Evaluation of reliability and authenticity of secondary sources

Unit 3: Sampling Techniques

- Probability sampling: simple random, stratified, cluster, systematic

- Non-probability sampling: purposive, quota, snowball, convenience

- Sample size determination and representativeness

- Bias and error in sampling

Block IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Unit 1: Introduction to Data Analysis

- Meaning, objectives, and importance of data analysis

- Qualitative vs. quantitative data analysis

- Coding and categorization of data

- Introduction to statistical software for analysis

Unit 2: Quantitative Data Analysis

- Descriptive statistics: frequency distribution, mean, median, mode

- Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation

- Correlation and regression analysis

- Hypothesis testing and inferential statistics

Unit 3: Qualitative Data Analysis

- Thematic analysis and content analysis

- Narrative analysis and case study interpretation

- Triangulation of data

- Drawing conclusions and reporting results

Block V: Research Reporting and Contemporary Issues
Unit 1: Report Writing in Political Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of research reports: introduction, methodology, analysis, conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citation styles and referencing (APA, MLA, Chicago)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting tables, graphs, and charts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding plagiarism and ensuring academic integrity
Unit 2: Critical Review of Political Science Literature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing books, journal articles, and reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying research gaps and areas for further study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating methodological rigor and theoretical contribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesizing literature for research framing
Unit 3: Contemporary Trends in Political Research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of ICT and digital tools in research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big data, social media, and political analytics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdisciplinary approaches in political research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging trends in comparative and international research

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and importance of political science research.
- CO2. Formulate research problems and objectives suitable for political analysis.
- CO3. Apply appropriate research designs, methods, and sampling techniques.
- CO4. Analyze, interpret, and present research data effectively.
- CO5. Critically evaluate political science literature and contribute to research debates.

References

- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology – I	Course Code: MPS9104T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts and principles of research in political science.
- To familiarize students with different types of research methods and approaches.
- To develop skills for designing research projects, formulating research questions, and hypotheses.
- To provide knowledge about data collection, analysis, and interpretation in social research.
- To enhance students’ understanding of ethical considerations and challenges in political research.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Research
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, definition, and characteristics of research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: exploratory, descriptive, analytical, and applied research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of research in political science

- Distinction between basic and applied research

Unit 2: Types of Research

- Qualitative and quantitative research
- Descriptive, analytical, explanatory, and historical research
- Case study, survey, experimental, and comparative research
- Interdisciplinary approaches in political research

Unit 3: Research Process

- Steps in the research process: problem identification, literature review, hypothesis formulation, methodology, data collection, analysis, and conclusion
- Role of theory and conceptual framework
- Research design and operationalization
- Limitations and challenges in political research

Block II: Research Problem and Hypothesis

Unit 1: Selection of Research Problem

- Criteria for selecting a research problem
- Significance, feasibility, and scope of research problem
- Sources of research problems: literature review, policy issues, societal needs
- Formulating research questions

Unit 2: Literature Review

- Importance and purpose of literature review
- Sources of literature: books, journals, articles, reports, dissertations
- Methods of organizing and synthesizing literature
- Identifying research gaps

Unit 3: Hypothesis Formulation

- Concept and characteristics of hypothesis
- Types: null, alternative, directional, non-directional
- Role of hypothesis in research design
- Testing and validation of hypotheses

Block III: Research Design and Sampling

Unit 1: Research Design

- Meaning, definition, and significance of research design
- Types: exploratory, descriptive, experimental, longitudinal, cross-sectional
- Components of research design: objectives, data sources, methodology, tools, and techniques
- Reliability and validity in research design

Unit 2: Sampling Techniques

- Concept of population and sample
- Types of sampling: probability (random, stratified, systematic) and non-probability (purposive, convenience, snowball)

- Sample size determination

- Advantages and limitations of sampling

Unit 3: Data Sources

- Primary data: surveys, interviews, observation, questionnaires

- Secondary data: official records, archival sources, published studies, online databases

- Criteria for data selection and evaluation

- Challenges in data collection in political research

Block IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Unit 1: Quantitative Analysis

- Introduction to quantitative methods

- Descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, standard deviation

- Inferential statistics: correlation, regression, chi-square, t-test

- Use of software in data analysis (SPSS, R, Excel)

Unit 2: Qualitative Analysis

- Concept and importance of qualitative data

- Methods: content analysis, discourse analysis, narrative analysis, case study method

- Coding, categorization, and thematic analysis

- Interpretation and presentation of qualitative data

Unit 3: Research Report Writing

- Structure of a research report: title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results,

discussion, conclusion, references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of tables, charts, and figures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citation styles: APA, Chicago, MLA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical issues: plagiarism, data integrity, confidentiality
Block V: Advanced Issues in Research
Unit 1: Ethics in Political Research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical principles in social research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent and confidentiality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding bias and manipulation of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional ethical guidelines and review boards
Unit 2: Challenges in Political Research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to data and respondents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political sensitivity and risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of cross-cultural and comparative studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing fieldwork and logistical constraints
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in Research Methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed-method research: combining qualitative and quantitative methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of digital tools: online surveys, social media analytics, big data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory research methods

- Future directions in political research

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

- CO1. Explain the basic concepts, types, and purposes of research in political science.
- CO2. Design a research study with appropriate methodology and research tools.
- CO3. Formulate research problems, objectives, and hypotheses.
- CO4. Collect, organize, and analyze qualitative and quantitative data.
- CO5. Critically evaluate research studies and apply ethical standards in research practice.

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- Kothari, C. R. (2022). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Age International.
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- Adcock, R., & Collier, D. (2019). *Measurement Validity in Political Science*. Cambridge University Press.
- Singleton, R., & Straits, B. C. (2021). *Approaches to Social Research*. Oxford University Press.
- Neuman, W. L. (2020). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Pearson.
- Schutt, R. K. (2020). *Investigating the Social World: The Process and Practice of Research*. Sage Publications.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Decentralization and Local Administration	Course Code: GEC9101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept, forms, and significance of decentralization in governance.
- Examine the structure, functions, and role of local governments.
- Analyze policies and legislation related to decentralization in India and other countries.
- Critically evaluate administrative and fiscal decentralization for effective governance.
- Develop understanding of contemporary challenges and reforms in local administration.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Decentralisation
Unit 1: Concept and Importance of Decentralisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance for democracy, development, and governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories and models of decentralisation: political, administrative, fiscal

- Global perspectives on decentralisation

Unit 2: Types and Forms of Decentralisation

- Political decentralisation
- Administrative decentralisation (deconcentration, delegation, devolution)
- Fiscal decentralisation: revenue, expenditure, and fiscal autonomy
- Comparison of decentralisation models in developed and developing countries

Unit 3: Historical Evolution of Decentralisation

- Decentralisation in pre-colonial India: village republics and Panchayats
- Colonial administration and local self-government
- Post-independence developments and reforms
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India

Block II: Local Government Structures in India

Unit 1: Panchayati Raj System

- Three-tier structure: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
- Functions and powers of each tier
- Composition, elections, and leadership roles
- Challenges in Panchayati Raj implementation

Unit 2: Urban Local Bodies

- Municipal corporations, municipal councils, and nagar panchayats

- Functions, powers, and responsibilities
- Role of mayor, commissioner, and municipal councils
- Comparative study of urban governance in India and selected countries

Unit 3: Administrative Machinery for Local Governance

- Role of state governments in supervision and control
- Bureaucracy and local administration
- Coordination between central, state, and local levels
- Administrative reforms and capacity building in local bodies

Block III: Political and Legal Framework

Unit 1: Constitutional Provisions

- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: objectives and significance
- Schedule XI and XII: functional powers of local bodies
- Reservations for women, SC/ST, and backward classes
- Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996

Unit 2: State Legislations and Policies

- State Panchayati Raj Acts and Municipal Laws
- Guidelines for financial management and accountability
- Role of State Finance Commissions
- Policy initiatives to strengthen local governance

Unit 3: Electoral Processes and Political Representation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election procedures for local bodies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of political parties and independent candidates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women and marginalized groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral reforms and innovations
Block IV: Fiscal and Administrative Decentralisation
Unit 1: Fiscal Decentralisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue sources of local bodies: taxes, grants, loans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure responsibilities: social services, infrastructure, health, education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Finance Commissions and Planning Commissions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting, accounting, and audit in local governance
Unit 2: Administrative Decentralisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegation and devolution of administrative powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of local bureaucrats and elected representatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with state and central agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability, transparency, and performance evaluation
Unit 3: Public Participation and Community Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory planning and decision-making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of NGOs, civil society, and citizen committees

- Social audits and citizen feedback mechanisms

- Best practices in participatory governance

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Reforms

Unit 1: Challenges in Local Governance

- Corruption, inefficiency, and lack of capacity
- Political interference and administrative bottlenecks
- Urban-rural disparities and regional imbalances
- Role of technology in addressing challenges

Unit 2: Innovations and Reforms

- E-governance and digital administration
- Innovative financing and public-private partnerships
- Capacity building and training programs for local officials
- Case studies of successful local governance models

Unit 3: Global Perspectives

- Comparative study of decentralisation in USA, UK, and Scandinavian countries
- Lessons for India from international experiences
- Decentralisation and sustainable development
- Future prospects of local governance in India

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of decentralization concepts, principles, and theories.
- CO2. Compare and contrast different models of local governance and administration.
- CO3. Analyze constitutional and legal frameworks governing local bodies.
- CO4. Evaluate fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization for policy implementation.
- CO5. Understand contemporary issues, innovations, and reforms in local administration.

References

- Maheshwari, S. R. (2020). *Local Government in India*. Macmillan India.
- Sharma, R. K. (2015). *Decentralisation and Local Governance in India*. Deep & Deep Publications.
- Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2013). *Indian Politics: Local Governance and Decentralisation*. PHI Learning.
- Johari, J. C. (2016). *Indian Government and Politics*. Sterling Publishers.
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- Manor, J. (1999). *The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralisation*. World Bank.
- Singh, B. P. (2018). *Urban Local Governance in India: Challenges and Reforms*. Routledge.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER II)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Theory of International Politics	Course Code: MPS9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the major theories and approaches in international politics.
- To examine the historical evolution of international relations and the state system.
- To analyze the role of power, security, and diplomacy in global politics.
- To evaluate contemporary challenges and global governance mechanisms.
- To develop critical thinking and analytical skills in assessing international political phenomena.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction and Foundations of International Politics
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of International Politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and scope of international politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction between international politics and domestic politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key concepts: state, sovereignty, power, national interest

- Role of international politics in global governance

Unit 2: Historical Evolution of International Relations

- Emergence of the modern state system: Treaty of Westphalia
- Balance of power and alliances in European history
- Colonialism, imperialism, and the global order
- World Wars and the transformation of international politics

Unit 3: Approaches to the Study of International Politics

- Traditional vs. behavioral approaches
- Systematic study of international relations
- Interdisciplinary approaches: political science, economics, sociology
- Importance of theory in understanding international politics

Block II: Theories of International Politics – I

Unit 1: Realism

- Classical realism: Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes
- Neo-realism: Kenneth Waltz, balance of power theory
- Key concepts: power, anarchy, self-help, national interest
- Critiques and limitations of realism

Unit 2: Liberalism

- Classical liberalism and modern liberal theories

- Democratic peace theory
- Role of international organizations, institutions, and law
- Cooperation, interdependence, and global governance

Unit 3: Idealism and Utopian Approaches

- Philosophical foundations of idealism
- Role of ethics, morality, and human rights
- Wilsonian idealism and the League of Nations
- Criticisms and relevance in contemporary international politics

Block III: Theories of International Politics – II

Unit 1: Marxist and Critical Theories

- Marxist approach: economic determinants, class struggle, imperialism
- Neo-Marxist and dependency theories
- World-systems theory (Wallerstein)
- Relevance in understanding global inequalities

Unit 2: Constructivism

- Key concepts: norms, ideas, identity, and social structures
- Role of culture, identity, and ideas in international relations
- Key proponents: Alexander Wendt, John Ruggie
- Application to contemporary global politics

Unit 3: Other Contemporary Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminist theories of international relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-colonial and post-structuralist perspectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological and environmental approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative evaluation of theoretical perspectives
Block IV: Key Concepts in International Politics
Unit 1: Power and Security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of power: hard power, soft power, smart power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security and collective security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military alliances and deterrence theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security challenges: nuclear proliferation, terrorism, cyber threats
Unit 2: Diplomacy and International Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, functions, and types of diplomacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles and sources of international law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaties, conventions, and customary law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of diplomacy and law in conflict resolution
Unit 3: Global Institutions and Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations: structure, functions, and challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of IMF, World Bank, WTO, and regional organizations

- Global governance: effectiveness and limitations

- Case studies of international cooperation and conflict

Block V: Contemporary Issues in International Politics

Unit 1: Conflict, War, and Peace

- Causes and types of conflicts: interstate, intrastate, ethnic

- Theories of war and peace

- Peacekeeping and peacebuilding mechanisms

- Contemporary conflicts and resolution strategies

Unit 2: Globalization and International Relations

- Concept and dimensions of globalization

- Impact on state sovereignty, economy, and culture

- Role of technology, communication, and media in global politics

- Challenges and opportunities of globalization

Unit 3: Emerging Trends in International Politics

- Rise of new powers: China, India, BRICS

- Regionalism, multilateralism, and global power shifts

- Climate change, human security, and transnational threats

- Future directions in the study and practice of international politics

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Explain the evolution and foundational concepts of international politics.
- CO2. Analyze the key theoretical approaches, including realism, liberalism, and constructivism.
- CO3. Evaluate the role of power, diplomacy, and international law in global politics.
- CO4. Assess contemporary global issues such as security, conflict, and cooperation.
- CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to critically understand international relations and policy-making.

References

- Morgenthau, H. J. (2018). *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. McGraw-Hill.
- Waltz, K. (2019). *Theory of International Politics*. Longman.
- Keohane, R. O., & Nye, J. S. (2018). *Power and Interdependence*. Pearson.
- Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (2021). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Bull, H. (2019). *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*. Macmillan.
- Wendt, A. (2019). *Social Theory of International Politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (2018). *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford University Press.
- Frankel, J. (2017). *Global Political Theory: An Introduction*. Routledge.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Modern Political Analysis	Course Code: MPS9202T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the theoretical foundations and approaches of modern political analysis.
- Examine political behavior, institutions, and decision-making processes using analytical frameworks.
- Apply quantitative and qualitative methods in political research and analysis.
- Critically evaluate contemporary trends and developments in political systems.
- Develop skills to interpret political phenomena and public policies systematically.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Modern Political Analysis
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, objectives, and significance of political analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution from classical to modern political analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with political theory, comparative politics, and public administration

- Contributions of political scientists to analytical studies

Unit 2: Approaches to Political Analysis

- Normative, empirical, and behavioral approaches
- Systems theory and structural-functionalism
- Rational choice theory and game theory
- Post-behavioralism and new institutional approaches

Unit 3: Concepts and Variables in Political Analysis

- Key concepts: power, authority, legitimacy, sovereignty, state
- Dependent and independent variables in political research
- Operationalization and measurement of political concepts
- Political culture, ideology, and participation as analytical variables

Block II: Political Behavior and Political Culture

Unit 1: Political Behavior

- Definition and scope of political behavior
- Factors influencing political behavior: social, economic, cultural, and psychological
- Voting behavior and electoral choices
- Political attitudes, values, and opinion formation

Unit 2: Political Culture and Socialization

- Meaning, types, and significance of political culture

- Comparative analysis of political cultures in liberal and developing democracies

- Role of family, education, media, and religion in political socialization

- Civic engagement and political efficacy

Unit 3: Public Opinion and Political Communication

- Nature and measurement of public opinion

- Techniques of gauging political opinion: polls, surveys, and sampling

- Role of mass media and social media in shaping political communication

- Media influence on political behavior and policy-making

Block III: Political Institutions and Decision-Making

Unit 1: Analysis of Political Institutions

- Legislatures, executives, and judiciaries: structure, powers, and functions

- Bureaucracy and administrative institutions

- Political parties and interest groups

- Comparative institutional analysis and performance evaluation

Unit 2: Policy-Making and Governance

- Political decision-making: models and theories

- Agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation

- Role of institutions, interest groups, and public opinion in policy-making

- Comparative analysis of governance systems

Unit 3: Political Leadership and Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and types of political leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of leadership in policy formulation and political stability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charismatic, traditional, and rational-legal authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership challenges in modern democracies and developing nations
Block IV: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Political Analysis
Unit 1: Quantitative Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement and scaling of political variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, variance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inferential statistics: correlation, regression, hypothesis testing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications in political surveys and electoral studies
Unit 2: Qualitative Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study analysis and comparative method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical and content analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnography and participant observation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative and interpretive approaches
Unit 3: Research Tools and Data Interpretation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing research frameworks for political analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection, coding, and categorization

- Graphical and tabular representation of data
- Drawing conclusions and policy recommendations

Block V: Contemporary Trends and Issues

Unit 1: Political Modernization and Development

- Concepts of political modernization and political development
- Indicators: political stability, participation, institutions, and governance
- Challenges in developing countries: institutional weaknesses and elite dominance
- Comparative perspectives on modernization

Unit 2: Democracy, Governance, and Globalization

- Modern trends in democratic governance
- Globalization, interdependence, and political integration
- Role of international organizations and transnational actors
- Policy challenges in a globalized world

Unit 3: Emerging Issues in Political Analysis

- Conflict analysis, security studies, and terrorism
- Environmental politics and sustainable development
- Technology, social media, and political mobilization
- Future trends in political research and analytical methods

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of the evolution and scope of modern political analysis.
- CO2. Analyze political institutions, behavior, and policy-making using modern analytical tools.
- CO3. Compare different approaches to political analysis and their applications.
- CO4. Conduct research and critically evaluate empirical studies in political science.
- CO5. Apply analytical reasoning to contemporary political issues, policy formulation, and governance.

References

- Almond, G. A., Powell, B., Strom, K., & Dalton, R. (2019). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*. Pearson.
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- Almond, G., & Verba, S. (1963). *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton University Press.
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- Shively, W. P. (2017). *The Craft of Political Research*. Routledge.
- Siavelis, P. M., & Morgenstern, S. (2008). *Research Methods in Political Science*. Pearson.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology in Political Science - II	Course Code: MPS9203T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To advance students’ understanding of research methodology in political science beyond foundational concepts.
- To provide knowledge of advanced data collection, analysis, and interpretation techniques.
- To develop skills in using quantitative and qualitative research tools for political research.
- To familiarize students with statistical methods, software applications, and survey techniques.
- To enhance competence in writing, presenting, and critically evaluating research reports in political science.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Advanced Research Design
Unit 1: Advanced Research Designs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental, quasi-experimental, longitudinal, cross-sectional, and comparative designs

- Strengths and limitations of each design
- Matching research objectives with appropriate research design
- Concept of reliability, validity, and generalizability in advanced research

Unit 2: Operationalization and Measurement

- Conceptualization and operationalization in political research
- Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio
- Developing indicators and indices
- Ensuring validity and reliability of measurement tools

Unit 3: Sampling in Advanced Research

- Probability and non-probability sampling revisited
- Multistage, cluster, and stratified sampling
- Sample size determination and precision
- Addressing sampling errors and biases

Block II: Data Collection Techniques

Unit 1: Advanced Survey Methods

- Designing structured and semi-structured questionnaires
- Surveys: cross-sectional, panel, longitudinal
- Issues of response bias and non-response
- Techniques to improve data quality

Unit 2: Interview and Focus Group Techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting focus group discussions for political research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording, transcribing, and coding qualitative data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating reliability and validity of interview data
Unit 3: Observation and Case Study Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant and non-participant observation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured and unstructured observation techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study research: single vs multiple case approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengths, limitations, and triangulation in observation and case studies
Block III: Data Analysis – Quantitative Techniques
Unit 1: Descriptive Statistics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, and graphical representations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of descriptive data
Unit 2: Inferential Statistics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothesis testing: t-test, chi-square, ANOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation and regression analysis

- Parametric vs non-parametric tests

- Application in political science research

Unit 3: Multivariate Analysis

- Factor analysis and principal component analysis

- Cluster analysis and discriminant analysis

- Logistic regression and multiple regression

- Use of statistical software (SPSS, R, Stata) in political research

Block IV: Data Analysis – Qualitative Techniques

Unit 1: Content and Discourse Analysis

- Concept, types, and steps of content analysis

- Quantitative vs qualitative content analysis

- Discourse analysis in political texts

- Applications in media, speeches, and policy documents

Unit 2: Narrative and Thematic Analysis

- Understanding narratives in political research

- Coding, categorization, and theme identification

- Analyzing qualitative data for patterns and meanings

- Linking findings to theory and research questions

Unit 3: Mixed-Methods Research

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and rationale for mixed-methods research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating qualitative and quantitative data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sequential and concurrent mixed-method designs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages, challenges, and reporting of mixed-method studies
<p>Block V: Reporting, Ethics, and Contemporary Issues</p>
<p>Unit 1: Research Report Writing</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure: abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, conclusion, references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of tables, figures, charts, and diagrams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citation styles: APA, Chicago, MLA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity, coherence, and academic writing standards
<p>Unit 2: Research Ethics in Political Science</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed consent, confidentiality, and data protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding plagiarism and data fabrication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical dilemmas in fieldwork and interviews
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional ethical review procedures
<p>Unit 3: Contemporary Trends in Political Research</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of digital tools: online surveys, social media analysis, big data analytics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computational social science in political research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory research and action research

- Emerging topics: global politics, policy evaluation, governance studies

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Design and implement advanced research projects in political science.
- CO2. Apply statistical and analytical tools to interpret political data effectively.
- CO3. Use qualitative and mixed-method approaches in research.
- CO4. Critically evaluate existing research studies and identify research gaps.
- CO5. Prepare and present comprehensive research reports following ethical standards.

References

- Kothari, C. R. (2022). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Age International.
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
- Neuman, W. L. (2020). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Pearson.
- Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (2020). *Methods in Social Research*. McGraw-Hill.
- Punch, K. F. (2019). *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Sage Publications.
- Singleton, R., & Straits, B. C. (2021). *Approaches to Social Research*. Oxford University Press.
- Schutt, R. K. (2020). *Investigating the Social World: The Process and Practice of Research*. Sage Publications.
- Adcock, R., & Collier, D. (2019). *Measurement Validity in Political Science*. Cambridge University Press.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology - II	Course Code: MPS9204T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The course aims to:

1. Develop advanced research skills in Political Science.
2. Train students in quantitative and qualitative research techniques.
3. Enable students to design independent research projects.
4. Introduce tools for data analysis and interpretation.
5. Enhance academic writing and publication skills.
6. Promote ethical and responsible research practices.
7. Prepare learners for dissertation and doctoral research.

BLOCK I: Advanced Research Design in Political Science
Unit 1: Research Design and Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitudinal and Cross-sectional Studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Research Design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study Method in Political Research
Unit 2: Hypothesis Formulation and Operationalization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and Types of Hypotheses

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Null and Alternative Hypothesis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variables: Independent, Dependent, Intervening
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptualization and Operationalization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement Scales (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio)
Unit 3: Sampling Techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census vs Sample Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probability Sampling (Random, Stratified, Cluster)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Probability Sampling (Purposive, Snowball, Quota)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling Error and Bias
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample Size Determination
BLOCK II: Quantitative Research Methods
Unit 4: Statistical Foundations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Median, Mode)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of Dispersion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correlation and Regression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal Distribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probability Theory in Political Research
Unit 5: Inferential Statistics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothesis Testing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • t-test, Chi-square Test
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANOVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence Interval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance Level and p-value
Unit 6: Data Processing and Statistical Software
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coding and Tabulation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Cleaning and Validation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of SPSS, R, and Excel in Political Research 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphical Representation of Data 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of Statistical Results 	
<hr/>	
BLOCK III: Qualitative Research Methods	
Unit 7: Qualitative Research Approaches	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative and Constructivist Approaches 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenomenology and Ethnography 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grounded Theory 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative Research 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content Analysis 	
Unit 8: Field Research Techniques	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview Techniques (Structured & Unstructured) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation Method 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant Observation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Notes and Documentation 	
Unit 9: Discourse and Textual Analysis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Discourse Analysis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and Policy Analysis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Discourse Theory 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideology and Power Structures 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Studies in Political Communication 	
BLOCK IV: Advanced Research Tools and Applications	
Unit 10: Comparative Political Analysis	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative Method in Political Science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national Studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Comparison
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Political Indicators
Unit 11: Survey Research and Public Opinion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire Construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Opinion Measurement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election Studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Poll Data in Political Analysis
Unit 12: Policy Research and Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Research Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Evaluation Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-Benefit Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Evaluation Techniques
BLOCK V: Research Writing, Ethics and Dissertation
Unit 13: Academic Writing and Citation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of Research Paper
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature Review Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referencing Styles (APA, MLA, Chicago)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding Plagiarism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Reference Management Tools
Unit 14: Research Ethics and Integrity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics in Social Science Research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed Consent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidentiality and Anonymity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Protection and Storage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical Review Committees
Unit 15: Dissertation and Publication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of Dissertation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Proposal Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viva-Voce Preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishing in Journals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer Review Process

Course Outcomes

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

1. Design and formulate independent research proposals.
2. Apply advanced quantitative and qualitative methods in political research.
3. Use statistical tools and software for political data analysis.
4. Conduct field research using appropriate sampling and survey techniques.
5. Critically evaluate research publications and policy reports.
6. Prepare dissertations, research papers, and publishable academic work.
7. Follow ethical standards in academic research and data handling.

References

1. Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*.
2. Kothari, C.R. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*.

3. Bryman, Alan. *Social Research Methods*.
4. King, Gary, Keohane, Robert & Verba, Sidney. *Designing Social Inquiry*.
5. Goertz, Gary. *Social Science Concepts: A User's Guide*.
6. Babbie, Earl. *The Practice of Social Research*.
7. Almond, Gabriel & Powell, G. Bingham. *Comparative Politics*.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – I	Course Code: GEC9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the concepts of democracy and development in historical and contemporary contexts.
2. To analyze the evolution of democratic institutions and practices in India and globally.
3. To examine the interrelationship between political, economic, and social development.
4. To explore challenges to democracy and strategies for promoting inclusive development.
5. To develop research skills for studying democracy, governance, and development issues.

Course Content:

BLOCK – I: Conceptual Foundations of Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Democracy – Concept and Evolution
Meaning, types, and characteristics of democracy.
Historical evolution of democracy: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern periods.
Liberal, participatory, and deliberative models of democracy.
Democracy and human rights; rule of law, civil liberties, and constitutionalism.
Unit 2: Development – Concept, Theories, and Indicators
Meaning and dimensions of development: economic, social, political, and cultural.

Classical and contemporary development theories: modernization, dependency, world-systems, and human development.
Measurement indicators: GDP, HDI, GDI, literacy, health, and income inequality.
Sustainable development and inclusive growth perspectives.
Unit 3: Democracy and Development – Interconnections
Linkages between democracy and development.
Political participation, governance, and development outcomes.
Role of accountability, transparency, and public policy in development.
Case studies of democratic successes and challenges in development.
BLOCK – II: Historical Perspectives on Democracy
Unit 1: Democracy in the West
Evolution of democratic ideas in Greece and Rome.
Medieval and Renaissance developments: Magna Carta, English Civil War, Enlightenment thought.
French and American Revolutions and constitutionalism.
Expansion of suffrage, civil liberties, and representative institutions.
Unit 2: Democracy in the Colonial and Post-Colonial Contexts
Democratic movements under colonial rule: India, Africa, and Southeast Asia.
Role of nationalist movements in establishing democratic governance.

Constitutional experiments and challenges in post-colonial states.
Case studies: India, Ghana, and Indonesia.
Unit 3: Challenges to Democracy in the 20th Century
Totalitarianism, fascism, and authoritarian regimes.
Military coups, weak institutions, and political instability.
Socio-economic inequalities and democratic deficits.
Lessons from global experiences for strengthening democracy.
BLOCK – III: Development in Historical Perspective
Unit 1: Economic Development
Agricultural, industrial, and service sector transformations.
Colonial economies and development constraints.
Industrialization, trade, and globalization in historical context.
Economic planning and policy frameworks in post-independence states.
Unit 2: Social and Cultural Development
Education, literacy, health, and social welfare initiatives.
Gender, caste, and ethnic dimensions in development.
Role of social movements in promoting equity and social justice.
Cultural development and preservation of heritage in modernization.

Unit 3: Political Development

Evolution of political institutions: legislature, judiciary, and executive.

Decentralization, local governance, and participation.

Role of political parties, civil society, and media in development.

Democracy and state capacity in policy implementation.

BLOCK – IV: Democracy, Governance, and Development in India

Unit 1: Indian Constitutional Framework and Democracy

Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles.

Structure of government: Parliament, President, Judiciary, and States.

Electoral system, political representation, and party politics.

Federalism, decentralization, and Panchayati Raj institutions.

Unit 2: Development Planning and Policy in India

Five-Year Plans: objectives, strategies, and outcomes.

Sectoral development: agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and education.

Poverty alleviation programs and social welfare schemes.

Role of government, NGOs, and international agencies.

Unit 3: Governance and Accountability

Good governance principles: transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

Right to Information, anti-corruption measures, and citizen participation.
Public policy evaluation and institutional reforms.
Challenges: bureaucratic inertia, political corruption, and social inequalities.
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues and Research in Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Contemporary Challenges
Populism, polarization, and democratic backsliding.
Globalization, economic liberalization, and inequality.
Environmental sustainability and development trade-offs.
Social movements, activism, and digital democracy.
Unit 2: International Perspectives
Comparative studies of democratic governance: USA, UK, Brazil, South Africa.
Role of international organizations: UN, IMF, World Bank in development.
Global human rights frameworks and development standards.
Case studies of democratic transitions and development outcomes.
Unit 3: Research Methodologies and Policy Analysis
Research methods in history, political science, and development studies.
Quantitative and qualitative methods: surveys, interviews, archival research.
Data analysis, policy evaluation, and report writing.

Preparation of research projects, dissertations, and presentation of findings.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to explain core concepts of democracy, development, and governance.
2. Students will critically analyze historical and contemporary experiences of democratic governance.
3. Students will evaluate the role of institutions, policies, and social movements in development.
4. Students will demonstrate the ability to conduct research on democracy, development, and related socio-political issues.
5. Students will produce analytical reports, papers, and presentations linking democracy and development in historical and contemporary perspectives.

References:

1. Almond, G., & Powell, B. (2015). *Comparative Politics Today*. Pearson.
2. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
3. Subramanian, N. (2012). *Democracy and Development in India*. Sage Publications.
4. Dahl, R. A. (1998). *On Democracy*. Yale University Press.
5. Putnam, R. (2001). *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton University Press.
6. Bardhan, P. (2006). *Development and Democracy in India*. Oxford University Press.
7. Mohanty, M. (2013). *Democracy and Development in the Contemporary World*. Routledge.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER III)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Political Process in India	Course Code: MPS9301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the evolution and nature of political processes in India.
- Examine the role of institutions, political actors, and social forces in Indian politics.
- Analyze the electoral system, political parties, and governance mechanisms.
- Critically evaluate the role of social movements, media, and public opinion.
- Develop analytical skills to interpret contemporary political trends in India.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Political Process in India
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and significance of political process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political systems and institutions in India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic and participatory frameworks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative perspective: India and other democracies

Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Indian Politics

- Colonial legacy and constitutional developments
- Freedom movement and nationalist politics
- Early post-independence political framework
- Emergence of multiparty democracy

Unit 3: Political Culture and Social Structure

- Political culture: values, beliefs, and norms
- Social structures: caste, religion, language, and ethnicity
- Political socialization and citizenship
- Regional diversity and its impact on political processes

Block II: Electoral Politics and Political Parties

Unit 1: Electoral System in India

- Structure and functioning of Election Commission
- Electoral process: nomination, campaigning, and polling
- Representation: first-past-the-post and proportional representation
- Electoral reforms and challenges

Unit 2: Political Parties

- Role and functions of political parties
- Party systems: dominant-party, two-party, multi-party systems

- National vs. regional parties
- Trends in party alliances and coalition politics

Unit 3: Voting Behavior and Electoral Trends

- Determinants of voting behavior: socio-economic, cultural, and psychological factors
- Regional and demographic variations in voting patterns
- Role of media, campaigns, and opinion polls
- Trends in voter turnout and political participation

Block III: Governance and Decision-Making

Unit 1: Executive and Legislative Processes

- Structure and powers of the President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers
- Parliament: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – functions and procedures
- Role of opposition and parliamentary committees
- Legislative and executive interplay in policy-making

Unit 2: Judiciary and Administrative Processes

- Role of judiciary in governance: judicial review, PIL, and constitutional interpretation
- Administrative machinery: bureaucracy and policy implementation
- Central-state relations and federal decision-making
- Accountability, transparency, and administrative reforms

Unit 3: Policy-Making in India

- Policy cycle: agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation
- Role of political parties, interest groups, and media
- Social and economic policies: health, education, welfare, and development
- Comparative analysis of policy-making processes

Block IV: Social Forces and Political Participation

Unit 1: Caste, Religion, and Politics

- Role of caste in electoral politics and governance
- Religious mobilization and communal politics
- Secularism and minority representation
- Social cleavages and coalition building

Unit 2: Gender and Politics

- Women's participation in politics: representation and leadership
- Gender policies and empowerment programs
- Reservations and affirmative action
- Contemporary issues in gender and political participation

Unit 3: Media, Civil Society, and Political Mobilization

- Role of traditional and new media in political communication
- Civil society organizations and advocacy groups
- Social movements and collective action

- Public opinion, protests, and policy influence

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Trends

Unit 1: Federalism and Regional Politics

- Center-state relations and distribution of powers
- Regional parties and identity politics
- Interstate conflicts and coordination mechanisms
- Emerging trends in regional governance

Unit 2: Challenges to Democracy

- Corruption, political instability, and governance deficits
- Electoral malpractices and political financing issues
- Populism, polarization, and authoritarian tendencies
- Role of civil society in strengthening democracy

Unit 3: Globalization and Indian Politics

- Impact of globalization on political and economic decision-making
- International institutions and foreign policy influences
- Political reforms in a global context
- Future prospects of political processes in India

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of political institutions, electoral processes, and decision-making in India.
- CO2. Analyze political participation, behavior, and party dynamics in a comparative framework.
- CO3. Evaluate the role of caste, religion, gender, and other social factors in politics.
- CO4. Assess the influence of media, civil society, and social movements on political outcomes.
- CO5. Apply analytical frameworks to study contemporary political challenges in India.

References

- Chandra, K. (2016). *Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Head Counts in India*. Cambridge University Press.
- Verma, S. P. (2015). *Political System in India*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (2010). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Palshikar, S., & Suri, K. C. (2014). *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*. Sage Publications.
- Brass, P. R. (2015). *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kohli, A. (2001). *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Yadav, Y., & Palshikar, S. (2009). *Ten Theses on State, Politics and Democracy in India*. Economic and Political Weekly.
- Manor, J. (1999). *The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralization*. World Bank.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Federalism in India	Course Code: MPS9302T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept, theory, and evolution of federalism.
- To examine the constitutional and institutional framework of federalism in India.
- To analyze the Centre-State relations, including legislative, administrative, and financial dimensions.
- To evaluate challenges and contemporary issues in Indian federalism.
- To develop analytical skills for critically assessing the functioning and reforms of federal structures.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Federalism
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of Federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and characteristics of federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalism vs. Unitarism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages and disadvantages of federal systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical evolution of federalism globally

Unit 2: Theories of Federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical, dual, cooperative, and competitive federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symmetric and asymmetric federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and administrative perspectives on federal governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance of federal theories in India
Unit 3: Federalism in Comparative Perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal systems: USA, Canada, Australia, Switzerland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with Indian federalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons for managing diversity and decentralization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating federal effectiveness
Block II: Constitutional Framework of Federalism in India
Unit 1: Constitutional Provisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal features of the Indian Constitution: Articles 1-4, Seventh Schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctrine of supremacy of Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal principles in the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
Unit 2: Centre-State Relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative, administrative, and financial relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of President and Governor in federal structure

- Role of Inter-State Council and Zonal Councils

- Conflict resolution mechanisms under the Constitution

Unit 3: Financial Federalism

- Principles of fiscal federalism

- Role of Finance Commission

- Distribution of tax powers and resources between Centre and States

- Issues of fiscal imbalance and resource mobilization

Block III: Political and Administrative Federalism

Unit 1: Party Politics and Federalism

- Impact of political parties and coalition politics on federalism

- Regional parties and their influence

- Role of centralization and decentralization in political governance

- Federalism in practice: case studies of coalition governments

Unit 2: Bureaucracy and Administrative Federalism

- Role of civil services in federal governance

- Coordination between central and state administrations

- Administrative challenges and intergovernmental cooperation

- Role of central agencies and commissions

Unit 3: Federalism and Judiciary

- Role of Supreme Court and High Courts in upholding federal principles
- Judicial review and interpretation of federal provisions
- Landmark judgments: S.R. Bommai, State of West Bengal v. Union of India, etc.
- Judiciary as a mediator in Centre-State disputes

Block IV: Challenges to Indian Federalism

Unit 1: Regionalism and Ethnic Movements

- Linguistic, cultural, and ethnic diversity
- Rise of separatist and regional movements
- Challenges to national integration
- Role of federal institutions in managing diversity

Unit 2: Centre-State Conflicts

- Legislative conflicts: Union vs State jurisdiction
- Administrative conflicts: control over bureaucracy and policy implementation
- Fiscal disputes: revenue sharing, grants, and resource allocation
- Case studies of major Centre-State conflicts

Unit 3: Constitutional and Political Reforms

- Emergency provisions and their federal implications
- Recommendations of Sarkaria, Punchhi, and Finance Commissions
- Devolution of powers and strengthening cooperative federalism

- Federal reforms in 21st century India

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Federalism

Unit 1: Cooperative Federalism in India

- Concept and evolution of cooperative federalism
- Role of central ministries and state governments in joint programs
- Mechanisms for coordination and consultation
- Case studies: GST implementation, disaster management, public health

Unit 2: Asymmetric Federalism

- Concept and rationale of asymmetric federalism
- Special status under Articles 370, 371 (Jammu & Kashmir, North-East)
- Debates on autonomy, devolution, and regional aspirations
- Lessons for managing diversity and integration

Unit 3: Federalism in Global and Comparative Context

- Lessons from global federal systems for India
- Emerging trends: multi-level governance, decentralization, and globalization
- Challenges of regionalism, identity politics, and governance in federal systems
- Future prospects of federalism in India

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Explain the concept, principles, and types of federalism.
- CO2. Analyze the constitutional provisions and institutional framework of Indian federalism.
- CO3. Evaluate the functioning of Centre-State relations and intergovernmental mechanisms.
- CO4. Identify challenges and disputes in Indian federalism and suggest reforms.
- CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to critically assess federalism in India and comparative contexts.

References

- Raghunath, R. (2019). *Federalism in India: Theory and Practice*. Sage Publications.
- Palshikar, S., & Kumar, R. (2020). *Indian Federalism: Dynamics and Challenges*. Routledge.
- Basu, D. D. (2021). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.
- Arora, B., & Verney, D. V. (2018). *Multiple Identities in Federal India: Lessons for Multiethnic Democracies*. Routledge.
- Austin, G. (2019). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.
- Kapur, A. (2018). *Centre-State Relations in India: Issues and Challenges*. Orient Blackswan.
- Singh, M. P. (2020). *Indian Federalism: Emerging Trends and Challenges*. Sage Publications.
- Punchhi, R. (2008). *Report of the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations*. Government of India.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Contemporary Political Theory	Course Code: MPS9303T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the evolution and scope of contemporary political theory.
- Examine key concepts, ideologies, and debates shaping modern political thought.
- Analyze the relevance of classical and contemporary theories to contemporary politics.
- Critically evaluate normative and empirical approaches in political theory.
- Apply theoretical frameworks to study modern political challenges and governance.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Contemporary Political Theory
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and significance of political theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical vs. contemporary political theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normative and empirical approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance of political theory in modern governance and policy

Unit 2: Key Concepts in Political Theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power, authority, legitimacy, sovereignty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberty, equality, justice, and rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy, participation, and representation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship and political obligation
Unit 3: Approaches to Political Theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idealist, realist, and post-realist approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxist and neo-Marxist perspectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminist and post-colonial approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical and behavioral approaches
Block II: Liberal, Marxist, and Socialist Thought
Unit 1: Classical and Modern Liberalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of liberalism: individualism, freedom, and equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinkers: John Locke, J.S. Mill, T.H. Green, Rawls
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal democracy and constitutionalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critiques of liberalism and neo-liberal perspectives
Unit 2: Marxism and Socialist Theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical materialism and class analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinkers: Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Antonio Gramsci

- Socialist democracy, economic equality, and welfare

- Marxist critique of liberal democracy and capitalism

Unit 3: Contemporary Socialism and Democratic Socialism

- Evolution of democratic socialism and mixed economies

- Thinkers: Eduard Bernstein, R.H. Tawney, Fabian socialism

- Social justice, redistribution, and welfare state

- Challenges and relevance in the 21st century

Block III: Rights, Justice, and Citizenship

Unit 1: Human Rights and Fundamental Rights

- Concept, types, and evolution of human rights

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international covenants

- Rights in the Indian context: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

- Critiques and challenges of rights-based politics

Unit 2: Justice and Equality

- Philosophical foundations of justice: Rawls, Nozick, Sen

- Distributive, procedural, and social justice

- Gender, caste, and minority perspectives on equality

- Debates on affirmative action and social equity

Unit 3: Citizenship and Political Participation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of citizenship in liberal, republican, and global perspectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights and responsibilities of citizens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political participation, civic engagement, and civil society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary debates: multiculturalism, migration, and transnational citizenship
<p>Block IV: Contemporary Ideologies and Movements</p>
<p>Unit 1: Feminist and Gender Theories</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal, radical, and socialist feminism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality, political representation, and empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectionality and global feminist perspectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary debates: patriarchy, gender justice, and policy
<p>Unit 2: Environmental and Green Political Theory</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of environmentalism in political thought
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green politics and sustainability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of ecological justice and environmental governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and local perspectives on environmental policy
<p>Unit 3: Post-Colonial, Multicultural, and Indigenous Theories</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critiques of Western political theory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinkers: Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Homi Bhabha

- Multiculturalism, minority rights, and indigenous governance

- Globalization and its impact on cultural and political identity

Block V: Contemporary Challenges and Debates

Unit 1: Globalization and Political Theory

- Impact of globalization on state sovereignty, democracy, and governance

- Theories of global justice, human rights, and cosmopolitan citizenship

- Neo-liberalism and global political economy

- Transnational governance and international institutions

Unit 2: Democracy, Governance, and Development

- Participatory, deliberative, and deliberative democracy

- Governance theories and institutional reforms

- Development as freedom and human development approaches (Amartya Sen)

- Challenges: inequality, corruption, and policy implementation

Unit 3: Technology, Media, and Contemporary Politics

- Role of technology and social media in political processes

- Cyber politics, surveillance, and digital democracy

- Impact on political participation, activism, and public opinion

- Ethical and normative debates in digital governance

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of major contemporary political theories and thinkers.
- CO2. Critically analyze concepts such as justice, equality, liberty, democracy, and power.
- CO3. Compare classical political theories with modern developments and approaches.
- CO4. Apply theoretical insights to understand current political issues and ideologies.
- CO5. Evaluate debates on citizenship, rights, development, globalization, and governance.

References

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- Held, D. (2006). *Models of Democracy*. Stanford University Press.
- Rawls, J. (1999). *A Theory of Justice*. Harvard University Press.
- Miller, D. (2003). *Political Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Parekh, B. (2008). *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson.
- MacIntyre, A. (1981). *After Virtue: A Study in Moral Theory*. University of Notre Dame Press.
- Wolin, S. S. (2004). *Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought*. Princeton University Press.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Foreign Policy of India	Course Code: MPS9304T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide an in-depth understanding of India’s foreign policy and its historical evolution.
- To examine the guiding principles, objectives, and determinants of Indian foreign policy.
- To analyze India’s relations with major powers and regional organizations.
- To evaluate India’s role in global governance, multilateral diplomacy, and international institutions.
- To develop analytical skills to assess contemporary challenges and emerging trends in India’s foreign policy.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Indian Foreign Policy
Unit 1: Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical context: pre-independence and post-independence foreign policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key phases: 1947–1964, 1964–1984, 1984–2000, 2000–present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of colonial legacy and freedom struggle on foreign policy orientation
Unit 2: Principles and Objectives of Indian Foreign Policy

- Panchsheel principles and non-alignment
- National interest, security, and development goals
- Strategic autonomy and peaceful coexistence
- Ethical and moral considerations in foreign policy

Unit 3: Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy

- Domestic determinants: political leadership, public opinion, economic priorities
- International determinants: global power structures, alliances, and geopolitics
- Role of geography, demography, and culture
- Influence of defense, intelligence, and diplomatic institutions

Block II: India's Bilateral Relations – Major Powers

Unit 1: India and the United States

- Historical overview and strategic partnership
- Economic, defense, and technological cooperation
- Issues of contention: trade, defense, and human rights
- Indo-US relations in the context of global geopolitics

Unit 2: India and Russia / Soviet Union

- Historical ties and strategic alliance during the Cold War
- Defense and nuclear cooperation
- Economic and energy partnerships

- Contemporary Russia-India relations

Unit 3: India and China

- Historical evolution of bilateral relations
- Border disputes and wars (1962, Doklam, Galwan)
- Economic interdependence and strategic competition
- Prospects and challenges in India-China relations

Block III: India's Regional Diplomacy

Unit 1: India and South Asia (SAARC)

- Role in South Asian regional cooperation
- Bilateral relations with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Afghanistan
- Security, economic, and cultural cooperation
- Challenges of regional conflicts and terrorism

Unit 2: India and Southeast Asia (ASEAN)

- Act East Policy and regional integration
- Trade, investment, and strategic partnerships
- Maritime security and Indo-Pacific strategy
- Cultural and historical linkages

Unit 3: India and West Asia / Middle East

- Energy security and strategic interests

- Relations with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, UAE

- Diaspora diplomacy and economic cooperation

- Role in regional conflict resolution

Block IV: India and Global Governance

Unit 1: India and the United Nations

- India's role in UN peacekeeping operations
- Participation in UN agencies and international treaties
- Quest for permanent membership in UN Security Council
- India's diplomacy in multilateral forums

Unit 2: India and International Organizations

- WTO, IMF, World Bank, G20, BRICS, QUAD
- Trade, economic cooperation, and development diplomacy
- Climate change and sustainable development initiatives
- Global security and anti-terrorism measures

Unit 3: Nuclear and Strategic Policy

- India's nuclear policy and doctrine
- Non-proliferation treaties (NPT, CTBT) and India's position
- Missile technology and strategic defense cooperation
- Strategic autonomy and deterrence policies

Block V: Contemporary Challenges and Emerging Trends
Unit 1: Security and Strategic Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism, insurgency, and border disputes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity and hybrid threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional security dynamics: Indo-Pacific, West Asia, South Asia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense modernization and strategic partnerships
Unit 2: Economic and Soft Power Diplomacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade diplomacy and economic engagement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diplomacy, education, and diaspora influence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of soft power in foreign policy projection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public diplomacy and international image-building
Unit 3: Future Directions in Indian Foreign Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging powers and shifting global order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateralism, global governance, and climate diplomacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology, AI, and digital diplomacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges and opportunities for India in 21st-century international politics

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Explain the historical development and foundational principles of Indian foreign policy.

- CO2. Analyze India's bilateral, regional, and multilateral relations.
- CO3. Critically evaluate India's strategies in international diplomacy, security, and trade.
- CO4. Identify contemporary challenges to India's foreign policy and suggest policy responses.
- CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to assess India's role in global and regional politics.

References

- Ganguly, S. (2019). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press.
- Malone, D. M., Mukherjee, R., & Raghavan, S. (2020). *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
- Pant, H. V. (2019). *Indian Foreign Policy: An Introduction*. Routledge.
- Rajagopalan, R. (2021). *India's Foreign Policy and the Quest for Strategic Autonomy*. Sage Publications.
- Cohen, S. P., & Dasgupta, S. (2018). *India: Emerging Power in the 21st Century*. Brookings Institution Press.
- Kapur, S., & Ganguly, S. (2018). *Challenges to Indian Foreign Policy*. Routledge.
- Tharoor, S. (2017). *India and the World: A History of Foreign Policy*. Aleph Book Company.
- Basrur, R. (2019). *India's Nuclear and Security Policy*. Routledge.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – II	Course Code: MHT9301S
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

1. To examine the evolution of democracy and development in India and comparative global contexts.
2. To explore the relationship between democratic institutions, governance, and socio-economic development.
3. To analyze challenges to democratic consolidation, political participation, and social equity.
4. To develop students' critical understanding of policy frameworks, development indicators, and social change.
5. To enable students to conduct research on political, social, and economic dimensions of democracy and development.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Theoretical Foundations of Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Concepts and Definitions
Detailed understanding of democracy: liberal, participatory, deliberative, and representative forms.

Concept of development: GDP growth, Human Development Index (HDI), multidimensional poverty index, and gender development index.

Interrelationship between democracy and development: modernization theory, neo-institutionalism, Amartya Sen's capability approach.

Case examples: Correlation between democratic governance and social development indicators in India, Scandinavian countries, and East Asia.

Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Democratic Thought

Classical liberalism: Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau's contribution to constitutionalism.

Republicanism and civic humanism: citizen participation, civic virtue, and public good.

Postcolonial perspectives: challenges of democracy in newly independent states; Indian constitutional design as a synthesis of global and indigenous ideas.

Key examples: Indian Constituent Assembly debates and role of social reformers in democratization.

Unit 3: Development Theories and Approaches

Economic growth vs. human development paradigms: Rostow, Sen, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Social justice frameworks: Rawls' theory of justice, inclusive growth, and equity-focused policies.

Role of democracy in promoting equitable development: citizen participation, accountability mechanisms, decentralization.

Comparative examples: Brazil's Bolsa Família, Kerala model of development, and Nordic welfare states.

BLOCK II: Democracy in Practice: India and Comparative Perspectives
Unit 1: Indian Democratic Institutions
Constitution of India: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs).
Parliament, Judiciary, Executive: structure, separation of powers, judicial review, and checks and balances.
Electoral systems: first-past-the-post, proportional representation in local bodies, state legislatures.
Panchayati Raj and urban local governance: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; citizen participation at grassroots.
Unit 2: Comparative Democracies
Case studies: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and South Africa.
Differences in electoral systems, bicameral legislatures, judicial powers, and federal arrangements.
Lessons for India: challenges of coalition politics, federal flexibility, and minority representation.
Unit 3: Civil Society and Political Participation
Role of NGOs, trade unions, advocacy groups, and social movements in shaping policy.
Citizen engagement: voting behavior, civic education, digital platforms for participation.
Challenges in marginalized communities' participation: gender, caste, religious minorities, and persons with disabilities.

BLOCK III: Development and Socio-Economic Change
Unit 1: Economic Development and Policy
Planning and development in India: evolution from Five-Year Plans to NITI Aayog strategies.
Agriculture: Green Revolution, modern farming techniques, food security programs.
Industry and services: MSMEs, IT sector, Make in India initiative.
Poverty alleviation: MNREGA, PM-Kisan, and microfinance for rural development.
Unit 2: Social Development
Education: Right to Education Act, literacy programs, and digital education initiatives.
Health: National Health Mission, vaccination drives, and public health policies.
Gender and minority development: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, minority scholarships, and affirmative action policies.
Social inclusion: policies for SC/ST, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.
Unit 3: Political Economy of Development
Governance and corruption: anti-corruption measures, RTI, and citizen charters.
Policy-making and regulatory frameworks: fiscal policy, social welfare schemes, and economic reforms.
Role of international organizations: UNDP, World Bank, IMF, and OECD in policy guidance.
Case examples: Economic reforms of 1991, GST implementation, and labor law reforms.

BLOCK IV: Challenges to Democracy and Development

Unit 1: Political Challenges

Electoral malpractice, populism, and political instability.

Federalism, coalition politics, and regional party dynamics.

Civil liberties and freedom of expression: role of judiciary, press, and civil society in protecting democratic norms.

Unit 2: Social Challenges

Inequality: caste, class, and gender dimensions.

Communalism, identity politics, and social unrest: impact on policy and governance.

Urbanization and migration: pressure on infrastructure, social services, and employment opportunities.

Unit 3: Economic Challenges

Poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment: structural constraints and policy responses.

Resource allocation: energy, water, and land disputes; sustainable development challenges.

Globalization: impact on domestic industries, informal sector, and economic inequality.

BLOCK V: Research, Policy, and Contemporary Perspectives

Unit 1: Research Methods in Democracy and Development

Qualitative research: interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic studies.

Quantitative research: surveys, statistical analysis, econometric tools, and GIS mapping.

Ethics in research: confidentiality, informed consent, and responsible reporting.
Unit 2: Policy Analysis and Evaluation
Evaluating programs: performance metrics, indicators, and impact assessment.
Role of think tanks and research institutions in policy formulation.
Comparative policy studies: learning from global best practices and contextual adaptation.
Unit 3: Contemporary Issues and Case Studies
Women’s empowerment: policies, participation, and leadership roles.
Child rights: education, health, and protection schemes.
Digital governance: e-governance, transparency, and citizen engagement platforms.
Case studies: Right to Education, MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat, Ayushman Bharat, and National Rural Health Mission.

Course Outcomes

1. After completing this course, students will be able to:
2. Demonstrate understanding of democratic institutions, governance structures, and development processes.
3. Critically analyze the interconnections between political participation, social policy, and economic growth.
4. Evaluate challenges to democracy, including inequality, corruption, and social exclusion.
5. Apply theoretical and empirical tools to assess development outcomes in India and comparative contexts.

6. Produce research-based analyses and policy-oriented recommendations grounded in historical and contemporary evidence.

References:

1. Dahl, R. A. (1989). *Democracy and Its Critics*. Yale University Press.
2. Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
3. Narain, I. (2015). *Democracy and Development in India: Institutions, Policies, and Challenges*. Routledge India.
4. Kohli, A. (2006). *Politics of Economic Growth in India 1980–2005*. Oxford University Press.
5. Barber, B. R. (1998). *Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age*. University of California Press.
6. Jahan, R. (2000). *The Elusive Agenda: Democracy and Development in South Asia*. Brookings Institution Press.
7. Pal, M. (2014). *Governance and Development in India: Contemporary Issues*. Sage Publications.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER IV)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Modern Indian Political Thinker	Course Code: MPS9401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the contributions of major modern Indian political thinkers.
- Examine the relevance of their ideas to Indian politics and society.
- Analyze the evolution of political thought in India under colonial and post-colonial contexts.
- Evaluate the practical implications of their ideas on democracy, nationalism, and social reform.
- Develop critical understanding of ideological diversity and debates in modern Indian political thought.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations and Context
Unit 1: Colonial Context and the Rise of Modern Indian Political Thought
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, social, and economic conditions under British colonial rule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of Western political thought on Indian thinkers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social reform movements and early nationalist ideas

- Introduction to major themes: nationalism, democracy, secularism, and social justice

Unit 2: Sources and Evolution of Indian Political Thought

- Indigenous sources: Vedic, Upanishadic, and classical political ideas
- Influence of Buddhism, Jainism, and Islamic political ideas
- Interaction between Western liberal, socialist, and Marxist thought and Indian context
- Evolution from reformist to revolutionary political thought

Unit 3: Key Concepts in Modern Indian Political Thought

- Nation, state, sovereignty, democracy, and liberty in Indian context
- Social justice, equality, and empowerment
- Role of culture, religion, and community in politics
- Debate between tradition and modernity in political theory

Block II: Thinkers of Nationalist and Reformist Tradition

Unit 1: Raja Rammohan Roy and the Early Reformists

- Contributions to social reform and modern political ideas
- Advocacy for freedom of thought, education, and women's rights
- Views on state, governance, and civil liberties
- Influence on liberal political thought in India

Unit 2: Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Moderates of the Indian National Movement

- Philosophy of gradualism and constitutional methods

- Social reform and political education
- Role in shaping liberal nationalism
- Analysis of debates between moderates and extremists

Unit 3: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Revolutionary Nationalism

- Ideas of Swaraj and self-rule
- Critique of British colonial policies
- Emphasis on mass mobilization and cultural nationalism
- Contribution to political awakening and Indian nationalism

Block III: Thinkers of Gandhian and Socialist Tradition

Unit 1: Mahatma Gandhi

- Concept of Satyagraha, non-violence, and civil disobedience
- Views on democracy, decentralization, and trusteeship
- Social reform: caste, untouchability, and rural reconstruction
- Relevance of Gandhian thought in contemporary politics

Unit 2: Jawaharlal Nehru

- Vision of secularism, parliamentary democracy, and socialism
- Economic planning and developmental state
- Role in shaping modern Indian polity and foreign policy
- Critiques and debates surrounding Nehruvian thought

Unit 3: Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialist Thought
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialism in Indian context and focus on equality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas on caste, class, and economic justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for decentralized governance and political mobilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to Indian socialist movements and policy debates
Block IV: Thinkers of Contemporary and Radical Thought
Unit 1: B.R. Ambedkar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision of social justice, equality, and human rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the Indian Constitution and Dalit emancipation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique of caste and Hindu social order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance of Ambedkarite thought in contemporary social movements
Unit 2: M.N. Roy and Radical Humanism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas on radical democracy and humanism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique of traditional political and social structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to socialist and communist movements in India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance to modern debates on democracy and human rights
Unit 3: Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy of social and political transformation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on participatory democracy and citizen mobilization

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique of authoritarian tendencies and corruption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of ideas to Indian political reform movements
<p>Block V: Contemporary Issues and Influence of Thinkers</p>
<p>Unit 1: Secularism, Pluralism, and Democracy in India</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of thinkers in shaping secular and pluralistic politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges of communalism and identity politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate on democracy, development, and social justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative relevance of ideas to modern Indian governance
<p>Unit 2: Economic Thought and Development Perspectives</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas on economic justice, planning, and welfare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia, and Ambedkar on development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of thinkers in policy-making and socio-economic reforms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critiques and contemporary applications in development policy
<p>Unit 3: Contemporary Relevance and Critique</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of thinkers' ideas in 21st-century India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application to political movements, governance, and social reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideological debates and contestations in modern India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future directions of Indian political thought

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of key modern Indian political thinkers and their philosophies.
- CO2. Analyze their ideas in the context of Indian nationalism, democracy, and social reform.
- CO3. Critically evaluate the impact of their contributions on Indian political processes.
- CO4. Compare and contrast different schools of thought in modern Indian political philosophy.
- CO5. Apply theoretical insights to contemporary political, social, and economic challenges in India.

References

- Bhargava, R. (2005). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson.
- Bhattacharya, S. (2008). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Prentice-Hall India.
- Chandra, B., Mukherjee, M., & Mukherjee, A. (2010). *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin.
- Appadorai, A. (2004). *The Substance of Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Pylee, M.V. (2012). *Indian Political Thinkers*. Sterling Publishers.
- Radhakrishnan, S. (1998). *Indian Philosophy, Vol. 2*. Oxford University Press.
- Ambedkar, B.R. (1990). *The Annihilation of Caste*. Navayana Publishing.
- Lohia, R. (1967). *Fractured Freedom: India's Struggle for Independence*. Socialist Publications.
- Roy, M.N. (2010). *Radical Humanism and Political Writings*. Allied Publishers.
- Narayan, J. (1975). *Towards Total Revolution*. Popular Prakashan.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Administrative Setup in India	Course Code: MPS9402T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of India’s administrative structure and institutions.
- To analyze the constitutional and legal framework governing administration in India.
- To examine the functioning of central, state, and local government machinery.
- To evaluate the role of bureaucracy, political executives, and intergovernmental relations.
- To enhance analytical skills in assessing administrative reforms, challenges, and contemporary issues.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Indian Administration
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration: meaning, nature, and scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of public administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of administrative systems in India: pre- and post-independence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of administration in democracy and development
Unit 2: Theories of Public Administration

- Classical theories: Weber, Taylor, Fayol, Gulick
- Human relations approach: Elton Mayo, Barnard
- New Public Administration (NPA) and Development Administration
- Contemporary approaches: New Public Management (NPM), Good Governance

Unit 3: Indian Administrative System: An Overview

- Features of Indian administration
- Constitutional framework and legal basis of administration
- Relationship between politics and administration
- Challenges of administration in a diverse and federal polity

Block II: Union Government and Administration

Unit 1: Structure and Functioning of Union Government

- President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers: powers and functions
- Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries, and Departments
- Role of Parliament in administrative oversight
- Administrative machinery for policy formulation and implementation

Unit 2: Central Secretariat and Ministries

- Organisation and functions of Central Secretariat
- Role of ministries in governance: examples from key ministries
- Central administrative agencies and regulatory bodies

- Coordination between ministries and departments

Unit 3: Central Agencies and Commissions

- Election Commission, UPSC, CAG, Attorney General
- Planning Commission / NITI Aayog
- Role of commissions in policy-making, oversight, and evaluation
- Impact of central agencies on governance and development

Block III: State Government and Administration

Unit 1: Structure of State Government

- Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
- Role of State Legislature in administrative control
- State Secretariat and departments
- Coordination with Union government and inter-state councils

Unit 2: District Administration

- Role of District Collector / Deputy Commissioner
- Functions of district-level administration
- Coordination between district officers and local bodies
- Implementation of central and state government programs

Unit 3: Local Self-Government

- Panchayati Raj system: structure and functions

- Urban local bodies: Municipalities and Corporations
- Devolution of powers and financial resources
- Strengthening local governance: challenges and initiatives

Block IV: Bureaucracy and Administrative Processes

Unit 1: Indian Bureaucracy

- Civil Services: All India Services and State Services
- Recruitment, training, promotion, and career patterns
- Role of bureaucracy in policy-making and implementation
- Accountability and political neutrality of civil servants

Unit 2: Administrative Processes and Decision-Making

- Policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation
- Coordination and communication within administration
- Delegation, decentralization, and control mechanisms
- Administrative ethics and integrity in decision-making

Unit 3: Administrative Reforms and Modernization

- Reports of Administrative Reforms Commissions (ARC)
- E-Governance and digital administration
- Citizen-centric service delivery: RTI, Public Service Commissions, grievance redressal
- Challenges of administrative reform in India

Block V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration

Unit 1: Governance and Accountability

- Good governance: concept, principles, and practices
- Transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption mechanisms
- Role of Comptroller & Auditor General, Lokpal, and anti-corruption agencies
- Citizen engagement and participatory governance

Unit 2: Administrative Challenges

- Bureaucratic inefficiency and red-tapism
- Political interference and administrative discretion
- Policy implementation gaps and coordination issues
- Challenges of governance in crisis situations (pandemics, natural disasters)

Unit 3: Future Directions and Innovations

- Innovations in public administration: smart governance, AI, and ICT
- Capacity building and training of civil servants
- Strengthening federal and intergovernmental administration
- Emerging trends: collaborative governance, transparency initiatives, and sustainable administration

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Explain the constitutional and statutory framework of India's administrative system.
- CO2. Analyze the structure and functions of central, state, and local governments.
- CO3. Evaluate the role of bureaucracy, civil services, and political executives in governance.
- CO4. Identify challenges and issues in administrative functioning and suggest reforms.
- CO5. Apply comparative and theoretical perspectives to assess administrative efficiency and accountability.

References

- Basu, D. D. (2021). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.
- Maheshwari, S. R. (2020). *Indian Administration*. Orient Blackswan.
- Sharma, M. P., & Sadana, B. L. (2019). *Public Administration in India*. Jawahar Publishers.
- Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, L. G. (2018). *Modern Public Administration*. Harper & Row.
- Rosenbloom, D. H., Kravchuk, R. S., & Clerkin, R. M. (2020). *Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector*. McGraw-Hill.
- Sharma, A. (2019). *Administrative Reforms in India*. Sage Publications.
- Bhambhri, C. P. (2020). *Bureaucracy and Development Administration in India*. Deep & Deep Publications.
- Goel, S. L. (2021). *Public Administration in India: Theory and Practice*. Sterling Publishers.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: International Organization	Course Code: MPS9403T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept, nature, and functions of international organizations.
- Examine the historical evolution of global governance structures.
- Analyze the role of major international organizations in maintaining peace, security, and development.
- Critically evaluate the effectiveness and challenges of international institutions.
- Apply theoretical frameworks to understand contemporary international cooperation and conflicts.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of International Organization
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of International Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, meaning, and characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions: peacekeeping, security, economic cooperation, humanitarian aid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in global governance and international law

Unit 2: Evolution and Historical Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • League of Nations: formation, objectives, successes, and failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early multilateralism and diplomatic cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons from post-World War I and World War II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of modern international institutions
Unit 3: Theoretical Approaches to International Organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realist perspective: power, state interests, and security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalist perspective: cooperation, institutions, and interdependence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructivist and functionalist approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical theories: Marxist, neo-Marxist, and post-colonial perspectives
Block II: The United Nations System
Unit 1: Structure of the UN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal organs: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Trusteeship Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions, powers, and limitations of each organ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting patterns, decision-making procedures, and reform proposals
Unit 2: Specialized Agencies and Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, WHO, IMF, ILO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peacekeeping missions and humanitarian operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in health, education, human development, and economic assistance

- Coordination among agencies and operational challenges

Unit 3: UN and Global Governance

- Maintenance of international peace and security
- Human rights protection and international law
- Challenges: veto power, representation, and accountability
- Case studies: UN interventions in conflicts and disaster relief

Block III: Regional and Functional Organizations

Unit 1: Regional Organizations

- European Union (EU): structure, decision-making, and integration
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): objectives, cooperation, and challenges
- African Union (AU) and Organization of American States (OAS)
- Role in regional security, trade, and development

Unit 2: Functional and Specialized International Organizations

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank: financial governance
- World Trade Organization (WTO): trade rules and dispute settlement
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and nuclear governance
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and transnational advocacy networks

Unit 3: International Legal Frameworks

- Sources of international law: treaties, customs, judicial decisions

- Law of the sea, human rights law, and humanitarian law
- Role of international courts and tribunals
- Compliance, enforcement, and challenges in international law

Block IV: International Cooperation and Conflict Management

Unit 1: Peacekeeping and Security

- Evolution of UN peacekeeping and modern interventions
- Case studies: Congo, Rwanda, Kosovo, South Sudan
- Challenges: mandate, neutrality, and operational difficulties
- Role of regional organizations in peacekeeping

Unit 2: Conflict Resolution and Diplomacy

- Mediation, arbitration, and negotiation in international relations
- Role of international organizations in preventing conflicts
- Diplomatic tools and multilateral forums
- Contemporary examples: Middle East, Kashmir, Ukraine

Unit 3: Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international covenants
- Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and humanitarian intervention
- Refugee protection and international humanitarian law
- Critiques: sovereignty vs. intervention and selective enforcement

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Challenges
Unit 1: Globalization and International Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of economic and technological globalization on global governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral trade, finance, and development challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of international organizations in regulating global interdependence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary debates: inequality, environmental sustainability, and digital governance
Unit 2: Reforms and Effectiveness of International Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN reform proposals: Security Council, representation, and efficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMF, World Bank, WTO reforms for inclusivity and equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of international institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of emerging powers in shaping international order
Unit 3: Emerging Issues in International Organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change governance and environmental cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-terrorism and global security networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber governance, data privacy, and transnational technology regulation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future directions: multipolarity, regionalism, and hybrid governance

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of major international organizations and their functions.
- CO2. Analyze global governance mechanisms and their relevance to world politics.
- CO3. Critically evaluate the role of international organizations in peacekeeping, development, and human rights.
- CO4. Understand regional and global institutional frameworks for conflict resolution.
- CO5. Apply analytical reasoning to assess challenges and reforms in international organizations.

References

- Karns, M. P., Mingst, K. A., & Stiles, K. W. (2015). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Weiss, T. G., & Daws, S. (2007). *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Oxford University Press.
- Claude, I. L., & Weston, B. H. (2006). *Human Rights in the World Community: Issues and Action*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Hurd, I. (2017). *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice*. Cambridge University Press.
- Pease, K., & Baylis, J. (2021). *Global Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Forsythe, D. P. (2018). *Human Rights in International Relations*. Cambridge University Press.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: State Politics in India	Course Code: MPS9404T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

- To provide an in-depth understanding of the political dynamics at the state level in India.
- To analyze the constitutional and institutional framework governing state politics.
- To examine the role of political parties, interest groups, and social movements in shaping state politics.
- To evaluate the interplay between regionalism, federalism, and state governance.
- To develop analytical skills for understanding contemporary challenges and trends in state politics.

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of State Politics
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of State Politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, scope, and significance of state politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State politics vs. national politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of state politics in India: historical and socio-political context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of regional identities in shaping state politics
Unit 2: Federalism and State Autonomy

- Federal structure under the Indian Constitution
- Distribution of powers between Centre and States: Union List, State List, Concurrent List
- Constitutional provisions on state autonomy: Article 246, 256, 356
- Centre-State relations and their impact on state politics

Unit 3: State Constitutions and Governance

- Governor: powers and role in state politics
- Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: leadership, accountability, and governance
- State legislature: structure, powers, and legislative process
- Judiciary at the state level: High Courts and judicial interventions

Block II: Political Parties and Electoral Politics in States

Unit 1: Political Parties in State Politics

- National vs. regional parties: emergence, structure, and role
- Party systems in states: single-party dominance, coalition politics, multiparty systems
- Electoral strategies and regionalism in state politics
- Case studies: West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra

Unit 2: Electoral Politics and Democracy at State Level

- State elections: processes, trends, and outcomes
- Voting behaviour, caste, religion, and regional factors
- Role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections

- Electoral reforms and their impact on state politics

Unit 3: Coalition Politics and Political Stability

- Rise of coalition governments in states
- Dynamics of alliance politics and power sharing
- Stability and instability in state governments
- Case studies of coalition governments and their challenges

Block III: Social Groups, Movements, and State Politics

Unit 1: Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity in State Politics

- Impact of caste and community on political mobilization
- Religion and regional identities as political forces
- Politics of social inclusion and reservation policies
- Case studies: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala

Unit 2: Social Movements and Regional Assertion

- Agrarian movements, labor movements, and environmental movements
- Regional movements for autonomy and statehood: Telangana, Gorkhaland, Bodoland
- Role of civil society and NGOs in state politics
- Social movements as drivers of policy and governance reforms

Unit 3: Women and Marginalized Groups in State Politics

- Political participation and representation of women

- Role of marginalized communities in electoral politics
- Policies for empowerment and inclusion at state level
- Case studies of successful inclusion programs and political mobilization

Block IV: Administration, Governance, and Policy in States

Unit 1: State Administration and Bureaucracy

- Structure and functioning of state bureaucracy
- Role of IAS, state services, and local administrative machinery
- Coordination between political executives and bureaucracy
- Challenges of governance and administrative efficiency

Unit 2: Public Policy and Development in States

- Formulation and implementation of state development policies
- Education, health, agriculture, and industrial policies
- State planning boards, commissions, and advisory bodies
- Monitoring and evaluation of state programs

Unit 3: Local Governance and Decentralization

- Panchayati Raj system and urban local bodies
- Devolution of powers, functions, and resources
- Citizen participation and accountability in local governance
- Challenges in implementing decentralized governance

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Comparative Perspectives
Unit 1: Political Instability and State Crises
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors contributing to political instability in states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President’s Rule: constitutional provisions, controversies, and misuse
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of judiciary and political actors in stabilizing states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies: political crises in Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab
Unit 2: Regional Development and Inter-State Disparities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, social, and infrastructural disparities across states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of federal planning and fiscal transfers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional development policies and strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-state disputes: water, boundaries, and resources
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in State Politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of identity politics and regional parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition governance and federal balancing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology, social media, and electoral politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future prospects and reforms for strengthening state democracy

Course Outcomes (COs)

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1. Explain the constitutional and political structure of Indian states.
- CO2. Analyze the functioning of state governments, legislatures, and political institutions.

- CO3. Critically evaluate the role of political parties, regional movements, and interest groups in state politics.
- CO4. Identify contemporary challenges in state governance and political stability.
- CO5. Apply theoretical and comparative perspectives to understand the diversity of state politics in India.

References

- Choudhury, S. R. (2020). *State Politics in India: Emerging Trends*. Sage Publications.
- Arora, B., & Verney, D. V. (2018). *Multiple Identities in Federal India: Lessons for Multiethnic Democracies*. Routledge.
- Yadav, Y., & Palshikar, S. (2019). *State Politics in India: Democracy, Federalism and Regionalism*. Oxford University Press.
- Jha, P. (2018). *Indian State Politics: Structure, Process and Dynamics*. Sage Publications.
- Manor, J. (2020). *Parties and Politics in India: State and National Perspectives*. Orient Blackswan.
- Kohli, A. (2019). *Democracy and Development in India: State Politics in Perspective*. Oxford University Press.
- Palshikar, S. (2018). *Regional Parties and Coalition Politics in India*. Sage Publications.
- Chatterjee, P. (2020). *Democracy and the State in India*. Cambridge University Press.

5.3 Faculty and Support Staff

The University has identified the dedicated requisite faculty and support staff as mandated by the UGC and they are allocated the positions exclusively for ODL mode.

List of Faculty associated with MA (Political Science) program is as follows:-

S. No	Name of Faculty	Designation	Nature of Appointment	Qualification	Subject
1	Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Singh	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Political Science
2	Dr. Bishal Bhattacharya	Assistant Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Political Science

5.4 Delivery Mechanism

The Madhav University (MU) ODL Programmes follows a modern ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enabled approach for instruction. The methodology of instruction in ODL of MU is different from that of the conventional/regular programs. Our ODL system is more learner-oriented and the learner is an active participant in the teaching learning process. ODL of MU academic delivery system comprises:

➤ **Print Material**

The printed material of the programme supplied to the students will be unit wise for every course.

➤ **Counselling Sessions**

There will be 12 counselling/ contact classes in face to face mode of one hours each for a course of 4 credits. The counselling sessions / face to face contact classes will be held on the campus of the University on Saturdays and Sundays.

5.5 Support Systems

The Madhav University shall not have its Study Centres outside its campus. There shall be a Study Centre at the campus of the University for providing academic support to the ODL learners. The Study Centre at the campus shall be headed by a Coordinator, who shall not be below the rank of an Assistant Professor. The University shall augment the academic and non academic staff depending on the number of students enrolled following the UGC guidelines.

The University has made appropriate arrangements for various support services including counselling schedule and resource-oriented services evaluation methods and dates for easy and smooth services to the students of distance mode. At present the University has only one study centre in the campus. The institution is not promoting any study centres outside the campus. All student support services will be provided to the student through a single window method/mode onsite.

6 Procedure for Admissions, Curriculum, Transaction and Evaluation

6.1 Admission Process

Students who are seeking admission in programs offered by CDOE-MU need to apply through <https://cdoemu.in> in the programme offered there. Admission to the **MA (Political Science)** programme will be done on the basis of screening of candidate's eligibility on first come first serve basis. The University will follow the reservation policy as per norms of the Government. Admission shall not be a right to the students and MU, CDOE shall retain the right to cancel any admission at any point of time if any irregularity is found in the admission process, eligibility etc.

6.2 Maximum Duration

- A. The maximum duration of the **MA (Political Science)** programme is four years. Thereafter, students seeking completion of the left-over course(s) will be required to seek fresh admission.
- B. The student can complete his programme within a period of 4 years failing which he/she shall seek fresh admission to complete the programme.

6.3 Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The minimum eligibility criteria for admission in ODL **MA (Political Science)** program is a pass in Bachelor's from any recognized University. The learner should also meet all the required documentation criteria as mentioned on the website for admission in the program. Admission will stand cancelled, if candidate does not submit proof of eligibility within stipulated time given by CDOE-MU. Candidates are expected to read all instructions given in the Program prospectus before filling of application form.

6.4 Programme Fee Academic Session beginning July 2026

Name of the Program	Degree	Duration	Year	Program Fee/Year	Exam	Fee/Year Total (in Rs.)
Master of Art's (Political Science)	PG	2 Years	1	12,500	3000	15,500
			2	12,500	3000	15,500
			Total			

6.5 Academic Calendar

Sr.No.	Event	Batch	Last Date
1	Admission	January	March
		July	September
2	Assignment Submission	January	By March 31st and May 31st
		July	By September 30th and November 30th
3	Distribution of SLM	January	15 th February
		July	15 th September
4	Project Report Submission (Applicable during Final semester)	January	30th April
		July	30th October
5	Admit Card Generation	January	May 20th
		July	November 20th
6	Term End Examination	January	June 15onward
		July	December 15onward
7	Result Declaration of End Term Examination	January	By end of August
		July	By end of February

6.6 Credit System

MU, CDOE proposes to follow the 'Credit System' for most of its programs. Each credit amounts to 30 hours of study comprising all learning activities. Thus, a 8 credit course requires 240 hours, 6 credit course requires 180 hours , 4 credit course requires 120 hours and 2 credit course requires 60 hours of study. This helps the student to understand the academic effort to complete a course. Completion of an academic programme requires successful clearing of both, the assignments and the term-end examination of each course in a programme.

6.7 Assignments

Distance Education learners have to depend much on self-study In order to ascertain the writing skill and level of comprehension of the learner, assignment work is compulsory for all learners. Each assignment shall consist of a number of questions, case studies and practical related tasks.

The Assignment Question Papers will be uploaded to the website within a scheduled time and the learners shall be required to respond them within a specified period of time. The response of the learner is examined by a faculty member.

Evaluation: The evaluation system of the programme is based on two components:

A. Continuous Evaluation in the form of assignments (weightage 30%):

This Component carries a weightage of 30%. There will be at least one graded assignment and test per course. These assignments are to be submitted to the Co-ordinator of the CDOE/Study Centre to which the student is assigned or attached with.

B. Term-end examination (weightage 70%):

This will be held twice every year in the months of June and December. The students are at liberty to appear in any of the examinations conducted by the University during the year. A student will be allowed to appear in the Term-End Examination only after she/he has registered for that course and submitted the assignment. For appearing in the Examination, every student has to submit an Examination form through online <https://cdoemu.in> or offline before the due dates

as given in the schedule of operations. If a student misses any term-end examination of a course for any reason, s/he may appear for any of them or all the courses subject to the maximum of 12 courses in the subsequent term-end examinations. This facility will be available until a student secures the minimum pass grade in the courses but up to a maximum period of 06 semesters, since the date of registration of the course is valid for 06 semesters. Beyond this period s/he may continue for another 06 semesters by getting Re-registration by paying fee again. In that case, the score of qualified assignments and/or term-end examination will be retained and the student will be required to complete the left out requirements of such re-registered courses. Minimum requirement for passing a course will be 40% marks.

7. Laboratory Support and Library Resources

The library of Madhav University aims to empower the teaching mission and intellectual culture of the community through availability through an organized collection of information as well as instruction in its access, relevance and evaluation. The University Library enriches advance learning and discovery by providing access to a broad array of resources for education, research and creative work to ensure the rich interchange of ideas in the pursuit of knowledge. The Center for Distance Education of Madhav University has initiated the process of setting up a dedicated Library for ODL program and acquiring printed books and e-books for this purpose. The required International and National subject journals are also provided. We already have annual journal subscriptions and the capacity can be enlarged at later stages as the University lines up with more online journals. The collection of the Library is rich and diverse especially in terms of the breadth and depth of coverage. Collection encompasses subjects in Management, Commerce, Information Technology, Computer Applications, and other allied areas. This collection further includes Books, Research Journals, Project Reports/Dissertations and online Journals. The University has well equipped Computer Laboratories, Lecture Capturing Systems, Audio Video facilities, ICT enabled class rooms, Wi-Fi facilities etc.

8. Cost estimate of the programme and the provisions

Initial expenses have been done by the University to in terms of provision of infrastructure, manpower, printing of self-study material and other. The University intends to allocate expenses out of the total fee collection as per following details:

- a) SLM development and distribution: 20%
- b) Postal expense:10%
- c) Salary and other administrative expenses : 60%
- d) Future development : 10% .

Once programmes are operational, fee receipt from the programmes' budget to be planned as per the guidelines of University Grants Commission

9. Quality Assurance

The University has established the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) in the University campus. The CIQA will monitor and maintain the quality of the ODL programmes. It has the following objectives in making the compliances of quality implementations.

Objectives

The objective of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance is to develop and put in place a comprehensive and dynamic internal quality assurance system to ensure that programmes of higher education in the Open and Distance Learning mode and Online mode being implemented by the Higher Educational Institution are of acceptable quality and further improved on continuous basis.

Functions of CIQA

The functions of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance would be following

- To maintain quality in the services provided to the learners.
- To undertake self-evaluative and reflective exercises for continual quality improvement in all the systems and processes of the Higher Educational Institution.
- To contribute in the identification of the key areas in which Higher Educational Institution should maintain quality.

- To devise mechanism to ensure that the quality of Open and Distance Learning programmes and Online programmes matches with the quality of relevant programmes in conventional mode.
- To devise mechanisms for interaction with and obtaining feedback from all stakeholders namely, learners, teachers, staff, parents, society, employers, and Government for quality improvement.
- To suggest measures to the authorities of Higher Educational Institution for qualitative improvement.
- To facilitate the implementation of its recommendations through periodic reviews.
- To organize workshops/ seminars/ symposium on quality related themes, ensure participation of all stakeholders, and disseminate the reports of such activities among all the stakeholders in Higher Educational Institution.
- To develop and collate best practices in all areas leading to quality enhancement in services to the learners and disseminate the same all concerned in Higher Educational Institution.
- To collect, collate and disseminate accurate, complete and reliable statistics about the quality of the programme(s).
- To ensure that Programme Project Report for each programme is according to the norms and guidelines prescribed by the Commission and wherever necessary by the appropriate regulatory authority having control over the programme;
- To put in place a mechanism to ensure the proper implementation of Programme Project Reports.
- To maintain are cord of Annual Plans and Annual Reports of Higher Educational Institution, review them periodically and generate actionable reports.
- To provide inputs to the Higher Educational Institution for restructuring of programmes in order to make them relevant to the job market.
- To facilitate system-based research on ways of creating learner centric environment and to bring about qualitative change in the entire system.
- To act as a nodal coordinating unit for seeking assessment and accreditation from a designated body for accreditation such as NAAC etc.
- To adopt measures to ensure internalization and institutionalization of quality enhancement practices through periodic accreditation and audit.

- To coordinate between Higher Educational Institution and the Commission for various qualities related initiatives or guidelines.
- To obtain information from other Higher Educational Institutions on various quality benchmarks or parameters and best practices.
- To record activities undertaken on quality assurance in the form of an annual report of Centre for Internal Quality Assurance.