



New Unified[Modified] syllabus – B.A. I YEAR

PAPER-I POLITICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA [B.C.600-A.D 606]

UNIT-I

1. Sources of Ancient Indian History.
2. 2. Political Condition of Northern Indian during 6th Cent. B.C.
  - a. Sixteen Mahajanapadas
  - b. Republics States.
3. Persian and Alexander's invasion on India and its effects.
4. Rise of Magadhan Empire:
  - a. Haryanka dynasty [Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and his successors].
  - b. Saisunga' dynasty [Sisunaga, Kalasoka].
  - c. Nanda dynasty [Origin, Mahapadanaanda, successors and causes of downfall].

UNIT-II

1. The Mauryas [-Sources, Origin Early life & conquests of Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Asoka, conquests, Extent of Empire, Dhamma Policy, Successors & Causes of downfall].
2. The Sungas, the Kanvas the
3. Satavahanas.

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### UNIT-III

1. The Indo-Greeks.
2. The Indo-Sythians
3. the Indo-Parthians.
4. The Kushanas [Kuzul & Vima Kadphysis, Kanishka, his successors].

### UNIT- IV

1. The Gupta [Chandragupta, I Samudragupta, Historicity of Ramagupta ,Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta, Skandagupta, Administation,Successors and causes of downfall].
2. Brief History of the following:
  - a.The Vakatakas.
  - b.The Maukharis
  - c. The Later Guptas.
3. Huna Invasions of India.

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PAPER-II POLITICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA [A.D. 606 UPTO  
A.D.1206]

UNIT-I

1. Harsha and his contemporaries
  - a. Shashanka b. Bhaskarvarman.
2. Yashovarmam of Kanauj.
3. Lalita Ditya Muktaped of Kashmir.

UNIT-II

1. Origin of Rajputs.
2. The Gujara Pratihars-Origin, Nagabhatta I, Vatsaraja, Nagabhatta II, Mihirbhoja, Mahendrapala I,
3. The Palas-Dharmapala, Devapala.
4. The Senas-Vijayasena, Lankshmanasena.

UNIT -III

1. The Chandellas-Yashovarman, Dhanga, Vidyadhara and Kirttivarman.
2. The Paramaras[Munja, Bhoja].
3. The Ghahamanas[Arnoraja, Vighararaja IV, Prithvirajall].
4. The Gahadawalas[Govindachandra, Jayachandra]

UNIT - IV

1. The Kalachuris [Gangeyandeva,Lakshmikarna].
2. The Western Chaulukyas [Jayasimha, Siddharaja, Bhima II].
3. Muslim Invasions.
  - a. Arab Invasion on Sindh. b. Excursions of Mahmud of Ghazni. c. Invasions Mohammad Gauri. d. Causes of the Defeat of the Indians.

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B.A. II YEAR

PAPER-I POLITICAL HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

[1206-1526 A.D.]

UNIT 1:

1. Significant source material of medieval India: Archaeological literary and historical.
2. Historiography – Different Approaches.
3. Rise of Turks, causes if success of Arab invasion and its impact.

Unit 2: Slave Dynasty :

1. Aibak – Early career, achievements as a commander, difficulties, an assessment.
2. Iltutmish- Early life, problems, achievements, an estimate, the successors and the rule of forty.
3. Razia – Her state policy, causes of her downfall, an assessment.
4. Balban - Early life and accession, his problems, theory of kingship, achievements, an estimate.
5. Causes of downfall of slave dynasty.
6. Khaliji Dynasty :

**Jalaluddin Firoz Shaha Khaliji-** Early life and career, significant events of his reign, foreign policy, estimate.

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**Alauddin Khaliji-** Early career and accession, difficulties, theory of kingship, Hindu policy, Domestic policy, revolts and its remedies, Administrative system, Price control and Market regulations, Foreign policy, southern conquest, mongol invasion and its effects, an assessment.

### Unit 3: Tughlaq Dynasty:

1. Ghiasuddin Tughlaq – Domestic policy, foreign policy, death of Ghiasuddin.
2. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq- Domestic policy system of Mohd. Tuglaq, Revenue reforms, Administrative reforms, foreign policy, Deccan Policy revolts, significance of his reign.
3. Firoz Shah Tughlaq-Early life, accession, was Firoz an-usurper?. Domestic Policy. foreign policy, Administrative reforms, an estimate. Invasion of Timuir, causes and its effects. Causes of downfall of Tuglaq dynasty.
4. Lodhi Dunasty :  
Bahlol Lodhi – Main events of his reign, character, assessment.  
Sikander Lodhi – Main events of his life, foreign policy

### Unit 4:

1. Nature of state, different theories of kingship.
2. Causes of downfall of Delhi Sultanate.
3. Central and provincial administration, army organization.
4. Development of literature and architecture.

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Paper II: POLITICAL HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL

INDIA 1526-1740 A.D.

Unit 1: : Sources

1. Archaeological, literary and historical works.
2. Historiography - different approaches.
3. North India - Political scene.

Unit 2 : Babur

1. Invasion, conquests, personality.
2. Humayun - Struggle, exile, restoration.
3. Shershah Suri- Civil, military and revenue administration achievements.

Akbar—

1. Conquests, rajput policy, religious policy.
2. Deccan policy, revolts, consolidation of empire.
3. Revenue administration, mansabdari system, estimate of Akbar.
4. Indian Registence; Hamuchandra Vikramaditya, Maharana Pratap, Rani Durgavati.

Unit 3: Jahangir –

Accession, twelve ordinances, revolts, influence of Nurjahan, Deccan policy, character of Nurjahan, Estimate of Jahangir.

Shahjahan –

Accession, early revolts, N.W.F. policy, central Asian policy, War of succession.

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## Aurangzeb-

Earlier career, military exploits religious policy, Deccan policy, Rajput policy, Revolt and reaction, Causes of failure of Aurangzeb character and personality.

Unit 4 : Rise of Maratha Power under Shivaji, relations with Mughals, Sambhaji, - Rajaram, Tarabai

1. Sikh-Mughal Relations
2. Later Mughals and emergence of new states- Awadh and Haiderabad.
3. Invasion of Nadirshah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
4. Causes of downfall of Mughal Empire.

Administration – Central, Provincial, military, administration, revenue administration.

1. Law and Justice.
2. Development of education and literature.
3. Architecture, Painting.

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## B.A. III YEAR

### PAPER-I POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA (1740-1947)

#### UNIT I

1. Expansion and Consolidation of British rule with special reference to Bengal Mysore, Maratha
2. William Bentinck and his Policies
3. Dalhousie and his Policies

#### UNIT II

1. Economic Changes: Land Revenue Settlements: permanent settlements, ryotwari, mahalwari, preasantry and recurrent famines.
2. Revolution of 1857 Causes, Nature, Ideology, Programme, Leadership, People's Participation, failure and impact.
3. British Relations with Princely States.

#### UNIT III

1. Policies of Lord Canning, Lytton, Ripon and Curzon
2. The Acts-1858, 1892, 1919 and 1935.
3. Emergence of Organized Nationalism-Formation of Indian National Congress and its Programme.
4. Moderates: Extremists, Swadeshi, Revolutionary movements.

#### UNIT IV

1. Gandhian Movement: Non-co-operation, civil Disobedience, Quit India.

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2. Pre-Partition Politics-Simon Commission, Pona Pact, August Offer, Cripps mission, Cabinet Plan.

3. Communal Politics, Partition and Independence of India- Mountbatten plan. C. Rajgopala -charia plan. Transfer of Power.

Note: The second paper the student may opt any one of out Paper-II (A) History of Indian Culture or Paper-II (B) History of modern world

## PAPER II (A) HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

### UNIT I:

1. Indus valley Civilization-Sources of Information, Social life, Religious Life, Town Planning.
2. Vedic Period-Social, Religious conditions, Varana Ashrama system, Status of Women.
3. Jainism-causes for the Religious Upheaval, Teaching of Mahavira & Principal of Jainism.
4. Buddhism-Rise and Growth, Doctrines of Buddhism. Causes of Downfall.
5. Shavism, Vashnavism

### UNIT II

1. Mauryan period-Art, Architectures.
2. Sung and Kushana period-Art and Architecture, Gandhara art, Mathura Art.
3. Gupta Period- Art , Architectures and Culture.
4. Post Gupta Temple Architecture, sculpture and painting.

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### UNIT III

1. Composition and Stratification of Society in Medieval India-Upper Class.
2. Bhakti Movement and Sufism.
3. Art , Architecture and Painting Medieval India.

### UNIT IV

1. Social and Religious Reformation Movement-Arya Samaj, brahm Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Mission, Bahavi, Deoband, Ahamadiya and Aligarh Movements.
2. Development of Movement Education and press.
3. Colonial Architecture-The New Towns , Colonial forts, Architecture in 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

OR

### PAPER II (B) HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD (1453-1950 A.D.)

#### UNIT I:

1. Renaissance- Emergence, Nature and Impact.
2. The Reformation and Counter Reformation – Causes, Nature reformation result
3. American war of Independence- Causes, Events result.
4. French Revolution of 1889-Causes, Event, Impact on the World

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## UNIT II

1. Napoleonic Era, Early achievement of Napoleon's reforms as First Consul, Napoleon as Emperor of France, Continental system, Causes of Napoleon's downfall.
2. Vienna Congress-Main principals and reconstruction of Europe.
3. The Unification of Italy-Different step of unification.
4. Unification of Germany- Steps of Germany Unification, Bismark's policy of 'Blood and Iron'.

## UNIT- III

1. Eastern Question-Struggle of Freedom in Greece, Revolt of Egypt. The Crimean War-Causes and effects
2. First World war-Causes, Event, Results.
3. Paris Peace Settlements, Assessment of Versailles Paris Settlement.
4. Russian Revolution of 1917.

## UNIT- IV

1. The Nazi Germany-Causes of Rise of Hitler and Nazi Party, Causes of rise of Fascism in Italy
2. Rise of Japan as Modern World Power-Divine of Shogun Govet. Restoration of Meiji Emperor, Foreign Policy of Japan(1919-1945) and Rise of modern China-Revolution of 1911, San-Yan-Sen, Kuo-Min-Tang & Chiang-kai Sekh.
3. Second World War- Causes, League of Nations.
4. UNO-Aims, Objectives, organization ,significance.

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# CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY, MEERUT

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Syllabus for MA (Political Science) Semester System in Colleges [Regular]

#### M.A. 1<sup>st</sup> SEMESTER

##### **Paper: I Traditions of Political Thinking**

- (i) Indian: Dharamashastra, Arthshastra
- (ii) Greek: Plato, Aristotle
- (iii) Roman: Cicero, St. Thomas Aquinas
- (iv) European: J.S. Mill, Bentham,
- (v) American: David Easton, John Rawls
- (vi) Third World: Gandhi, Julius Nyerere

##### **Paper: II Comparative Politics**

- (i) Why Compare and How: Utility and approaches: Institutionalism and New Institutionalism
- (ii) Decolonisation, Constitutionalism
- (iii) Political Development, Political Modernisation
- (iv) Political Culture, Political Socialisation
- (v) Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Civil Society Organisations
- (vi) Political Elites, Political Leadership

##### **Paper: III Indian Political System**

- (i) Making of Indian Constitution: Processes and Ideologies
- (ii) Philosophy of Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy
- (iii) Indian Federalism: Classical Perspective, Modern Discourses
- (iv) Structure of Government: Parliament, Executive, Judiciary
- (v) Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Election Commission, National Commission for SCs and STs, National Commission for Women
- (vi) Parties & Party Systems: Changing Nature

##### **Paper: IV International Relations**

- (i) Theoretical Traditions: Idealism, Realism, Neo-Realism, Feminism
- (ii) Key Determinants: National Interest, National Security, Balance of Power, Collective Security
- (iii) Conflict and Peace: State and Non-State Actors, Disarmament, International Technology Control Regimes, Peace Keeping V/s Peace Making
- (iv) International Political Economy: Bretton Woods Institutions, Globalisation, New International Economic Order, WTO, G-20, BRICS
- (v) International Organisations: United Nations Organisation, SAARC, EU, ASEAN
- (vi) Contemporary Challenges: International Terrorism, Climate Change

## M.A. 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER

### **Paper: V Administrative Theory**

- (i) Evolutionary Perspective: Indian Traditions, American Traditions, European Traditions
- (ii) Classical Theory: Henry Fayol, Luther Gulick and F. W. Taylor
- (iii) Human Relations and Behavioural: Elton Mayo, Abraham Maslow, Douglas McGregor
- (iv) Bureaucratic and Systems: Max Weber, M. P. Follet, Chester Bernard
- (v) Context-Driven Administration: Decision Making Theory: Herbert Simon, Ecological: Fred Riggs, Development Administration: Edward Weidner
- (vi) New Horizons: New Public Administration, New Public Management, Governance and Good Governance

### **Paper: VI Ancient Indian Political Thought**

- (i) Vedic Traditions
- (ii) Manu
- (iii) Kautilya
- (iv) Shukra
- (v) Epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata
- (vi) Jain and Buddhist Literatures

### **Paper: VII Contemporary Political Theory**

- (i) Setting the context: Decline of Political Theory, Revival of Political Theory, End of Ideology Debate
- (ii) Approaches: Behavioural, Post Behavioural, Post Modernist
- (iii) Discourses of Justice: John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Amartya Sen
- (iv) Debates & Discourses - I: Communitarianism, Multiculturalism, Environmentalism
- (v) Debates & Discourses – II: Feminism, Orientalism, Existentialism
- (vi) Debates & Discourses – III: Constructivism, Egalitarianism, New Humanism

### **Paper: VIII Research Methodology**

- (i) Introduction to Research: What is Research?, Traditions of Research
- (ii) Philosophy of Research
- (iii) Framework of Research: Types of Research, Research Design
- (iv) Qualitative Methods
- (v) Quantitative Methods
- (vi) Research Report

## M.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> SEMESTER

### Paper: IX Western Political Thought

- (i) Machiavelli
- (ii) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau
- (iii) Hegel and Kant
- (iv) Marx, Gramsci, Hanna Arendt
- (v) Karl Popper, Laski
- (vi) R.H. Tawney, F. W. Hayek

### Paper: X Indian Administration

- (i) Context: Ancient, Colonial, Post-Colonial
- (ii) Framework: Constitutional Values, Administrative Traditions, Politico-Administrative Culture
- (iii) Structure of Central Administration: Political, Administrative, Secretarial
- (iv) State Administration: Structures, Procedures, Law and Order Administration
- (v) Recruitment and Training: Public Service Commissions, Processes of Recruitment, Training
- (vi) Contemporary Trends: Transparency in Administration, Lateral Entry into Higher Civil Services, Administrative Reforms

### Paper: XI State Politics in India

- (i) Theoretical Premises: Meaning and Nature, Approaches, Current Trends
- (ii) Structures and Processes: Legislative, Executive, Judicial
- (iii) Contextualising Politics in UP: Historical, Socio-Economic, Regional
- (iv) Political Parties and Electoral Politics: National and State Parties, Pressure Groups, Electoral Processes and Outcomes
- (v) Local Governance in UP: Panchayats, Nagarpalikas, Issues in the working of Local Bodies
- (vi) Contemporary Trends: Identity Politics, Development, Governance

### Paper: XII Viva-Voce

## M.A. 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER

### Paper: XIII Modern Indian Political Thought

- (i) Social and Religious Reformers : Swami Dayananda, Jyotiba Phule
- (ii) Nationalist : Swami Vivekanand, Maharishi Aurobindo
- (iii) Liberals: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishan Gokhale
- (iv) Socialists: Jawaharlal Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia,
- (v) Gandhians: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Vinoba Bhave, J.B. Kripalani (Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani)
- (vi) Hindutva: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

**Paper: XIV India and the World**

- (i) Foreign Policy Traditions: Ancient, Post-Independent, Contemporary
- (ii) India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Principles and Objectives
- (iii) India's Bilateral Relations: India and Super Powers, India and Her Neighbours, India and the Global South
- (iv) India and United Nations: Role in Peace Keeping Operations, Quest for Reforms
- (v) India and Regional Organisations: India-BRICS, India-SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation), India-Bimstek
- (vi) Contemporary Scenario: Global Anti-Terror Movement, Multilateral Alliances, Modi Doctrine

**Paper: XV Local Governance in India**

- (i) Historical Roots: Ancient, Medieval, Modern
- (ii) Evolution in Post-Independence developments :Community Development Program, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, Ashok Mehta Committee, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments
- (iii) Panchayati Raj System: Structure, Functions, Role
- (iv) Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Functions, Role
- (v) Politics of Governance at Localities: Caste, Gender, Corruption
- (vi) Local Governance : Contemporary Challenges

# Course Outcome of Political Science

## BA Political Science

### I. PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO):

- To familiarize the students with the basic ideas of political science.
- To make them thorough in the concepts of political theory.
- To help them understand and distinguish between basic concepts like political theory, political thought and political philosophy.
- To help the students understand and relate the concepts and facts with the political realities of the country and different parts of the world.
- To equip them with the basics of the discipline and help them learn the basic underpinnings of the subject of Political Science.

### II. PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO):

PSO1: Understanding of government institutions, electoral processes, and policies in a variety of countries around the world and the ability to compare the effectiveness or impact of various political arrangements across countries.

PSO2: Knowledge of some of the philosophical underpinnings of modern politics and government and the legal principles by which political disputes are often settled.

PSO3: Understand the changes in patterns of political behavior, ideas and structures.

PSO4: Assess how global, national and regional developments affect polity and society.

PSO5: Develop the ability to make logical inferences about social and political issues on the basis of comparative and historical knowledge.

PSO6: Knowledge of key theories and concepts, historical developments, organizations, and modern issues in international relations.

## **BA 1st Year**

### **Annual System**

**Theory: 50 Marks/paper**

#### **Paper Code-A 139**

#### **(Indian National Movement and Constitution)**

Introduction to Indian National Movement and Constitution is essential for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed to provide a guidance of Indian freedom Struggle and key concepts of the Indian constitution to the student, which would evolve him into a sincere citizen.

#### **Paper Code-A 138**

#### **(Political Theory)**

Understanding Political theory is fundamental for a comprehensive and evaluative study of political science. The course is designed to train a student in the foundational issues of political theory, which is relevant for any in depth study and research.

## **BA 2nd Year**

#### **Paper Code -A 238**

#### **(An Outline of Western Political Thought)**

This course introduces the students to the ancient, medieval and modern political thinking in the West. This would help them understand the manner in which ideas exist to ideal state, kingship, duties of the ruler and the ruled, rights, liberty, equality, and justice have evolved(expand) over a period of time.

#### **Paper Code -A 239**

#### **(Comparative Government)**

Politics is the mirror of the society. This paper will help the student in furthering his understanding of the world around. This would help him to appreciate other systems and make him evaluative analysis advantage and disadvantage of these systems. Comparison is widely used method of scientific knowledge .This would help the student to find out why a certain system is relevant and suitable to a given society.

## **BA 3rd Year**

### **Paper Code-A 338**

#### **(Principles of Public Administration)**

Course Outcome: Administration being essential to every organisation, this course aims to introduce a student with fundamentals of public administration. This would provide him an insight regarding the principles of administration in general and help him to bring out the best from existing set up. This would help him to prepare for administrative examinations too.\

### **Paper Code-A 339**

#### **(Indian Political Thought)**

This course is to introduce the students with the larger political and social thinking and ideas in ancient, medieval and Modern India. This course is designed in a way to help students engage with various ideological systems that came to shape the normative thinking on India.

### **Paper Code-A 340**

#### **(International Politics)**

This course seeks to prepare students the basic tools for understanding International relations. It also introduces major events and developments that have shaped the contemporary international system. It aims to capture the changing dynamics of the international politics by taking up burning and relevant issues which have potential to changes its shape.

# MA Political Science

## PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES:

PO1. Aim of the course is to expose the students to the diverse political philosophies, from the ancient to modern times, and how have they envisioned of and engaged with the issues of rights, liberty, equality, justice, citizenship, constitution, and constitutionalism, etc.

PO2. The objective is also to train the students in understanding the public administrative system and public policy science.

PO3. The course also exposes the students to the interdisciplinary modules to demonstrate the interconnectedness of the discipline with other subjects and areas which don't form the core of Political Science, yet very much conjoining its boundaries.

PO4. The objective is also to understand the national interests of India in comprehensive terms and Indian endeavours and response to emerging challenges and issues in a fluid and dynamic global scenario.

PO5. The course has been designed in such a way that every student is equipped with certain practical skills which can be used for seeking gainful employment if one exits after completing the graduation.

PO6. The aim is also to train the students in research design and application of tools and techniques for empirical and normative research.

1. **Theory Exam:** 50 Marks/Paper (+ 50 Marks of Internal Exam)= Total= 100 Marks

2. **Internal Test:** 20 (15+5) + 20 (15+5) = 40 Marks 2. Assignment =10 Marks,

Total Marks= 50 Marks

3. **Viva-voce:** 100 marks (Paper XII: III Sem)

## PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME (PSO):

Political Science is the study of the political world in a comparative sense, including the behavior, organizations, institutions and philosophical foundations of political life from the level of individuals to the international setting in both contemporary and historical contexts. In addition, political science makes the connection between theory and practice at the ground level by preparing students for active lifelong participation and leadership in democratic society.

## **MA 1st Semester**

### **Paper Code- G-1070**

#### **(Traditions of Political Thinking)**

It will make students competent theoretically locate the diverse intellectual traditions in the West and East. Have a comparative perspective of political philosophies in the west and the other side of thinking. Students will introduce with various schools of political thought.

### **Paper Code- G-1071**

#### **(Comparative Politics)**

This course will train students in the application of comparative methods to study politics. Understand different political aspects prevailing in different countries. Have the capacity to compare and analyze political systems operating in different countries. Develop the capacity to point out the merits and demerits of different political systems and suggest the better system. Understand concept of political elites and about its thinkers. Analyse political parties, pressure groups and electoral system. Student will be able to understand about comparative politics.

### **Paper Code- G-1072**

#### **(Indian Political System)**

This course deals with the theoretical and structural aspects of Indian government and politics. The syllabus aims at introducing the students about different concepts applied in Indian political system. Critically analysing the important institutions of the Indian Union: the Executive: President; Prime Minister, Council of Ministers; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; The legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Speaker, Committee System, State Legislature, The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Court: composition and functions- Judicial Activism.

### **Paper Code- G-1073**

#### **(International Relations)**

This course gives the students knowledge about various concepts of international politics. This course will provide conceptual understanding about various regional organizations and their functioning. Understand the overview of contemporary challenges and issues in international relations. Study the concept of regionalism through the working of regional

organizations like SAARC and ASEAN. Reflect on the major issues grappling the post Cold war world with special focus on terrorism, environment and human right.

## **MA 2nd Semester**

### **Paper Code- G-2070**

#### **(Administrative Theory)**

This Course is an introduction to the concepts and theories of Public Administration and policy formulation and facilitating its implementation. The students are introduced to understand the theory, structure functioning, rules and processes of Indian administration. This paper is devoted specially to discuss the scope and the challenges of administration of the today's India and explain how different environments impact public and administration.

### **Paper Code- G-2071**

#### **(Ancient Indian Political Thought)**

The major objective of this course is to Study in detail the political philosophy of ancient India. The course helps students to understand major idea of Manu, Kautilya and Shukra. It studies the political ideas of Shanti Parva and Ramayana. This course is designed to understand major tenets of Buddhism and Jainism. Identify the role Indian political thought and their contribution in shaping the contemporary idea of India.

### **Paper Code- G-2072**

#### **(Contemporary Political Theory)**

It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying contemporary political theory. This paper aims at introducing the students to the recent political concepts. The paper covers Feminism, libertarianism Multiculturalism Environmentalism and contemporary Marxism. It also teaches the students about Third World Political Theory. They know about Third World Political Theory which not Euro- centric.

### **Paper Code- G-2073**

#### **(Research Methodology)**

This paper aims at preparing the students for research and gives basic ideas about research. It also teaches the students how research can be made and report can be written. The students know about preparation of research proposal, They know about different methods of data collection.

## **MA 3rd Semester**

**Paper Code- G-3070**

**(Western Political Thought)**

The course gives an introduction to Political Thought processes and Theory making in the West. From the Greek Political thinkers to down the ages including Utilitarian's, this course introduces the student to the richness and variations in the political perceptions of Western Thinkers. It provides a foundation to students of Political Science in familiarizing themselves to the Thought & Theory of Western Philosophy.

**Paper Code- G-3071**

**(Indian Administration)**

Students Knowledge gain about the administrative structure and processes in India. They understand the nature and functions of administrative processes. Students will apply the knowledge gained into the real life interactions with the administration.

**Paper Code- G-3072**

**(State Politics in India)**

This Course aims at making the students aware of state politics in India. It introduces the students to the relation between state politics and national politics, the different, determinants of state politics, the constitutional framework at state level, and the emerging trends in state politics in India.

## **MA 4th Semester**

**Paper Code- G-4070**

**(Modern Indian Political Thought)**

the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that define the modernity of Indian political thought. Understand the nationalist ideology of various modern Indian Political thinkers. Know the contribution of various social reformers of India and analyze their political ideology. Analyze the left and socialist ideology of Indian Political thinkers. Identify the role Indian political thought and their contribution in shaping the contemporary idea of India

**Paper Code-G-4071**

**(India and the World)**

Understand the domestic determinants of the Indian Foreign Policy. Identify the changing perspective of security from traditional and non-traditional security in context of India. Analyze the India's relationship with the neighboring countries and regional blocks. Comprehend India's relationship with the U.S.A and Russia post- Cold War.

**Paper Code- G-4072**

**(Local governance in India)**

This course introduction the ideas of Democratic Decentralization in India. Develop an understanding of the structure and functions of rural and urban local self-government through a detailed reading of two major Amendments i.e., the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 and 74th Amendment Act, 1993. This course will provide conceptual understanding about skills in planning, formulation, monitoring and evaluation in local governance and Appreciate the role played by these local self-government units in the empowerment of women, SCs and STs.

**Evaluation:**

**For Semester System:**

1. Theory exam: 50 Marks (+ 50 Marks of Internal Exam)= 100 marks
2. **Internal-** 1. Test- 20 (15+5)+ 20(15+5) = 40 Marks

2. Assignments 10 Marks = 10 Marks

Total= 40+10=**50 Marks**

3. Practical Exam: 100 Marks

**For Annual System:**

4. Theory exam: 50 Marks (+ 50 Marks of Internal Exam)= 100 marks
5. **Internal-** 1. Test- 20 (15+5)+ 20(15+5) = 40 Marks

2. Assignments 10 Marks = 10 Marks

Total= 40+10=**50 Marks**

6. Practical Exam: 100 Marks