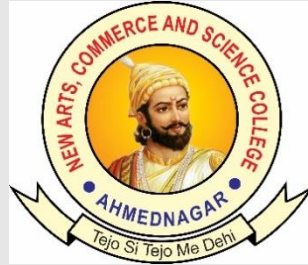


Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's  
**New Arts, Commerce, and Science College, Ahmednagar**  
**(Autonomous)**  
**(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)**



**National Education Policy (NEP)**  
**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

**Programme Framework**

**M. A. Political Science**

Implemented from  
**Academic Year 2023-24**

Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's  
**New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar**  
**(Autonomous)**

**Board of Studies in Political Science**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Thube P. B.	<b>Chairman</b>
2.	Jogdand R. S.	<b>Member</b>
3.	Dr. Pawar B. B.	<b>Member</b>
4.	Dr. Pawar Pakasah	<b>Academic Council Nominee</b>
5.	Dr. Aghav N. B.	<b>Academic Council Nominee</b>
6.	Dr. Deshpande R. A.	<b>Vice-Chancellor Nominee</b>
7.	Bhujbal G. S.	<b>Alumni</b>
8.	Kharade B. R.	<b>Industry Expert</b>
9.	Dr. Ghotale V. K.	<b>Invitee Member</b>
10.	Dr. Shelke N. T.	<b>Co-opt Member</b>

## **1. Prologue/ Introduction of the programme: At least one page**

The Master's program in Political Science is designed to provide advanced knowledge and skills in the field of political science. It is a postgraduate program that offers in-depth exploration of political theories, systems, institutions, processes, and policies. The program is typically geared towards students who have completed their undergraduate studies in political science or a related field and wish to further specialize and deepen their understanding of political phenomena.

The Master's program in Political Science typically covers a broad range of subfields within political science, including political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public administration, public policy, and political methodology. Students are exposed to advanced theoretical frameworks and analytical tools to critically examine and analyze political phenomena at local, national, regional, and global levels.

The program curriculum may include a combination of core courses, elective courses, seminars, research projects, and a master's thesis. Core courses typically provide a comprehensive understanding of foundational concepts and theories in political science, while elective courses allow students to specialize in areas of their interest. Seminars provide opportunities for in-depth discussions and critical analysis of contemporary political issues and debates. Research projects and the master's thesis provide students with an opportunity to conduct original research in a specific area of political science under the guidance of faculty members.

Throughout the program, students develop a range of skills, including critical thinking, research design, data analysis, policy analysis, and effective communication. They learn to evaluate and apply theoretical frameworks, conduct independent research, analyze political systems and institutions, assess policy implications, and develop informed arguments and perspectives on political issues.

The Master's program in Political Science prepares graduates for various career paths in academia, research institutions, government organizations, non-profit organizations, international organizations, think tanks, and the private sector. Graduates may pursue roles such as political analysts, policy analysts, research associates, diplomats, campaign strategists, public administrators, and political consultants. Additionally, the program equips students with a solid foundation for further academic pursuits at the doctoral level in political science or related disciplines.

Overall, the Master's program in Political Science provides students with advanced knowledge, critical thinking skills, and analytical tools to understand and analyze complex political phenomena and contribute to informed decision-making, policy formulation, and research in the field of political science.

## 2. Programme Outcomes (POs)

1. **Advanced Knowledge:** Graduates will have a deep and comprehensive understanding of the theories, concepts, methodologies, and empirical research in the field of political science. They will possess a broad knowledge base across subfields such as political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, and public administration.
2. **Analytical and Critical Thinking Skills:** Graduates will be equipped with advanced analytical and critical thinking skills necessary for assessing and analyzing complex political phenomena, policies, and processes. They will be able to critically evaluate arguments, theories, and evidence, and develop well-reasoned and evidence-based arguments of their own.
3. **Research Skills:** Graduates will have developed advanced research skills, including the ability to design and execute independent research projects, collect and analyze data, and present research findings effectively. They will be proficient in both qualitative and quantitative research methods and will understand ethical considerations in research.
4. **Policy Analysis and Evaluation:** Graduates will possess the ability to analyze and evaluate public policies, their implementation, and their impact on political systems, institutions, and societies. They will be able to assess policy alternatives, identify potential challenges and implications, and provide informed recommendations for policy improvement.
5. **Effective Communication:** Graduates will be skilled in communicating complex political ideas, theories, and research findings to diverse audiences. They will be proficient in written and oral communication, including the ability to write clear and persuasive reports, research papers, and policy briefs, as well as deliver presentations and engage in academic and policy discussions.
6. **Global Perspective:** Graduates will have a broad understanding of global political dynamics, international relations, and the interconnectedness of political systems across borders. They will be able to analyze global challenges, such as climate change, globalization, and human rights, from a political science perspective and comprehend the implications for national and international governance.
7. **Ethical and Professional Conduct:** Graduates will understand the ethical considerations and responsibilities involved in political science research, analysis, and policy work. They will demonstrate professionalism, integrity, and respect for diverse perspectives in their academic and professional interactions.
8. **Leadership and Collaboration:** Graduates will have developed leadership skills and the ability to work effectively in diverse teams and collaborative settings. They will understand the importance of collaboration, negotiation, and consensus-building in political processes and policy-making.
9. **Continuous Learning:** Graduates will recognize the importance of lifelong learning and professional development in the field of political science. They will be equipped with the skills and mindset necessary to stay updated with the latest research, theories, and trends in the discipline.

These program outcomes equip graduates with the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed for a wide range of careers in academia, research, public administration, policy analysis, advocacy, and international organizations. Additionally, the program outcomes lay the foundation for further academic pursuits, such as doctoral studies in political science or related disciplines.

### Distribution of credits

Type of Courses	Total Credits	Credits/ Semester
Discipline-Specific Core Courses (DSC)	54	14 /12
Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE)	16	04
Research Methodology	04	Semester I only
On Job Training/ Internship	04	Semester II only
Project	10	Semesters III and IV only
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>22</b>

### Master of Arts (M.A.) Course Distribution

Class	Semester	Subjects	Courses	DSC		DSE		RM/OJT/ Internship etc.		Project *	Total
				T	P*	T	P*	T	P*		
M. A. I	I	01	06	04	00	01	00	00	01	00	<b>06</b>
M. A. I	II	01	06	04	00	01	00	00	01	00	<b>06</b>
<b>Exist Option: Award of PG Diploma with 44 credits</b>											
M. A. II	III	01	06	04	00	01	00	00	00	01	<b>05</b>
M. A. II	IV	01	05	03	00	01	00	00	00	01	<b>05</b>

**Master of Arts (M. A.) Credit Distribution**

Class	Semester	Subjects	Courses	DSC		DSE		RM/OJT/ Internship etc.		Project *	Total Credits
				T	P*	T	P*	T	P*		
M. A. I	I	01	06	14	00	04	00	04	00	00	22
M. A. I	II	01	06	14	00	04	00	04	00	00	22
<b>Exist Option: Award of PG Diploma with 44 credits</b>											
M. A. II	III	01	05	14	00	04	00	00	00	04	22
M. A. II	IV	01	05	12	00	04	00	00	00	06	22
				<b>54</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88</b>

\* The Board of Studies as per requirement may add practical courses without changing credits distribution and the number of courses prescribed for the specific class

**Master of Arts (M. A.) Distribution of Courses**

Class	Semester	Course and their credits			
		DSC	DSE	RM/OJ T/ Internsh ip etc.	Project *
M. A. I	I	DSC -01 (04)	DSE -01 (04)	RM (04)	NA
M. A. I	I	DSC -02 (04)			
M. A. I	I	DSC -03 (04)			
M. A. I	I	DSC -04 (02)			
M. A. I	II	DSC -05 (04)	DSE -02 (04)	OJT (04)	NA
M. A. I	II	DSC -06 (04)			
M. A. I	II	DSC -07 (04)			
M. A. I	II	DSC -08 (02)			
M. A. II	III	DSC-09 (04)	DSE -03 (04)	NA	<b>Project (04)</b>
M. A. II	III	DSC-10 (04)			
M. A. II	III	DSC-11 (04)			
M. A. II	III	DSC-12 (02)			
M. A. II	IV	DSC-13 (04)	DSE -04 (04)	NA	<b>Project (06)</b>
M. A. II	IV	DSC-14 (04)			
M. A. II	IV	DSC-15 (04)			

**Programme Framework (Courses and Credits): M. A. Political Science**

Sr. No.	Year	Sem	Level	Course Type	Course Code	Title	Credits
1.	I	I	6.0	DSC-01	MA-POL111T	Political Process in India	04
2.	I	I	6.0	DSC-02	MA-POL112T	Modern Indian Political Thought	04
3.	I	I	6.0	DSC-03	MA-POL113T	Contemporary Political Issues	04
4.	I	I	6.0	DSC-04	MA-POL114T	Political Dynamism and Society	02
5.	I	I	6.0	DSE-01	MA-POL115T	Public Policy	04
6.	I	I	6.0	RM-01	MA-POL116T	Research Methodology	04
7.	I	II	6.0	DSC-05	MA-POL121T	Civil Society and Democracy	04
8.	I	II	6.0	DSC-06	MA-POL122T	Indian Administration	04
9.	I	II	6.0	DSC-07	MA-POL123T	State Politics in India	04
10.	I	II	6.0	DSC-08	MA-POL124T	Issues in Indian Politics	02
11.	I	II	6.0	DSE-02	MA-POL125T	India and the World	04
12.	I	II	6.0	OJT-01	MA-POL126T		04
13.	II	III	5.0	DSC-09	MA-POL211T	Comparative Political Analysis	04
14.	II	III	5.0	DSC-10	MA-POL212T	Debates In Political Theory	04
15.	II	III	5.0	DSC-11	MA-POL213T	Contemporary International Politics	04
16.	II	III	5.0	DSC-12	MA-POL214T	Politics and Religion	02
17.	II	III	5.0	DSE-02	MA-POL215T	Administrative Thinkers	04
18.	II	III	5.0	RP-01	MA-POL216T		04
19.	II	IV	5.5	DSC-13	MA-POL221T	Affirmative Policy and Politics	04
20.	II	IV	5.5	DSC-14	MA-POL222T	Comparative Politics of South Asia	04
21.	II	IV	5.5	DSC-15	MA-POL223T	Election Studies-Methods and Issues	04
22.						Media and Election Process	02
23.	II	IV	5.5	DSE-03	MA-POL125T	Political Philosophy of Mahatma Phule, Rajarshi Shahu, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	04
24.	II	IV	5.5	RP-02	MA-POL126T		06

**Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's**  
**New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar**  
**(Autonomous)**  
**Syllabus**  
**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Political Process in India								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical					
						CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSC-1</b>	MA-POL111T	04	00	04	60	30	70	<b>100</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding the Indian Political System: Students should develop a comprehensive understanding of the political system in India. They should learn about the structure of government, the separation of powers, the role of different branches of government, and the functioning of democratic institutions at the national, state, and local levels.
2. Knowledge of Political Parties and Electoral Politics: Students should learn about political parties in India and their role in the political process. They should understand the evolution of party systems, the formation of alliances, party ideologies, and the dynamics of electoral politics, including the conduct of elections, campaign strategies, and coalition-building.
3. Analysis of Power Structures and Elite Politics: Students should analyze power structures and elite politics in India. They should study the influence of political elites, interest groups, and lobby groups on policy-making and governance, and critically examine the dynamics of power and privilege in Indian politics.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the political process in India, its institutions, actors, and dynamics. They prepare students to critically analyze political developments, engage in scholarly discussions, and develop a deeper understanding of the complexities and challenges of democracy in India.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of Policy-making and Governance
2. Understanding of Federalism and Regional Politics
3. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Introduction to Political Process in India

- a) Nature and Scope
- b) Overview of Political Process in India since 1950
- c) Analysis – Characteristics and Models

Unit II: Electoral Politics and Party System



- a) Analysis of Lok Sabha Elections
- b) One Party Dominance to Multi-Party System
- c) Regional Parties and Politics

Unit III: Caste and Class in Indian Politics

- a) Rise and demise of Politics of Dominant Castes
- b) Politics of Neglected Castes
- c) New trends in caste politics

Unit IV: Political Economy

- a) Model of Mixed Economy
- b) Economic Reforms
- c) Inequality and Redistribution
- d) Science, Technology and Political Economy

**Suggested Readings/Material:**

1. Austin Granville, 1972, 'The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation', OUP, New Delhi.
2. बेडकीहाळ किशोर, बाळ प्रकाश, २००२, 'भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्था : प्रक्रिया व स्वरूप', आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा.
3. भोळे भा. ल., 'भारतीय गणराज्याचे शासन आणि राजकारण', पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
4. दत्त गौरव, महाजन अश्विनी, २०१५, 'भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था', एस. चन्द एन्ड कंपनी, नई दिल्ली.
5. देशमुख चिंतामणी (२००६), 'भारताचे विज्ञान धोरण, शतकांतराच्या वळणावर', भोळे भा. ल. व किशोर बेडकीहाळ (संपा.), आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा.
6. फडके य. दि., लोकसभा निवडणूका : १९५२ ते १९९९, औरंगाबाद प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
7. गोविलकर विनायक, २००८, 'आर्थिक संकल्पना', डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
8. Jayal & Mehta, 2010, 'The Oxford Companion to Politics in India', Oxford University Press.
9. जोशी, बी. आर., २००७, 'सामाजिक शास्त्रातील संज्ञा सिद्धांताचा कोश राज्यशास्त्र', डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
10. खेर, सी. पं., २००२, 'जागतिकीकरण: समस्या, आशय आणि अनुभव', दिलीपराज प्रकाशन, पुणे.
11. Kothari Rajani, 1970, Politics in India, Orient Blackswan
12. कुलकर्णी सुहास, चांपानेकर मिल्हीद, 'असा घडला भारत - १९४७ ते २०१२', रोहन प्रकाशन, पुणे.
13. Mayran Winner, 1957, 'Party Politics in India: the Development of Multiparty System', Princeton University Press
14. पळशीकर सुहास, २०१३, 'राजकारणाचा ताळेबंद', साधना प्रकाशन, पुणे.
15. पळशीकर सुहास : 'राजकारणाचा बहुसंख्यांकवादी टप्पा- २०१९ आणि २०१४ : विश्लेषण : चौकटीचा प्रश्न', समाज प्रबोधन पत्रिका, अंक-२२६, एप्रिल - जून - २०१९, पृष्ठ ३-१३.
16. पळशीकर सुहास, 'जात व महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारण, सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे.
17. पाटील वा. भा., 'भारतीय शासन आणि राजकारण', औरंगाबाद प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
18. पाटील जे. एफ., २०११, 'सार्वजनिक अर्थकारण, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर

19. पवार प्रकाश, 'काँग्रेसपुढील आव्हाने आणि भाजपाचा उदय'.
20. पवार प्रकाश, 'भारतीय राजकारण आणि नेतृत्वाची वाटचाल, राजकीय धुरीणत्व वर्चस्व', डायमंड प्रकाशन, पुणे
21. पवार प्रकाश, ५ नोव्हेंबर, २०१७, 'राजकीय अर्थकारणाचा नवा अन्वयार्थ', लोकसत्ता.
22. पवार प्रकाश (संपा.), २०१७, 'राजकीय अर्थकारण, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
23. पवार प्रकाश, २८ ऑक्टोबर २०१८, 'व्यवस्थापन केंद्रीत राजकारण', सकाळ-सप्तरंग.
24. पवार प्रकाश, ११ फेब्रु. २०१९, 'तंत्रज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रातील सत्तासंघर्ष', सकाळ साप्ताहिक.
25. पुजारी, आ. गो., २०१७, 'मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद अध्यक्षीय भाषणे', तेजस प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
26. Selling, Harrison, 1960, 'India: The Most Dangerous Decades', Princeton University Press
27. व्होरा, पळशीकर, १९८७, 'राज्यशासन कोश', दास्ताने रामचंद्र आणि कंपनी, पुणे.

**Ahmednagar Jilha Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's**  
**New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar**  
**(Autonomous)**  
**Syllabus**  
**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Modern Indian Political Thought								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
DSC-2	MA-POL112T	04	00	04	60	30	70	100

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding the Historical Context: Students should gain an understanding of the historical context in which modern Indian political thought emerged. They should learn about the colonial period, the Indian independence movement, and the socio-political factors that shaped the development of political thought in India.
2. Familiarity with Key Thinkers: Students should become familiar with the key thinkers and intellectuals who have made significant contributions to modern Indian political thought. They should study the works of thinkers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, Rabindranath Tagore, and others, and understand their ideas and philosophies.
3. Knowledge of Ideological Perspectives: Students should acquire knowledge of different ideological perspectives within modern Indian political thought. This may include ideologies such as nationalism, liberalism, socialism, feminism, and regionalism, and students should understand the unique features and contributions of each ideology.
4. Analysis of Political Concepts: Students should analyze and critically evaluate key political concepts in modern Indian political thought. They should explore concepts such as swaraj (self-rule), satyagraha (nonviolent resistance), secularism, social justice, equality, and rights, and understand their theoretical foundations and practical implications.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of modern Indian political thought, its historical development, key thinkers, and ideological perspectives. They prepare students to critically analyze political theories, engage in scholarly discussions, and develop a deeper understanding of the political ideas and philosophies that have shaped modern India.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Understanding of Political Movements
2. Analysis of Nationhood and Identity
3. Comparative Analysis
4. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

### Detailed Syllabus: Example

Unit I: Indian Renaissance

Unit II: Liberalism and Democracy

- a) Background
- b) Ranade and Gokhale
- c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Unit III: Nationalism

- a) Tilak
- b) Savarkar and Jinnah

Unit IV: State and Sarvodaya

- a) M. K. Gandhi: State and Sarvodaya
- b) Vinoba Bhave

Unit V: Socialism

- a) J. Nehru
- b) J. P. Narayan
- c) Lohiya

### Suggested Readings/Material:

1. बेडेकर दि. के., 'आधुनिक महाराष्ट्र'.
2. वैद्यसुमन व वैद्यशांता, 'आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास'.
3. भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, 'आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचार'.
4. चव्हाण रा. ना., (संपा.रमेश चव्हाण), 'राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे सामाजिक कार्य'.
5. चव्हाण रा. ना., (संपा.रमेश चव्हाण), 'लोकनेते राजर्षी शाहू महाराज काळ आणि कार्य'.
6. चव्हाण रा.ना., (संपा. रमेश चव्हाण), 'महात्मा फुले यांचा शोध आणि बोध'.
7. चव्हाण रा. ना. (संपा.रमेश चव्हाण), 'महात्मा फुले : सत्यशोधक समाज व सामाजिक प्रबोधन'.
8. साने गुरुजी, 'नामदार गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले'.
9. निंकुंभ दिलीपसिंह, 'आधुनिक राजकीय विचारप्रणाली'.
10. चौसाळकर अशोक (संपा.), 'समाज प्रबोधन पत्रिका अंक क्रमांक- २१६. '
11. चक्रवर्ती विद्युत व पांडे राजेंद्रकुमार, 'आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार', (अनुवाद- चित्रा लेले).
12. चौसाळकर, अशोक (सं.), २००३, 'महाराष्ट्रातील गांधीवादाचा विकास आणि अन्वयार्थ', शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.
13. Gandhi, M. K., 1968, 'Selected work of Mahatma Gandhi', (in six volumes), Ahmadabad, Navjeevan Trust.
14. Gandhi, M. K., 1969, 'Non-Violence in Peace and War, (in two volumes), Ahmadabad, Navjeevan Trust.
15. भावे, विनोबा, १९८९, 'सर्वोदय- विचार आणि स्वराज्य-शास्त्र', प्रकाशक- परंधाम प्रकाशन, वर्धा पवनार.
16. भावे, विनोबा, २००३, 'प्रेमपंथ अहिंसेचा, परंधाम प्रकाशन, वर्धा पवनार.
17. देशपांडे, निर्मला, १९५५, विनोबाजींच्या सहवासात, वर्धा ग्रामसेवा मंडळ प्रकाशन.

18. टंडन, विश्वनाथ, १९९७, 'आचार्य विनोबा भावे, अनु.: अंजली नारगोलकर, माहिती आणि प्रसारण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नवी दिल्ली
19. डोळे ना. य., १९९९, प्रमुख भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंत, विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
20. पळशीकर सुहास (संपा. ), १९९४, 'सत्याग्रही समाजवाद', म. रा. साहित्य, संस्कृती मंडळ, मुंबई.
21. पळशीकर सुहास, १९९५, 'आचार्य जावडेकरांचा सत्याग्रही समाजवाद', नवभारत, जानेवारी, फेब्रुवारी, मार्च.
22. भोळे भा. ल., १९९५, 'भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंत', पिंपळापुरे अँड कंपनी, नागपूर.
23. भोळे भा. ल., १९९९, 'विसावे शतक आणि भारतातील समता विचार', डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा.
24. लोहिया राममनोहर, अनु. केळकर श्रीपाद, इंदुमती केळकर, १९७७, 'समाजवाद काळा गोरा, गोरा काळा', प्रेस्टीज प्रकाशन, पुणे.
25. व्होरा, पळशीकर, १९८७, 'राज्यशास्त्र कोश', दास्ताने रामचंद्र आणि कंपनी, पुणे.

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**Syllabus**  
**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Contemporary Political Issues								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSC-3</b>	MA-POL113T	04	00	04	60	30	70	<b>100</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding Current Political Context: Students should gain an understanding of the current political landscape and context, both nationally and globally. They should be familiar with major political events, trends, and challenges that shape contemporary politics.
2. Knowledge of Key Contemporary Issues: Students should acquire knowledge of key contemporary political issues and debates. This may include topics such as globalization, climate change, migration, terrorism, human rights, gender equality, social justice, technology and surveillance, populism, and the rise of nationalist movements.
3. Understanding of Political Ideologies and Perspectives: Students should understand different political ideologies and perspectives that inform contemporary political discourse. They should study liberalism, conservatism, socialism, feminism, environmentalism, and other ideological frameworks, and analyze their application to current political issues.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the contemporary political landscape, the major issues and debates, and the complexities of political dynamics in the present era. They prepare students to critically analyze and engage with current political issues, develop informed perspectives, and contribute to constructive discussions and decision-making in the contemporary political arena.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of Power and Influence
2. Examination of Global Governance
3. Understanding of Identity Politics
4. Examination of Democracy and Governance
5. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Feminism (15)

- a) Meaning and Development
- b) Liberal, Socialist, Radical and Indian Feminism

c) Gender Justice, Gender Budget and Gender Audit

Unit II: Environmentalism & Ecologism (15)

a) Environmentalism: Meaning, Importance, Significance

b) Ecologism: Meaning, Nature, Trends and Principles

c) Debates

Unit III: Issues of Development (15)

a) Political Modernization

b) Political Change

c) Development: Overview

Unit IV: Globalization and Liberalization (15)

a) Nature

b) Impact on State

c) Contradictory Trends

### Suggested Readings:

1. Barry John, 2014, Green Political Theory in Political Ideologies (ed.) by Geoghegan V. & Wilford R., Routledge London.
2. भागवत विद्युत, २००४, स्त्री-प्रश्नाची वाटचाल : परिवर्तनाच्या दिशेने, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे.
3. भागवत विद्युत, २००९, कायद्याचा भूप्रदेश (स्त्रीवादी भिंगातून), क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले स्त्री अभ्यास केंद्र, सा. फु. पुणे विद्यापीठ, पुणे.
4. बोर्डे खडसे सुनिता/प्रा. डॉ. एस. के. खडसे, ऐतिहासिक परिक्षेत्रातील स्त्रिया, शुभम अतकर पब्लिकेशन, पुणे
5. चव्हाण दिलीप, साम्राज्यवाद आणि संस्कृती
6. देहडराय स्वाती, २००९, स्त्रियांच्या चळवळी आणि संघटना, क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले स्त्री अभ्यास केंद्र, सा. फु. पुणे विद्यापीठ, पुणे
7. Dobson Andrew, 1995, Green Political Thought, Routledge London New York.
8. गंजेवार डी. एन., २०१३, स्त्री-पुरुष अभ्यासातील आव्हाने आणि उपाय, अपूर्वा पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, औरंगाबाद.
9. घडियाली रेहाना, (अनु.) मंजुषा गोसावी, २००७, समकालीन भारतातील नागरी स्त्रिया, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे.
10. खातु गजानन, जागतिकीकरण परिणाम आणि पर्याय, अक्षर प्रकाशन.
11. मिल जॉन स्टुअर्ट, (अनु.) व. भा. कर्णिक, १९७२, स्वातंत्र्याविषयी, साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळ, महाराष्ट्र राज्य.
12. पंडित नलिनी, जागतिकीकरण आणि भारत, लोकवाङ्मय गृह, मुंबई.
13. पाटील भारती, २०१४, स्त्रिया : समाज आणि राजकारण, हर्मिस प्रकाशन, पुणे
14. पाटील एकनाथ (संपा.), जागतिकीकरण आणि वर्तमान आव्हाने, प्राचार्य विश्वास सायनाकर गौरव अंक.

15. Pepper David, 2002, Modern Environmentalism, Routledge.
16. Pepper David, Perkins John, et. al., 1984, The Roots of Modern Environmentalism, Croom Helm.
17. शिंदे ताराबाई, १९९३, स्त्री-पुरुष तुलना.
18. Singh S. P., Sutraia D. S., 2010, Gender Budgeting and Women Empowerment in India, Serials Publication, New Delhi.
19. सुमंत यशवंत, २०१२, स्त्रीवादी ओळख, प्रगत अध्ययन केंद्र, राज्यशास्त्र व लोकप्रशासन विभाग, पुणे विद्यापीठ, पुणे, डिसेंबर
20. सुरजे बी. पी., पवार युवराज, २०१६, लिंगभाव, शाळा आणि समाज, प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स, जळगांव.
21. तेलतुंबडे आनंद, सामाजिक न्याय आणि जागतिकीकरण
22. Varma S. P., (ed. 1975), Modern Political Theory - A Critical Survey, Vikas Pub. House Pvt. Ltd New Delhi
23. गाबा ओ. पी. (अनु.) प्रा. तुकाराम जाधव, २०११, राजनीतिशास्त्र परिचय, के. सागर पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.



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**Syllabus**  
**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Political Dynamism and Society								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSC-4</b>	MA-POL114T	02	00	02	30	15	35	<b>50</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding the Interplay between Politics and Society: Students should develop an understanding of the complex relationship between politics and society. They should explore how political dynamics influence and are influenced by social structures, cultural norms, values, and social movements.
2. Analysis of Social Movements and Activism: Students should analyze the role of social movements and activism in shaping political dynamism. They should study historical and contemporary social movements, grassroots activism, and their impact on political change, policy outcomes, and societal transformations.
3. Examination of Power and Social Inequality: Students should examine the dynamics of power and social inequality in relation to political dynamism. They should analyze how power is distributed in society, the impact of social hierarchies and discrimination on political processes, and the potential for social movements to challenge and transform power structures.
4. Understanding of Identity Politics: Students should understand the role of identity politics in shaping political dynamism. They should analyze the influence of factors such as race, ethnicity, gender, religion, and sexuality on political mobilization, representation, and policy-making, and examine the intersections and conflicts between different identity groups.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the dynamic relationship between politics and society. They prepare students to critically analyze and engage with the complex social and political dynamics of contemporary societies, and to contribute to discussions and initiatives aimed at addressing social challenges and promoting positive social change.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of Social Change and Policy-making
2. Analysis of Social Capital and Civic Engagement
3. Examination of Globalization and Transnational Dynamics
4. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Public Opinion

- a) Concept
- b) Opinion Makers: a) Non-Political leaders b) Media
- c) Impact on Political Behaviour

Unit II: Institutional Impact

- a) Political Parties
- b) Pressure groups

Unit III: Social and Political Processes

- a) Modernisation
- b) Development

Unit IV: Protest movements and change

- a) Social Movements: Old and New
- b) Liberal movements: Consumer and Anti-graft movements

**Suggested Readings/Material:**

1. Alavi, H. and Shanin. T., 1982, *Sociology of Developing Societies*, Macmillan, London.
2. Almond, G. et.al 2000, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 7th edn., Harper/Collins, New York.
3. Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L. N., 2004, *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Universities Press, Madras.
4. Biswas, Dipti Kumar, 1978, *Political Sociology- An Introduction*, Firma KLM Kolkata, 1978.
5. Chackravarti, Satyabrata, 2011, *Political Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi.
6. Gupta, Dipankar, 1996, *Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
7. Jangam, R. T., 1988, *Textbook of Political Sociology*, Oxford and IBH Publication Co., New Delhi.
8. Johari, J. C., 1987, *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends*, Sterling, New Delhi.
9. Kachole, D. D., *Rajakaranache Samajshastra (Marathi)*; Kailash Publications, Aurangabad.
10. Krishna, D., 1979, *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Oxford University Press.
11. Kulkarni, B. Y., *Rajakiya Samajshastra (Marathi)*; Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur.
12. Miller, A. L. M., 1995, *The Third World in Global Environmental Politics*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder Colorado.
13. Nash, Kate, 2000, *Readings in Contemporary Political Sociology*; Blackwell Publishers, Massachusetts.
14. Nash, Kate, Scott Alan, *Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*, Blackwell Publishing House, New Delhi.

15. Oommen, T. K., 2004, Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
16. Prakash, Louis, 2003, Political Sociology of Dalit Assertion, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Public Policy								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSE-03</b>	BA-POL115T	04	00	04	60	30	70	<b>100</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. **Understanding the Concept of Public Policy:** Students should develop a comprehensive understanding of the concept of public policy, including its definition, components, and processes. They should be familiar with various approaches and frameworks for studying public policy.
2. **Knowledge of Policy Analysis Methods:** Students should acquire knowledge of different methods and tools used in policy analysis. They should learn how to identify and define policy problems, conduct policy research, analyze policy alternatives, and evaluate policy outcomes and impacts.
3. **Analysis of Policy-making Processes:** Students should analyze the processes involved in policy-making, including agenda-setting, policy formulation, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation. They should understand the roles and interactions of various actors, such as government agencies, interest groups, and stakeholders, in the policy-making process.
4. **Evaluation of Policy Effectiveness:** Students should develop the ability to assess the effectiveness of public policies. They should learn how to evaluate policy outcomes, measure policy impacts, and identify factors that contribute to policy success or failure.
5. **Understanding Policy Contexts:** Students should understand the contextual factors that shape public policies. They should analyze the political, economic, social, and cultural contexts in which policies are developed and implemented, and consider the influence of historical, institutional, and global factors on policy decisions.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills to understand, analyze, and evaluate public policies. They prepare students to contribute to evidence-based policy-making, engage in policy analysis and evaluation, and address complex policy challenges in various domains such as social welfare, environment, healthcare, education, and governance.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Examination of Policy Instruments
2. Application of Policy Analysis Skills
3. Ethical and Values-based Considerations

4. Communication of Policy Analysis Findings
5. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Public Policy	(10)
a) Concept, Nature and Scope	
b) b. Evolution of policy studies	
c) c. Policy making in developed and developing countries	
Unit II: Approaches to the Study of Public Policy	(10)
a) Rational Choice Approach	
b) Policy Networks Approach	
c) Evidence-based policy making approach	
Unit III: Public Policy-Making	(10)
a) Framing of Policy Problems	
b) Agenda Setting	
c) Role of institutional and non-institutional actors	
Unit IV: Policy Formulation and Decision Making	(10)
a. Policy Formulation	
b. Policy Decision Making – Models	
c. Role of institutional and non-institutional actors	
Unit V: Policy Implementation	(10)
a. Approaches to Policy Implementation	
b. Role of institutional and non-institutional actors	
Unit VI: Policy Evaluation	(10)
a. Approaches to Policy Evaluation	
b. Models of Policy Evaluation	

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Anderson J.E., 2006, Public Policy-making: An Introduction, Boston, Houghton.
2. Birkland Thomas A., 2005, An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making, 2nd Edition, Armonk, M.E. Sharpe.
3. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, Public Policy in India (OISI), New Delhi, Oxford University Press
4. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, Shaping Policy in India: Alliance, Advocacy, Activism, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
5. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Prakash Chand, 2016, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Private Limited
6. Daptardar Vaidchi Shriram (2015), India: Economic Policies and performance 1947-48 to 2015-16, New Delhi
7. Dayalshwar et al, 1976, Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India, New Delhi, Concept.

8. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, India: Development and Participation, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
9. Dye Thomas, 2008, Understanding Public Policy, Singapore, Pearson Education.
10. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
11. Gerston Larry N., 2004, Public Policy Making: Process and Principles, Armonk, M.E.Sharpe.
12. Joshi Vijay and I. M. D. Little, 2006, India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
13. Kapila Uma, 2010, Indian Economy: Performance and Policies, New Delhi, Academic Foundation, (10th Edition).
14. Kashyap Subhash C. (ed.), 1990, National Policy Studies, New Delhi, Tata McGrawHill.
15. Mathur Kuldeep, 2013, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
16. पळशीकर सुहास, २००९, समकालीन भारतीय राजकारणाचे विश्लेषण, मराठी वाचन साहित्य मालिका क्र. २, राज्यशास्त्र आणि लोकप्रशासन विभाग, पुणे विद्यापीठ, पुणे.
17. Parsons Wayne, 1995, Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis, Aldershot, U.K., Edward Elgar.
18. पवार प्रकाश, २०१०, सार्वजनिक धोरण संकल्पना, सिद्धांत आणि भा. सु. धो. चा आढावा, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
19. पोहेकर प्रीती, २०१७, भारताचे सार्वजनिक धोरण, विद्या बुक्स प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
20. Rathod P.B., 2005, Framework of Public Policy: The Discipline and its Dimensions, New Delhi, Commonwealth.
21. Sapru R. K., 2011, Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis, New Delhi, Prentice Hall Learning.
22. Stone Deborah, 2001, The Policy Paradox, N.Y., Norton.
23. Public Policy in India, Some Emerging Concens (2002), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Research Methodology								
Year: I				Semester: I				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
RM-1	MA-POL116T	04	00	04	60	30	70	100

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding Research Methods: Students should develop an understanding of different research methods used in political science. They should learn about qualitative and quantitative research methods, their strengths and limitations, and when to use each approach.
2. Knowledge of Research Design: Students should acquire knowledge of research design in political science. They should understand the process of formulating research questions, developing hypotheses, and designing research studies that are valid and reliable.
3. Ability to Conduct Literature Reviews: Students should develop skills in conducting literature reviews in political science. They should learn how to identify relevant sources, critically evaluate existing research, and synthesize previous studies to inform their own research.
4. Skill in Data Collection: Students should acquire skills in data collection for political science research. This may include learning how to design and administer surveys, conduct interviews, analyze documents, and utilize other data collection techniques relevant to political science research.
5. Competence in Data Analysis: Students should develop competence in data analysis in political science. They should learn how to analyze both qualitative and quantitative data using appropriate statistical techniques, software, and coding frameworks.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct research in political science. They prepare students to design and execute rigorous research studies, critically evaluate existing research, and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of political science.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Ethical Research Practices
2. Ability to Write Research Proposals
3. Critical Evaluation of Research
4. Ability to Communicate Research Findings

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Nature of Research and Literature Review	(09)
a) Definition, Meaning and Nature	
b) Features, Objectives and Importance	
c) Types	
Unit II: Scientific Methods and Research	(09)
a) Meaning	
b) Characteristics	
c) Steps	
Unit III: Social and Political Survey	(09)
a) Definition and Meaning	
b) Features, Objectives and Importance	
c) Types	
Unit IV: Hypothesis	(09)
a) Meaning and Nature	
b) Features and Objectives	
c) Challenges	
Unit V: Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation	(15)
a) Data Collection: Meaning, Nature, Importance	
b) Types and sources of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, etc.	
c) Data Analysis: Meaning, Nature and Importance	
d) Data: Interpretation: Process and Steps	
Unit VI: Report Writing	(09)
a) Approaches to Policy Implementation	
b) Role of institutional and non-institutional actors	

**Suggested Readings:**

1. आगलावे प्रदीप, सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर.
2. Bailey K. D, 1978, Methods in social Research, The free press.
3. Bhandarkar & Wilkinson, Methodology & Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, 2007.
4. भांडारकर पी. एल., 1994, सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, हिमालय पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, नवी दिल्ली
5. Borwankar P.V., 1995, Research Methodology Seth Publisher.
6. Denscombe Martyn, 1999, The Good Research Guide, Viva Books private Ltd., New Delhi.
7. गर्जेद्रगड व्ही. एन., राजकीय समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन, प्रतिभा प्रकाशन, डोंबिवली.
8. Ghosh B.N., 1982, Scientific Method and Social Research.
9. घोटाळे आर. एन. १९८८, समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन तत्वे आणि पद्धती, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.



10. Goffman. F, 1944, The Methodology of Social Sciences, N.Y.
11. Goode W & P. Hatt, 1952, Methods in Social Research, Oxford Printing Press.
12. Goode and Hatt, 1995, Methods in social Research. Mc gnaw hill Bool company.
13. Gopal M. H., 1970, An introduction to Research produce in social sciences, Asia publishing house.
14. जरारे व्ही. एल., संशोधन प्रणाली, अद्वैत प्रकाशन, अकोला.
15. Kerlinger F. N., 1964, Foundations of behavioral Research, Hilt Rinehart & Winston Inc.
16. कुंभोजकर जी. व्ही., १९८९, संशोधन पद्धती व संख्याशास्त्र, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
17. Lundberg G.A., 1942, Social Research, N.Y.
18. पाटील व्ही. बी., संशोधन पद्धती, प्रशांत प्रकाशन, पुणे.
19. संत डी. के., संशोधन पद्धती, प्रक्रिया, अंतरंग, विद्यार्थी गृह प्रकाशन, पुणे.
20. Siddhu Kulber Singh, 1992, Methodology of Research in Education Sterling Publisher, New Delhi.

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**Syllabus**  
**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Civil Society and Democracy								
Year: I				Semester: II				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSC-5</b>	MA-POL121T	04	00	04	60	30	70	<b>100</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding Civil Society: Students should develop an understanding of the concept of civil society and its significance in democratic societies. They should explore the roles, functions, and characteristics of civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, and advocacy groups.
2. Analysis of Civil Society in Historical and Comparative Contexts: Students should analyze the historical development and variations of civil society in different countries and regions. They should examine case studies and comparative examples to understand how civil society interacts with political systems and contributes to democratic transitions and consolidation.
3. Examination of Civil Society Organizations and Activism: Students should examine the activities and impact of civil society organizations and activists in promoting democratic values, human rights, and social justice. They should explore examples of civil society campaigns, mobilization efforts, and their role in shaping public opinion and influencing policy-making processes.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the role of civil society in democratic societies. They prepare students to critically analyze the interactions between civil society and democracy, and to actively engage in civil society activities and democratic processes to promote social change and democratic values.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of Civil Society-State Relations
2. Understanding of Social Movements and Civil Society
3. Analysis of Civil Society and Democratic Governance
4. Examination of Civil Society and Public Policy
5. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

- Unit I: Civil Society and Democratic Process (15)
- a) Civil Society as Site of Contestation.
  - b) Mapping Civil Society
  - c) Uncivil Society
- Unit II: Civil Society Organisations and the State (15)
- a) Watchdog
  - b) Service Delivery
  - c) Co-optation
- Unit III: Spaces of Civil Society Organisations Action (15)
- a) Religion
  - b) Media
  - a) Markets
- Unit IV: Issues in Global Civil Society (15)
- a) Human Security
  - b) Humanitarian Issues
  - c) Democratisation Movement

**Suggested Readings/Material:**

1. Carolyn M. Elliot, *Civil Society and Democracy*, Oxford University Press, 2003.
2. John Keane – “Introduction: Cities and Civil Society” - In John Keane (Ed), *Civil Society: Berlin Perspectives*, Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books, 2006
3. Mark Robinson, *Hybrid States: Globalisation and the Politics; of State Capacity*, *Political Studies*, 2008, vol. 56, 566–583
4. Chandhoke Neera, ‘Civil Society’, *Development in Practice*, Volume 17, Numbers 4–5, August 2007
5. Kerstin Martens, *Mission Impossible? Defining Nongovernmental Organizations*, *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Non-profit Organizations*, Vol. 13, No. 3, September 2002
6. Fredrick Powell, *The Politics of Civil Society*, The Policy Press, U.K., 2007.
7. *The Politics of the Governed: Considerations on Political Society in Most of the World*, Columbia University Press, New York, 2004
8. Harris, John, *Antimonies of Empowerment Observations on Civil Society, Politics and Urban Governance in India*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 30, 2007
9. Good Luke, Beech Anne, Castle David, *Jurgen Habermas: Democracy and the public sphere*, Pluto Press, London, 2005.
10. Mohan Sudha, ‘Role and Relevance of Civil Society Organisations in Mumbai’, *Indian Journal of Political Science*, (Special Issue on Civil Society) Vol. 63, Nos. 2 and 3, June-September, 2002, pp. 193-211.
11. Graeme Chesters, ‘Global Complexity and Global Civil Society’, *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations* Vol. 15, No. 4, December 2004.
12. Manuel Castells, *Global Governance and Global Politics The 2004 Ithiel De Sola Pool Lecture*, PSONline [www.apsanet.org](http://www.apsanet.org)

13. Manor, J., Robinson, M.&White, G. (1999) Civil society and governance. A concept paper. IDS Civil Society and Governance Programme, available at <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/civsoc/home.html>
14. Paul Nelson, New Agendas and New Patterns of International NGO Political Action  
Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations Vol. 13, No. 4, December 2002
15. Funke, Peter N.(2008)'The World Social Forum: Social Forums as Resistance Relays',  
New Political Science,30:4,449-474

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Indian Administration								
Year: I				Semester: II				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
DSC-6	MA-POL122T	04	00	04	60	30	70	100

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding the Evolution of Indian Administration: Students should develop an understanding of the historical development and evolution of the administrative system in India. They should examine the influences of colonialism, post-independence reforms, and contemporary developments on Indian administration.
2. Knowledge of Administrative Structures and Institutions: Students should acquire knowledge of the administrative structures and institutions in India. They should learn about the roles, functions, and responsibilities of key institutions such as the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Central and State Administrative Services, and other bodies involved in the administration of India.
3. Analysis of Administrative Processes and Decision-making: Students should analyze India's administrative processes and decision-making mechanisms. They should explore topics such as policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in the Indian administrative context.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian administrative system and its functioning. They prepare students to critically analyze administrative processes, assess reform initiatives, and contribute to the improvement of governance and public administration in India.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of Administrative Reforms
2. Understanding of Public Policy and Administration Linkages
3. Examination of Administrative Accountability and Ethics
4. Examination of Public Service Delivery and Citizen Engagement
5. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

**Detailed Syllabus: Example**

Unit I: Evolution of Indian Administration (10)

- a) Pre-colonial Administrative legacies,
- b) Colonial Administrative legacies

Unit II: Indian Administration	(10)
a) Constitutional Framework,	
b) Institutional Mechanism,	
c) Constitutional Authorities	
Unit III: Federal Administrative Structure	(10)
a) Nature & Features,	
b) Centre-State Relations: Legislative, Administrative,	
c) Financial: Budgetary Processes	
Unit IV: Union Administration & All India Services	(10)
a) Staff & Line Agencies,	
b) Public Service Commission,	
c) Tribunals: CAT & MAT	
Unit V: Administrative Services at State & Local levels	(10)
a) State Level	
b) District Level	
Unit VI: Reforms, Challenges & Issues in Indian Administration	(10)
a) Administrative Reforms,	
b) Lokpal and Lokayukta,	
c) Governance, Globalisation and other challenges	

### Suggested Readings:

1. Anderson, James E., 1975, Public Policy Making, Praeger, New York.
2. बदलता महाराष्ट्र, साठोत्तर परिवर्तनाचा मागोवा, आंबेडकर अकादमी, सातारा
3. Chakarabarty Bidyut, Chand Prakash (2016), Public Policy Concept, Theory of Practice, Sage Publications, New Delhi
4. Daptardar Vaidchi Shriram (2015), India: Economic Policies and Performance 1947-48 to 2015-16, New Delhi
5. Dye Thomas R, 2004, (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Indian Branch, Delhi.
6. माहेश्वरी श्रीराम, २०१७, भारतीय प्रशासन,
7. Michale Moran, Robert E Goodin, Martm Rem, 2008, Public Policy - Oxford Handbook
8. पळशीकर सुहास, २००९, समकालीन भारतीय राजकारणाचे विश्लेषण, मराठी वाचन साहित्य मालिका क्र. २, राज्यशास्त्र आणि लोकप्रशासन विभाग, पुणे विद्यापीठ, पुणे.
9. पवार प्रकाश, २०१०, सार्वजनिक धोरण संकल्पना, सिद्धांत आणि भारतीय सार्वजनिक धोरणाचा आढावा, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
10. पोहेकर प्रीती, २०१७, भारताचे सार्वजनिक धोरण, विद्या बुक्स प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
11. Public Policy in India, Some Emerging Concerns (2002), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

12. Rathod P. B., 2005, Framework of Public Policy: the Discipline and Dimensions, New Delhi, Oxford University press
13. Varma S. P. (ed),2004, Emerging Discipline of Policy Sciences Unit 5, School of Social Sciences IGNOU; New Delhi.

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: State Politics in India								
Year: I				Semester: II				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
DSC-7	MA-POL123T	04	00	04	60	30	70	100

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Knowledge of State Government Structures: Students should acquire knowledge of the structures and institutions of state governments in India. They should learn about the roles and functions of the Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature, State Council of Ministers, and other bodies involved in state politics.
2. Analysis of State Political Parties: Students should analyse the political party system at the state level in India. They should examine the major state political parties, their ideologies, electoral strategies, and patterns of party competition in different states.
3. Evaluation of State Elections and Electoral Politics: Students should evaluate the conduct and dynamics of state elections in India. They should analyse factors influencing voter behaviour, the role of money and muscle power, caste and identity politics, and the impact of regional and local issues on electoral outcomes.
4. Understanding of State Government Policies and Programs: Students should understand the policy-making process at the state level and the implementation of state government policies and programs. They should examine the challenges and opportunities in formulating and implementing state-specific policies to address regional disparities, economic development, social welfare, and other issues.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of state politics in India. They prepare students to critically analyze state-level governance, electoral dynamics, policy challenges, and the complexities of federalism in the Indian context.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Examination of Regionalism and Identity Politics
2. Analysis of State-Union Relations
3. Understanding of State Politics and Policy Challenges
4. Critical Thinking and Research Skills



### Detailed Syllabus: Example

Unit I: States as units of politics:

- a) Formation of states
- b) Centre-state and inter-state Conflicts (Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and Tamil Nadu Karnataka)

Unit II: Regional Identity:

- a) Politics of Language, Religion and Ethnicity
- b) Politics over issues of Autonomy and Insurgency (Punjab and Nagaland)

Unit III: Party Politics:

- a) States dominated by all-India Parties
- b) States dominated by State Parties (Gujarat and West Bengal)

Unit IV: Caste and Politics:

- a) Politics of Middle-Peasantry Castes
- b) Dalit and OBC Politics (UP and Tamil Nadu)

Unit V: Political Economy:

- a) Regional Disparities
- b) Planning and Decentralization (Maharashtra and Kerala)

Unit VI: Collective Mobilizations:

- a) Identity-based Mobilizations
- b) Development and Collective Mobilizations (Mizoram and Chhattisgarh)

### Suggested Readings:

1. Chatterjee Jyotiprasad and Basu Suprio, 2020, Left Front and After, Sage.
2. Chowdhari Rekha, 2019, Jammu and Kashmir: 1990 and Beyond, Sage.
3. Frankel Francine and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), 1990, Dominance and State Power in Modern India, Vols.1 and 2, OUP, New Delhi.
4. Goswami Sandhya, 2020, Assam Politics in Post-Congress Era, Sage
5. Jaffrelot Christophe and Sanjay Kumar (ed.), 2009, Rise of the Plebeians: The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies, Routledge, New Delhi.
6. Jenkins Rob, 2004, Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States, OUP, New Delhi.
7. Kumar Sanjay, 2018, Post Mandal Politics in Bihar, Sage
8. Narain Iqbal (ed.), 1976, State Politics in India, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.
9. Pai Sudha, 2013, Handbook of Politics in Indian States, OUP, New Delhi.
10. पळशीकर सुहास, २०१४, देश-प्रदेश : प्रादेशिक राजकारणाच्या बदलत्या दिशा, युनिक अकादमी, पुणे.
11. Palshikar Suhas, Suri K. C. and YadavYogendra, (eds.), 2014, Party Competition in Indian States, OUP, New Delhi.

12. Palshikar Suhas and Deshpande Rajeshwari, 2020, The Last Fortress of Congress Dominance, Sage.
13. Shastri Sandeep, K C Suri and YadavYogendra (eds.), 2009, Electoral Politics in Indian States, OUP, New Delhi.
14. Sridharan E. (ed.), 2014. Coalition Politics in India, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
15. Wallace Paul, 2020, India's 2019 Elections, Sage.
16. Weiner Myron (ed.), 1965, State Politics in India, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.
17. Wood John R (ed.), 1984, State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity, West view Press, Boulder. Economic and Political Weekly, 2009, September 26-October 2

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: Issues in Indian Politics								
Year: I				Semester: II				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSE-2</b>	MA-POL124T	02	00	02	30	15	35	<b>50</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding the Indian Political System: Students should develop a comprehensive understanding of the political system in India. They should learn about the structure of government, the separation of powers, the role of different branches of government, and the functioning of democratic institutions at the national, state, and local levels.
2. Knowledge of Key Political Issues: Students should acquire knowledge of key political issues in contemporary Indian politics. This may include topics such as electoral politics, political parties and alliances, regionalism, identity politics, federalism, social and economic inequality, corruption, governance, and public policy challenges.
3. Evaluation of Policy Debates: Students should develop the ability to critically evaluate policy debates in Indian politics. They should analyze and assess different policy approaches to address pressing issues such as poverty alleviation, healthcare, education, environmental sustainability, infrastructure development, and social welfare.
4. Understanding of Social and Identity Politics: Students should understand the dynamics of social and identity politics in India. They should explore issues related to caste, religion, language, ethnicity, and gender, and analyze how these factors influence political mobilization, representation, and policy outcomes.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the key issues and challenges in Indian politics. They prepare students to critically analyze political developments, engage in scholarly discussions, and develop a deeper understanding of the complexities and dynamics of politics in India.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Analysis of Political Movements
2. Analysis of Regionalism and Center-State Relations
3. Examination of Social and Economic Inequality
4. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

### Detailed Syllabus: Example

Unit I: Revitalising The Indian State – Problems and Prospects

Unit II: The Problem of Nation Building

- a) Caste and Religion
- b) Language and Ethnicity

Unit III: Economic Development and Reforms

- a) Problems in economic development
- b) Policy of economic development after independence
- c) New Economic Policy and Economic Reforms

Unit IV: Issues of National Security

- a) Terrorism
- b) Criminalisation of Politics

### Suggested Readings/Material:

1. Austin Granville, 1972, 'The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation', OUP, New Delhi.
2. Austin Granville, 1999, 'Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience', OUP, New Delhi.
3. Basu D. D., 2001, 'Introduction to the Constitution of India', Wadhwa, Nagpur.
4. चपळगावकर नरेंद्र, 2002, 'राज्यघटनेचे अर्धशतक', मौज प्रकाशन, मुंबई.
5. चपळगावकर नरेंद्र, 2008, 'विधीमंडळे आणि न्यायसंस्था', मौज प्रकाशन, मुंबई.
6. जाधव तुकाराम व शिरापुरकर महेश ,1 भारतीय राज्यघटना व घटनात्मक प्रक्रिया खंड ,2010 ,द युनिक अॅकॅडमी .पुणे ,
7. Jayal Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bahnu Mehta (eds.), 2010, 'The Oxford Companion to Politics in India', OUP, New Delhi.
8. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.), 2005, 'Public Institutions in India', OUP, New Delhi.
9. Kapur Devesh, Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Milan Vaishnav (ed.), 2018, 'Rethinking Public Institutions in India', OUP, New Delhi.
10. Khosla Madhav, 2012, 'The Indian Constitution', OUP, New Delhi.
11. Khosla Madhav, 2020, 'India's Founding Moment', Harvard University Press.
12. Manor James (ed.), 1994, 'Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India', Hurst and Company, London.
13. Noorani A. G., 2000, (paperback), 'Constitutional Questions in India', OUP, New Delhi.
14. Reddy O. Chinnappa, 2010 (paperback), 'The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows', OUP, New Delhi.
15. Saez Lawrence, 2004, 'Federalism without a Centre', Sage, New Delhi.
16. साठे एस. पी., 1999, 'राज्यघटनेची पन्नास वर्षे', कोन्टीनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे.

17. Sathe S. P., 2002, 'Judicial Activism in India', OUP, New Delhi.

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**M. A. Political Science**

Title of the Course: India and the World								
Year: I				Semester: II				
Course Type	Course Code	Credit Distribution		Credits	Allotted Hours	Allotted Marks		
		Theory	Practical			CIE	ESE	Total
<b>DSE-2</b>	MA-POL125T	04	00	04	60	30	70	<b>100</b>

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Understanding India's Foreign Policy: Students should develop an understanding of India's foreign policy objectives, principles, and approaches. They should examine the factors that shape India's foreign policy decisions, including historical, geopolitical, economic, and cultural considerations.
2. Knowledge of India's Bilateral Relations: Students should acquire knowledge of India's bilateral relationships with major countries and regions around the world. They should explore the historical background, key issues, and dynamics of India's relationships with countries such as the United States, China, Russia, neighboring countries, and major global actors.
3. Analysis of India's Multilateral Engagement: Students should analyze India's engagement with international and regional organizations. They should examine India's participation and role in organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, BRICS, ASEAN, and other regional groupings, and assess the significance and impact of India's multilateral engagements.
4. Understanding India's Security Challenges: Students should understand the security challenges and concerns faced by India in the international arena. They should analyze issues such as terrorism, border disputes, regional conflicts, and nuclear deterrence, and assess India's approaches to addressing these challenges through diplomacy, defense cooperation, and international alliances.

These learning objectives aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of India's role in the global arena. They prepare students to critically analyze India's foreign policy, evaluate its engagements with other countries and international organizations, and assess the opportunities and challenges in India's interactions with the world.

**Course Outcomes (Cos)**

1. Evaluation of India's Economic Diplomacy
2. Examination of India's Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy
3. Analysis of India's Engagement with Global Issues
4. Evaluation of India's Response to Global Crises
5. Critical Thinking and Research Skills

### Detailed Syllabus: Example

#### Unit I: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

- a) Definition and Objectives
- b) Diplomacy: Role, Types and Changing Nature
- c) Determinants of Foreign Policy with reference to India

#### Unit II: India and the Major Powers

- a) U.S.A.
- b) Russia
- c) China

#### Unit III: India and her Neighbours

- a) India and SAARC
- b) Pakistan and Bangladesh

#### Unit IV: India and International Organisations

- a) India's Role in UN
- b) India and ASEAN

### Suggested Readings/Material:

1. Appadorai A., 1999, 'National Interest and Non-Alignment', Kalinga Publication, New Delhi.
2. Bajpai Kanti and Siddhart Mallavarapu (ed), 2005, 'International Relations in India: Theorising the Region and Nation', Orient Longman, New Delhi.
3. B. R Nanda, 1975, India's Foreign Policy: The Nehru Years, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
4. Challaney Brahma (ed.), 1999, Securing Indian Future in the New Millennium, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
5. Chatterjee Aneek, 2017, Neighbours, Major Powers and Indian Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Orient Black Swan.
6. Dhiraj Srivastav, 2007, India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, Jaipur, ABD Publication.
7. Dult, V. P., 2011, Foreign Policy of India: Since Independence 2011, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
8. E. Sridharan, 2007, The Indian – Pakistan Nuclear Relationship: Theories of Deterrence and International Relations, New Delhi, Routledge.
9. Frankel, Francine and Harry Harding (ed.), 2004, The India – China Relationship: Rivalry and Engagement, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
10. Ganguly Sumit, Andrew Scobell and Brian Shoup (ed.) 2006, US-India Strategic Cooperation into the 21st Century: More than Words, New York, Routledge.
11. Ganguly Sumit (ed.), 2011, India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. George Perkovich 2002, India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation, Berkeley, University of California Press.

13. Gupta K. R. and Vatsala Shukla, 2009, Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
14. Harshe, Rajen and K. M. Seethi (ed.), 2005, Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
15. Harsh V. Pant (ed.), 2013, Indian Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World, New Delhi, Routledge.
16. J. Bandyopadhyay, 2003, The Making of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Allied Publishers.
17. Kamble Bal, 2017, The Foreign Policy of India --- An Overview (Special reference to Narendra Modi Government), Pune, Diamond Publications.
18. Malone David M., 2011, Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
19. Malone David M., C. Rajmohan and Shrinath Raghwan (ed.), 2015, The Oxford handbook of Indian Foreign Policy, London, Oxford University Press.
20. Mohan, C. Raja, 2005, Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Viking Penguin Books.
21. Nayar Baldev Raj and T. V. Paul, 2004, India in the World Order: Searching for Major Power Status, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
22. Sharma R. R. (ed.), 2005, India and Emerging Asia, New Delhi, Sage.
23. Sethi H., 2008, State of Democracy in South Asia: India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
24. Thakkar Usha and Mangesh Kulkarni (ed.), 1999, India in World Affairs: Towards the 21st Century, Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing House.
25. देवळणकर शैलेन्द्र , भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण: नवीन प्रवाह, सकाळ प्रकाशन.
26. देवळणकर शैलेन्द्र, भारत आणि जग: भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण आणि सुरक्षा संबंध, सकाळ प्रकाशन