MADHAV UNIVERSITY, SIROHI

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT

MASTER OF ARTS

(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

2026-27

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1. PROGRAMME MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Madhav University (MU), Sirohi, Rajasthan, was established under Act No. 07 of 2014 of the Rajasthan State Legislature. The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and has been accredited with an 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), reflecting its commitment to academic quality, institutional development and continuous improvement.

Madhav University has developed a multidisciplinary academic environment offering Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral programmes across diverse disciplines, including Commerce & Management, Arts & Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Education, Law, Allied Health Sciences and other professional and emerging areas. The University also provides modern academic infrastructure, including laboratories, smart classrooms, innovation facilities and library resources to support teaching, learning, research and skill development.

The University emphasizes outcome-based education, experiential learning, project-based instruction, digital and blended learning, skill-integrated curricula, interdisciplinary learning, research and innovation. These institutional approaches provide a strong foundation for extending quality higher education through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The proposed M.A. Political Science programme through ODL is designed to provide advanced knowledge of political theory, political institutions, Indian government and politics, comparative politics, international relations, public administration, governance and contemporary political developments.

1.1 Rationale for Introducing M.A. Political Science through ODL

Political Science is essential for understanding political institutions, governance, democracy, constitutional systems, public policy, international relations and the relationship between state and society. The increasing complexity of governance and public policy has enhanced the importance of analytical and informed understanding of political processes.

The ODL mode will provide flexible opportunities for graduates, teachers, government employees, working professionals, candidates preparing for competitive examinations and learners interested in public affairs, governance and research.

1.2 Programme Mission

"To provide accessible, flexible and quality postgraduate education in Political Science through the Open and Distance Learning mode, enabling learners to develop advanced knowledge of political theory, governance, institutions, public policy and international relations while developing critical thinking, analytical ability, research aptitude, democratic values and responsible citizenship."

1.3 Programme Vision

"To develop critically informed, analytically capable and socially responsible political science graduates who can contribute effectively to education, research, governance, public administration, policy development and democratic society."

1.4 Programme Objectives

The programme aims to develop advanced understanding of political theory, Indian political institutions, comparative politics, international relations, public administration and contemporary political issues. It will develop learners' ability to critically analyse political institutions, policies, governance structures and political processes.

The programme will strengthen research aptitude, analytical reasoning, academic writing and interpretation of political developments and will promote democratic values, constitutional awareness, ethical responsibility and informed citizenship.

2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH MADHAV UNIVERSITY'S MISSION AND GOALS

The programme is aligned with the University's commitment to quality education, research, inclusive access and responsible citizenship. It promotes critical thinking, democratic awareness, analytical competence and understanding of governance and public policy.

ODL delivery will make postgraduate Political Science education accessible to learners who cannot participate in conventional programmes because of geographical, employment or other constraints.

3. NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUP OF LEARNERS

The programme will cater to graduates, teachers, working professionals, government employees, candidates preparing for competitive examinations, learners interested in public policy and governance and individuals seeking higher academic qualifications.

The SLMs will be designed to support learners with different academic backgrounds through systematic explanations, constitutional and institutional examples, case studies, contemporary issues, self-assessment and research-oriented activities.

4. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN ODL MODE TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND COMPETENCE

Political Science is well suited to ODL because it primarily involves conceptual understanding, critical reading, interpretation, analysis and discussion of political institutions, theories, policies and contemporary issues.

The SLMs will incorporate constitutional provisions, institutional frameworks, political theories, case studies, comparative analysis and contemporary examples. Learners will develop political analysis, critical thinking, research, academic writing and communication skills. Digital resources and LMS-based learning will provide access to policy documents, institutional reports, academic resources and other relevant materials.

5. INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

5.1 Curriculum Design

The curriculum of the M.A. (Political Science) programme is designed by subject experts and academicians in the field of Political Science, keeping in view the academic requirements, contemporary political developments, emerging political trends, governance challenges, and the knowledge and competencies required by learners. The curriculum incorporates relevant and current areas of Political Science such as political theory, Indian political system, comparative politics, international relations, public administration, political sociology, public policy, constitutional studies, international organizations, human rights, political economy, and other emerging areas of political studies.

The curriculum is structured to facilitate effective learning through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode and is aligned with the prescribed academic and regulatory requirements. Appropriate emphasis is given to learner-centric approaches, development of critical and analytical thinking, political reasoning, research aptitude, problem-solving abilities, decision-making, communication skills, constitutional awareness, interdisciplinary understanding, and the application of political concepts to contemporary national and global issues.

The curriculum incorporates case studies, constitutional and political examples, policy documents, contemporary political developments, assignments, analytical activities, and other learner-oriented components to enable learners to relate theoretical concepts with practical political and governance-related issues. Due emphasis is also given to democracy, constitutional values, good governance, social justice, human rights, gender equality, political participation, federalism, public policy, sustainable development, globalization, digital governance, international relations, and emerging challenges in the national and global political environment.

The curriculum is rigorously reviewed and duly approved through the prescribed statutory academic processes of the University, including the Board of Studies, Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA), and University Academic Council. The review and approval process ensures academic quality, relevance, coherence, research orientation, interdisciplinary understanding, and alignment with the objectives of the M.A. (Political Science) programme and the evolving requirements of higher education, political research, public policy, governance, and contemporary political and international affairs.

5.2 Programme Structure and Detailed Syllabus

Name of programme	**Master of Arts (Political Science)**
Programme Outcome	**PO1: Advanced Political Knowledge** Demonstrate in-depth understanding of political theories, institutions, governance systems, and international relations. **PO2: Critical Thinking and Analysis** Apply analytical and critical reasoning to evaluate political issues, ideologies, and public policies. **PO3: Research Competence**

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

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

Year – I | Semester – I **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMPS9101T	Comparative Government and Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMPS9102T	Indian Government and Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMPS9103T	Research Methodology in Political Science – I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMPS9104T	Research Methodology – I	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9101T	Decentralisation and Local Administration	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					**20**			**500**

Year – I | Semester – II **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMPS9201T	Theory of International Politics	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMPS9202T	Modern Political Analysis	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMPS9203T	Research Methodology in Political Science - II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMPS9204T	Research Methodology – II	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9201T	Democracy and Development	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
		Grand Total					**20**			**500**

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

Year – II | Semester – III **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S.No	Course Code	Course Title	Hours/Week				Credits	Weightage		
			L	T	P	S		ITE	ETE	Total
1	DMPS9301T	Political Process in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMPS9302T	Federalism in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMPS9303T	Contemporary Political Theory	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMPS9304T	Foreign Policy of India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9302T	Photography and Videography	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
6	DMPS9405P	Project-1	4	0	0	0	4			100
		Grand Total					**24**			**600**

Year – II | Semester – IV **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S.No	**Course Code**	**Course Title**	**Hours/Week**				**Credits**	**Weightage**		
			L	**T**	**P**	**S**		**ITE**	**ETE**	**Total**
1	DMPS9401T	Modern Indian Political Thinker	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
2	DMPS9402T	Administrative Setup in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
3	DMPS9403T	International Organization	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
4	DMPS9404T	State Politics in India	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
5	DGEC9402T	Digital Journalism	4	0	0	0	4	30	70	100
6	DMPS9406P	Project-2	4	0	0	0	4			100
		Grand Total					**24**			**600**

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-I)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Comparative Government and Politics	Course Code: DMPS9101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

Topic and Contents
Block I: Introduction and Theoretical Approaches
Unit 1: Comparative Politics – Nature and Scope
• Definition, meaning, objectives, and significance of comparative politics
• Evolution of comparative politics: traditional and modern perspectives
• Scope of comparative politics in contemporary political science

• Relationship with political theory, international relations, and public administration
Unit 2: Approaches to Comparative Politics
• Traditional approaches: historical and institutional methods
• Modern approaches: behavioral, structural-functional, systems theory
• Post-behavioralism and critical approaches
• Rational choice theory and new institutionalism
Unit 3: Key Concepts in Comparative Politics
• State, government, sovereignty, authority, legitimacy, and power
• Nation, nation-state, political development, and modernization
• Democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, and hybrid regimes
• Political culture, political socialization, and civil society
Block II: Political Systems and Institutions
Unit 1: Typologies of Political Systems
• Aristotle's classification of constitutions
• Lijphart's and Almond & Powell's typologies of political systems
• Parliamentary vs. Presidential systems: features, merits, and demerits
• Federal vs. Unitary systems: characteristics, advantages, and challenges
Unit 2: Constitutions and Governance
• Written vs. unwritten constitutions: global examples

• Constitutionalism, rule of law, and separation of powers
• Judicial review and its comparative significance
• Amendment procedures and flexibility in constitutions
Unit 3: Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Civil Society
• Role and functions of political parties in democracy
• Types of parties: dominant, one-party, multi-party systems
• Party systems and their comparative relevance
• Interest groups, lobbying, advocacy, and role of civil society
Block III: Political Processes
Unit 1: Electoral Systems and Representation
• First-past-the-post (FPTP) vs. Proportional representation (PR)
• Mixed and alternative electoral systems
• Electoral institutions and conduct of free and fair elections
• Representation of minorities, women, and marginalized communities
Unit 2: Political Participation and Socialization
• Forms and modes of political participation
• Factors influencing political participation: socio-economic, cultural, institutional
• Political socialization: family, education, media, political parties
• Comparative trends in political engagement across countries

Unit 3: Political Communication and Media
• Role of traditional and new media in politics
• Political campaigns, propaganda, and opinion formation
• Social media influence and digital democracy
• Media regulation, freedom of press, and ethical challenges
Block IV: Governance and Public Policy
Unit 1: Bureaucracy and Public Administration
• Nature and role of bureaucracy in governance
• Weberian model of bureaucracy vs. contemporary models
• Civil service systems: merit-based and patronage-based
• Accountability, transparency, and administrative ethics
Unit 2: Policy-Making and Implementation
• Policy cycle: agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, evaluation
• Comparative public policy: welfare policies, economic policies, social policies
• Role of political institutions, interest groups, and citizens in policymaking
• Evaluation of policy effectiveness and governance outcomes
Unit 3: Governance Challenges
• Corruption, accountability deficits, and transparency issues
• Globalization and its impact on national governance

• Crisis management, disaster governance, and emergency politics
• Public-private partnerships and innovative governance models
Block V: Contemporary Issues in Comparative Politics
Unit 1: Political Development and Modernization
• Theories of political development and modernization
• Political stability, institutional development, and capacity building
• Development indicators: HDI, GDP, GDI, and political freedoms
• Challenges of political development in post-colonial and developing countries
Unit 2: Democratization and Authoritarianism
• Theories and models of democratization
• Types of authoritarian regimes: military, one-party, hybrid regimes
• Transitions from authoritarianism to democracy
• Role of international actors and organizations in democratization
Unit 3: Global Political Issues
• Human rights, refugees, and migration issues
• Environmental politics, climate governance, and sustainable development
• Terrorism, global security, and counter-terrorism policies
• International organizations: UN, WTO, IMF, and their role in world politics

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

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- Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2021). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.
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- Ranney, A. (1965). *Comparative Politics: Notes and Readings*. D.C. Heath.
- Shively, W. P. (2017). *The Craft of Political Research*. Routledge.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Indian Government and Politics	Course Code: DMPS9102T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Indian Political System
Unit 1: Historical Evolution of Indian Politics
• Pre-colonial political structures: Mauryan, Gupta, Mughal, and regional kingdoms
• British colonial impact: administrative, legal, and political systems
• Nationalist movements: moderate, extremist, Gandhian phase
• Role of Indian National Congress and other political organizations

Unit 2: The Indian Constitution
• Salient features, Preamble, and basic structure doctrine
• Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties
• Constitutional amendments and their significance
• Constitution as a tool of nation-building and social transformation
Unit 3: Federalism in India
• Concept, nature, and types of federalism
• Centre-State relations: legislative, administrative, and financial
• Inter-State Councils and dispute resolution mechanisms
• Challenges of Indian federalism: regionalism, linguistic and cultural diversity
Block II: Political Institutions in India
Unit 1: The Executive
• President: powers, functions, election process, and role in government formation
• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: composition, powers, and functions
• Role of bureaucracy: hierarchy, neutrality, accountability
• Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat
Unit 2: The Legislature
• Parliament: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha composition, powers, and functions
• Legislative procedures: law-making, parliamentary committees, Question Hour, Zero Hour

• Role of opposition, parliamentary privileges, and ethical standards
• Oversight functions and parliamentary control over the Executive
Unit 3: The Judiciary
• Structure: Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts
• Judicial review and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
• Judicial activism vs judicial restraint
• Role of judiciary in protecting democracy and fundamental rights
Block III: Political Processes
Unit 1: Political Parties in India
• Nature and types: national and regional parties
• Organization, leadership, and functions
• Party system and coalition politics
• Challenges: fragmentation, dynastic politics, internal democracy
Unit 2: Electoral System in India
• Election Commission: composition, powers, and functions
• Electoral processes: voting, representation, and conduct
• Electoral reforms and challenges: model code of conduct, EVMs, voter turnout
• Role of media, civil society, and technology in elections
Unit 3: Pressure Groups and Social Movements

• Concept and types of pressure groups
• Influence on policy-making and governance
• Civil society organizations and grassroots movements
• Case studies: farmers' movements, environmental movements, Dalit movements
Block IV: Governance and Policy
Unit 1: Public Administration in India
• Evolution and development of public administration
• Bureaucracy and policy implementation
• Administrative challenges and reforms
• Accountability, transparency, and citizen-centric governance
Unit 2: Governance and Development
• Concept of good governance
• Social welfare policies and development programs
• Decentralization: Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies
• Role of NGOs, international organizations, and public-private partnerships
Unit 3: Human Rights and Social Justice
• Constitutional provisions for minorities, SC/ST, OBC, and women
• Legal and institutional mechanisms for human rights protection
• Affirmative action and reservations

• Contemporary challenges: communalism, gender inequality, caste discrimination
Block V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics
Unit 1: Secularism and Communalism
• Concept and constitutional provisions for secularism
• Religious diversity and inter-community relations
• Communal politics, riots, and measures for conflict resolution
• Policies and programs promoting communal harmony
Unit 2: Regionalism and Identity Politics
• Linguistic, cultural, and ethnic diversity
• Rise of regional political movements and parties
• Impact of regionalism on national politics
• Case studies: Punjab, Northeast, Telangana
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in Indian Politics
• Coalition governments, political instability, and power-sharing
• Role of technology and social media in politics
• Globalization and its impact on Indian politics
• Future challenges for Indian democracy: populism, political polarization, governance reforms

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

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- Austin, G. (2019). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology in Political Science – I	Course Code: DMPS9103T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Research in Political Science
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Science Research
• Definition, meaning, and objectives of research
• Importance of research in political science
• Relationship with political theory, comparative politics, and international relations
• Scope and limitations of political research
Unit 2: Scientific Approach in Political Science

• Concept of science and scientific method
• Political science as a social science
• Positivist, interpretive, and post-positivist approaches
• Ethical considerations in political research
Unit 3: Research Process and Problem Formulation
• Steps in the research process
• Identifying and defining research problems
• Formulation of research questions and hypotheses
• Operationalization of concepts and variables
Block II: Research Design and Methods
Unit 1: Research Designs
• Exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory research
• Cross-sectional vs. longitudinal studies
• Case study method, comparative method, and historical method
• Experimental and quasi-experimental designs
Unit 2: Quantitative Research Methods
• Survey research and sampling techniques
• Questionnaire design, interviews, and structured observation
• Measurement and scaling: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales

• Reliability, validity, and objectivity
Unit 3: Qualitative Research Methods
• Participant and non-participant observation
• Focus groups, in-depth interviews, and ethnography
• Content analysis and discourse analysis
• Narrative and phenomenological approaches
Block III: Data Collection Techniques
Unit 1: Primary Data Sources
• Official records, government documents, and archives
• Surveys, interviews, and field studies
• Direct observation and experimentation
• Advantages and limitations of primary data
Unit 2: Secondary Data Sources
• Books, journals, newspapers, and magazines
• Online databases, reports, and statistical sources
• Comparative use of primary vs. secondary data
• Evaluation of reliability and authenticity of secondary sources
Unit 3: Sampling Techniques
• Probability sampling: simple random, stratified, cluster, systematic

• Non-probability sampling: purposive, quota, snowball, convenience
• Sample size determination and representativeness
• Bias and error in sampling
Block IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation
Unit 1: Introduction to Data Analysis
• Meaning, objectives, and importance of data analysis
• Qualitative vs. quantitative data analysis
• Coding and categorization of data
• Introduction to statistical software for analysis
Unit 2: Quantitative Data Analysis
• Descriptive statistics: frequency distribution, mean, median, mode
• Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation
• Correlation and regression analysis
• Hypothesis testing and inferential statistics
Unit 3: Qualitative Data Analysis
• Thematic analysis and content analysis
• Narrative analysis and case study interpretation
• Triangulation of data
• Drawing conclusions and reporting results

Block V: Research Reporting and Contemporary Issues
Unit 1: Report Writing in Political Science
• Structure of research reports: introduction, methodology, analysis, conclusion
• Citation styles and referencing (APA, MLA, Chicago)
• Presenting tables, graphs, and charts
• Avoiding plagiarism and ensuring academic integrity
Unit 2: Critical Review of Political Science Literature
• Reviewing books, journal articles, and reports
• Identifying research gaps and areas for further study
• Evaluating methodological rigor and theoretical contribution
• Synthesizing literature for research framing
Unit 3: Contemporary Trends in Political Research
• Use of ICT and digital tools in research
• Big data, social media, and political analytics
• Interdisciplinary approaches in political research
• Emerging trends in comparative and international research

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

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

Course Name: Research Methodology – I	Course Code: DMPS9104T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Introduction to Research
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science
• Meaning, definition, and characteristics of research
• Objectives: exploratory, descriptive, analytical, and applied research
• Importance of research in political science

• Distinction between basic and applied research
Unit 2: Types of Research
• Qualitative and quantitative research
• Descriptive, analytical, explanatory, and historical research
• Case study, survey, experimental, and comparative research
• Interdisciplinary approaches in political research
Unit 3: Research Process
• Steps in the research process: problem identification, literature review, hypothesis formulation, methodology, data collection, analysis, and conclusion
• Role of theory and conceptual framework
• Research design and operationalization
• Limitations and challenges in political research
Block II: Research Problem and Hypothesis
Unit 1: Selection of Research Problem
• Criteria for selecting a research problem
• Significance, feasibility, and scope of research problem
• Sources of research problems: literature review, policy issues, societal needs
• Formulating research questions
Unit 2: Literature Review

• Importance and purpose of literature review
• Sources of literature: books, journals, articles, reports, dissertations
• Methods of organizing and synthesizing literature
• Identifying research gaps
Unit 3: Hypothesis Formulation
• Concept and characteristics of hypothesis
• Types: null, alternative, directional, non-directional
• Role of hypothesis in research design
• Testing and validation of hypotheses
Block III: Research Design and Sampling
Unit 1: Research Design
• Meaning, definition, and significance of research design
• Types: exploratory, descriptive, experimental, longitudinal, cross-sectional
• Components of research design: objectives, data sources, methodology, tools, and techniques
• Reliability and validity in research design
Unit 2: Sampling Techniques
• Concept of population and sample
• Types of sampling: probability (random, stratified, systematic) and non-probability (purposive, convenience, snowball)

• Sample size determination
• Advantages and limitations of sampling
Unit 3: Data Sources
• Primary data: surveys, interviews, observation, questionnaires
• Secondary data: official records, archival sources, published studies, online databases
• Criteria for data selection and evaluation
• Challenges in data collection in political research
Block IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation
Unit 1: Quantitative Analysis
• Introduction to quantitative methods
• Descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, standard deviation
• Inferential statistics: correlation, regression, chi-square, t-test
• Use of software in data analysis (SPSS, R, Excel)
Unit 2: Qualitative Analysis
• Concept and importance of qualitative data
• Methods: content analysis, discourse analysis, narrative analysis, case study method
• Coding, categorization, and thematic analysis
• Interpretation and presentation of qualitative data
Unit 3: Research Report Writing
• Structure of a research report: title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results,

discussion, conclusion, references
• Presentation of tables, charts, and figures
• Citation styles: APA, Chicago, MLA
• Ethical issues: plagiarism, data integrity, confidentiality
Block V: Advanced Issues in Research
Unit 1: Ethics in Political Research
• Ethical principles in social research
• Informed consent and confidentiality
• Avoiding bias and manipulation of data
• Institutional ethical guidelines and review boards
Unit 2: Challenges in Political Research
• Access to data and respondents
• Political sensitivity and risks
• Limitations of cross-cultural and comparative studies
• Managing fieldwork and logistical constraints
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in Research Methodology
• Mixed-method research: combining qualitative and quantitative methods
• Use of digital tools: online surveys, social media analytics, big data
• Participatory research methods

- Future directions in political research

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

References

- Kothari, C. R. (2022). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Age International.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Decentralization and Local Administration	Course Code: DGEC9101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Introduction to Decentralisation
Unit 1: Concept and Importance of Decentralisation
• Definition, meaning, and objectives
• Significance for democracy, development, and governance
• Theories and models of decentralisation: political, administrative, fiscal

• Global perspectives on decentralisation
Unit 2: Types and Forms of Decentralisation
• Political decentralisation
• Administrative decentralisation (deconcentration, delegation, devolution)
• Fiscal decentralisation: revenue, expenditure, and fiscal autonomy
• Comparison of decentralisation models in developed and developing countries
Unit 3: Historical Evolution of Decentralisation
• Decentralisation in pre-colonial India: village republics and Panchayats
• Colonial administration and local self-government
• Post-independence developments and reforms
• 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India
Block II: Local Government Structures in India
Unit 1: Panchayati Raj System
• Three-tier structure: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
• Functions and powers of each tier
• Composition, elections, and leadership roles
• Challenges in Panchayati Raj implementation
Unit 2: Urban Local Bodies
• Municipal corporations, municipal councils, and nagar panchayats

• Functions, powers, and responsibilities
• Role of mayor, commissioner, and municipal councils
• Comparative study of urban governance in India and selected countries
Unit 3: Administrative Machinery for Local Governance
• Role of state governments in supervision and control
• Bureaucracy and local administration
• Coordination between central, state, and local levels
• Administrative reforms and capacity building in local bodies
Block III: Political and Legal Framework
Unit 1: Constitutional Provisions
• 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments: objectives and significance
• Schedule XI and XII: functional powers of local bodies
• Reservations for women, SC/ST, and backward classes
• Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996
Unit 2: State Legislations and Policies
• State Panchayati Raj Acts and Municipal Laws
• Guidelines for financial management and accountability
• Role of State Finance Commissions
• Policy initiatives to strengthen local governance

Unit 3: Electoral Processes and Political Representation
• Election procedures for local bodies
• Role of political parties and independent candidates
• Participation of women and marginalized groups
• Electoral reforms and innovations
Block IV: Fiscal and Administrative Decentralisation
Unit 1: Fiscal Decentralisation
• Revenue sources of local bodies: taxes, grants, loans
• Expenditure responsibilities: social services, infrastructure, health, education
• Role of Finance Commissions and Planning Commissions
• Budgeting, accounting, and audit in local governance
Unit 2: Administrative Decentralisation
• Delegation and devolution of administrative powers
• Role of local bureaucrats and elected representatives
• Coordination with state and central agencies
• Accountability, transparency, and performance evaluation
Unit 3: Public Participation and Community Development
• Participatory planning and decision-making
• Role of NGOs, civil society, and citizen committees

• Social audits and citizen feedback mechanisms
• Best practices in participatory governance
Block V: Contemporary Issues and Reforms
Unit 1: Challenges in Local Governance
• Corruption, inefficiency, and lack of capacity
• Political interference and administrative bottlenecks
• Urban-rural disparities and regional imbalances
• Role of technology in addressing challenges
Unit 2: Innovations and Reforms
• E-governance and digital administration
• Innovative financing and public-private partnerships
• Capacity building and training programs for local officials
• Case studies of successful local governance models
Unit 3: Global Perspectives
• Comparative study of decentralisation in USA, UK, and Scandinavian countries
• Lessons for India from international experiences
• Decentralisation and sustainable development
• Future prospects of local governance in India

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

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- Johari, J. C. (2016). *Indian Government and Politics*. Sterling Publishers.
- Mathew, G. (1994). *Status of Panchayati Raj in the States and Union Territories of India*. Concept Publishing.
- Rondinelli, D. A., McCullough, J. S., & Johnson, R. W. (1989). *Analysing Decentralization Policies in Developing Countries*. Sage.
- Manor, J. (1999). *The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralisation*. World Bank.
- Singh, B. P. (2018). *Urban Local Governance in India: Challenges and Reforms*. Routledge.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER II)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Theory of International Politics	Course Code: DMPS9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Introduction and Foundations of International Politics
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of International Politics
• Definition, meaning, and scope of international politics
• Distinction between international politics and domestic politics
• Key concepts: state, sovereignty, power, national interest

• Role of international politics in global governance
Unit 2: Historical Evolution of International Relations
• Emergence of the modern state system: Treaty of Westphalia
• Balance of power and alliances in European history
• Colonialism, imperialism, and the global order
• World Wars and the transformation of international politics
Unit 3: Approaches to the Study of International Politics
• Traditional vs. behavioral approaches
• Systematic study of international relations
• Interdisciplinary approaches: political science, economics, sociology
• Importance of theory in understanding international politics
Block II: Theories of International Politics – I
Unit 1: Realism
• Classical realism: Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes
• Neo-realism: Kenneth Waltz, balance of power theory
• Key concepts: power, anarchy, self-help, national interest
• Critiques and limitations of realism
Unit 2: Liberalism
• Classical liberalism and modern liberal theories

• Democratic peace theory
• Role of international organizations, institutions, and law
• Cooperation, interdependence, and global governance
Unit 3: Idealism and Utopian Approaches
• Philosophical foundations of idealism
• Role of ethics, morality, and human rights
• Wilsonian idealism and the League of Nations
• Criticisms and relevance in contemporary international politics
Block III: Theories of International Politics – II
Unit 1: Marxist and Critical Theories
• Marxist approach: economic determinants, class struggle, imperialism
• Neo-Marxist and dependency theories
• World-systems theory (Wallerstein)
• Relevance in understanding global inequalities
Unit 2: Constructivism
• Key concepts: norms, ideas, identity, and social structures
• Role of culture, identity, and ideas in international relations
• Key proponents: Alexander Wendt, John Ruggie
• Application to contemporary global politics

Unit 3: Other Contemporary Approaches
• Feminist theories of international relations
• Post-colonial and post-structuralist perspectives
• Ecological and environmental approaches
• Comparative evaluation of theoretical perspectives
Block IV: Key Concepts in International Politics
Unit 1: Power and Security
• Concept of power: hard power, soft power, smart power
• National security and collective security
• Military alliances and deterrence theory
• Security challenges: nuclear proliferation, terrorism, cyber threats
Unit 2: Diplomacy and International Law
• Definition, functions, and types of diplomacy
• Principles and sources of international law
• Treaties, conventions, and customary law
• Role of diplomacy and law in conflict resolution
Unit 3: Global Institutions and Governance
• United Nations: structure, functions, and challenges
• Role of IMF, World Bank, WTO, and regional organizations

• Global governance: effectiveness and limitations
• Case studies of international cooperation and conflict
Block V: Contemporary Issues in International Politics
Unit 1: Conflict, War, and Peace
• Causes and types of conflicts: interstate, intrastate, ethnic
• Theories of war and peace
• Peacekeeping and peacebuilding mechanisms
• Contemporary conflicts and resolution strategies
Unit 2: Globalization and International Relations
• Concept and dimensions of globalization
• Impact on state sovereignty, economy, and culture
• Role of technology, communication, and media in global politics
• Challenges and opportunities of globalization
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in International Politics
• Rise of new powers: China, India, BRICS
• Regionalism, multilateralism, and global power shifts
• Climate change, human security, and transnational threats
• Future directions in the study and practice of international politics

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

References

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

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Modern Political Analysis	Course Code: DMPS9202T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Foundations of Modern Political Analysis
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Analysis
• Definition, objectives, and significance of political analysis
• Evolution from classical to modern political analysis
• Relationship with political theory, comparative politics, and public administration

• Contributions of political scientists to analytical studies
Unit 2: Approaches to Political Analysis
• Normative, empirical, and behavioral approaches
• Systems theory and structural-functionalism
• Rational choice theory and game theory
• Post-behavioralism and new institutional approaches
Unit 3: Concepts and Variables in Political Analysis
• Key concepts: power, authority, legitimacy, sovereignty, state
• Dependent and independent variables in political research
• Operationalization and measurement of political concepts
• Political culture, ideology, and participation as analytical variables
Block II: Political Behavior and Political Culture
Unit 1: Political Behavior
• Definition and scope of political behavior
• Factors influencing political behavior: social, economic, cultural, and psychological
• Voting behavior and electoral choices
• Political attitudes, values, and opinion formation
Unit 2: Political Culture and Socialization
• Meaning, types, and significance of political culture

• Comparative analysis of political cultures in liberal and developing democracies
• Role of family, education, media, and religion in political socialization
• Civic engagement and political efficacy
Unit 3: Public Opinion and Political Communication
• Nature and measurement of public opinion
• Techniques of gauging political opinion: polls, surveys, and sampling
• Role of mass media and social media in shaping political communication
• Media influence on political behavior and policy-making
Block III: Political Institutions and Decision-Making
Unit 1: Analysis of Political Institutions
• Legislatures, executives, and judiciaries: structure, powers, and functions
• Bureaucracy and administrative institutions
• Political parties and interest groups
• Comparative institutional analysis and performance evaluation
Unit 2: Policy-Making and Governance
• Political decision-making: models and theories
• Agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation
• Role of institutions, interest groups, and public opinion in policy-making
• Comparative analysis of governance systems

Unit 3: Political Leadership and Authority
• Concept and types of political leadership
• Role of leadership in policy formulation and political stability
• Charismatic, traditional, and rational-legal authority
• Leadership challenges in modern democracies and developing nations
Block IV: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Political Analysis
Unit 1: Quantitative Methods
• Measurement and scaling of political variables
• Descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode, variance
• Inferential statistics: correlation, regression, hypothesis testing
• Applications in political surveys and electoral studies
Unit 2: Qualitative Methods
• Case study analysis and comparative method
• Historical and content analysis
• Ethnography and participant observation
• Narrative and interpretive approaches
Unit 3: Research Tools and Data Interpretation
• Designing research frameworks for political analysis
• Data collection, coding, and categorization

• Graphical and tabular representation of data
• Drawing conclusions and policy recommendations
Block V: Contemporary Trends and Issues
Unit 1: Political Modernization and Development
• Concepts of political modernization and political development
• Indicators: political stability, participation, institutions, and governance
• Challenges in developing countries: institutional weaknesses and elite dominance
• Comparative perspectives on modernization
Unit 2: Democracy, Governance, and Globalization
• Modern trends in democratic governance
• Globalization, interdependence, and political integration
• Role of international organizations and transnational actors
• Policy challenges in a globalized world
Unit 3: Emerging Issues in Political Analysis
• Conflict analysis, security studies, and terrorism
• Environmental politics and sustainable development
• Technology, social media, and political mobilization
• Future trends in political research and analytical methods

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

- Almond, G. A., Powell, B., Strom, K., & Dalton, R. (2019). *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*. Pearson.
- Hague, R., Harrop, M., & McCormick, J. (2021). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Easton, D. (1965). *A Systems Analysis of Political Life*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Lasswell, H. D., & Kaplan, A. (1950). *Power and Society: A Framework for Political Inquiry*. Yale University Press.
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- Siavelis, P. M., & Morgenstern, S. (2008). *Research Methods in Political Science*. Pearson.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology in Political Science - II	Course Code: DMPS9203T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTENT

Block I: Advanced Research Design
Unit 1: Advanced Research Designs
• Experimental, quasi-experimental, longitudinal, cross-sectional, and comparative designs

• Strengths and limitations of each design
• Matching research objectives with appropriate research design
• Concept of reliability, validity, and generalizability in advanced research
Unit 2: Operationalization and Measurement
• Conceptualization and operationalization in political research
• Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio
• Developing indicators and indices
• Ensuring validity and reliability of measurement tools
Unit 3: Sampling in Advanced Research
• Probability and non-probability sampling revisited
• Multistage, cluster, and stratified sampling
• Sample size determination and precision
• Addressing sampling errors and biases
Block II: Data Collection Techniques
Unit 1: Advanced Survey Methods
• Designing structured and semi-structured questionnaires
• Surveys: cross-sectional, panel, longitudinal
• Issues of response bias and non-response
• Techniques to improve data quality

Unit 2: Interview and Focus Group Techniques
• Structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews
• Conducting focus group discussions for political research
• Recording, transcribing, and coding qualitative data
• Evaluating reliability and validity of interview data
Unit 3: Observation and Case Study Methods
• Participant and non-participant observation
• Structured and unstructured observation techniques
• Case study research: single vs multiple case approaches
• Strengths, limitations, and triangulation in observation and case studies
Block III: Data Analysis – Quantitative Techniques
Unit 1: Descriptive Statistics
• Measures of central tendency: mean, median, mode
• Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation
• Frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, and graphical representations
• Interpretation of descriptive data
Unit 2: Inferential Statistics
• Hypothesis testing: t-test, chi-square, ANOVA
• Correlation and regression analysis

• Parametric vs non-parametric tests
• Application in political science research
Unit 3: Multivariate Analysis
• Factor analysis and principal component analysis
• Cluster analysis and discriminant analysis
• Logistic regression and multiple regression
• Use of statistical software (SPSS, R, Stata) in political research
Block IV: Data Analysis – Qualitative Techniques
Unit 1: Content and Discourse Analysis
• Concept, types, and steps of content analysis
• Quantitative vs qualitative content analysis
• Discourse analysis in political texts
• Applications in media, speeches, and policy documents
Unit 2: Narrative and Thematic Analysis
• Understanding narratives in political research
• Coding, categorization, and theme identification
• Analyzing qualitative data for patterns and meanings
• Linking findings to theory and research questions
Unit 3: Mixed-Methods Research

• Concept and rationale for mixed-methods research
• Integrating qualitative and quantitative data
• Sequential and concurrent mixed-method designs
• Advantages, challenges, and reporting of mixed-method studies
Block V: Reporting, Ethics, and Contemporary Issues
Unit 1: Research Report Writing
• Structure: abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, conclusion, references
• Presentation of tables, figures, charts, and diagrams
• Citation styles: APA, Chicago, MLA
• Clarity, coherence, and academic writing standards
Unit 2: Research Ethics in Political Science
• Informed consent, confidentiality, and data protection
• Avoiding plagiarism and data fabrication
• Ethical dilemmas in fieldwork and interviews
• Institutional ethical review procedures
Unit 3: Contemporary Trends in Political Research
• Use of digital tools: online surveys, social media analysis, big data analytics
• Computational social science in political research
• Participatory research and action research

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

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

References

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

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Research Methodology - II	Course Code: DMPS9204T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The course aims to:

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

BLOCK I: Advanced Research Design in Political Science
Unit 1: Research Design and Strategy
• Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory
• Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs
• Longitudinal and Cross-sectional Studies
• Comparative Research Design
• Case Study Method in Political Research
Unit 2: Hypothesis Formulation and Operationalization
• Nature and Types of Hypotheses

• Null and Alternative Hypothesis
• Variables: Independent, Dependent, Intervening
• Conceptualization and Operationalization
• Measurement Scales (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio)
Unit 3: Sampling Techniques
• Census vs Sample Survey
• Probability Sampling (Random, Stratified, Cluster)
• Non-Probability Sampling (Purposive, Snowball, Quota)
• Sampling Error and Bias
• Sample Size Determination
BLOCK II: Quantitative Research Methods
Unit 4: Statistical Foundations
• Descriptive Statistics (Mean, Median, Mode)
• Measures of Dispersion
• Correlation and Regression
• Normal Distribution
• Probability Theory in Political Research
Unit 5: Inferential Statistics
• Hypothesis Testing
• t-test, Chi-square Test
• ANOVA
• Confidence Interval
• Significance Level and p-value
Unit 6: Data Processing and Statistical Software
• Coding and Tabulation

• Data Cleaning and Validation
• Use of SPSS, R, and Excel in Political Research
• Graphical Representation of Data
• Interpretation of Statistical Results
BLOCK III: Qualitative Research Methods
Unit 7: Qualitative Research Approaches
• Interpretative and Constructivist Approaches
• Phenomenology and Ethnography
• Grounded Theory
• Narrative Research
• Content Analysis
Unit 8: Field Research Techniques
• Interview Techniques (Structured & Unstructured)
• Focus Group Discussion
• Observation Method
• Participant Observation
• Field Notes and Documentation
Unit 9: Discourse and Textual Analysis
• Political Discourse Analysis
• Media and Policy Analysis
• Critical Discourse Theory
• Ideology and Power Structures
• Case Studies in Political Communication
BLOCK IV: Advanced Research Tools and Applications
Unit 10: Comparative Political Analysis

• Comparative Method in Political Science
• Cross-national Studies
• Institutional Analysis
• Policy Comparison
• Global Political Indicators
Unit 11: Survey Research and Public Opinion
• Survey Design
• Questionnaire Construction
• Public Opinion Measurement
• Election Studies
• Use of Poll Data in Political Analysis
Unit 12: Policy Research and Evaluation
• Policy Research Framework
• Program Evaluation Methods
• Cost-Benefit Analysis
• Impact Assessment
• Monitoring and Evaluation Techniques
BLOCK V: Research Writing, Ethics and Dissertation
Unit 13: Academic Writing and Citation
• Structure of Research Paper
• Literature Review Writing
• Referencing Styles (APA, MLA, Chicago)
• Avoiding Plagiarism
• Use of Reference Management Tools
Unit 14: Research Ethics and Integrity

• Ethics in Social Science Research
• Informed Consent
• Confidentiality and Anonymity
• Data Protection and Storage
• Ethical Review Committees
Unit 15: Dissertation and Publication
• Structure of Dissertation
• Research Proposal Writing
• Viva-Voce Preparation
• Publishing in Journals
• Peer Review Process

Course Outcomes

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

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

References

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

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

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – I	Course Code: DGEC9201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

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

Course Content:

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

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

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

Unit 3: Political Development
Evolution of political institutions: legislature, judiciary, and executive.
Decentralization, local governance, and participation.
Role of political parties, civil society, and media in development.
Democracy and state capacity in policy implementation.
BLOCK – IV: Democracy, Governance, and Development in India
Unit 1: Indian Constitutional Framework and Democracy
Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles.
Structure of government: Parliament, President, Judiciary, and States.
Electoral system, political representation, and party politics.
Federalism, decentralization, and Panchayati Raj institutions.
Unit 2: Development Planning and Policy in India
Five-Year Plans: objectives, strategies, and outcomes.
Sectoral development: agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and education.
Poverty alleviation programs and social welfare schemes.
Role of government, NGOs, and international agencies.
Unit 3: Governance and Accountability
Good governance principles: transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

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

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

Course Outcomes:

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

References:

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

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER III)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Political Process in India	Course Code: DMPS9301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations of Political Process in India
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Process
• Definition, meaning, and significance of political process
• Political systems and institutions in India
• Democratic and participatory frameworks
• Comparative perspective: India and other democracies

Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Indian Politics
• Colonial legacy and constitutional developments
• Freedom movement and nationalist politics
• Early post-independence political framework
• Emergence of multiparty democracy
Unit 3: Political Culture and Social Structure
• Political culture: values, beliefs, and norms
• Social structures: caste, religion, language, and ethnicity
• Political socialization and citizenship
• Regional diversity and its impact on political processes
Block II: Electoral Politics and Political Parties
Unit 1: Electoral System in India
• Structure and functioning of Election Commission
• Electoral process: nomination, campaigning, and polling
• Representation: first-past-the-post and proportional representation
• Electoral reforms and challenges
Unit 2: Political Parties
• Role and functions of political parties
• Party systems: dominant-party, two-party, multi-party systems

• National vs. regional parties
• Trends in party alliances and coalition politics
Unit 3: Voting Behavior and Electoral Trends
• Determinants of voting behavior: socio-economic, cultural, and psychological factors
• Regional and demographic variations in voting patterns
• Role of media, campaigns, and opinion polls
• Trends in voter turnout and political participation
Block III: Governance and Decision-Making
Unit 1: Executive and Legislative Processes
• Structure and powers of the President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers
• Parliament: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – functions and procedures
• Role of opposition and parliamentary committees
• Legislative and executive interplay in policy-making
Unit 2: Judiciary and Administrative Processes
• Role of judiciary in governance: judicial review, PIL, and constitutional interpretation
• Administrative machinery: bureaucracy and policy implementation
• Central-state relations and federal decision-making
• Accountability, transparency, and administrative reforms
Unit 3: Policy-Making in India

• Policy cycle: agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, and evaluation
• Role of political parties, interest groups, and media
• Social and economic policies: health, education, welfare, and development
• Comparative analysis of policy-making processes
Block IV: Social Forces and Political Participation
Unit 1: Caste, Religion, and Politics
• Role of caste in electoral politics and governance
• Religious mobilization and communal politics
• Secularism and minority representation
• Social cleavages and coalition building
Unit 2: Gender and Politics
• Women's participation in politics: representation and leadership
• Gender policies and empowerment programs
• Reservations and affirmative action
• Contemporary issues in gender and political participation
Unit 3: Media, Civil Society, and Political Mobilization
• Role of traditional and new media in political communication
• Civil society organizations and advocacy groups
• Social movements and collective action

• Public opinion, protests, and policy influence
Block V: Contemporary Issues and Trends
Unit 1: Federalism and Regional Politics
• Center-state relations and distribution of powers
• Regional parties and identity politics
• Interstate conflicts and coordination mechanisms
• Emerging trends in regional governance
Unit 2: Challenges to Democracy
• Corruption, political instability, and governance deficits
• Electoral malpractices and political financing issues
• Populism, polarization, and authoritarian tendencies
• Role of civil society in strengthening democracy
Unit 3: Globalization and Indian Politics
• Impact of globalization on political and economic decision-making
• International institutions and foreign policy influences
• Political reforms in a global context
• Future prospects of political processes in India

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

CO1. Demonstrate knowledge of political institutions, electoral processes, and decision-making in India.

CO2. Analyze political participation, behavior, and party dynamics in a comparative framework.

CO3. Evaluate the role of caste, religion, gender, and other social factors in politics.

CO4. Assess the influence of media, civil society, and social movements on political outcomes.

CO5. Apply analytical frameworks to study contemporary political challenges in India.

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- Chandra, K. (2016). *Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Head Counts in India*. Cambridge University Press.
- Verma, S. P. (2015). *Political System in India*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Jayal, N. G., & Mehta, P. B. (2010). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
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- Manor, J. (1999). *The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralization*. World Bank.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Federalism in India	Course Code: DMPS9302T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Introduction to Federalism
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of Federalism
• Definition, meaning, and characteristics of federalism
• Federalism vs. Unitarism
• Advantages and disadvantages of federal systems
• Historical evolution of federalism globally

Unit 2: Theories of Federalism
• Classical, dual, cooperative, and competitive federalism
• Symmetric and asymmetric federalism
• Political and administrative perspectives on federal governance
• Relevance of federal theories in India
Unit 3: Federalism in Comparative Perspective
• Federal systems: USA, Canada, Australia, Switzerland
• Comparison with Indian federalism
• Lessons for managing diversity and decentralization
• Evaluating federal effectiveness
Block II: Constitutional Framework of Federalism in India
Unit 1: Constitutional Provisions
• Federal features of the Indian Constitution: Articles 1-4, Seventh Schedule
• Distribution of powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List
• Doctrine of supremacy of Constitution
• Federal principles in the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
Unit 2: Centre-State Relations
• Legislative, administrative, and financial relations
• Role of President and Governor in federal structure

• Role of Inter-State Council and Zonal Councils
• Conflict resolution mechanisms under the Constitution
Unit 3: Financial Federalism
• Principles of fiscal federalism
• Role of Finance Commission
• Distribution of tax powers and resources between Centre and States
• Issues of fiscal imbalance and resource mobilization
Block III: Political and Administrative Federalism
Unit 1: Party Politics and Federalism
• Impact of political parties and coalition politics on federalism
• Regional parties and their influence
• Role of centralization and decentralization in political governance
• Federalism in practice: case studies of coalition governments
Unit 2: Bureaucracy and Administrative Federalism
• Role of civil services in federal governance
• Coordination between central and state administrations
• Administrative challenges and intergovernmental cooperation
• Role of central agencies and commissions
Unit 3: Federalism and Judiciary

• Role of Supreme Court and High Courts in upholding federal principles
• Judicial review and interpretation of federal provisions
• Landmark judgments: S.R. Bommai, State of West Bengal v. Union of India, etc.
• Judiciary as a mediator in Centre-State disputes
Block IV: Challenges to Indian Federalism
Unit 1: Regionalism and Ethnic Movements
• Linguistic, cultural, and ethnic diversity
• Rise of separatist and regional movements
• Challenges to national integration
• Role of federal institutions in managing diversity
Unit 2: Centre-State Conflicts
• Legislative conflicts: Union vs State jurisdiction
• Administrative conflicts: control over bureaucracy and policy implementation
• Fiscal disputes: revenue sharing, grants, and resource allocation
• Case studies of major Centre-State conflicts
Unit 3: Constitutional and Political Reforms
• Emergency provisions and their federal implications
• Recommendations of Sarkaria, Punchhi, and Finance Commissions
• Devolution of powers and strengthening cooperative federalism

• Federal reforms in 21st century India
Block V: Contemporary Issues and Federalism
Unit 1: Cooperative Federalism in India
• Concept and evolution of cooperative federalism
• Role of central ministries and state governments in joint programs
• Mechanisms for coordination and consultation
• Case studies: GST implementation, disaster management, public health
Unit 2: Asymmetric Federalism
• Concept and rationale of asymmetric federalism
• Special status under Articles 370, 371 (Jammu & Kashmir, North-East)
• Debates on autonomy, devolution, and regional aspirations
• Lessons for managing diversity and integration
Unit 3: Federalism in Global and Comparative Context
• Lessons from global federal systems for India
• Emerging trends: multi-level governance, decentralization, and globalization
• Challenges of regionalism, identity politics, and governance in federal systems
• Future prospects of federalism in India

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1. Explain the concept, principles, and types of federalism.

CO2. Analyze the constitutional provisions and institutional framework of Indian federalism.

CO3. Evaluate the functioning of Centre-State relations and intergovernmental mechanisms.

CO4. Identify challenges and disputes in Indian federalism and suggest reforms.

CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to critically assess federalism in India and comparative contexts.

References

- Raghunath, R. (2019). *Federalism in India: Theory and Practice*. Sage Publications.
- Palshikar, S., & Kumar, R. (2020). *Indian Federalism: Dynamics and Challenges*. Routledge.
- Basu, D. D. (2021). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.
- Arora, B., & Verney, D. V. (2018). *Multiple Identities in Federal India: Lessons for Multiethnic Democracies*. Routledge.
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- Kapur, A. (2018). *Centre-State Relations in India: Issues and Challenges*. Orient Blackswan.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Contemporary Political Theory	Course Code: DMPS9303T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations of Contemporary Political Theory
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Political Theory
• Definition, meaning, and significance of political theory
• Classical vs. contemporary political theory
• Normative and empirical approaches
• Relevance of political theory in modern governance and policy

Unit 2: Key Concepts in Political Theory
• Power, authority, legitimacy, sovereignty
• Liberty, equality, justice, and rights
• Democracy, participation, and representation
• Citizenship and political obligation
Unit 3: Approaches to Political Theory
• Idealist, realist, and post-realist approaches
• Marxist and neo-Marxist perspectives
• Feminist and post-colonial approaches
• Analytical and behavioral approaches
Block II: Liberal, Marxist, and Socialist Thought
Unit 1: Classical and Modern Liberalism
• Principles of liberalism: individualism, freedom, and equality
• Thinkers: John Locke, J.S. Mill, T.H. Green, Rawls
• Liberal democracy and constitutionalism
• Critiques of liberalism and neo-liberal perspectives
Unit 2: Marxism and Socialist Theory
• Historical materialism and class analysis
• Thinkers: Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Antonio Gramsci

• Socialist democracy, economic equality, and welfare
• Marxist critique of liberal democracy and capitalism
Unit 3: Contemporary Socialism and Democratic Socialism
• Evolution of democratic socialism and mixed economies
• Thinkers: Eduard Bernstein, R.H. Tawney, Fabian socialism
• Social justice, redistribution, and welfare state
• Challenges and relevance in the 21st century
Block III: Rights, Justice, and Citizenship
Unit 1: Human Rights and Fundamental Rights
• Concept, types, and evolution of human rights
• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international covenants
• Rights in the Indian context: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
• Critiques and challenges of rights-based politics
Unit 2: Justice and Equality
• Philosophical foundations of justice: Rawls, Nozick, Sen
• Distributive, procedural, and social justice
• Gender, caste, and minority perspectives on equality
• Debates on affirmative action and social equity
Unit 3: Citizenship and Political Participation

• Concept of citizenship in liberal, republican, and global perspectives
• Rights and responsibilities of citizens
• Political participation, civic engagement, and civil society
• Contemporary debates: multiculturalism, migration, and transnational citizenship
Block IV: Contemporary Ideologies and Movements
Unit 1: Feminist and Gender Theories
• Liberal, radical, and socialist feminism
• Gender equality, political representation, and empowerment
• Intersectionality and global feminist perspectives
• Contemporary debates: patriarchy, gender justice, and policy
Unit 2: Environmental and Green Political Theory
• Emergence of environmentalism in political thought
• Green politics and sustainability
• Theories of ecological justice and environmental governance
• Global and local perspectives on environmental policy
Unit 3: Post-Colonial, Multicultural, and Indigenous Theories
• Critiques of Western political theory
• Thinkers: Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, Homi Bhabha

• Multiculturalism, minority rights, and indigenous governance
• Globalization and its impact on cultural and political identity
Block V: Contemporary Challenges and Debates
Unit 1: Globalization and Political Theory
• Impact of globalization on state sovereignty, democracy, and governance
• Theories of global justice, human rights, and cosmopolitan citizenship
• Neo-liberalism and global political economy
• Transnational governance and international institutions
Unit 2: Democracy, Governance, and Development
• Participatory, deliberative, and deliberative democracy
• Governance theories and institutional reforms
• Development as freedom and human development approaches (Amartya Sen)
• Challenges: inequality, corruption, and policy implementation
Unit 3: Technology, Media, and Contemporary Politics
• Role of technology and social media in political processes
• Cyber politics, surveillance, and digital democracy
• Impact on political participation, activism, and public opinion
• Ethical and normative debates in digital governance

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

- Heywood, A. (2017). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Held, D. (2006). *Models of Democracy*. Stanford University Press.
- Rawls, J. (1999). *A Theory of Justice*. Harvard University Press.
- Miller, D. (2003). *Political Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Parekh, B. (2008). *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Foreign Policy of India	Course Code: DMPS9304T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations of Indian Foreign Policy
Unit 1: Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy
• Historical context: pre-independence and post-independence foreign policy
• Key phases: 1947–1964, 1964–1984, 1984–2000, 2000–present
• Impact of colonial legacy and freedom struggle on foreign policy orientation
Unit 2: Principles and Objectives of Indian Foreign Policy

• Panchsheel principles and non-alignment
• National interest, security, and development goals
• Strategic autonomy and peaceful coexistence
• Ethical and moral considerations in foreign policy
Unit 3: Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy
• Domestic determinants: political leadership, public opinion, economic priorities
• International determinants: global power structures, alliances, and geopolitics
• Role of geography, demography, and culture
• Influence of defense, intelligence, and diplomatic institutions
Block II: India's Bilateral Relations – Major Powers
Unit 1: India and the United States
• Historical overview and strategic partnership
• Economic, defense, and technological cooperation
• Issues of contention: trade, defense, and human rights
• Indo-US relations in the context of global geopolitics
Unit 2: India and Russia / Soviet Union
• Historical ties and strategic alliance during the Cold War
• Defense and nuclear cooperation
• Economic and energy partnerships

• Contemporary Russia-India relations
Unit 3: India and China
• Historical evolution of bilateral relations
• Border disputes and wars (1962, Doklam, Galwan)
• Economic interdependence and strategic competition
• Prospects and challenges in India-China relations
Block III: India's Regional Diplomacy
Unit 1: India and South Asia (SAARC)
• Role in South Asian regional cooperation
• Bilateral relations with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Afghanistan
• Security, economic, and cultural cooperation
• Challenges of regional conflicts and terrorism
Unit 2: India and Southeast Asia (ASEAN)
• Act East Policy and regional integration
• Trade, investment, and strategic partnerships
• Maritime security and Indo-Pacific strategy
• Cultural and historical linkages
Unit 3: India and West Asia / Middle East
• Energy security and strategic interests

• Relations with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, UAE
• Diaspora diplomacy and economic cooperation
• Role in regional conflict resolution
Block IV: India and Global Governance
Unit 1: India and the United Nations
• India's role in UN peacekeeping operations
• Participation in UN agencies and international treaties
• Quest for permanent membership in UN Security Council
• India's diplomacy in multilateral forums
Unit 2: India and International Organizations
• WTO, IMF, World Bank, G20, BRICS, QUAD
• Trade, economic cooperation, and development diplomacy
• Climate change and sustainable development initiatives
• Global security and anti-terrorism measures
Unit 3: Nuclear and Strategic Policy
• India's nuclear policy and doctrine
• Non-proliferation treaties (NPT, CTBT) and India's position
• Missile technology and strategic defense cooperation
• Strategic autonomy and deterrence policies

Block V: Contemporary Challenges and Emerging Trends
Unit 1: Security and Strategic Challenges
• Terrorism, insurgency, and border disputes
• Cybersecurity and hybrid threats
• Regional security dynamics: Indo-Pacific, West Asia, South Asia
• Defense modernization and strategic partnerships
Unit 2: Economic and Soft Power Diplomacy
• Trade diplomacy and economic engagement
• Cultural diplomacy, education, and diaspora influence
• Role of soft power in foreign policy projection
• Public diplomacy and international image-building
Unit 3: Future Directions in Indian Foreign Policy
• Emerging powers and shifting global order
• Multilateralism, global governance, and climate diplomacy
• Technology, AI, and digital diplomacy
• Challenges and opportunities for India in 21st-century international politics

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

CO2. Analyze India's bilateral, regional, and multilateral relations.

CO3. Critically evaluate India's strategies in international diplomacy, security, and trade.

CO4. Identify contemporary challenges to India's foreign policy and suggest policy responses.

CO5. Apply theoretical perspectives to assess India's role in global and regional politics.

References

- Ganguly, S. (2019). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press.
- Malone, D. M., Mukherjee, R., & Raghavan, S. (2020). *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
- Pant, H. V. (2019). *Indian Foreign Policy: An Introduction*. Routledge.
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Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Democracy and Development – II	Course Code: DMHT9301S
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives:

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

Course Content:

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

Concept of development: GDP growth, Human Development Index (HDI), multidimensional poverty index, and gender development index.
Interrelationship between democracy and development: modernization theory, neo-institutionalism, Amartya Sen's capability approach.
Case examples: Correlation between democratic governance and social development indicators in India, Scandinavian countries, and East Asia.
Unit 2: Historical Evolution of Democratic Thought
Classical liberalism: Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau's contribution to constitutionalism.
Republicanism and civic humanism: citizen participation, civic virtue, and public good.
Postcolonial perspectives: challenges of democracy in newly independent states; Indian constitutional design as a synthesis of global and indigenous ideas.
Key examples: Indian Constituent Assembly debates and role of social reformers in democratization.
Unit 3: Development Theories and Approaches
Economic growth vs. human development paradigms: Rostow, Sen, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Social justice frameworks: Rawls' theory of justice, inclusive growth, and equity-focused policies.
Role of democracy in promoting equitable development: citizen participation, accountability mechanisms, decentralization.
Comparative examples: Brazil's Bolsa Família, Kerala model of development, and Nordic welfare states.

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

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

BLOCK IV: Challenges to Democracy and Development
Unit 1: Political Challenges
Electoral malpractice, populism, and political instability.
Federalism, coalition politics, and regional party dynamics.
Civil liberties and freedom of expression: role of judiciary, press, and civil society in protecting democratic norms.
Unit 2: Social Challenges
Inequality: caste, class, and gender dimensions.
Communalism, identity politics, and social unrest: impact on policy and governance.
Urbanization and migration: pressure on infrastructure, social services, and employment opportunities.
Unit 3: Economic Challenges
Poverty, unemployment, and underdevelopment: structural constraints and policy responses.
Resource allocation: energy, water, and land disputes; sustainable development challenges.
Globalization: impact on domestic industries, informal sector, and economic inequality.
BLOCK V: Research, Policy, and Contemporary Perspectives
Unit 1: Research Methods in Democracy and Development
Qualitative research: interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic studies.
Quantitative research: surveys, statistical analysis, econometric tools, and GIS mapping.

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

Course Outcomes

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

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

References:

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

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER IV)

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Modern Indian Political Thinker	Course Code: DMPS9401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations and Context
Unit 1: Colonial Context and the Rise of Modern Indian Political Thought
• Political, social, and economic conditions under British colonial rule
• Influence of Western political thought on Indian thinkers
• Social reform movements and early nationalist ideas

• Introduction to major themes: nationalism, democracy, secularism, and social justice
Unit 2: Sources and Evolution of Indian Political Thought
• Indigenous sources: Vedic, Upanishadic, and classical political ideas
• Influence of Buddhism, Jainism, and Islamic political ideas
• Interaction between Western liberal, socialist, and Marxist thought and Indian context
• Evolution from reformist to revolutionary political thought
Unit 3: Key Concepts in Modern Indian Political Thought
• Nation, state, sovereignty, democracy, and liberty in Indian context
• Social justice, equality, and empowerment
• Role of culture, religion, and community in politics
• Debate between tradition and modernity in political theory
Block II: Thinkers of Nationalist and Reformist Tradition
Unit 1: Raja Rammohan Roy and the Early Reformists
• Contributions to social reform and modern political ideas
• Advocacy for freedom of thought, education, and women's rights
• Views on state, governance, and civil liberties
• Influence on liberal political thought in India
Unit 2: Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Moderates of the Indian National Movement
• Philosophy of gradualism and constitutional methods

• Social reform and political education
• Role in shaping liberal nationalism
• Analysis of debates between moderates and extremists
Unit 3: Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Revolutionary Nationalism
• Ideas of Swaraj and self-rule
• Critique of British colonial policies
• Emphasis on mass mobilization and cultural nationalism
• Contribution to political awakening and Indian nationalism
Block III: Thinkers of Gandhian and Socialist Tradition
Unit 1: Mahatma Gandhi
• Concept of Satyagraha, non-violence, and civil disobedience
• Views on democracy, decentralization, and trusteeship
• Social reform: caste, untouchability, and rural reconstruction
• Relevance of Gandhian thought in contemporary politics
Unit 2: Jawaharlal Nehru
• Vision of secularism, parliamentary democracy, and socialism
• Economic planning and developmental state
• Role in shaping modern Indian polity and foreign policy
• Critiques and debates surrounding Nehruvian thought

Unit 3: Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialist Thought
• Socialism in Indian context and focus on equality
• Ideas on caste, class, and economic justice
• Advocacy for decentralized governance and political mobilization
• Contribution to Indian socialist movements and policy debates
Block IV: Thinkers of Contemporary and Radical Thought
Unit 1: B.R. Ambedkar
• Vision of social justice, equality, and human rights
• Contribution to the Indian Constitution and Dalit emancipation
• Critique of caste and Hindu social order
• Relevance of Ambedkarite thought in contemporary social movements
Unit 2: M.N. Roy and Radical Humanism
• Ideas on radical democracy and humanism
• Critique of traditional political and social structures
• Contribution to socialist and communist movements in India
• Relevance to modern debates on democracy and human rights
Unit 3: Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution
• Philosophy of social and political transformation
• Emphasis on participatory democracy and citizen mobilization

• Critique of authoritarian tendencies and corruption
• Application of ideas to Indian political reform movements
Block V: Contemporary Issues and Influence of Thinkers
Unit 1: Secularism, Pluralism, and Democracy in India
• Role of thinkers in shaping secular and pluralistic politics
• Challenges of communalism and identity politics
• Debate on democracy, development, and social justice
• Comparative relevance of ideas to modern Indian governance
Unit 2: Economic Thought and Development Perspectives
• Ideas on economic justice, planning, and welfare
• Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia, and Ambedkar on development
• Role of thinkers in policy-making and socio-economic reforms
• Critiques and contemporary applications in development policy
Unit 3: Contemporary Relevance and Critique
• Evaluation of thinkers' ideas in 21st-century India
• Application to political movements, governance, and social reform
• Ideological debates and contestations in modern India
• Future directions of Indian political thought

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

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

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Administrative Setup in India	Course Code: DMPS9402T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Introduction to Indian Administration
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of Administration
• Administration: meaning, nature, and scope
• Principles of public administration
• Evolution of administrative systems in India: pre- and post-independence
• Role of administration in democracy and development
Unit 2: Theories of Public Administration

• Classical theories: Weber, Taylor, Fayol, Gulick
• Human relations approach: Elton Mayo, Barnard
• New Public Administration (NPA) and Development Administration
• Contemporary approaches: New Public Management (NPM), Good Governance
Unit 3: Indian Administrative System: An Overview
• Features of Indian administration
• Constitutional framework and legal basis of administration
• Relationship between politics and administration
• Challenges of administration in a diverse and federal polity
Block II: Union Government and Administration
Unit 1: Structure and Functioning of Union Government
• President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers: powers and functions
• Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries, and Departments
• Role of Parliament in administrative oversight
• Administrative machinery for policy formulation and implementation
Unit 2: Central Secretariat and Ministries
• Organisation and functions of Central Secretariat
• Role of ministries in governance: examples from key ministries
• Central administrative agencies and regulatory bodies

• Coordination between ministries and departments
Unit 3: Central Agencies and Commissions
• Election Commission, UPSC, CAG, Attorney General
• Planning Commission / NITI Aayog
• Role of commissions in policy-making, oversight, and evaluation
• Impact of central agencies on governance and development
Block III: State Government and Administration
Unit 1: Structure of State Government
• Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers
• Role of State Legislature in administrative control
• State Secretariat and departments
• Coordination with Union government and inter-state councils
Unit 2: District Administration
• Role of District Collector / Deputy Commissioner
• Functions of district-level administration
• Coordination between district officers and local bodies
• Implementation of central and state government programs
Unit 3: Local Self-Government
• Panchayati Raj system: structure and functions

• Urban local bodies: Municipalities and Corporations
• Devolution of powers and financial resources
• Strengthening local governance: challenges and initiatives
Block IV: Bureaucracy and Administrative Processes
Unit 1: Indian Bureaucracy
• Civil Services: All India Services and State Services
• Recruitment, training, promotion, and career patterns
• Role of bureaucracy in policy-making and implementation
• Accountability and political neutrality of civil servants
Unit 2: Administrative Processes and Decision-Making
• Policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation
• Coordination and communication within administration
• Delegation, decentralization, and control mechanisms
• Administrative ethics and integrity in decision-making
Unit 3: Administrative Reforms and Modernization
• Reports of Administrative Reforms Commissions (ARC)
• E-Governance and digital administration
• Citizen-centric service delivery: RTI, Public Service Commissions, grievance redressal
• Challenges of administrative reform in India

Block V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration
Unit 1: Governance and Accountability
• Good governance: concept, principles, and practices
• Transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption mechanisms
• Role of Comptroller & Auditor General, Lokpal, and anti-corruption agencies
• Citizen engagement and participatory governance
Unit 2: Administrative Challenges
• Bureaucratic inefficiency and red-tapism
• Political interference and administrative discretion
• Policy implementation gaps and coordination issues
• Challenges of governance in crisis situations (pandemics, natural disasters)
Unit 3: Future Directions and Innovations
• Innovations in public administration: smart governance, AI, and ICT
• Capacity building and training of civil servants
• Strengthening federal and intergovernmental administration
• Emerging trends: collaborative governance, transparency initiatives, and sustainable administration

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

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

References

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

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: International Organization	Course Code: DMPS9403T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

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

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations of International Organization
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of International Organizations
• Definition, meaning, and characteristics
• Distinction between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
• Functions: peacekeeping, security, economic cooperation, humanitarian aid
• Role in global governance and international law

Unit 2: Evolution and Historical Context
• League of Nations: formation, objectives, successes, and failures
• Early multilateralism and diplomatic cooperation
• Lessons from post-World War I and World War II
• Emergence of modern international institutions
Unit 3: Theoretical Approaches to International Organization
• Realist perspective: power, state interests, and security
• Liberalist perspective: cooperation, institutions, and interdependence
• Constructivist and functionalist approaches
• Critical theories: Marxist, neo-Marxist, and post-colonial perspectives
Block II: The United Nations System
Unit 1: Structure of the UN
• Principal organs: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Trusteeship Council
• Functions, powers, and limitations of each organ
• Voting patterns, decision-making procedures, and reform proposals
Unit 2: Specialized Agencies and Programs
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, WHO, IMF, ILO
• Peacekeeping missions and humanitarian operations
• Role in health, education, human development, and economic assistance

• Coordination among agencies and operational challenges
Unit 3: UN and Global Governance
• Maintenance of international peace and security
• Human rights protection and international law
• Challenges: veto power, representation, and accountability
• Case studies: UN interventions in conflicts and disaster relief
Block III: Regional and Functional Organizations
Unit 1: Regional Organizations
• European Union (EU): structure, decision-making, and integration
• Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): objectives, cooperation, and challenges
• African Union (AU) and Organization of American States (OAS)
• Role in regional security, trade, and development
Unit 2: Functional and Specialized International Organizations
• International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank: financial governance
• World Trade Organization (WTO): trade rules and dispute settlement
• International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and nuclear governance
• Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and transnational advocacy networks
Unit 3: International Legal Frameworks
• Sources of international law: treaties, customs, judicial decisions

• Law of the sea, human rights law, and humanitarian law
• Role of international courts and tribunals
• Compliance, enforcement, and challenges in international law
Block IV: International Cooperation and Conflict Management
Unit 1: Peacekeeping and Security
• Evolution of UN peacekeeping and modern interventions
• Case studies: Congo, Rwanda, Kosovo, South Sudan
• Challenges: mandate, neutrality, and operational difficulties
• Role of regional organizations in peacekeeping
Unit 2: Conflict Resolution and Diplomacy
• Mediation, arbitration, and negotiation in international relations
• Role of international organizations in preventing conflicts
• Diplomatic tools and multilateral forums
• Contemporary examples: Middle East, Kashmir, Ukraine
Unit 3: Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention
• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international covenants
• Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and humanitarian intervention
• Refugee protection and international humanitarian law
• Critiques: sovereignty vs. intervention and selective enforcement

Block V: Contemporary Issues and Challenges
Unit 1: Globalization and International Organizations
• Impact of economic and technological globalization on global governance
• Multilateral trade, finance, and development challenges
• Role of international organizations in regulating global interdependence
• Contemporary debates: inequality, environmental sustainability, and digital governance
Unit 2: Reforms and Effectiveness of International Organizations
• UN reform proposals: Security Council, representation, and efficiency
• IMF, World Bank, WTO reforms for inclusivity and equity
• Accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of international institutions
• Role of emerging powers in shaping international order
Unit 3: Emerging Issues in International Organization
• Climate change governance and environmental cooperation
• Counter-terrorism and global security networks
• Cyber governance, data privacy, and transnational technology regulation
• Future directions: multipolarity, regionalism, and hybrid governance

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

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

References

- Karns, M. P., Mingst, K. A., & Stiles, K. W. (2015). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Weiss, T. G., & Daws, S. (2007). *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Oxford University Press.
- Claude, I. L., & Weston, B. H. (2006). *Human Rights in the World Community: Issues and Action*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Hurd, I. (2017). *International Organizations: Politics, Law, Practice*. Cambridge University Press.
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- Burchill, S., & Linklater, A. (2013). *Theories of International Relations*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Karns, M. P., & Mingst, K. A. (2010). *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Routledge.

Program Name: Master of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: State Politics in India	Course Code: DMPS9404T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives (COs)

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

COURSE CONTANT

Block I: Foundations of State Politics
Unit 1: Concept and Nature of State Politics
• Definition, scope, and significance of state politics
• State politics vs. national politics
• Evolution of state politics in India: historical and socio-political context

• Role of regional identities in shaping state politics
Unit 2: Federalism and State Autonomy
• Federal structure under the Indian Constitution
• Distribution of powers between Centre and States: Union List, State List, Concurrent List
• Constitutional provisions on state autonomy: Article 246, 256, 356
• Centre-State relations and their impact on state politics
Unit 3: State Constitutions and Governance
• Governor: powers and role in state politics
• Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: leadership, accountability, and governance
• State legislature: structure, powers, and legislative process
• Judiciary at the state level: High Courts and judicial interventions
Block II: Political Parties and Electoral Politics in States
Unit 1: Political Parties in State Politics
• National vs. regional parties: emergence, structure, and role
• Party systems in states: single-party dominance, coalition politics, multiparty systems
• Electoral strategies and regionalism in state politics
• Case studies: West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
Unit 2: Electoral Politics and Democracy at State Level
• State elections: processes, trends, and outcomes

• Voting behaviour, caste, religion, and regional factors
• Role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections
• Electoral reforms and their impact on state politics
Unit 3: Coalition Politics and Political Stability
• Rise of coalition governments in states
• Dynamics of alliance politics and power sharing
• Stability and instability in state governments
• Case studies of coalition governments and their challenges
Block III: Social Groups, Movements, and State Politics
Unit 1: Caste, Religion, and Ethnicity in State Politics
• Impact of caste and community on political mobilization
• Religion and regional identities as political forces
• Politics of social inclusion and reservation policies
• Case studies: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala
Unit 2: Social Movements and Regional Assertion
• Agrarian movements, labor movements, and environmental movements
• Regional movements for autonomy and statehood: Telangana, Gorkhaland, Bodoland
• Role of civil society and NGOs in state politics
• Social movements as drivers of policy and governance reforms

Unit 3: Women and Marginalized Groups in State Politics
• Political participation and representation of women
• Role of marginalized communities in electoral politics
• Policies for empowerment and inclusion at state level
• Case studies of successful inclusion programs and political mobilization
Block IV: Administration, Governance, and Policy in States
Unit 1: State Administration and Bureaucracy
• Structure and functioning of state bureaucracy
• Role of IAS, state services, and local administrative machinery
• Coordination between political executives and bureaucracy
• Challenges of governance and administrative efficiency
Unit 2: Public Policy and Development in States
• Formulation and implementation of state development policies
• Education, health, agriculture, and industrial policies
• State planning boards, commissions, and advisory bodies
• Monitoring and evaluation of state programs
Unit 3: Local Governance and Decentralization
• Panchayati Raj system and urban local bodies
• Devolution of powers, functions, and resources

• Citizen participation and accountability in local governance
• Challenges in implementing decentralized governance
Block V: Contemporary Issues and Comparative Perspectives
Unit 1: Political Instability and State Crises
• Factors contributing to political instability in states
• President's Rule: constitutional provisions, controversies, and misuse
• Role of judiciary and political actors in stabilizing states
• Case studies: political crises in Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab
Unit 2: Regional Development and Inter-State Disparities
• Economic, social, and infrastructural disparities across states
• Role of federal planning and fiscal transfers
• Regional development policies and strategies
• Inter-state disputes: water, boundaries, and resources
Unit 3: Emerging Trends in State Politics
• Rise of identity politics and regional parties
• Coalition governance and federal balancing
• Technology, social media, and electoral politics
• Future prospects and reforms for strengthening state democracy

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1. Explain the constitutional and political structure of Indian states.
CO2. Analyze the functioning of state governments, legislatures, and political institutions.
CO3. Critically evaluate the role of political parties, regional movements, and interest groups in state politics.
CO4. Identify contemporary challenges in state governance and political stability.
CO5. Apply theoretical and comparative perspectives to understand the diversity of state politics in India.

References

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

5.3 Faculty and Support Staff

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

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

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

5.4 Delivery Mechanism

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

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

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

5.5 Learner Support Centre and Learner Support Services

Madhav University does not establish or operate any Learner Support Centre (LSC) outside the permissible territorial jurisdiction of the University. The University establishes and maintains a Learner Support Centre at its campus to provide academic and administrative support services to learners enrolled in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes.

The Learner Support Centre is headed by a Coordinator who is not below the rank of Assistant Professor. The University provides adequate academic and non-academic manpower for the Learner Support Centre in accordance with the number of learners enrolled and the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and its amendments. The availability of qualified counsellors, supervisors, academic support personnel and other required staff is ensured as per the nature and requirements of the programmes offered.

At present, Madhav University has one Learner Support Centre located at the University campus. The University does not promote, establish or operate any franchisee, outsourced, Information Centre,

Facilitation Centre, Nodal Centre, Knowledge Partner or similar arrangement for providing ODL academic or learner support services outside the framework permitted under the UGC regulations.

The University provides learner support services through a structured single-window mechanism at the Learner Support Centre and through the University's designated digital platforms. The details relating to the Learner Support Centre, including its address, Coordinator, contact details, working hours, counselling schedule and available facilities, are maintained and made available to learners through the University's official website and other prescribed information channels.

6. PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSIONS, CURRICULUM, TRANSACTION AND EVALUATION

6.1 Admission Process

Learners seeking admission to programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), Madhav University, shall apply through the University's designated admission portal: https://cdoemu.in

Admission to the MA (Political Science) programme shall be granted to eligible candidates after verification of their eligibility and requisite documents, in accordance with the admission criteria prescribed by the University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other regulatory authorities, as applicable. The University shall follow the reservation policy as prescribed by the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan, and other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

The admission process shall be transparent, merit-based wherever applicable, and conducted in accordance with the approved admission policy of the University. The University shall verify the eligibility and supporting documents submitted by the applicant before confirming admission. In case any candidate is found to have furnished incorrect, incomplete, misleading or false information, or is subsequently found ineligible for the programme, the University shall take appropriate action, including cancellation of admission, in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.

Detailed information regarding eligibility, admission procedure, fee structure, documents required, academic calendar, learner support services and other relevant conditions shall be provided in the Programme Prospectus and on the official website of CDOE, Madhav University.

6.2 Maximum Duration

The MA (Political Science) programme is of two years duration. In accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations and other applicable norms prescribed by the UGC, the maximum permissible period for completion of the MA (Political Science) programme shall be four years from the date of initial admission, or such period as may be prescribed under the prevailing UGC regulations.

The learner may complete the programme within the maximum permissible period by fulfilling all the prescribed academic requirements, including completion of the required courses/credits, examinations, assignments, project/dissertation or other programme requirements, as applicable.

A learner who does not complete the programme within the prescribed maximum duration shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the University regarding re-admission, credit transfer, credit validity and completion of pending courses, subject to the prevailing UGC regulations.

6.3 Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The minimum eligibility for admission to the M.A. (Political Science) programme is successful completion of a Bachelor's degree of a minimum duration of three years from a recognized University/Institution, preferably with Political Science as one of the subjects, subject to the programme-specific eligibility criteria prescribed by Madhav University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other statutory/regulatory bodies, wherever applicable.

Candidates shall fulfil the prescribed minimum academic eligibility requirements before seeking admission to the MA (Political Science) programme. Candidates holding degrees obtained through recognized modes of education shall be considered subject to the applicable UGC and regulatory provisions.

At the time of admission, candidates shall submit the prescribed documents and proof of educational qualification, identity and other required information through the University's designated admission portal. The University shall verify the submitted documents and eligibility before confirming admission.

If a candidate fails to provide the required proof of eligibility within the prescribed time, or if the documents submitted are found to be invalid, false, incomplete or inconsistent with the eligibility requirements, the University shall take appropriate action in accordance with its admission rules and applicable regulations, including cancellation of admission wherever warranted.

Candidates are required to carefully read the Programme Prospectus, admission guidelines, eligibility requirements, fee structure and other instructions before submitting the admission application.

6.4 Programme Fee Academic Session beginning July 2026

Name of the Program	Degree	Duration	Year	Program Fee/Year	Exam	Fee/Year Total (in Rs.)
Master of Arts (Political Science)	PG	2 Years	1	12,500	3000	15,500
			2	12,500	3000	15,500
					Total	**31,000**

6.5 Academic Calendar

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

6.6 Credit System

Madhav University, through its Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), follows the credit system for its ODL programmes in accordance with the applicable UGC norms and the approved programme structure.

One credit represents 30 hours of learner study effort, comprising all prescribed learning activities, including self-learning, reading, assignments, academic counselling, practical/other learning activities, where applicable, and preparation for assessment.

Accordingly, an 8-credit course represents approximately 240 hours of learner study effort, a 6-credit course represents approximately 180 hours, a 4-credit course represents approximately 120 hours, and a 2-credit course represents approximately 60 hours of learner study effort.

The credit value assigned to each course is specified in the approved curriculum and programme structure. The total credits required for completion of the programme are as prescribed in the approved programme curriculum and in accordance with the applicable UGC and regulatory requirements.

The credit system enables learners to understand the academic workload and learning effort associated with each course. Successful completion of the programme requires the learner to fulfil the prescribed academic and assessment requirements, including continuous/formative assessment and summative assessment through the Term-End Examination, as applicable to the programme.

6.7 Assignments and Evaluation

6.7.1 Assignments

ODL learners undertake a substantial part of their learning through self-learning using the prescribed Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) and other academic resources. Assignments form an integral component of the continuous/formative assessment process and are designed to assess the learner's understanding, application, analytical ability and achievement of the intended learning outcomes.

Assignments are compulsory for the courses for which they are prescribed in the approved programme structure. Depending upon the nature of the course, an assignment may include descriptive questions, short-answer questions, numerical problems, case studies, application-based questions, practical-oriented tasks, projects or other appropriate assessment activities.

Assignment question papers are made available to learners through the designated CDOE portal and/or other prescribed modes within the notified schedule. Learners submit their responses through the prescribed online and/or offline mechanism within the stipulated time.

Assignments are evaluated by duly appointed and qualified faculty members/evaluators in accordance with the approved evaluation scheme and prescribed guidelines. The marks/grades obtained in assignments are maintained as part of the learner's academic record.

6.7.2 Evaluation System

The evaluation system of the programme consists of:

A. Continuous/Formative Assessment – 30% Weightage

The continuous/formative assessment carries a weightage of 30%. It includes assignments and other approved continuous assessment components, as specified in the programme structure and evaluation scheme.

At least one graded assignment is prescribed for each course, wherever applicable. The assignments are evaluated by qualified and duly appointed evaluators. The evaluation process is designed to assess the learner's progress towards achievement of the prescribed course learning outcomes.

B. Term-End Examination – 70% Weightage

The Term-End Examination carries a weightage of 70% and is conducted in accordance with the examination scheme, academic calendar and applicable UGC-DEB requirements.

The University conducts Term-End Examinations at the prescribed intervals, ordinarily twice in an academic year (probably June and December), subject to the applicable academic calendar and examination schedule.

A learner is eligible to appear in the Term-End Examination after fulfilling the prescribed requirements, including registration for the course and submission of the assignment(s), wherever such submission is prescribed.

Learners are required to submit the examination form through the designated CDOE portal or through any other prescribed mode within the notified schedule and pay the applicable examination fee, wherever prescribed.

If a learner is unable to appear in a particular Term-End Examination, the learner may appear in a subsequent examination opportunity within the maximum permissible duration of the programme, subject to the applicable University rules and UGC-DEB regulations.

The University provides appropriate opportunities to learners to complete the pending assessment requirements within the maximum duration prescribed for the programme. The validity of registration, re-registration, credit retention, and any provision for improvement or completion of pending courses shall be governed by the applicable UGC regulations and the academic regulations of Madhav University prevailing at the relevant time.

The minimum passing requirement for each course shall be as prescribed in the approved programme regulations and evaluation scheme. For the MA programme, the minimum passing requirement is 40% marks, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed requirements in the continuous/formative and summative assessment components, wherever applicable.

The University ensures that the evaluation and examination process is transparent, fair, learner-centric and aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the programme.

7. LABORATORY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

Madhav University provides adequate library, digital learning and laboratory support facilities for learners enrolled in its ODL programmes. The University ensures that learners have access to the academic resources required for effective learning and achievement of the prescribed programme and course learning outcomes.

7.1 Library Resources

The University Library provides access to a comprehensive collection of print and digital learning resources relevant to the programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The library resources include prescribed textbooks, reference books, Self-Learning Materials (SLMs), academic journals, research publications, project reports/dissertations, e-books, e-journals and other relevant digital learning resources.

The library collection covers areas including Commerce, Management, Information Technology, Computer Applications and other allied disciplines relevant to the programmes offered by the University.

ODL learners are provided access to appropriate library and digital resources through the University's library and designated digital platforms. The University continuously reviews and strengthens its library resources based on programme requirements, learner needs, curriculum revisions and emerging academic requirements.

The University also provides access to online learning resources and other digital academic resources, wherever applicable, to supplement the prescribed Self-Learning Materials.

7.2 Laboratory and ICT Support

Where a programme/course requires practical or laboratory-based learning, the University provides access to the required laboratories and practical facilities in accordance with the nature and requirements of the programme.

The University has appropriately equipped computer laboratories, ICT-enabled classrooms, audio-visual facilities, lecture-capturing facilities, Wi-Fi connectivity and other digital infrastructure required to support ODL learners.

The laboratory and ICT facilities are made available to learners in accordance with the prescribed academic schedule and programme requirements. The University ensures that the facilities required for practical learning, wherever applicable, are maintained and periodically upgraded.

The University also provides appropriate digital support for access to Self-Learning Materials, academic announcements, assignments, learner support services, examination-related information and other academic resources through the designated CDOE portal and digital platforms.

8. COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRAMME AND PROVISIONS

Madhav University makes the necessary financial and infrastructural provisions for the effective implementation and delivery of its ODL programmes through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The University provides the required financial resources for Self-Learning Material (SLM) development and distribution, learner support services, academic and non-academic manpower, library and digital resources, ICT infrastructure, examination and evaluation, administrative support, quality assurance and other activities associated with the effective delivery of ODL programmes.

The University has made the necessary initial provisions for infrastructure, manpower, development and printing of Self-Learning Materials, digital learning resources and other academic and administrative requirements.

The proposed broad internal budget allocation for the ODL programmes is as follows:

a) Development and distribution of Self-Learning Materials: 20%

b) Postal and learner-support-related expenses: 10%

c) Academic, administrative and other operational expenses: 60%

d) Future development, infrastructure strengthening and quality enhancement: 10%

The above allocation represents the University's internal financial planning and may be reviewed periodically on the basis of enrolment, programme requirements, learner-support requirements and actual expenditure.

The University maintains appropriate financial records and ensures that the funds generated through ODL programmes are utilized for the effective delivery, maintenance and continuous improvement of ODL programmes and learner support services in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB requirements and the financial regulations of the University.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Madhav University has established the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) as a dedicated mechanism for ensuring and continuously improving the quality of its programmes offered through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The CIQA functions in accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and subsequent amendments, and the guidelines prescribed by the University Grants Commission and the Distance Education Bureau (DEB).

The CIQA monitors the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support processes associated with ODL programmes and facilitates continuous quality improvement across the system.

9.1 Objectives of CIQA

The primary objective of the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance is to develop and implement a comprehensive, dynamic and sustainable internal quality assurance system to ensure that the programmes offered through ODL mode meet the quality standards prescribed by the University Grants Commission and are continuously improved.

The CIQA aims to:

a. ensure quality in academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners;
b. establish and maintain appropriate quality benchmarks for ODL programmes;
c. undertake periodic self-evaluation and reflective exercises for continuous quality improvement;
d. monitor the implementation of approved Programme Project Reports (PPRs);
e. ensure that the design, development and delivery of ODL programmes are aligned with the prescribed learning outcomes;

f. facilitate equivalence of academic standards between ODL programmes and corresponding programmes offered through the conventional mode, wherever applicable;
g. obtain and analyse feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff, employers and other relevant stakeholders;
h. identify areas requiring improvement and recommend appropriate corrective and preventive measures;
i. promote learner-centric academic and support systems;
j. ensure compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines and quality assurance requirements;
k. facilitate periodic academic, administrative and quality audits;
l. promote good practices and innovations in ODL teaching-learning and learner support;
m. maintain reliable data and records relating to quality assurance and programme implementation; and
n. promote continuous improvement in the quality of ODL programmes and services.

9.2 Functions of CIQA

The Centre for Internal Quality Assurance performs the following functions:

1. Quality Monitoring: To monitor the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners.
2. Programme Project Reports: To ensure that the Programme Project Report (PPR) of each ODL programme is prepared in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by the UGC and, wherever applicable, by the concerned statutory/regulatory authority.
3. Implementation of PPR: To monitor the implementation of approved PPRs and recommend corrective measures wherever deviations are identified.
4. Academic Planning and Review: To facilitate systematic academic planning, periodic review and continuous improvement of ODL programmes.
5. Learning Material Quality: To monitor the quality, adequacy and timely availability of Self-Learning Materials and other learning resources in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB guidelines.
6. Learner Support: To monitor the effectiveness of learner support services, counselling, assignment support, grievance redressal and other learner-centric services.
7. Feedback Mechanism: To establish mechanisms for obtaining, analysing and utilizing feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff and other stakeholders for quality improvement.
8. Quality Audits: To facilitate internal quality audits and periodic reviews of ODL academic and administrative processes.
9. Quality Enhancement: To identify areas requiring quality enhancement and recommend appropriate measures to the competent authorities of the University.
10. Capacity Building: To organize workshops, seminars, orientation programmes and other capacity-building activities relating to quality assurance in ODL.
11. Best Practices: To identify, document, develop and disseminate good practices and innovative approaches contributing to quality enhancement in ODL.

12. Data and Documentation: To collect, maintain, analyse and disseminate accurate and reliable information relating to the quality and performance of ODL programmes.
13. Annual Planning and Reporting: To prepare and maintain annual quality assurance plans and reports and review their implementation periodically.
14. Stakeholder Engagement: To facilitate interaction with relevant stakeholders and incorporate their suggestions, wherever appropriate, into the quality improvement process.
15. Programme Review: To provide inputs for periodic review and restructuring of programmes to maintain academic relevance and alignment with learner, professional and societal requirements.
16. Research and Continuous Improvement: To facilitate system-based research and evidence-based initiatives for improving the learner-centric environment and overall quality of the ODL system.
17. Regulatory Compliance: To coordinate with the competent authorities of the University for ensuring compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines, notifications and reporting requirements.
18. Accreditation and Quality Initiatives: To coordinate, wherever applicable, with the designated accreditation and quality-assurance bodies for assessment and accreditation-related activities.
19. Annual CIQA Report: To prepare the Annual Report of the CIQA covering the quality assurance activities, outcomes, identified gaps, corrective measures and quality enhancement initiatives undertaken during the academic session.
20. Submission of Reports: To submit the Annual Report of the CIQA to the competent statutory authorities of the University and to the UGC/DEB in the prescribed format and within the prescribed timeline, wherever required.

The CIQA maintains appropriate records and documentary evidence of its quality assurance activities, reviews and recommendations. The recommendations of the CIQA are placed before the appropriate statutory authorities of the University for consideration and necessary action.