

**SURESH GYAN VIHAR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
(CDOE, SGVU)**

Program Project Report (PPR)

**MASTER OF ARTS IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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Program Project Report

1. Program Mission and Objectives

Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur, established in 2008, is a leading private University of Rajasthan. SGVU, Jaipur is accredited with Grade A+ by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), and offers courses like Engineering, Management, Hotel Management, Pharmacy, Arts, Humanities, Law, Agriculture, etc. in conventional mode. SGVU is renowned for its innovative academic practices, brilliance in technical education, and consultancy to high-profile industries.

The program's mission is to impart, train, and transform a student completely for high caliber competence through the latest concepts and technology and equip the students as per the demands of the industry.

The program aims to achieve the following objectives:

- i. To provide an opportunity to get an MA (Political Science) degree to those who find it difficult or even impossible to pursue regular MA courses at a university either due to their job commitments or certain other circumstances.
- ii. To help the learners, study at their own pace, from their own chosen place.
- iii. To provide students with an in-depth understanding of their chosen field of study, including current theories, research methodologies, and significant developments.
- iv. To develop students' abilities to critically evaluate existing literature, arguments, and evidence within their field.
- v. To encourage the integration of knowledge from various disciplines, promoting a more holistic understanding and innovative approaches to solving complex problems.
- vi. To instill a strong sense of ethical responsibility and an understanding of the ethical implications of research and professional practice within their discipline.

2. Relevance of the Program with Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur Mission and Goals

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

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

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

Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners

The curriculum of MA is designed in such a way that it helps the students to become not only more employable but also encourages them to become entrepreneurs. Primarily the target group of learners will be:

- Those deprived of admission in the regular mode due to limited intake capacity.
- Those employed in various organizations who desire to pursue higher education as a passion or as a means for movement up the promotional ladder.
- Dropouts primarily due to social, financial and economic compulsions as well as demographic reasons.

- Population of any age and those living in remote areas where higher education institutes are not easily accessible.

3. Appropriateness of program to be conducted in ODL mode to acquire specific skills and competence

The degree would be of most value to students which can support the development of critical thinking, research skills, and subject-specific knowledge. In various fields such as education, business, social sciences, humanities, and public administration, it provides professionals with the opportunity to acquire advanced theoretical knowledge and practical skills that are directly applicable to their work environments.

4. Instructional Design

Curriculum Design

The curriculum is designed by experts in the field of Arts and has taken into account to include relevant topics that are contemporary and create environmental awareness. It is approved by the BoS (Board of Studies), the CIQA (Centre for Internal Quality Assurance), and the AC (Academic Council) of the university.

Semester	Course Code	Paper	Credit	Contact Hours	Internal	External	Total
1	PS-501	Fundamental Concept of Political Science	05	15	30	70	100
1	PS-502	Indian Political Thought – Ancient and Medieval	04	12	30	70	100
1	PS-503	Western political Thought – Ancient and Medieval	04	12	30	70	100
1	PS-504	History of Constitutional Development in India	05	15	30	70	100
2	PS-505	Indian Political Thought – Modern	05	15	30	70	100
2	PS-506	Western political Thought – Modern	05	15	30	70	100
2	PS-507	Theories of International Politics	04	12	30	70	100

2	PS-508	Electoral Politics and Reforms in India	04	12	30	70	100
3	PS-509	Indian Constitutional System	05	15	30	70	100
3	PS-510	Comparative Political Institutions	04	12	30	70	100
3	PS-511	International Politics: Post 1991	05	15	30	70	100
3	PS-512	Gender, Governance and Politics	04	12	30	70	100
4	PS-513	Government and Politics in India	05	15	30	70	100
4	PS-514	Contemporary Political Theory	04	12	30	70	100
4	PS-515	Theory and Practice of Public Administration	05	12	30	70	100
4	PS-516	Gender and Law in India	04	12	30	70	100
Total Credits			80				

*Contact Hours at campus mentioned above are other than the PCP (Personal Contact Program) conducted at campus.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO's)

PSO 1: Students will be able to work on theoretical frameworks from contemporary political theory to analyze and address pressing global issues such as climate change, migration, nationalism, populism, terrorism, social inequality, and technological advancements, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

PSO 2: students will be able to evaluate the role of social movements, interest groups, and identity-based politics in India, including movements for social justice, caste-based mobilization, religious nationalism, and struggles for minority rights and gender equality.

PSO 3: Students will learn and gain insight into the role and functioning of multilateral institutions and agreements in managing global challenges, including the United Nations, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and regional organizations like the European Union and ASEAN.

PSO 4: Students should develop a historical understanding of how national political parties emerged in a particular country.

PSO 5: Analyze critiques and debates surrounding his ideas, considering alternative perspectives within liberal theory and other political traditions. Understand the varying views on the role of the state in socialist theory and practice

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO's)

PO 1: After completing three years for Master of Arts (Political Science), students would gain a thorough learning in the fundamentals of Political Science.

PO 2: This course of Master of Arts (Political Science) makes the students aware about the major developments in the recent past and futuristic approaches.

PO 3: Students should understand concept of the state of nature and the formation of a social contract.

PO 4: Student will be able to develop empathy and understanding for individuals experiencing psychological distress.

**SYLLABUS
(Semester – 1)
Fundamental Concept of Political Science
PS-501**

Learning outcomes

The students will be able to understand;

- This outcome involves acquiring a comprehensive understanding of political systems, institutions, and fundamental concepts such as power, authority, democracy, and governance.
- Students should be able to articulate a clear understanding of what sovereignty is and its significance in the context of political science and international relations
- Apply the concepts of liberty and equality to analyze and understand contemporary social issues, such as discrimination, access to education, healthcare, and social services.
- Examine the legal mechanisms and international frameworks designed to protect and enforce human rights.

Unit-1

What is politics, political Science, Meaning, Nature and traditional and Modern Approaches, Meaning and Method, Philosophical, Historical, Legal, Institutional method.

Unit-2

State, Meaning, Elements, concept of Modern Nation state, State and other Associations, Sovereignty Meaning, Types, Historical Development, Attributes of Sovereignty , Austin's Theory of Sovereignty , Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty. Democracy, meaning, types, merits, and demerits, main features. Power meaning, relations between power force and influence. Types sources and limits.

Unit-3

Citizenship, meaning, type and theory. Rights, meaning, type, Liberal Individualist, theory of rights, Views of Laski, political obligation, ground and limits.

Unit-4

Liberty, meaning, types, negative and positive liberty, Liberty and capability, authority, equality, meaning dimensions, liberty and equality, Justice, Equality as a statement of right not a fact, as a modern Idea justice

Unit-5

Human Rights and Basics of Human Rights, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Border Concept of Human Rights and Civil Society.

References and Suggested Reading

1. Ashirvatham: Political theory
2. Appadorai: Substance of Polities
3. Pennock and Smith: Political Science
4. Roy, Das Gupta & Ray: Principles of Political Science.

(Semester – 1)

Indian Political Thought – Ancient and Medieval

PS-502

Learning outcomes:

The students will be able to understand;

- Develop insights into the nature and characteristics of political thought in ancient India.
- Students should grasp the political ideas embedded in the Vedas and their significance in ancient Indian thought.
- Analyze the characters, their motivations, and the moral lessons conveyed through the stories in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- Students should demonstrate a clear understanding of the political thought of Abul Fazal, a courtier and historian in the Mughal Empire during the 16th century.

Unit – 1

Ancient Indian Political Thought Sources and Nature

Unit – 2

Political Thought in Vedas, Manu and Kautilya

Unit – 3

Epic Thought, Ramayan and Mahabharat

Unit – 4

Medieval political Thought Nature and Sources

Unit – 5

Political Thought of Berni and Abul Fazal

References and Suggested Reading

1. D.D Kosambi, Culture and Civilization in Ancient India, Vikas, 1980. 2.V.P. Verma, Studies In Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundation, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974
2. U.N. Ghoshal, A History Indian Political Idea, London, Oxford University Press, 1959.
3. K.P. Jayaswal, Hindu Policy Calcutta, Butterworth, 1924.

(Semester – 1)

**Western Political Thought – Ancient and Medieval
PS-503**

Learning outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Analyze the political thought of Plato, one of the most influential figures in Greek philosophy.
- Understand Aristotle's classification of constitutions and his analysis of their strengths and weaknesses.
- Compare and contrast key themes in Greek and Roman political thought, identifying similarities and differences.
- Analyse St. Augustine's "Theory of Two Swords" and its implications for the relationship between the spiritual and temporal powers.
- Understand Aquinas's ethical framework, including his views on virtue and the role of morality in human life

Unit-1

Greek political Theory, Characteristics, Plato – Theory of Forms, Ideal State, Education and Philosopher King and Justice

Unit-2

Aristotle- State, Property, Slavery and Classification of Constitution

Unit-3

Post Aristotle Greek Theory and Roma Political Theory

Unit-4

Medieval Political Theory, Characteristic, St. Augustine Theory of Two Swords

Unit-5

St. Thomos Aquinas, Aristotle of medieval period

References and Suggested Reading

1. R.N. Berki, The History of Political thought: A Short Introduction, Every Man's University Library, 1977
2. J. Coleman, A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Wiley, 2000.
3. G.H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory, IBH, 1973.
4. Q. Skinner, The Foundations of Modern Political Thought, Volumes 2, Cambridge University Press, reprint, 2004.

(Semester – 1)

History of Constitutional Development in India PS-504

Learning outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students should demonstrate a clear understanding of the key characteristics that define Greek political theory.
- Identify and comprehend Plato's perspectives on justice and his vision of the ideal state.
- Understand the significance of key constitutional amendments in shaping the Indian Constitution over time.
- Analyze the significance and consequences of the Simon Commission, including the controversy surrounding its composition and the Indian response.
- Understand the core principles and values enshrined in the Indian Constitution as formulated by the Constituent Assembly.

UNIT-1

Transition from rule of East India Company to British Empire

Unit-2

Constitutional development in India, Indian council Act 186, Indian council Act 1892

Unit-3

1919 Nehru report, Simon commission, Round Table conference, Puna Pact

Unit-4

Act of 1935, Crips mission, Cabinet Mission plan Mountbeton plan

Unit-5

Indian Independence, Act of 1947, Constituent Assembly

References and Suggested Reading

1. Vipin Chandra, Tripathi and Vassudev-Freedom Struggle
2. C J F. Andrews and C. Mukharjee -The rise and growth of Congress in India.
3. Pattibhi Sitaramaya: History of Indian National Congress Volume I and II
4. S.V. Sarkar : Modern India
5. B. L, Grover: A new look at Modem Indian History.

Semester — II

**Indian Political Thought – Modern
PS-505**

Learning outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students should understand the evolution of nationalism in modern Indian political thought as deliberated upon in the Constituent Assembly.
- Explore the idea of Swadeshi as an economic principle and its relevance to the economic vision of post-independence India.
- Analyze the establishment and principles of the Brahmo Samaj, a religious and social reform movement founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Students should understand the pivotal role played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Indian nationalist movement.
- Explore Lohia's emphasis on decentralization and his vision for grassroots democracy.

Unit-1

Modern Indian political thought-major ideas like nationalism, Swaraj and Swadeshi.

Unit-2

Raja Ram Mohan Ray – Life sketch, his books and journals, The Brahmo Samaj, Metaphysical Foundation of Rpy's thought, Influence on Roy, Religious views, Economic and Political Ideas, Swami Dayanand Saraswati – Life sketch, influence on Dayanand, his books, political thought, dharma, ashram system, upliftment of Indian women, Shuddhi Movement, Relation between religion and politics and Arya Samaj. Vivekanand – Life sketch, his books, influence on Vivekanand, religious ideas, social and political ideas and contribution

Unit-3

Gopal Krishna Gokhale – life sketch, influence on Gokhale, political ideas and social ideas. Bal Gangadhar Tilak - life sketch, his attitude towards Congress, radical political Activity, Views on freedom, spiritual, nationalism and Revivalism, Congress organization, meaning of Swaraj, Political independence and Social Reforms, Comparison between Tilak and Gokhale, Arvind Ghose – life sketch, political and Social ideas,

Unit-4

Mahatma Gandhi - life sketch and his works, religious ideas, The Concept of Truth, Non-Violence, Satyagrah, political and social ideas and contribution\
B R Ambedkar – Life sketch and his political career, political ideas and social views, Ambedkar and Gandhi: difference and similarities.
Pt. Nehru - life sketch and his works, Nehru on democracy, Democratic Socialism, Nationalism, Internationalism and contribution

Unit-5

Ram Manohar Lohiya - life sketch and his works, concept of federalism, liberty and equality, freedom and rights, attitude to parliament, importance of Satyagrah, India's foreign policies, Lohiya's attitude towards Marxism.
Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya - life sketch and his works, political and economic ideas.

References and Suggested Reading

1. J.V. Bondurant. Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1965.
2. R. Lyer. The Moral & Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi Oxford University Press, 1973.
3. K.N. Kadam, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Sage, 1992.
4. M.I. Kanetkar, Tilak&Gandhi : A Comparative Study, Nagpur, Author, 1935.
5. B.R. Nanda, Gokhle, Gandhi and Nehru : Studies in Indian Nationalism, London, Allen and Unwin,

Semester – II
Western Political Thought – Modern
PS-506

Learning outcomes

The students will be able to understand

- Students should understand Hobbes's concept of the state of nature and the formation of a social contract.
- Analyze the differences in the utilitarian philosophies of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.
- Explore Marx's labor theory of value and its implications for understanding economic systems.
- Understand the totalitarian nature of fascist systems, which often involve the concentration of power, censorship, and the suppression of opposition. Explore the implications of this for individual freedoms and civil liberties.
- Analyze critiques and debates surrounding his ideas, considering alternative perspectives within liberal theory and other political traditions. Understand the varying views on the role of the state in socialist theory and practice

Unit-1

Social Contractualists - Thomas Hobbs – View about Human nature, state of nature, social contract, concept of sovereignty, major defect of Hobbs theory about origin of state, Views about law of nature, importance of Hobbs in history of political thought, John Locke – Lock's views about human nature, lock's philosophy about state of nature, social contract, natural rights, natural law, Hobbs and Locke: political views comparison, contribution of Locke to political thought. Jean Jacques Rousseau – Early life, works of Rousseau, view about social contract, liberty and authority, Rousseau's doctrine of general view and estimate of political philosophy of Rousseau.

Unit-2

Utilitarian – Bentham, Fundamental of Utilitarian political philosophy, life and works of Bentham, basic principles, political implications of Bentham's utilitarian, views about political society, law, right, state, punishment and justice, view about functions and purpose of state, contribution of Bentham of modern political thought. J S Mill – Mill as prophet of empty liberty, abstract individual view of representative government, contribution of European political thought, bridge between individualism and socialism.

Unit-3

Karl Marx – Early life and writing of Karl marx, basic principles of philosophy and thoughts, Marxian view about materialistic interpretation of history and value of theory, Theory of class war, Surplus value and its evaluation, origin and functions of state, Marx program of action and its critical evaluation.

Machiavelli –n Life and philosophy of Machiavelli, views about human nature, Ideas as reflected in 'The Prince', method of study adopted by Machiavelli, step suggested by Machiavelli's to

prince for remaining in power and contribution of Machiavelli to political philosophy.

Unit-4

Socialism – meaning, features and principles, Fascism - meaning, features and principles

Unit-5

Positivist political Theory: John Rawls - Life and views about Laws and state.

References and Suggested Reading

1. Clays, Gregory. (ed.). (2013). Encyclopedia of Modern Political Thought. London: Sage.
Kant, Immanuel. (1784).
2. Translated by Mary C Smith. What is Enlightenment?. URL:
3. <http://www.columbia.edu/acis/ets/CCREAD/etscc/kant.html> Mukherjee, Subrata & Ramaswamy, Sushila. (2011).
4. A History of Political Thought - Plato to Marx. New Delhi: PHI Learning. Nelson, Brian R. (1996).
5. Political Thought - From Socrates to the Age of Ideology. Illinois: Waveland
6. Press. Schmidt, V. H. (2014).
7. Phases of Modernity. In: Global Modernity A Conceptual Sketch. London:
8. Palgrave Pivot. Scruton, Roger. (2007).
9. The Palgrave Macmillan Dictionary of Political Thought. Hampshire: Palgrave
10. Macmillan. Sheldon, Garrett Ward. (ed.).(2001

Semester – II
Theories of International Politics
PS-507

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Apply theoretical knowledge to real-world case studies, connecting abstract concepts to concrete international problems.
- Encourage students to critically evaluate and compare various streams of theories in international relations.
- Students should gain a clear understanding of the concept of international politics and its significance in the global arena.
- Develop the ability to analyze and interpret state behavior using realist principles.
- Apply feminist theories to analyze and address real-world issues related to gender and social justice.

Unit-1

International politics – Meaning, nature and scope

Unit-2

Analysis and images of problems in international relations, stream theories of international politics

Unit-3

Orients of realism, liberalism, English school, scientific approach, system approach and choice theory

Unit-4

Game theory, colonialism, Post colonialism

Unit-5

Feminist, and post modern approach

References and Suggested Reading

1. Kenneth N., Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis, New York, Columbia University
2. 1954, pp. 1-15, 224-238.
3. Martin and Steve Smith, Explaining and Understanding International Relations, (New York: rd- University Press, 1990).
4. Klater, Andrew and HidemiSuganami, The English School of International Relations: A
5. Contemporary sssessment, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).
6. M. International relations, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Jaipur (in Hindi). at, Pushpesh, International Relations in 21" century, Mcgraw Hill Education series.

Semester — II
Electoral Politics and Reforms in India
PS-508

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students should develop a historical understanding of how national political parties emerged in a particular country.
- Develop an understanding of the internal structures and organizational mechanisms of national political parties.
- Encourage students to critically evaluate the impact of election commissions on the democratic process.
- Students should develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing party funding.

Unit-1

National political parties: Origin, the pattern of programmes and general elections, structure.

Unit-2

Regional political parties: Origin and growth. organization of election commission.

Unit-3

Electoral reforms in India: Issues concerning voters registration, polling irregularities, Readjustment of constituencies, Defections.

Unit-4

Legal provisions for party funding, Growing impact of corruption and criminalization in elections.

Unit-5

The issue of women's reservation in elected bodies, Increasing impact of social media on elections. A brief survey of representation of peoples act and anti-defection act.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "The Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems" by Erik S. Herron, Robert J. Pekkanen, and Matthew S. Shugart
2. "Electoral Systems and Democracy" edited by Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner
3. "Democracy and Electoral Politics in Zambia" by Nico Pretorius
4. "Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries" by Arend Lijphart

Semester – III
Indian Constitutional System
PS-509

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to understand

- Understand the fundamental structure and guiding principles of the Indian Constitution, including the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.
- Gain knowledge of the organizational framework and functioning of the three branches of government
- Learn about the Fundamental Rights provided to citizens, ensuring individual freedoms, and the Fundamental Duties that promote civic responsibility.
- Understand the Indian judicial system, including the hierarchy of courts, the process of judicial review, and the role of the Supreme Court and High Courts in constitutional interpretation.
- Analyze contemporary constitutional issues, significant amendments, landmark judgments, and their impact on Indian society, fostering informed civic engagement and critical thinking.

Unit – 1

The Formation and working of the Constituent Assembly ; Basic features of Indian Constitution ; Fundamental Rights ; Fundamental Duties ; Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit – 2

Union Legislature : Parliament ; Relationship between the two Houses ; Legislative process.

Unit – 3

Union Executive : The President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Unit – 4

The Judiciary : The Supreme Court and High Courts ; Judicial Review ; Judicial Activism.

Unit – 5

State Government : Organization of State Legislature ; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers ; Union – State Relation.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Introduction to the Constitution of India" by Durga Das Basu
2. "Indian Polity" by M. Laxmikanth
3. "The Constitution of India: A Contextual Analysis" by Arun K. Thiruvengadam
4. "Granville Austin's The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation" by Granville Austin
5. "Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience" by Granville Austin

Semester – III
Comparative Political Institutions
PS-510

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to understand

- Gain insights into various political systems around the world, including democracies, autocracies, and hybrid regimes. Understand how different institutional arrangements, such as presidential, parliamentary, and semi-presidential systems, shape political processes and governance.
- Learn about the structures and functions of key political institutions, such as legislatures, executives, judiciaries, and bureaucracies. Understand how these institutions interact within different political systems and affect policy-making and implementation.
- Understand different electoral systems (e.g., proportional representation, first-past-the-post) and their impact on party politics, representation, and voter behavior. Analyze how electoral systems influence the stability and effectiveness of governments.
- Compare how different political institutions and systems affect policy outcomes in areas such as economic development, social welfare, and public health. Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of governance across different political contexts.
- Enhance the ability to critically analyze and compare political institutions using qualitative and quantitative methods. Develop skills to assess the strengths and weaknesses of different political systems and their capacity to address contemporary challenges such as corruption, inequality, and globalization.

Unit – 1

Comparative Politics – Nature, Scope & Approaches.

Constitutionalism – Theory & Practice, Rule of Law.

Unit – 2

Forms of Government – Democratic & Others.

Party System & Electoral System

Unit – 3

Role & Function of Legislature, Executive & Judiciary, Theory of Separation of Powers & Judicial Review.

Unit – 4

Federalism – Meaning , Nature & Changing Patterns.

Parliamentary & Presidential of Government.

Political Elite.

Unit – 5

Political Development & Modernization.

Political Culture & Political Socialization.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Comparative Politics: Integrating Theories, Methods, and Cases" by J. Tyler Dickovick and Jonathan Eastwood
2. "Comparative Politics: A Global Introduction" by Michael J. Sodaro and Nathan J. Brown
3. "Comparative Politics Today: A World View" by Gabriel A. Almond, Russell J. Dalton, and Kaare Strøm
4. "Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction" by Rod Hague, Martin Harrop, and Shaun Breslin
5. "Comparative Political Institutions: A Reader" edited by Bernhard Weßels, Christof Wolf, and Gábor Tóka
6. "Comparative Political Institutions: Rules and Practices" by Louis D. Johnston, Erik Wibbels, and Robert J. Franzese Jr.

Semester – III
International Politics: Post 1991

PS-511

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students will grasp the fundamental shifts in the global balance of power following the end of the Cold War in 1991, including the emergence of new actors, such as regional powers and non-state actors, and the reconfiguration of traditional alliances.
- Students will be able to analyze and interpret significant international events and phenomena that have shaped the post-1991 international landscape, such as the rise of globalization, the spread of democracy, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the impact of terrorism.
- Learners will gain insight into the role and functioning of multilateral institutions and agreements in managing global challenges, including the United Nations, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and regional organizations like the European Union and ASEAN.
- Students will assess the foreign policies and strategies of major global powers, such as the United States, China, Russia, and the European Union, and analyze their interactions in areas such as security, economics, and diplomacy.
- Participants will critically examine contemporary issues in international politics, such as climate change, human rights, cyber warfare, and global health crises, and explore the complexities of addressing these challenges in a post-1991 context characterized by interconnectedness and interdependence.

Unit – 1

International Politics (1945-1991): An Overview; Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Polarity, Security and Power, Balance of Power and Deterrence; War and Peace, and Arms Control and Disarmament;

Unit – 2

Changing International Political Order: Rise of Super Powers; Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; Relevance of Non – Alignment in the Contemporary World.

Unit – 3 :

Evolution of the International Economic System : From Brettonwoods to WTO ; Third World demand for New International Economic Order ; Globalization of the World Economy.

Unit – 4 :

United Nations : Envisaged role and actual record ; specialized UN agencies aims and functioning ; need for UN reforms. Regionalization of World Politics : EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA, BRICS, IBSA, SCO.

Unit – 5 :

Contemporary Global Concerns : Human Rights, Environment, Terrorism, Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

References and Suggested Reading

1. "The Post-American World" by Fareed Zakaria:
2. "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics" by John Mearsheimer:
3. "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order" by Samuel P. Huntington:
4. "The End of History and the Last Man" by Francis Fukuyama:
5. "The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy" by Dani Rodrik:
6. "The New Asian Hemisphere: The Irresistible Shift of Global Power to the East" by Kishore Mahbubani:
7. "The Revenge of Geography: What the Map Tells Us About Coming Conflicts and the Battle Against Fate" by Robert D. Kaplan:

Semester – III
Gender, Governance and Politics
PS-512

Learning Outcomes

The students will be able to understand

- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of how gender operates as a significant factor in shaping governance structures and political processes, including the impact of gender norms, stereotypes, and power dynamics on political participation and representation.
- Learners will be able to critically analyze the development, implementation, and effectiveness of gender-sensitive policies and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment within political institutions and decision-making processes.
- Students will explore the intersectional nature of gender with other identity markers such as race, class, ethnicity, sexuality, and ability, and understand how multiple dimensions of identity intersect to shape individuals' experiences of governance and politics.
- Participants will evaluate the barriers and opportunities for women's political participation and leadership roles at local, national, and international levels, examining factors such as electoral systems, political party structures, and institutionalized sexism.
- Students will engage with feminist political theories and movements, including liberal feminism, radical feminism, and intersectional feminism, to analyze their contributions to challenging patriarchal power structures, advocating for policy change, and promoting inclusive governance practices.

Unit – 1

Gender – Definition, Interpretations and Perspectives

Significance of Studying Gender

Unit – 2

Gender as an issue in Society, Politics and Governance

Women in Politics in India – In Pre Independent India, Post Independent India

Unit – 3

Electoral Politics – Women as Voters, Contestants, Campaigners, Women in Political Parties,

Women in informal politics.

Unit – 4

Gender imbalance in governance, political representation of Women in Parliament and State Legislature, Women in Judicial, Women in Grass Roots, Obstacles to Women Entry into Politics and Governance.

Unit – 5

Women Entry into Politics and Governance.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Gender and Governance in Rural Services: Insights from India, Ghana, and Ethiopia" by Dzodzi Tsikata, Patta Scott-Villiers, and Fenet Birhanu:
2. "Women, Power, and Politics: The Fight for Gender Equality in the United States" by Sue Thomas:
3. "Gender and Political Theory" edited by Anne Phillips
4. "Gender and Governance in Rural Services: Insights from India, Ghana, and Ethiopia" by Dzodzi Tsikata, Patta Scott-Villiers, and Fenet Birhanu:
5. "Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective" by Pamela Paxton and Melanie M. Hughes
6. "Gendered Political Analysis: Perspectives from Feminist Political Theory" edited by Mary Hawkesworth:
7. "Gender and Governance in Rural Services: Insights from India, Ghana, and Ethiopia" by Dzodzi Tsikata, Patta Scott-Villiers, and Fenet Birhanu:

Semester – IV

**Government and Politics in India-
PS-513**

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of India's political structure, including its federal system, parliamentary democracy, and the role of key institutions such as the President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and the judiciary.
- Learners will be able to analyze the role of political parties in India's democracy, including their ideologies, organizational structures, and electoral strategies, as well as the dynamics of election campaigns, voter behavior, and electoral reforms.
- Students will explore the complexities of India's federal system, including the distribution of powers between the central and state governments, regional disparities, and the role of regional parties and movements in shaping Indian politics.
- Participants will evaluate the role of social movements, interest groups, and identity-based politics in India, including movements for social justice, caste-based mobilization, religious nationalism, and struggles for minority rights and gender equality.
- Students will critically examine key policy areas in India, such as economic development, social welfare, environmental sustainability, and foreign relations, analyzing the policy-making process, implementation challenges, and the role of bureaucracy and civil society in governance.

Unit – 1

Federalism, Changing Nature and Challenges, Regionalism and National Integration.

Unit – 2

Union-straight relations, Politics of President's rule, Party system, Election & Voting behavior

Unit – 3

Politics of Caste, Class, Communalism and Language, Secularism, Issues of Minorities.

Unit – 4

Naxalism, Problem of Social and Economic Justice, Gender issues. Lokpal and lokaukta.

Unit – 5

Civil Society Movements and Right to Information.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy" by Ramachandra Guha:
2. "The Oxford Handbook of Indian Politics" edited by Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta:
3. "India's Struggle for Independence" by Bipan Chandra et al.
4. "The Accidental Prime Minister: The Making and Unmaking of Manmohan Singh" by Sanjaya Baru:
5. "India Since Independence" by Bipan Chandra et al.
6. "The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian History, Culture, and Identity" by Amartya Sen: Sen's
7. "Elections in India: Data Handbook on Lok Sabha Elections, 1952-2014" by N. Bhaskara Rao and Uma Medury:

Semester – IV

Contemporary Political Theory

PS-514

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students will gain a thorough understanding of key concepts and debates in contemporary political theory, including democracy, justice, freedom, power, equality, multiculturalism, and rights, and analyze different theoretical perspectives on these concepts.
- Learners will critically engage with the works of contemporary political theorists such as Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, Judith Butler, Achille Mbembe, Nancy Fraser, and others, exploring their contributions to understanding and addressing contemporary political challenges.
- Students will explore theories of globalization, transnational's, and cosmopolitanism, and analyze how these concepts reshape traditional understandings of political boundaries, sovereignty, citizenship, and identity in the contemporary world.
- Participants will evaluate the role of social movements, protests, and resistance movements in contemporary politics, including their strategies, ideologies, and impacts on social change, democratization, and human rights.
- Students will apply theoretical frameworks from contemporary political theory to analyze and address pressing global issues such as climate change, migration, nationalism, populism, terrorism, social inequality, and technological advancements, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Unit – 1

Decline of Political Theory, Meaning & Resurgence of Political theory.

Unit – 2

Liberalism : Libertarianism and egalitarianism.

Unit – 3

Marxism, Neo Marxism and Post - Marxism

Unit – 4 :

Feminist Political Theory

Communitarianism

Unit – 5

Post Modern Theory
Green Political Theory
Globalization.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader" edited by Colin Farrelly and Rajeev Bhargava:
2. "Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction" by Will Kymlicka:
3. "The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory" edited by John S. Dryzek, Bonnie Honig, and Anne Phillips:
4. "Contemporary Political Theory: Debates and Perspectives" by Howard Williams:
5. "Contemporary Political Theory: A Critical Introduction" by Alan Finlayson:
6. "An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory" by Colin Farrelly:
7. "Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader" edited by Robert E. Goodin and Philip Pettit:

Semester – IV

Theory and Practice of Public Administration

PS-515

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical foundations of public administration, including classical, neoclassical, modern, and postmodern approaches, and analyze their relevance to contemporary governance practices.
- Learners will be able to analyze the processes involved in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies, including agenda setting, decision making, policy design, implementation strategies, and policy evaluation techniques.
- Students will explore the structures and functions of public administration at various levels of government, including central, state, and local administrations, and analyze their roles in service delivery, regulation, and governance.
- Participants will evaluate the ethical principles and values that underpin public administration, including integrity, transparency, accountability, and professionalism, and analyze mechanisms for promoting ethical conduct and accountability in the public sector.
- Students will apply theoretical concepts and frameworks from public administration to analyze and address real-world challenges and issues in public management, such as organizational change, leadership, human resource management, performance management, and intergovernmental relations.

Unit – 1

Public Administration : Meaning, Nature and Scope ; Development Administration. Theories of Administration : Classical ; Bureaucratic ; Human relations Theory.

Unit – 2

Principles of Administration : Hierarchy ; Unity of Command ; Span of Control ; Staff and Line. Administrative Behaviour : Decision making ; Communication ; Leadership and Motivation Theories.

Unit – 3

Personnel Administration : Classification ; Recruitment ; Training ; Promotion and Discipline. Control over Administration : Legislative, executive and judicial.

Unit – 4

Financial Administration : Principles and formulation of Budget.

Control over Public Finance: PAC, PEC and CAG.

Unit – 5

Governance : Concept of Good-governance and E- governance ; PPP model ; Role of Civil Society Ombudsman ; Lokpal and Lokayukta and RTI.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Public Administration: Concepts and Cases" by Richard J. Stillman II:
2. "Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector" by David H. Rosenbloom, Robert S. Kravchuk, and Richard M. Clerkin:
3. "Public Administration: Partnerships in Public Service" by William C. Johnson and Jos C. N. Raadschelders:
4. "Classics of Public Administration" edited by Jay M. Shafritz and Albert C. Hyde:
5. "Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector" by David H. Rosenbloom, Robert S. Kravchuk, and Richard M. Clerkin:

Semester – IV

Gender and Law in India

PS-516

Learning Outcomes:

The students will be able to understand

- Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the legal frameworks related to gender equality and women's rights in India, including constitutional provisions, statutory laws, and judicial interpretations.
- Learners will be able to analyze key gender justice issues in India, such as gender-based violence, discrimination, access to justice, reproductive rights, and economic empowerment, using legal and feminist perspectives.
- Students will explore the intersectional nature of gender with other identity markers such as caste, class, religion, and sexuality, and analyze how intersecting forms of discrimination affect individuals' experiences of law and justice.
- Participants will evaluate legal reform efforts aimed at advancing gender equality and women's rights in India, including legislative reforms, policy initiatives, and judicial interventions, and assess their effectiveness and implementation challenges.
- Students will apply legal principles and theories related to gender equality to analyze and address contemporary issues such as gender-based violence, sexual harassment, LGBTQ+ rights, reproductive justice, and women's representation in decision-making bodies.

Unit – 1

The Constitution of India and Gender Equality.

Unit – 2

The question of Citizenship Women and Family Laws, Divorce Laws, Maintenance Laws.

Unit – 3

Inheritance and Guardianship, Special Marriage Act, 1964, Foreign Marriage Act, 1969, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, PCPNDT Act, 1994.

Unit – 4

Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

Unit – 5

Violence against Women : Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

References and Suggested Reading

1. "Gender Justice: Theoretical and Practical Perspectives" by Ratna Kapur and Brenda Cossman:
2. "Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India" by Flavia Agnes.
3. "Gender and Law in the Commonwealth Caribbean" edited by Tracy Robinson and Rose-Marie Belle Antoine: -
4. "Engendering Law: Essays in Honour of Lotika Sarkar" edited by B.S. Chimni and Uma Chakravarti:
5. "Women and Law in India: An Omnibus" edited by Kalpana Kannabiran and Ranbir Singh
6. "Gender and Human Rights in Islam and International Law: Equal Before Allah, Unequal Before Man?" by Ziba Mir-Hosseini

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5. Procedure for Admission, Curriculum Transaction and Evaluation

The proposed program in ODL mode will be conducted by CDOE-SGVU with the support of various departments of the University. Eligibility criteria, course structure, detailed curriculum, duration of program and evaluation criteria shall be approved by Board of Studies and Academic Council, SGVU, Jaipur which are based on UGC guidelines for the program which comes under the purview of ODL mode for award of Degree.

Details of Procedure for admission in which eligibility criteria for admission and fee structure of the course, Curriculum includes Program delivery, norms for delivery of courses in ODL mode, use of IT services to academic support services, course design academic calendar and Evaluation which includes Distribution of Marks in Continuous internal assessments, Minimum Passing criteria and system of Grading formats are given in detail as under.

Procedure for Admission

Students who will seek admission in MA Political Science program are required to apply through the website of university www.sgvu.edu.in or visit the campus directly.

Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The minimum eligibility criteria for admission in ODL, MA (Political Science) program is BA (Bachelor of Arts) degree from any Recognized University.

Program Fee and Financial Assistance Policy

Program fees for students for proposed MA (Master of Arts) in various streams offered by CDOE-SGVU Jaipur is Rs. 11, 000 Per year tuition fees and 3000 is examination fees per year. The total course fees is Rs. 28000/-.

Curriculum Transactions

Program Delivery

The curriculum will be delivered through the Self Learning Materials (SLMs) supported by various learning resources including audio-video aids.

Academic Calendar

Sr no	Name of the Activity	Tentative months schedule(specify months) during Year			
		From (Month)	To (Month)	From (Month)	To (Month)
1	Admission	Jul	Sep	Jan	Feb
2	Assignment Submission (if any)	Oct	Nov	April	May
3	Evaluation of Assignment	Nov	Dec	May	June
4	Examination	Dec	Jan	June	Jul
5	Declaration of Result	Feb	Mar	Aug	Sep
6	Re-registration	Jan	Feb	Jul	Sep
7	Distribution of SLM	Jul	Sep	Jan	Feb
8	Contact Program (Counselling, Practical's, etc.)	Nov	Dec	May	June

Evaluation

The evaluation shall include two types of assessments-

1. Continuous Assessment in the form of assignments (30% Weightage)
2. End Semester Examination, which will be held at the SGVU campus (70% Weightage).

Minimum Passing percentage

The students are considered as passed in a course if they score 40% marks in the Continuous Evaluation (Internal Assessment) and end-semester Examinations (External Assessment).

Marks and Grades

Grades & Grade Points

- a. At the end of the Semester / Year every student is assigned a 'Letter Grade' based on his/her performance over the semester in all courses for which he/she had registered.
- b. The letter grade and grade point indicate the results of quantitative and qualitative assessment of the student's performance in a course.

c. There are seven letter grades: **A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, D, E (E1 for internal back and E2 for external back), F** that have grade points with values distributed on a 10-point scale.

6. Requirement of the Laboratory Support and Library Resources

Library Resources

CDOE-SGVU has excellent library with all the books required for the course learning and reference books for the course of MA (Master of Arts). Adequate online learning links and e-learning materials will also be provided to students which will support students in their learning cycle.

7. Cost Estimate of the Program and the Provisions

The Estimate of Cost & Budget could be as follows (all figures on Annual basis):

1. Salaries: Rs. 10,00,000/- (Approx)
2. Travel: Rs. 30,000/- (Approx)
3. Seminars: Rs. 40,000/- (Approx)
4. SLM Preparation, Printing, Distribution: Rs. 3,00,000/- (Approx)
5. Library: 1,25,000/- (Approx)
6. Courier/Transportation: Rs. 50,000/- (Approx)
7. Infrastructure: Rs. 1,50,000/- (Approx)

8. Quality assurance mechanism and expected Program Outcomes

The quality of the program depends on the course curriculum and syllabus which meets the requirement of the industry and creates the skillful learning in the students. The ultimate aim of MA (Master of Arts) program in ODL Mode is to enhance skills of the learners as job aspirants, entrepreneurs and seeing them excel in their profession and meeting global standards too by upgrading their career opportunities.

The CDOE, SGVU, Jaipur has constituted Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA). The CIQA will do periodic assessment of the ODL learning course material and audio video tutorials and will assure that the quality of learning is maintained and time to time changes are made as

per the requirement of the course. The CIQA will also access the quality of assignments, quizzes and end term assessment time to time and required changes will be assured by them to maintain the quality of the learning program. CIQA will assure that the learning is made a truly global experience for the learner along with inculcation of required skills in the learner as expected program outcome with CDOE, SGVU, Jaipur.

The university will work continuously for the betterment of processes, assessments, teaching methodology, e-learning material improvisation as per four quadrant approach and implementation of the same as per New Education Policy. The University is committed to deliver the best education in all the learning modes with adherence to NEP, UGC and other regulatory guidelines in truly Global sense. To monitor quality of Student Support Services provided to the learners.