

**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
AURANGABAD.**



Circular /Acad Sec./ HF/ Curriculum-12(7)/ NEP-PG/ 2023.

It is hereby inform to all concerned that, on the recommendation of Dean, Faculty of Humanities; **the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor has accepted the following subject wise Curriculum of National Education Policy-2020** under the faculty of Humanities in his emergency powers under Section 12 [7] of the Maharashtra Public University Act, 2016 on behalf of the Academic Council.

Sr. No.	PG Subject wise Curriculum	Semesters
01.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Marathi] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
02.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Hindi] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
03.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Urdu] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
04.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Pali & Buddhism] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
05.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Sanskrit] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
06.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [History] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
07.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Archaeology] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
08.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Political Science] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
09.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Public Administration] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
10.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Lifelong Learning] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
11.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Political Science] for affiliated Colleges and University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
12.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Arabic] for affiliated Colleges.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth

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13.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Women's Studies] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
14.	M.R.S. First & Second Year Progressively [Socio-Cultural and Political Aspects] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
15.	M.R.S. First & Second Year Progressively [Rural Economics, Banking and Industry] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth
16.	M.A. First & Second Year Progressively [Thoughts of Mahatma Phule & Dr. Ambedkar] for University Campus.	Ist & IInd and IIIrd & IVth

This is effective from the Academic Year 2023-24 and Onwards progressively as appended herewith.

All concerned are requested to note the contents of this circular and bring notice to the students, teachers and staff for their information and necessary action.

University campus,
Aurangabad-431 004.
Ref. No. SU/Col. & UC/ PG/NEP/
2023/5967-77

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**Deputy Registrar,
Academic.**

Date: 19.07.2023.

Copy forwarded with compliments to:-

- 1] **The Head, all concerned departments ,**
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and Sub-Center, Osmanabad.
- 2] **The Principal, all affiliated colleges,**
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
- 3] **The Director, University Network & Information Centre, UNIC,**
with **a request to upload this Circular on University Website.**

Copy to :-

- 1] **The Director, Board of Examinations & Evaluation,**
- 2] **The Sec. Officer, [M.A. Unit] Exam. Branch,**
- 3] **The Section Officer, [Eligibility Unit],**
- 4] **The Programmer [Computer Unit-1] Examinations,**
- 5] **The Programmer [Computer Unit-2] Examinations,**
- 6] **The In-charge, [E-Suvidha Kendra],**
- 7] **The Public Relation Officer,**
- 8] **The Record Keeper,**
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

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Illustrative Credit Distribution Structure for Two Year/One Year PG (M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.) and Ph. D. Programme

Year (2Yr PG)	Level	Sem. (2Yr)	Major		Research Methodology	On Job Traini ng /Fiel d Proj ect	Research Project	Cum. Cr.	Degree
			Mandatory	Elective					
I	6.0	Sem: I	1. Introduction to Political Theory 2. Comparative Politics 3. International Relations <u>Activity:</u> 1. Report of public office: Government and semi government and Co-operative sector 2. Book Review 3. Presentation Techniques in Seminars and Conferences	Elective-1:4 1. Gandhian Thought 2. Politics and Public Policy 3. Feminism: A Theoretical Study	RM-1:4 4. Introduction to Research	--	--	22	PG Diploma (after 3 year Degree)
			5. Issues in Global Politics 6. Western Political Thought 7. Politics in India: State Perspective <u>Activity:</u> 1. Reports of local election: villages panchayat, Municipal Corporation, and Zilla Parishad. 2. Book Review 3. Presentation Techniques in Seminars and Conferences	Elective-2:4 1. Electoral Process in India 2. Social Justice: Theory and Facts 3. Political Communication and Media	--	OJT/ FP:4	22		
Cum.Cr. For PG Diploma			24	08	4	4	--	44	
Exit Option: PG Diploma (44Credits) after Three Year UG Degree									

II	6.5	Sem:III	7. Constitutional Philosophy and Constitutional Process 8. Political Ideology 9. Indian Foreign Policy <u>Activity:</u> Political club: internship, development of political speech and writing methods	Elective-3: 4		RP-1:4	22	PG Degree After 3: Year UG or PG Degree after 4: Year UG
		Sem:IV	10. South Asia in International Politics 11. Modern Political theory 12. Indian Political Thought	Elective-4: 4		RP-2:6	22	
	Cum.Cr.for1YrPG Degree		24	8		10	44	
	Cum.Cr.for2YrPG Degree		48	16	4	10	88	
2Years:4Sem. PGDegree (88credits) after Three Year UG Degree or 1Year-2Sem PG Degree (44Credits) after Four Year UG Degree								
	8.0		Course WorkMin.12(3Coursesof4 CreditsEach4X3=12)		Training in Teaching/Education/Pedagogy:4		Min. 16+ Ph.D Work	Ph.D.in Subject

Introduction to Political Theory

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSM-01

Mandatory

Credit: 4

Objective: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the meaning and nature of political theory.2. Differentiate between political and the other disciplines closely related to it.3. Explore and analyse different traditions in political theory.4. Understand the continuity and change in political theory over time.5. Examine different approaches in traditional and modern political theory.6. Evaluate the perspectives on the decline and revival of political theory.7. Understand the uses and applications of political theory. Outcome: <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the evolution and significance of political theory.2. Analyse and compare different traditions in political theory and how they persisted and changed over time.3. Evaluate and apply different approaches in traditional and modern political theory.4. Assess the perspectives on the decline and revival of political theory.5. Comprehend the uses and the practical applications of political theory.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning, nature, scope, and significance of political theory2. Difference between political philosophy, political theory, and political ideology3. Traditions in Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist, and Conservative4. Continuity and change in political theory	30
Unit-II <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Approaches in Traditional and Modern Political Theory: Classical and Normative, Historical and Evolutionary, Empirical and Experimental2. Decline of political Theory: David Easton, Alfred Cobban, S.M Lipset, Dante Germino3. Revival of Political Theory: Hanna Arendt, Leo Strauss, Michael Oakeshott, Isaiah Berlin4. Uses of Political Theory	30
Total Hours	60

Essential Reading

1. Hacker, Andrew. (1969) Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science. Macmillan,

2. Easton, David. (1971) *The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science*. Knopf,
3. Pennock, J.R. (1944) *Political Theory*. E.C Smith and A.J Zurcher (eds): *A Dictionary of American Politics*. New York.
4. Bhargava, Rajeev. (2008) *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Education India,
5. Mahajan, V. *Political theory*. 5th ed. India: S Chand & Company Ltd, 2015. Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
6. Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press
7. Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Macmillan
8. Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioural Analysis', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Macmillan
9. Mahajan, V. *Political theory*. 5th ed. India: S Chand & Company Ltd, 2015.
10. Bhargava, Rajeev. *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson Education India, 2008.
11. Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Macmillan,
12. Rawls, John, 1971, *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard: Bellknap.
13. Sandel, Michael, 1982, *Liberalism and the Limits of Justice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
14. Walzer, M, 1983, *Spheres of Justice*, New York: Basic Books. Steiner, Hillel, 1994, *An Essay on Rights*, Oxford: Blackwell.
15. Raz, Joseph, 1986, *The Morality of Freedom*, Oxford: Clarendon Press. Dworkin, Ronald, 1977, *Taking Rights Seriously*, Harvard University Press.
16. Taylor, Charles, et al, 1994, *Multiculturalism: Examining The Politics of Recognition*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
17. Bhikhu Parekh, *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi, Sage, 1989.
18. Hey wood, Andrew. *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, Houndmills, Macmillan, Hirst, P. and Thompson, G., *Globalisation in Question*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1996.
19. Hirst, Paul, *From Statism to Pluralism*, London, University of California Press Limited, 1997.
20. Joseph, Sarah, *Interrogating Culture*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1998.
21. Joyce, Peter, *An Introduction to Politics*, London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1999.
22. Kymlicka, Will, *Multicultural Citizenship*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1995.
23. MacCormick, N., *Questioning Sovereignty*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.
24. Mahajan, Gurpreet (Ed.), *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.
25. Marsh, David and Stoker, Gerry, *Theory and Methods in Political Science*, Houndmills, Macmillan, 1995.
26. Miller, David, *Principles of Social Justice*, Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1999.
27. Mills, C Wright, *The Power Elites*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1956.
28. Mohanty, Manoranjan, *Contemporary Indian Political Theory*, New Delhi, Samskriti, 1999.
29. Nozick, Robert, *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1976.
30. O'Sullivan, Noel, *Political Theory in Transition*, London, Routledge, 2000.
31. Okin, S.M., *ifromen in Western Political Thought*, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1979.
32. Parekh, Bhiku, *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform, An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1989.
33. Pateman, Carol and Gross, Elizabeth (Eds.), *Feminist III Challenges : Social and Political Theory*, Boston, Northeastern University Press, 1989.
34. Pierre, John (Ed.), *Debate Governance : Authority, Steering and Democracy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2000.
35. Sandel, M.(Ed.), *Liberalism and Its Critics*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1984.

Comparative Politics

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSM-02

Mandatory

Credit: 4

Objective: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop a comprehensive understanding of the field of Comparative Politics.2. To explore different approaches used in Comparative Politics3. To examine the central concepts in the study of Comparative Politics.4. To analyse and compare various perspectives in Comparative Politics.5. To evaluate the influence of political context on political socialization. Outcome: <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define and explain the key concepts in Comparative Politics.2. Evaluate and compare different analytical approaches used in Comparative Politics.3. Analyse the development and significance of Constitutionalism.4. Examine the different processes in Comparative Politics and how political context influences them.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Politics.2. Major Approaches: Input–Output Analysis, Structural–Functional Analysis, Decision-Making Theories, Political Economy approach3. Constitutionalism- Meaning and development of Constitutionalism, Liberal and Marxist view of Constitutionalism4. Comparative politics and comparative government Parliamentary and presidential forms of government	30
Unit-II <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Political Development and Political Modernization: meaning and liberal and Marxist approach2. Modernization: meaning and characteristics; Modernization of developing nations3. Political Culture: meaning, types, and trends.4. Political socialisation: meaning, agents of political socialisation, and the influence of political context on political socialisation	30
Total Hours	60

Essential Readings

1. Easton David, the Analysis of Political Structures, New York, Rutledge, 1990.
2. Easton David A Political System: An Inquiry in to the state of Political Science, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1953
3. A. Beblur and J. Seroka, Contemporary Political System: Classifications and Typologies, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Reiner Publishers, 1990

4. 7. Ball Alan, *Modern Politics and Government*, London, Macmillan, 1985
8. L.J. Cantori and H.A. Zeigler, *Comparative Politics in the Post Behavioralism Era*, London Lynne Reiner Publishers, 1988
5. M.Carnoy, *The State and Political Theory*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1984
6. R.H. Chilcote, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a paradigm erred* Boulder Colorado, West view Press, 1981
7. A.Downs, *An Economic Theory of Democracy*, New York, Harper and Row, 1975.
8. O.Dunleavy and B.O.Leary, *Theories of Liberal Democratic State*, London Macmillan, 1987.
9. H.Finer, *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*, London Methuen, 1969.
10. J.C.Johari, *Comparative Political Theory: New Domensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*, New Delhi Sterling 1987.
11. D.Krishna, *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1979.
12. Kamrava, Mehran, *Politics and Society in the third world*, London Rutledge, 1993.
13. K.P.Langton, *Political Socialization*, New York Oxford University Press, 1969.
14. V.Randall and R.Theobald, *Political Change and under development, A Critical Introduction to Third World Politics*, London Macmillan, 1985.
15. G.Sartori, *Parties and Party System: A Comparative Analysis*, Cambridge, History Reader, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 2001.
16. Gerald F. Gaus and Chandran Kukathas (ed.), *Handbook of Political Theory*, Sage, London, 2004.
17. Giovanni Sartori, *Parties and Party System: A Framework for Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1976.
18. Hamza Alavi and Teodor Shanin eds. *Introduction to the Sociology of 'Developing Societies'*, Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 1982 Howard J. Wiarda (ed.), *Comparative Politics*, Vol. I-V, Routledge, 2005.
19. Iris Marion Young, *Global Challenges, War, Self Determination and Responsibility for Justice*, Polity, Cambridge, 2007.
20. Jean Blondel, *The Discipline of Politics*, Butterworths, London, 1981.
21. John Harriss, *Depoliticizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*, Leftword, Delhi, 2001 .
22. Joseph La Palombara and Myron Weiner (eds.), *Political Parties and Political Development*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1966.
23. Mattei Dogan and Ali Kazancigili (eds.), *Comparing Nations, Concepts, Strategies, Substance*, Blackwell, Oxford,
24. 1994 Manoranjan Mohanty, *Contemporary Indian Political Theory*, Samskriti, Delhi Partha Chatterjee, *Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi, Oxford, 1994
25. Michael Burgess, *Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice*, Routledge, London, 2006.
26. Maurice Duverger, *Political Parties: Their Origin and Activities in Modern State*, John Yiley, London, 1954.
27. Peter Evans, B.Dietrich Rueschmeyer and Theda Skocpol ed., *Bringing the State Back In*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985.
28. Peter Limquenco and Bruce McFarlane, *Neo-Marxist Theories of Development*, London, Croom Helm and St. Martin Press, 1983.
29. Peter Mair, *Party System Change: Approaches and Interpretations*, Clarendon Press, OUP, 1997.
30. Ray Keily, *Sociology and Development: The Impasse and Beyond*, UCL Press, London, 1995.
31. R.E. Goodin and H. Klingemann eds., *The New Handbook of Political Science*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996
32. Ramchandra Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.
33. Rod Hague and Martin Harrop, *Comparative Government and Politics*, Macmillan, 2007.
34. seventh edition. Ronald H. Chilcote, *Theories of Comparative Politics*, Westview Press, Boulder, 1994.
35. Sarah Joseph, *Political Theory and Power*, Foundation Books, New Delhi 2004.
36. Ronald L. Watts, *Comparing Federal Systems*, 3rd Edition Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008.
37. Stanley Aronowitz and Peter Bratsis eds., *Paradigm Lost: State Theory Reconsidered*, 2004.

38. Stuart Hall and Bram Gieben, eds. *Formations of Modernity*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1982.
39. Sven Steinmo and Kathleen Thelen and Frank Longstreth, *Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1992.
40. Theda Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia and China*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1979.
41. Wolfgang Sachs (eds), *The Development Dictionary*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1997.

International Relations
(Mandatory)
M.A. Sem: I
Paper Code: PSM-03

Credit: 4

Objectives:

1. Understand the key concepts, theories, and actors in International Relations.
2. Trace the evolution of the international system and its features.
3. Analyse key concepts in the study of International Relations.
4. Compare and evaluate different theories and approaches in International Relations.
5. Identify and analyse emerging trends in global politics
6. Examine global challenges and emerging issues
7. Understand the process, challenges, and impact of regional integration and regional organizations in world politics.

Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Explain key concepts, theories, and actors in International Relations.
2. Describe the evolution and features of the international system.
3. Analyse the significance of sovereignty, power, etc., in International Relations.
4. Critically assess and compare different theories and approaches in the field.
5. Recognize and interpret emerging trends in global politics such as globalization, multilateralism, etc.
6. Analyse and evaluate global challenges and emerging issues, such as security, climate change, etc.
7. Understand the process, challenges, and impact of regional organizations in world politics.

Total Credits 4 (60 Hours)

Unit	Syllabus Assigned	Hours
I	1. Foundation of International Relations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to International Relations: Meaning and Importance 2. The evolution of the international system: Westphalian system, post-Cold War era 3. Basic Concepts in International Relations: Sovereignty, Power, National Interest, Diplomacy and International law 4. Actors in the international system: state and non-state actors 5. Evolution of key theories and approaches: Liberal, Realistic, Marxist, Post modern, Constructivist, and Game Theory. 	30
II	1. Emerging Trends in Global Politics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalization 2. Multilateralism and Global Cooperation 3. Changing Alliance and Regional Dynamics 4. Technology and its Influence on international relations (artificial intelligence, cyberspace, potential risks of technological advancement) 2. Global Challenges and Emerging Issues <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security challenges 2. Climate Change and Environmental Challenges 	30

	3. Terrorism 4. Migrations and refugee issues 5. Human rights 3. Regionalization of World Politics 1. Regional Integration and Regionalism: The process and challenges of regional Integration (EU, ASEAN, AU) 2. Regional Organizations and their impact	
Total Hours		60

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Relations
2. John Baylis, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens, The Globalization of World Politics- An Introduction to International Relations.
3. Robert Jackson and Georg Sørensen International Relations: Theories and Approaches.
4. Kenneth N. Waltz, Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis.
5. Samuel P. Huntington, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order
6. Henry Kissinger, Diplomacy.
7. Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak., Theories of International Relations: Contending Approaches to World Politics.
8. M.P. Suvan, Theories of International Politics during Paradigm in a Changing World, Macmillan-2001.
9. S.D. Krasner (ed), International Relations, Cambridge University Press, 1983
10. Encyclopaedia of International Relations and Global Politics, Martin Griffiths, Taylor and Francis-2008.
11. Walker R.B. & J. International Relations as Political Theory, Cambridge OUP-2005.
12. खन्ना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति
13. एस. सी. सिंघल, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति, लक्ष्मीनारायण अगरवाल, आग्रा-2010.
14. डॉ. प्रशांत अमृतकर, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
15. डॉ. शैलेन्द्र देवळाणकर, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, विद्या प्रकाशन- 2005

An Introduction to Research

(Mandatory)

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSM-04

Credit: 4

<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the meaning, objectives, and importance of research.2. Familiarize with different research methods: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.3. Comprehend the scientific methods and variables used in research.4. Learn the steps involved in the research process.5. Explore sampling design and its role in research.6. Understand the qualities and criteria of good research.7. Develop a research plan based on different types of research designs.8. Understand the methods and importance of data collection in research. <p>Outcome: By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the purpose and significance of research and its basic elements.2. Differentiate between various methods and applications in research.3. Understand the scientific methods and variables used in research studies.4. Apply the steps involved in the research process.5. Design a sampling plan appropriate for a research study.6. Identify and describe the elements of research design.7. Develop a research plan suitable for different types of research designs.8. Select and apply appropriate methods for data collection in research studies.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
<p>Unit-1 An Introduction to Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Meaning, Objectives, Basic elements, and importance of Research● Research methods: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed methods● Scientific Methods and Variables● The Steps in the Process of Research● Identifying a Research Problem● Review of Literature● Research Question and Hypotheses● Sampling Design● Qualities and Criteria of a good research	30

Unit-II Research Design and Data Collection	30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, significance, elements of Research Design, • Developing a Research Plan • Types of research Design: Experimental, Descriptive, Correlational, Survey, Grounded Theory, Ethnographic, Narrative, Mixed Methods, Action Research • Methods and the Importance of Data Collection 	
Total Hours	60

Suggested Reading

Ackoff, Russell L. (1961). The Design of Social Research, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Ackoff, Russell L. (1962) Scientific Method, New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Alan, Bryman. (2012). Social Research Methods, U.K: Oxford University Press.

Allred, P. and Gillies, V. (2002). Eliciting research accounts: re/producing modern subjects?, in M. Mauthner, M. Birch, J. Jessop and T. Miller (eds), Ethics in Qualitative Research. London: Sage.

Bhartacherjee, Anol. (2012). Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices, 2nd edition, University of South Florida: Scholar Commons.

Booth, W.C., Colomb, G.G. and William, J.M. (1995). The Craft of Research. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bromley, D.B. (1986). The Case-Study Method in Psychology and Related Disciplines. Chichester: Wiley.

Bryman, A. (2004). Social Research Methods (2nd edn). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Campbell, D.T. and Stanley, J.C. (1966). Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Cohen, L. and Manion, L. (1994). Research Methods in Education. London: Routledge.

Creswell, John W. (2012). Educational research: planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research, Pearson.

Dixon, B.R. (1987). A Handbook of Social Science Research. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hacking, I. (ed.) (1981). Scientific Revolutions. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kothari, C.R. (2004). Research Methodology Methods & techniques, Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.

Kvale, S. (1996). Interviews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Preece, R. (1994). Starting Research: An Introduction to Academic Research and Dissertation Writing. London: Pinter.

Silverman, D. (1993). Interpreting Qualitative Data: Methods for Analysing Qualitative Data. London: Sage.

Issues in Global Politics

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: **II**

Paper Code: **PSE-04**

PSM-05

Credit: 4

Objectives:

1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of global issues, including their scope, complexity, and interconnectedness.
2. Recognize the significance of debates in shaping international relations and global politics.
3. Explore the ethical dimensions and values that underpin global affairs.
4. Familiarize with key concepts related to peace, conflict, disarmament, arms control, NPT, CTBT, and PNE.
5. Examine traditional and non-traditional security challenges in the global context.
6. Analyse armed conflicts and the politics of humanitarian intervention.
7. Understand the nature of conflicts and different types of conflicts, such as inter-state, intra-state, ethnic, religious, and resource-based.
8. Explore various approaches to conflict resolution, including diplomatic negotiations, mediation, and peace agreements.
9. Examine contemporary world issues such as global economic inequality and poverty, social justice, human rights, and global social justice movements.

Outcome:

1. Develop a holistic understanding of global issues, their interconnections, and the implications for global governance.
2. Evaluate the role of debates in shaping international relations and the policy-making process.
3. Analyse the ethical considerations that inform decision-making in global affairs.
4. Gain an understanding of key concepts related to peace, conflict, disarmament, and international agreements.
5. Identify and analyse traditional and non-traditional security challenges, considering their impact on global stability.
6. Understand the complexities of armed conflicts and the dynamics of humanitarian intervention.
7. Gain knowledge of diplomatic negotiations, mediation, and peace agreements as mechanisms for resolving conflicts.
8. Critically analyse global issues such as economic inequality, poverty, social justice, etc.

Total Credits 4 (60 Hours)

Unit	Syllabus Assigned	Hours
I	1. Introduction to global Issues and Debates 1. Understanding global issues: scope, complexity, and interconnectedness 2. The role of debates in International Relations 3. Ethics and values in global affairs 4. Basic concepts: Peace, Conflict, Disarmament, Arms control, NPT, CTBT, PNE	30
II	1. Security and Conflict 1. Traditional and non-traditional security challenges	30

	2. Armed conflicts 3. Politics of humanitarian intervention 2. Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding 1. Understanding the nature of conflict 2. Definition of conflict resolution and peace-building 3. Types of conflict: Inter-state, Intra-state, Ethnic, Religious, and Resource-Based 3. Approaches to Conflict Resolution 1. Diplomatic negotiations and mediation 2. Diplomacy: Track I, II and III 3. Peace agreements 4. Contemporary World Issues 1. Global economic inequality and poverty 2. Social Justice and Human Rights 3. Global social justice movements: Civil rights, multicultural rights, and the rights of women	
Total Hours		60

Suggested Readings:

1. Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical Aspects of International Relations
2. John Baylis, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens, The Globalization of World Politics- An Introduction to International Relations.
3. Robert Jackson and Georg Sørensen International Relations: Theories and Approaches.
4. Kenneth N. Waltz, Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis.
5. Samuel P. Huntington, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order
6. Henry Kissinger, Diplomacy.
7. Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak., Theories of International Relations: Contending Approaches to World Politics.
8. M.P. Suvan, Theories of International Politics during Paradigm in a Changing World, Macmillan-2001.
9. S.D. Krasner (ed), International Relations, Cambridge University Press, 1983
10. Encyclopaedia of International Relations and Global Politics, Martin Griffiths, Taylor and Francis-2008.
11. Walker R.B. & J. International Relations as Political Theory, Cambridge OUP-2005.
12. खन्ना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति
13. एस. सी. सिंघल, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति, लक्ष्मीनारायण अगरवाल, आग्रा-2010.
14. डॉ. प्रशांत अमृतकर, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
15. डॉ. शैलेन्द्र देवळाणकर, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, विद्या प्रकाशन- 2005

Western political thought

(Mandatory)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSM-06

<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explore ancient and medieval political thought, particularly the relationship between religion and politics.2. Examine Renaissance and secular trends in political thought.3. Analyse modern political thought, particularly from the social contract theories to the theory of Communism. <p>Outcome:</p> <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand and evaluate key ideas and concepts in ancient and medieval political thought.2. Analyse and critically assess ideas of the separation of politics from ethics and religion during the Renaissance period.3. Engage with the various political theories and concepts.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
<p>Unit-1 Ancient and Medieval Thought</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Possibility of Ideal State: Plato on justice, Communism, Education, Philosopher King, society, and citizenship2. Essentials of State: Aristotle on origin of state, citizenship, logic and constitution, law and justice and revelation, and Classification of Government3. Religion-Politics Interface: St. Augustine's idea of "Two Swords", St. Thomas Aquinas on Nature and Society, Natural Law Doctrine, State and the Church, and Marsilio De Padua's views on State and Church, and the Law and Lawmakers4. Renaissance and Secular Trends: Niccolò Machiavelli on separation of politics from ethics and religion, and an advice to the "Prince" on statecraft	30

Unit-II Modern Thought	30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conception of Social Contract: human nature, state of nature, social contract, sovereignty and rights as expounded by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. 2. Idea of Utility and Happiness of Majority: Bentham's Utilitarian Principles. 3. Freedom and the rights of the vulnerable segments: J.S. Mill's idea of liberty, equal rights for women, representative government and proportional voting. 4. Open Market and laissez faire: Adam Smith on non-intervention of government and the importance of free trade 5. An Innovative Idea of Economic Equality: Karl Marx on dialectical materialism, materialistic interpretation of history, class struggle, state, and communism. 	
Total Hours	60

Mandatory

Credit: 4

Essential Reading

1. B.N. Ray, (2009) Introductions, Western Political Thought, Kaveri Book, Vol. I & Vol. II. New Delhi.
2. Crame Briton, (1933) English Political Thought in the 19th Century, Ernest Benn limited London,
3. Lane w. Lankater, (1959) Masters of Political Thought, George G. Harrap & Co, ltd. London.
4. Charles Howell Metc. Wain, (1932) The Growth of Political Thought in the West, the Macmillan Company, Network,
5. Maurice Cranston (ed), (1964) Western Political Philosophers, the Bodley Head, London.
6. George H. Sabine, (1959) A History of Political Theory, George G. Harrap & Co, ltd. London,
7. George H. Sabine, (1959) A History of Political Theory, informal & IBS publishing co. New Delhi, 1973.
8. Dunn, John, The History of Political Theory and Other* Essays, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1996.

9. Eckersley, R., *Environmentalism and Political Theory: Towards an Ecocentric Approach*, London, University of California, 1992.
10. Goodin, Robert E., and Klingemann, Hans_Dieter, *A Handbook of Political Science*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996.
11. Greenstein, F.I. and Polsby, N (Eds.), *Handbook of Political Science*, Reading Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley, 1975.
12. Halberstam, Michael, *Totalitarianism and the Modern Conception of Politics*, New Haven Connecticut, Yale University Press, 2000
13. Hall, J.A. (Ed.), *Civil Society*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1995.
14. Hardin, R., *Liberalism, Constitutionalism, and Democracy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

Politics in India: State Perspective

(Mandatory)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSM-07

Credit: 4

Objective: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the background and transformation of Indian politics before and after independence.2. Analyse Indian politics from diverse perspectives.3. Explore the federal structure of India.4. Examine the division of powers between the Centre and the States.5. Recognize the significance of studying state politics and the role of regional political parties, pressure groups, and electoral politics.6. Analyze the impact of identity politics based on caste, gender, region, language, and religion in Indian politics and the debate surrounding secularism.7. Understand the role of the Governor and the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Outcome: <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and discuss the key developments and changes in Indian politics before and after independence.2. Analyse Indian politics using multiple perspectives.3. Understand the federal structure of India and the interplay between the Union and the States.4. Evaluate the division of powers within the Indian federal structure.5. Analyse the role of regional groups in national politics.6. Analyse the influence of identity politics and its impact on secularism7. Examine the role and functions of the Governor.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Background of Indian politics: before and after independence2. Approaches to Indian Politics: historical, cultural, legal, political, and economic perspectives3. Federalism in India: Union of State: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary relationship.4. Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List in context of centre-state relations.	30
Unit-II <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Politics of States: background and the need to study state politics Regional Political Parties, presser groups and electoral politics2. Identity Politics: caste, gender, region, language, and religion in politics, and debate on the relevance of secularism.3. Role of Governor and Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission	30
Total Hours	60

Essential Reading

1. A.R. Desai (ed.), *Peasant Struggles in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. A.R. Desai (ed.), *Agrarian Struggles in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1986. -
3. Abhay Kumar Dube (ed.), *Bharat ka Bhumandalikaran*, Vani, Delhi, 2005.
4. Achin Vanaik, *The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India*, Verso, London, 1990. Aditya Nigam, *The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of Secular-Nationalism in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
5. Ashish Nandi, *At the Edge of Psychology*, OUP, New Delhi, 1980, second impression 1993.
6. Atul Kohli, *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991.
7. Atul Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.
8. Atul Kohli, *Democracy and Development: Essays on State, Society, and Economy*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009. Atul Kohli, *State and Development*, CUP, Cambridge, 2007.
9. Baldev Raj Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Bina Agarwal (ed.), *Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modernizing Asia, Kali for Women*, New Delhi, 1988.
11. Christophe Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, 1925 to the 1990s*, Penguin, New Delhi, 1996.
12. Francine Frankel and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), *Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order*, Volume I and II, OUP, New Delhi, 1989.
13. Gail Omvedt, *Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, Sharpe, 1993.
14. Ghanshyam Shah (ed.), *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
15. Ghanshyam Shah (ed.), *Social Movements in India, A Review of Literature*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004. Javeed Alam, *Who Wants Democracy*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, (2004) 2006.
16. Mohanty, Biswaranjan. (2009). *Constitution, Government and Politics in India – Evolution and Present Structure*, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
17. Jain, M. P. (2010). *Indian Constitutional Law*, 6th edition (2 vols), LexisNexis Butterworths. Wadhwa, Nagpur.
18. Pandey, J. N. (2000). *The Constitutional law of India*, 45th edition, Central Law Agency. Johari, JC. (1995). *The Constitution of India – A Politico-Legal Study*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited, New Delhi.
19. Kashyap, Subash. (2005), *Our Constitution*, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
20. Leela Fernandes, *India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
21. M.P. Singh and Rekha Saxena, *India at the Polls: Parliamentary Elections in a Federal Phase*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 2003.
22. Manoranjan Mohanty, Partha Nath Mukherji with Olle Tornquist (ed.), *People's Rights, Social Movements and the State in the Third World*, Sage, New Delhi, 1998.
23. Manoranjan Mohanty ed., *Caste, Class and Gender*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
24. Nilaja Gopal Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
25. Nivedita Menon, (ed.), *Gender and Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
26. Nivedita Menon and Aditya Nigam, *Power and Contestation in India: India since 1989*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007.
27. Partha Chatterjee (ed.), *State and Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
28. Partha Chatterjee, *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004.
29. Ranjit Guha (ed.), *Subaltern Studies I: Writings on South Asian History and Society*, OUP, New Delhi, 1982.
30. Randhir Singh, *Of Marxism and Indian Politics*, Ajanta, Delhi, 1990.
31. Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
32. Rajeev Bhargava ed., *Secularism and Its Critics*, OUP, New Delhi (1998), 2006.
33. Raka Ray and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (ed.), *Social Movements in India, Poverty, Power, and Politics*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
34. Sandeep Shastri, Yogendra Yadav and K.C Suri, *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.

Research Methods in Social Science

(Mandatory)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSM-08

Credit: 4

<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the differences between the approaches of social sciences and natural sciences to research.2. Familiarize with the nature, scope, and process of social research.3. Recognize the ethical considerations in social research.4. Explore new trends in research methods.5. Learn about methods and techniques of data collection.6. Gain knowledge of data analysis techniques.7. Understand the importance and application of statistics in social research.8. Interpret research results and validate their findings.9. Develop skills in writing research reports.10. Gain proficiency in using data analysis software such as Microsoft Excel, SPSS, RStudio, Python, and Microsoft Word. <p>Outcome: By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe and apply the process and characteristics of social research.2. Identify and address ethical considerations in social research.3. Apply appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection.4. Analyse data using statistical methods and validate its accuracy.5. Produce well-structured research reports.6. Utilize computer and internet resources for research purposes.7. Gain proficiency in data analysis software.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
<p>Unit-1 Research Methods in Social Sciences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Differences between the approaches of social sciences and natural sciences to Research● Scientific Research● Social research methods and their Context● Social Research: Definition, Nature, Scope and Process● Key features of social sciences research● Ethics in Social Research● New trends in Research Methods: Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Research	30

Unit-1I Data Collection, Data Analysis, and Report writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, and techniques of Data Collection • Data Analysis & Data Processing: Coding, Classification, Tabulation, Quantitative data analysis, • Statistics in Social Research: Meaning and importance • Statistical method: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Variance, Correlations, Chi-square Test, T-test, Anova, hypothesis testing, and Data Visualisation • Interpretation of Results: Validation of results • Report Writing: Characteristics of good research report, Different Steps in Writing Report, Layout of the Research Report, Types of Reports, Oral Presentation, techniques of Writing a Research Report, Precautions in Writing Research Reports, Conclusion, Notes, Annexure, Referencing styles, Bibliography • The Use of Computer and Internet in Research: How computer and Internet facilitates the research in contemporary times. • Data Analysis Software: Microsoft Excel, SPSS, Rstudio or Python, and Microsoft Word. 	30
Total Hours	60

Suggested Reading

Allred, P. and Gillies, V. (2002). Eliciting research accounts: re/producing modern subjects?, in M. Mauthner, M. Birch, J. Jessop and T. Miller (eds), Ethics in Qualitative Research. London: Sage.

Bhandarkar & Wilkinson, (2007). Methodology & Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House.

Bhartacherjee, Anol. (2012). Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices, 2nd edition, University of South Florida: Scholar Commons.

Bernard, H.R. (2000). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Booth, W.C., Colomb, G.G. and William, J.M. (1995). The Craft of Research. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Bromley, D.B. (1986). *The Case-Study Method in Psychology and Related Disciplines*. Chichester: Wiley.

Bryman, A. (2004). *Social Research Methods* (2nd edn). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Cohen, L. and Manion, L. (1994). *Research Methods in Education*. London: Routledge.

Das, Sukanya. (Ed's) *Methodology of social research*, Delhi: laxmi pub (P) ltd.

Dixon, B.R. (1987). *A Handbook of Social Science Research*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Field, A. (2000). *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows: Advanced Techniques for the Beginner*. London: Sage

Glaser, B. and Strauss, A. (1967). *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. Chicago: Aldine.

Goode W & P. Hatt, (1952). *Methods in Social Research*, Oxford Printing Press.

Hacking, I. (ed.) (1981). *Scientific Revolutions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Harré, R. (1972). *The Philosophies of Science*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hughes, J.A. and Sharrock, W.W. (1997). *The Philosophy of Social Research* (3rd edn). Harlow: Longman.

Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods & techniques*, Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.

Kvale, S. (1996). *Interviews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Lofland, J. (1971). *Analysing Social Settings: A Guide to Qualitative Observation and Analysis*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Mangione, T. (1995). *Mail Surveys: Improving the Quality*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Marsh, C. (1982). *The Survey Method: The Contribution of Surveys to Sociological Explanation*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Miles, M.B. and Huberman, A.M. (1994). Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook. London: Sage.

Nicholas, Walliman.(2006).Social Research Methods, London:Sage Publication.

Preece, R. (1994). Starting Research: An Introduction to Academic Research and Dissertation Writing. London: Pinter.

Robson, C. (2002). Real World Research: A Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner-Researchers (2nd edn). Oxford: Blackwell.

Siegel, S. and Castellan, N. (1988). Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (2nd edn). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Silverman, D. (1993). Interpreting Qualitative Data: Methods for Analysing Qualitative Data. London: Sage.

Silverman, D. (1998). 'Research and social theory', in C. Seale (ed.),Researching Society and Culture. London: Sage.

Williams, M. and May, T. (1996). Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Research. London: UCL Press.

~~Elective~~

~~Political Communication and Media~~

~~M.A. Sem: I~~

~~Course Objectives~~

Gandhian Thought

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSE-01

Credit: 4

<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore the social and religious influences on Gandhi's thought. 2. Understand the fundamental concepts in Gandhian thought. 3. Examine the key doctrines advocated by Gandhi. 4. Analyse Gandhi's vision of an ideal state. 5. Study Gandhi's aspirations for social transformation. 6. Explore Gandhi's ideas on global peace. 7. Reflect on the relevance of Gandhian thought in contemporary times. <p>Outcome: By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize the diverse social and religious influences that shaped Gandhi's thought and understand their impact on his philosophy. 2. Analyse and interpret the fundamental concepts in Gandhian thought. 3. Evaluate Gandhi's doctrine of passive resistance and its implications for social and political change. 4. Critically examine Gandhi's vision of an ideal state. 5. Assess the relevance and applicability of Gandhi's social and political ideas. 6. Understand Gandhi's perspective on global peace and explore ways to promote tolerance, harmony, forgiveness, political dialogue, and conflict resolution. 7. Engage in discussions on the relevance and significance of Gandhian thought in addressing contemporary social, political, and global challenges. 	
<p>Syllabus Assigned</p>	<p>No. of Hours</p>
<p>Unit-1: Gandhi's thought on Truth, Ahimsa and State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Religious Influence on Gandhi: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, others Ruskin, Tolstoy, Thoreau 2. Fundamental Concepts in Gandhian Thought: Sadhya-Sadhan Shuchita Truth and Non-Violence, Sarvodaya, Antyodaya, Hind Swaraj, and Nationalism, 3. Doctrine of passive resistance: Critique of Modern Civilization Swadeshi and Khadi, Trusteeship, Spiritualization of politics, Self-Rule, Nation Building 	<p>5</p>

Unit-II Gandhi's views on Ideal State	30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State and Ideal Society: The concept of Ram Rajya, Village self-sufficiency, Fraternity and Equality, Democratic Decentralization Parliamentary Democracy, Party System 2. Gandhi's dream society: Untouchability, Equality, Women empowerment, Education, Health, Farmers and workers, Tribal communities and Minorities, Religion and politics, Hindu- Muslim unity 3. Gandhi on global Peace: Tolerance, Harmony and Forgiveness, Political Dialogue and Means of Conflict Resolution 4. The relevance of Gandhian thought. 	
Total Hours	60

References

1. Gandhi, M.K., (1940). An Autobiography or The Story of My Experiments with Truth (2ed.). Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmadabad.
2. M.K., Gandhi (1928): Satyagraha in South Africa. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmadabad.
3. M.K. Gandhi (1945): Constructive Programmes – Its meaning and place, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmadabad.
4. Raghavan Narasimhan Iyer (1987): The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi: Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. M.K. Gandhi (1908): Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmadabad.
6. Nanda B.R. (1958), Mahatma Gandhi: A Biography, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. Nirmal Kumar Bose (1999): My days with Gandhi, Orient Long Man, New Delhi.
8. Shridarani.K (1939): War without Violence, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York.
9. Hallam Tennyson (1995): India's Walking Saint: The Story of Vinoba Bhave, Published by Doubleday.
10. Green, Martin Burgess (1986): The origins of nonviolence: Tolstoy and Gandhi in their historical settings. Pennsylvania State University Press.
11. Ramachandra Guha (2008): India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy Picador; Indian Ed edition
12. Girija Kumar (2006): Brahmacharya Gandhi and his women associates, Vitasta Pub., New Delhi
13. N. Radhakrishnan and Daisaku Ikeda (2015)., Walking with the Mahatma : Gandhi for Modern Times, Eternal Ganges, New Delhi.
14. William Baskaran M (1998), Shanti Sena, Gandhi Media Centre, Madurai and New Delhi.
15. Brown, Judith, M. (1977). Gandhi and civil disobedience the Mahatma in Indian politics, 1928-1934. London: Cambridge University Press.
16. Brown, Judith, M. (1972). Gandhi's rise to power: Indian politics 1915-1922. London: Cambridge University Press, 1972.
17. Chandran, Devansan D.S. (1969). Making of the mahatma. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
18. Fischer, Louis (1983). Life of mahatma Gandhi. New York: Harper and Row.
19. Gandhi, M.K. (2001). An autobiography or the story of my experiments with truth. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
20. Gandhi, M.K. (1992). Satyagraha in South Africa. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
21. Gandhi, M.K. (1999). Hind swaraj. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House.
22. Malhotra, S. L. (2001). Lawyer to Mahatma: Life, work and transformation of M. K. Gandhi. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication.
23. Nanda, B.R. (1998). Making of a nation: India's road to independence. New Delhi: Harper Collins.

23. Allen, Douglas (ed.) (2009). The philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi for the twenty first century. New Delhi: Oxford University Press), 2009.
24. Bondurant, John V. (1959). Conquest of violence: The Gandhian philosophy of conflict. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
25. Chopra, P.N. (1979). India's major nonviolent movements 1919-34 British Secret Reports. New Delhi: Vision Books
26. नाराणी प्रकाश (2007) 'गांधी दर्शन मीमांसा' , जयपुर, पॉइंटर प्रकाशन
27. सिंह मनोज कुमार & चौधरी शैलेस कुमार (2007) 'भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तक महात्मा गांधी', नई दिल्ली: डिस्कवरी पब्लिशिंग हाऊस.
28. भोळे भा. ल. (2003) 'आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचार', नागपूर, पिंपळापुरे पब्लिशर्स
29. चोपडे किसन (1993), 'भारतीय विचारवंत', परभणी, गोमटेश प्रकाशन

Politics and Public Policy

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSE-02

Credit: 4

Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the significance of public policy in the context of governance.2. Explore different theories and approaches to public policy.3. Examine policy typologies and instruments.4. Analyse various models of public policy.5. Understand the constitutional framework for policy making.6. Investigate the role of institutions in policy making.7. Examine the role of external agencies in shaping policy-making and influencing governance.8. Explore the concept and process of policy evaluation.	
Outcome: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of public policy in respect of governance.2. Critically analyse different theories and approaches to public policy.3. Identify and classify different types of public policies and their instruments, allowing for a deeper understanding of policy implementation and outcomes.4. Evaluate and compare different models of public policy, providing insights into their strengths, limitations, and applicability.5. Understand the constitutional framework for policy making and the roles of key institutions in the policy formulation and approval process.6. Analyse the influence of various actors and forces in policy making, including public opinion, political parties, pressure groups, media, and professional bodies.7. Assess the role of external agencies in policy making and their impact on governance at the national and international levels.8. Develop the knowledge and skills to conduct policy evaluation, including understanding the criteria, methods, and types of evaluation used to assess policy effectiveness and impact.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Public Policy: Definition, Concepts and scope and significance.2. Public Policy Theories and approaches: Group theory, Elite theory, Institutional theory, Rational theory, Process theory, and Incremental theory.3. Policy Typologies and instruments: Regulatory, Welfare, Distributive, and Redistributive instrument4. Models of Public Policy: systems model, and the models proposed by Harold Laswell, Herbert Simon, and Charles Lindblom.	30

Unit-11	30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional framework for Policy Making – Institutional Factors: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, and the policy approval process 2. Planning Commission and National Development Council (Niti Aayog) – Other Forces in policy making: Public Opinion, Political parties, Pressure groups, Media and Professional Bodies. 3. Policy-making and the influence of external agencies: UNDP, WHO, ILO, UNEP, ADB, World Bank, and IMF 4. Policy Evaluation: role, process and criteria, types of evaluation 	
Total Hours	60

References

1. Birkland, Thomas A., An Introduction to the Policy Process, London, M. E. Sharpe, 2001.
2. Brooks. Cochran, Charles and Malone, Eloise, (2007). Public Policy: Perspectives and Choice, Viva Books Pvt Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Bochel, Hugh and Duncan, Sue (2007). Making Policy in Theory and Practice, The policy Press, Great Britain.
4. Brewer, Garry., and DeLeon, Peter. (1983). The Foundations of Policy Analysis. Pacific Grove.
5. Dror, Yehezket, Public Policy Making Re-examined, Oxford, Transaction Publication, 1989.
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7. Frohock, Fred M., Public Policy: Scope and Logic, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall. 1979.
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9. Gunn, L. and Hogwood, B., Modes of Public Policies, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, 1982.
10. James E. (2004). Public Policymaking, Houghton, New York.
11. Dani, Anis A and HaanArjan de(ed) 2008 Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities, World Bank, Washington DC.
12. P.A. Sabatier (ed.) (1999), Theories of the Policy Process, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
13. Pandya, Hiren J. and Venkatraman, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.
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15. Frank Fischer and Gerald Muller (eds) (2007) Handbook of Public Policy Analysis Theory, Politics and Methods, CRPC Press, New York.
16. Geyer, Rober and Rihani, Samir (2010) Complexity and Public Policy, Routledge, London.
17. Hajer, Maarten A and Wagenaar, Hendrik (2003) Deliberative Policy Analysis: Understanding governance in the Network Society, Cambridge University Press.
18. Hayden, F Gregory (2006) Policy making for a good society: The social Fabric Matrix approach to Policy analysis and program Evaluation, Springer, Boston.
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20. Howlett, M., and Ramesh, M. (2003). Studying Public Policy. Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Feminism: A Theoretical Study

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: I

Paper Code: PSE-03

Credit: 4

Objective:

1. Understand the status of women from a global and Indian perspective.
2. Analyze the gender roles assigned to individuals in society.
3. Examine feminism as a theoretical framework within the social sciences and its significance in understanding gender-related issues.

Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Critically evaluate the status of women in different contexts.
2. Analyze the social construction of gender roles and their implications for individuals and society.
3. Identify and understand various feminist approaches, both Indian and Western.
4. Question and challenge the patriarchal structures and norms that perpetuate gender inequalities.
5. Understand the issues faced by women in the employment sector.
6. Engage in thoughtful discussions about feminism, gender, and citizenship, and recognize the importance of intersectionality in understanding gender-related experiences and struggles.

4 Credits (60 Hours)

Module I	A Brief Introduction of Feminist Theory: 1. Debate on status of women in global and Indian perspectives. 2. Gender roles in society: 'public' and 'private' spheres 3. Feminism in social sciences	30
Module II	Contemporary feminism: Approaches and Importance 1. Historical overview of Indian Feminism 2. Indian Feminist Approaches: Anti-caste, Cultural, Eco feminism, Dalit Feminism, 3. Western Feminist Approaches: Liberal, Radical, Black, Marxist, Socialist, and Post-modernism 4. Questioning Patriarchy and Gender 5. Women and the issues in employment: Feminization of labor force.	30

	Total Periods	60
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Suggested Readings:

- Bell, Hooks **Feminism is for Every Body, Passionate Politics**, Rutledge Publication
- Bell, Hooks **Feminist Theory: From margin to centre 1984** Rutledge publication
- Bell, Hooks **Where we stand: class matters** 04 Oct. 2000 Rutledge Publication
- Weedon C, **Feminism, Theory, and Politics of Difference**, London, Blackwell, 1999.
- Nicholson L., (ed.) **The Second Wave: A Reader in Feminist Theory**, New York, Rutledge, 1997.
- Schneir M., **The Vintage Book of Historical Feminism**, London, Vintage, 1972.
- Collins P.H., **Black Feminist Thought**, London, Routledge, 2000.
- Learner G., **The Creation of Patriarchy**, Oxford University Press, New York, 1986.
- Mohanty C., T., **Feminism Without Borders: Decolonising Theory**, Practising Solidarity, New delhi, Zubaan, 2003.
- Rege, Sharmila (ed), **Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge**, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
- Desai, Neera, **A Decade of Women's Movement India**, Bombay, 1988
- Gandhi Nandita & Nandita Shah, **The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's movement in India**, New Delhi, 1992.
- Dr. Sen, Sanjay Dr. Saikia, Amorjit A Concise book of Feminism (Theory and Practice)1 Jan. 2021
- Edited. Arya, Sunaina Rathore AakashSingh, **Dalit Feminist Theory**, Rutledge Publication.
- Iftikar, Rukhsana, **Indian Feminism, Class, Gender and Identity in Medieval Ages**, Notion Press; 1st edition (23 May 2016)
- रमागोरेख धम्मसंगीनी, स्त्रीवादी आंबेडकरवाद, मुक्ता साळवे स्त्री अभ्यास केंद्र प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- संपा.भागवत, वंदना सपकाळ, अनिल वी. म.गीताली, संदर्भासहित स्त्रीवाद शब्द प्रकाशन, पुणे १२ जाने. २०१४

Electoral Process in India

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSE-04

Credit: 4

Objective: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the electoral process in India, including the basics of elections and their types.2. Explore the structure and functioning of the national and State Election Commissions.3. Examine the election procedures for various positions. Outcome: <p>By the end of the course, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Demonstrate knowledge of the election process in India.2. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the national and State Election Commissions in ensuring the smooth functioning of the electoral system.3. Analyse the different types of elections to various positions and bodies in India4. Explain the electoral procedures and criteria for each position.5. Examine the specificities of elections in Maharashtra.6. Discuss the significance of elections as a fundamental pillar of democracy.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit 1: Elections in India <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Election process2. Structure and functioning of national and State Election Commissions3. Basics of elections and their types	30
Unit- 2: Elections in India <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Election of the President and Vice President2. Election to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha3. Elections to Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad with reference to Maharashtra4. Election to the local bodies: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad, Municipality and Municipal Corporation	30
Total Periods	60

1. REFERENCE BOOK:

- Core-Committee on Electoral Reforms, Background Paper on Electoral Reforms, 2010, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, Co-sponsored by the Election Commission of India
2. Goswami Report on the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
 3. Chambers "Twentieth Century Dictionary", Rev. Thomas Davidson, (1948) 298.
 4. Heamshaw: Democracy of the Crossways, from R.C. Agarwal,
 5. Principles of Political Science (1982) Laxmikanth, M. (2017).
 6. Indian polity for civil services examinations
 7. Shivadekar, Sanjeev (30 March 2015). "Now, photos of candidates on
 8. EVMs to weed out 'dummies' "Registration of political parties under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951" (PDF). Election Commission of India. 23 March 1992. Archived from the original (PDF) on 14 October 2010. Retrieved 9 September 2017.
 9. "Part XV of the Constitution of India - Elections - Article
 10. 324" (PDF). Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. Archived from the original (PDF) on 3 December 2011. Retrieved 9 September 2017.
 11. 61st Constitutional amendment act Proposed Electoral Reform published by Election commission of India
 12. Electoral System: Democracy, Laws & Issue by Prof. Rattan Singh and Dr. Shruti Bedi
 13. Kohli Atul (Ed.). (2001). The Success of India's Democracy. Cambridge University Press.
 14. Alam Javed (2004). Who Wants Democracy. Orient Longman
 15. Mehta Nalin (2022). The New BJP: Modi and the Making of the World's
 16. Largest Political Party. Westland Non-Fiction
 17. Hasan Zoya (Ed). (2002). Parties and Party Politics in India. OUP
 18. Kumar Sanjay (2022). Elections in India: An Overview. Routledge

Social justice: Theory and Facts

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSE-05

Credit: 4

Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the concept of justice and its significance in society.2. Explore the different forms of justice.3. Examine the various theories of social justice.4. Study the historical social movements for social justice in India.5. Understand the social justice mechanisms in India.6. Analyse the challenges and issues related to social justice faced by the vulnerable groups. Outcomes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Develop a deep understanding of the concept of justice and its various dimensions.2. Evaluate different theories of social justice and their implications for societal welfare.3. Gain insights into the historical and contemporary social movements that have aimed to achieve social justice.4. Analyse the constitutional provisions and mechanisms that promote social justice in India.5. Recognize the challenges faced by marginalized groups in attaining social justice.6. Apply the knowledge gained to critically examine and propose solutions for achieving social justice in different contexts.	
Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning, nature, and significance of justice2. Development and Types of justice Distributive justice, Deliberative Justice, Social Justice, Political Justice, Economic Justice3. Idea of social justice: concepts and principles4. Theory of social justice: John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Amartya Sen	30

Unit-1I	30
1. Social Movement for Social Justice: Mahatma Phule, Rajshri Shahu Maharaj, and Dr Ambedkar 2. Mechanism of social justice in India 3. Constitutions of India and Social Justice: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principle, article to special backward class 4. Challenges and before Social justice: minorities, SCs & STs, differently-abled, women, and transgender	
Total Hours	60

References

5. Amartya Sen (2009), *The Idea of Justice*, the Belknap press of Harvard University press, Cambridge.
6. Andre, Judith, 1995, "Blocked Exchanges: A Taxonomy," in *Pluralism, Justice, and Equality*, David Miller Walzer and Michael, eds., New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Arrow, Kenneth J., 1984, *Social Choice and Justice*, Collected Papers of Kenneth J. Arrow ; v.1., Oxford: Blackwell.
8. Barry, Brian, 1988, "Equal Opportunity and Moral Arbitrariness," in *Equal Opportunity*, Norman E. Bowie, ed., Boulder and London: Westview Press.
9. Barry, Brian M., 1973, *The Liberal Theory of Justice: A Critical Examination of the Principal Doctrines in "A Theory of Justice" by John Rawls*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
10. Bertram, Christopher, 1993, "Principles of Distributive Justice, Counterfactuals and History," *Journal of Political Philosophy*,
11. Bojer, Hilde, 2003, *Distributional Justice : Theory and Measurement*, Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy ; 47., London ; New York: Routledge.
12. Boylan, Michael, 2004, *A Just Society*, Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield.
13. Clayton, Matthew and Williams, Andrew, 2004, *Social Justice*, Malden MA: Blackwell Publishing.
14. Cohen, G.A., 1992, "Incentives, Inequality, and Community," in Grethe B. Peterson (ed.), *The Tanner Lectures on Human Values*, Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
15. Daniels, Norman (ed.), 1975, *Reading Rawls: Critical Studies of A Theory of Justice*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
16. Galton, William, 1986, "Equality of Opportunity and Liberal Theory," in *Justice and Equality Here and Now*, Frank S. Lucash, ed., Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
17. John Rawls (1971), *A Theory of justice*
18. John Rawls (2004), *justice: as fairness ; A Restatement*, Delhi, universal law publishers .
19. Vallentyne, Peter, 2003, *Equality and Justice, Ethical Investigations.*, New York: Routledge.
20. Young, H. Peyton, 1994, *Equity : in Theory and Practice*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

Political Communication and Media

(Elective)

M.A. Sem: II

Paper Code: PSE-06

Credit: 4

Objectives:

1. Understand what is political communication in contemporary society.
2. Examine the planning and management of political communication and its role in shaping public opinion and political agendas.
3. Explore the elements and types of political communication.
4. Analyze the relationship between political communication and public issues.
5. Recognize the significance of media in political communication and explore its role in political campaigns.
6. Critically analyze the intersection of politics and media.
7. Understand the role of media in representing and influencing the perspectives of youth, women, and religion in politics.
8. Evaluate the influence of media on political communication.

Outcome:

1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the concept of political communication.
2. Gain insights into the planning and management of political communication and its role in shaping public opinion and political agendas.
3. Assess the impact of political communication on public issues.
4. Recognize the pivotal role of media in political communication.
5. Analyze the role of media in political campaigns, including the use of social media, digital platforms, political advertising, and the influence of media discourse on political processes.
6. Critically evaluate the intersection of politics and media, including the portrayal of satire, biases in reporting, the spread of fake news, and the ethical concerns related to paid news.
7. Understand the role of media in representing and influencing the perspectives of youth, women, and religion in political discourse.
8. Assess the power of media to shape public opinion, impact political processes, and contribute to the dynamics of contemporary politics.

Syllabus Assigned	No. of Hours
Unit-1 Political Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, nature and importance of Political Communication • Modern Political Communication • Planning & management of Political Communication • Elements and types of Political Communication • Communication Theory • Functions of Political Communication • Political Communication and Public Issues • Political Communication and target groups • Effects of Political Communication on groups 	30
Unit-II Political Communication and Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media: Meaning, nature and importance • Public Issues and media • Political Agenda and media • Political Propaganda: Tactics & strategy and media • Manifestos of political parties and media • Political Campaign and media • Political Campaigns: social media & Digital media • Political Advertising and media • Political discourse and the media • Politics in the Media: Satire and Politics, Bias in Reporting, Fake News, Paid News. • Youth, Women and media • Religion Politics and media • The influence of the media on Political Communication 	30
Total Hours	60

Suggested Reading

1. Amsalem, E., & Zoizner, A. (2020). Real, but Limited: A Meta-Analytic Assessment of Framing Effects in the Political Domain. *British Journal of Political Science*.
2. Bennet, W. L. (1983). *News: The politics of illusion*. New York: Longman.
3. Carter, S. L. (1998). *Civility: Manners, morals, and the etiquette of democracy*. New York: Basic.
4. Dahlgren, P. (1995). *Television and the public sphere*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
5. Frazer, N. (1996). *Rethinking the Public Sphere: A Contribution to the Critique of*

6. Actually Existing Democracy in Habermas and the Public Sphere, ed. C. Calhoun, MIT Press
7. Graber, D. A. (2000). Media Power in Politics (4th ed.). Washington DC: CQ Press.
8. Hallin, Daniel C and P. Mancini, (2004). Comparing Media Systems: Three Models of Media and Politics, Cambridge University Press
9. Hall, S. (1981). The Structured Communication of Events, Society and the Social Sciences, ed. D. Potter, Open University Press
10. Iyengar, S. (1991). Is anyone responsible? How television frames political issues. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
11. Iyengar, S. (1997). Do the media govern? Politicians, Voters & Reporters in America. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
12. Jamieson, K. H. (1992). Dirty politics: Deception, distraction, democracy. New York: Oxford.
13. MacGregor. (1999) .Making Television News in the Satellite Age, in The Media Reader: Continuity and Transformation, eds. H. Mackey and T.O Sullivan, Sage.
14. McCombs, M., Shaw, D. L., Weaver, D. (Eds.) (1997). Communication and democracy: Exploring the intellectual frontiers in agenda-setting theory. Mahwah, NJ: LEA.
15. McNair, B. (1999). An Introduction to Political Communication, London, Routledge
16. Prior, M. (2005). News vs. entertainment: How increasing media choice widens gaps in political knowledge and turnout. American Journal of Political Science, 49(3), 577-592.
17. Prosser, D. L. & McCombs, M. (Eds.) (1991). Agenda setting: Readings on media, public opinion, and policymaking. Hillsdale, NJ: LEA.
18. Soroka, S. N. (2006). Good news and bad news: Asymmetric responses to economic information. The Journal of Politics, 68(2), 372-385.
19. Stromback, J. (2005). In search of a standard: Four models of democracy and their normative implications for journalism. Journalism Studies, 6(3), 331-345.
20. Trent, J. S. & Friedenburg, R. V. (1995). Political campaign communication. Westport, CT: Praeger.
21. Zoizner, A. (2018). The consequences of strategic news coverage for democracy: A meta-analysis. Communication Research, 48(1), 3-25.