

**M.A. Political Science Course
(CCFPU, 2 Year Program)**

M.A.-1 st Year		Semester-I			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Political Theory	70	30	5/100
2.		Western Political Thought	70	30	5/100
3.		Comparative Politics	70	30	5/100
4.		Indian National Movement & Constitutional Development	70	30	5/100
5.		Ancient and Medieval Political Thought	70	30	4/100
Total Credits of Semester-I					24
M.A.-1 st Year		Semester-II			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Modern Political Analysis	70	30	4/100
2.		Public Administration: Concepts and Theories	70	30	4/100
3.		Indian Government and Politics	70	30	4/100
4.		Modern Indian Political Thought	70	30	4/100
Total Credits of Semester-II					16
M.A.2 nd Year		Semester-III			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Sanskrit Language	70	30	5/100
2.		Research Methodology	70	30	5/100
3.		International Relations: Theories and Concepts	70	30	5/100
4.		India's Foreign Policy (General Elective)	70	30	5/100

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5.		International Relations: Major Issues (General Elective)	70	30	5/100
6.		Governance and Public Policy in India (General Elective)			
		Total Credits of Semester-III			20
M.A.2nd Year		Semester-IV			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Dissertation			20

Program Outcome (After 2 Years)

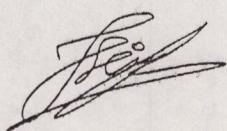
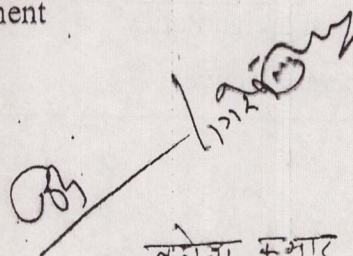
After the completion of two year course the student is expected to exhibit a comprehensive understanding of Political Science. It includes Political Theory, Political Thought, Indian Government & Politics, Indian Political Traditions, Processes of Politics and Government at National, Public Administration & Comparative Government and others. Besides the Program has ability to enhancing courses which provide the learner opportunities to explore subjects beyond the discipline of Political Science. In the final semester, students will write a dissertation that enhances their critical thinking, research abilities, and analytical skills through independent inquiry. It will develop expertise in the chosen subject, strengthens academic writing, and cultivates the ability to construct coherent arguments. Students will also gain research experience, learn to apply theoretical frameworks, and contribute original insights to academic or professional fields

Further he would be able to appreciate and cultivate;

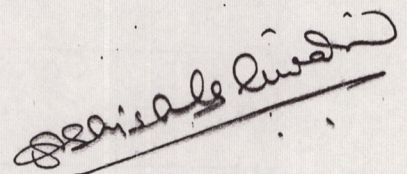
- (i) Values, ethics, rights and duties.
- (ii) Capacity and ability to apply theoretical knowledge in problem solving.
- (iii) Effective communication skills to negotiate and comprehend different situations.
- (iv) Interdisciplinary method of critical thinking.
- (v) A general understanding about how knowledge of politics and how that can be applied to benefit the management and/or amendment of problems of mankind.
- (vi) Capability to articulate ideas in appropriate manner.
- (vii) Sensitivity towards diverse contexts, ethnic groups, minorities, marginalized groups and gender issues.

Evaluation System;

- (i) Written Exam
- (ii) Internal Assessment

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Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

Paper I- Political Theory

Course Objective: This course introduces the various ways of theorizing the political theory. The idea is to introduce and assess the conventional as well as contemporary political theory discourses.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student would;

- Understand the various traditions and approaches of political theory and appreciate how they get reflected in organizing social living.
- Understand multiple frames by which the idea of political community is debate.
- Understand the significance of theorizing and of applying theory into practices.

Unit	Subject: Political Theory	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Key Concepts: (i) Rights (i) Liberty (ii) Equality, (iv) Justice: John Rawls		
Unit-II	Key Concepts: (i) Democracy (i) Power, Authority and Legitimacy (ii) Citizenship		
Unit-III	Core Theories: (i) Idealism (Hegel, Green, Bosanquet) (i) Liberalism (Hannah Arendt, Friedrich Hayek & Robert Nozick) (ii) Conservatism (Edmund Burke)		

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Unit- IV	Core Theories: (i) Marxism (Marx, Lenin, Gramsci and Mao) (ii) Feminism (iii) Ecologism		
Unit-V	Core Theories: (i) Behavioralism and Pos-behavioralism (ii) Modernism Postmodernism (iii) Colonialism and Post Colonialism (Frantz Fanon Edward Said) (iv) Multiculturalism		

Suggested Readings:

1. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *History of Political Theory*. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
2. Bellamy, R. (eds.). (1993). *Theories and Concepts of Politics: An introduction*. Manchester University Press.
3. Bhargava, R., & Acharya, A. (eds.). (2008) *Political Theory: An Introduction*. Pearson.
4. Dryzek, J. S., Honig, B., & Phillips, A. (Eds.). (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.
5. Farrelly, C. (2004). *Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory*. Sage Publications.
6. Gaus, G. F., & Kukathas, C. (eds.). (2004). *A Handbook of Political Theory*. Sage.
7. Hampton, J. (1997). *Political Philosophy*. Westview Press.
8. Hampton, J. (2005). *Political Theory: An Introduction* (3rd ed.). Falgrave.
9. Varma, S. P. (2018). *Modern Political Science*. S. Chand.
10. Rajeev Bhargava & Ashok Acharya, "Political Theory: An Introduction", Pearson Education India, New Delhi, 2008 (Hindi or English).

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New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code

Paper II: Western Political Thought

Course Objective:

The main objective of this course is to get acquainted with the most important texts of western political thinkers to learn how to read and interpret them, and finally, to understand the conceptual framework and particular categories conveying the fundamental ideas of western political thinkers.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student would;

- Understand the political philosophy from ancient Greek period to Medieval period.
- Understand the different philosophical dimensions of various schools of thought.
- Familiar the students regarding different original works of philosophers.

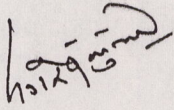
Unit	Subject: Western Political Thought	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	(i) Greek Political Thought: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle (ii) Roman Political Thought: Cicero and Polybius		
Unit-II	Medieval Political Thought: Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua		
Unit-III	The advent of modernity in Political Thought: Machiavelli, Jean Bodin		

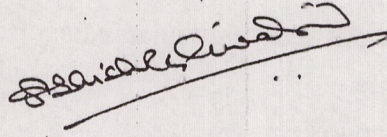
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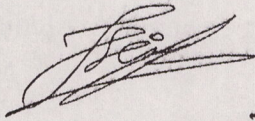
Unit-V	Utilitarianism: Bentham, J.S. Mill		
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Suggested Readings:

1. Sabine, G. H. (1973). *History of Political Theory*. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
2. Waper, C. L. (1982). *Teach yourself Political Thought* (Hindi & English). Teach Yourself Books.
3. Jha, B. K. (2005). *Pratinidhi Rajneetik Vicharak* (In Hindi). Bihar Granth Academy.
4. Parikh, B. (1986). *Contemporary Political Thinkers*. Oxford University Press.
5. Verma, V. P. (1974). *Ancient Indian Political Thought*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
6. Mehta, V. R. (1996). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. Manohar Publishers.
7. Barker, E. (1977). *Greek Political theory: Plato and his Predecessors*. Methuen.
8. Dunning, W. A. (1902). *A History of Political Theories*. Macmillan.
9. Tripathi, S. P. M., & Pandey, R. K. (2012). *History of Ancient Political Thought* (In Hindi). Raj Publication.







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New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:
Paper III- Comparative Politics

Course Objective :

The paper, comparative politics is a systematic analysis of comparative study method of political institutions. It paper enriched to students by different approaches to the study of comparative politics.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student would;

- Understand the meaning, nature, and significance of comparative politics.
- Analyze and compare different constitutional forms.
- Understand the concept of constitutionalism with emphasis on the rule of law and separation of powers etc.
- Assess the role of judicial independence and liberal constitutional frameworks in protecting individual rights and sustaining democratic norms.

Unit	Subject: Comparative Politics	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Understanding Comparative Politics: (i) Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Importance (ii) Political Approaches and Analysis (Structural Functionalism, Formal Legal Approach, Institutional Approach, System Approach Political Economy and New Institutionalism)		
Unit-II	Constitutions and Constitutionalism: (i) Types of Constitutions (ii) Rule of Law		

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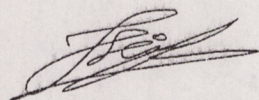
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	Consolidation.		
Unit-III	Federalism: (i) Understanding of federalism, (ii) Structure and Typology of Federalism Essential, Problems and Trends		
Unit-IV	(i) Political Process: Challenges and Future Prospects (ii) Political Development and Political Decay (iii) Political Modernization and Political Socialization (iv) Political Culture		

Suggested Readings:

1. Almond, G. A., & Coleman, J. S. (1960). *The Politics of the Developing Areas*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
2. Stephen, A. (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Shanin, H. (1982). *Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: Macmillan.
4. Bottomore, T. B. (1985). *Elites and Society*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
5. Finer, H. (1969). *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Pye, L. W., & Verba, S. (Eds.). (1969). *Political Culture and Political Development*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
7. Blondel, J. (1995). *Comparative Government: An Introduction*. New York: Prentice Hall.
8. Chilcote, R. H. (1991). *Theories of Comparative Politics: The search for paradigm*. Boulder: Westview.
9. Clark, W. R. (2013). *Principles of Comparative Politics* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
10. Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (1998). *Comparative Government and Politics: An introduction*. New York: Palgrave.
11. Heywood, A. (2002). *Politics* (2nd ed.). New York: Palgrave.
12. Wiarda, J. H. (Ed.). (2010). *Grand theories and ideologies in the social sciences*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
13. Wiarda, J. H. (Ed.). (2002). *New directions in comparative politics* (3rd ed.). Boulder: Westview Press.
14. O'Neil, P. (2004). *Essentials of Comparative Politics*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
15. Peters, B. G. (2011). *Institutional theory in Political Science. The new institutionalism*. New York: Bloomsbury Publishing US



Dr. S. S. Choudhary

Dr.

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M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

Paper IV- Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development

Course Objective:

The purpose of this paper is to provide the students the historical background of Indian National Movement and development of constitution. It will discuss the various aspects Indian freedom struggle movement.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would;

- Understand the establishment of British rule in India and its socio-economic and political impact.
- Understand the causes and consequences of movements and its role in national awakening.
- Explore the significance of social and religious reform movements,
- Understand the impact of key movements and ideologies in shaping India's independence.

Unit	Subject: Indian National Movement	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	(i) Social and Religious Reforms Movements (ii) The Revolt of 1857 and National Awakening (iii) Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885), Aims and Objective		
Unit-II	(i) Swadeshi and Boycott Movement, Home Rule Movement, (ii) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement		
Unit-III	(i) The Government of India Act 1858, Indian Council Act 1861, (ii) Indian Council Act 1892.		

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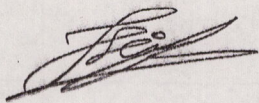
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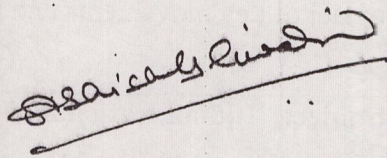
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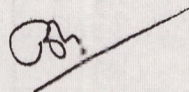
Unit-IV	(i) Indian Council Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms), Montague-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act 1919. (ii) Nehru Report, Simon Commission, Round Table Conferences, Communal Award Government of India Act 1935.		
Unit-V	1. August offer of 1940, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten Plan 1. The Indian Independence Act 1947, Characteristics features of the Constitution of India		

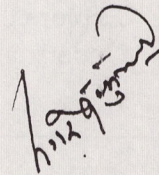
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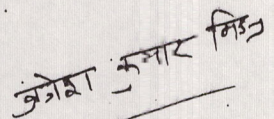
1. Almond, G. A., & Coleman, J. S. (1960). *The Politics of the Developing Areas*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
2. Stephen, A. (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Shanin, H. (1982). *Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: Macmillan.
4. Bottomore, T. B. (1985). *Elites and Society*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
5. Finer, H. (1969). *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Pye, L. W., & Verba, S. (Eds.). (1969). *Political Culture and Political Development*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
7. Kashyap, S. (2016). *Hamari Sansad*. National Book Trust.
8. Austin, G. (2017). *Bhartiya Samvidhan: Rashtra ki Aadharshila*. Vani Prakashan.













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New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I

Code:

Paper-V Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought

Course Objectives:

This course explores the evolution of ancient Indian political thought from the Vedic era to medieval times. It examines the political ideas in epics, philosophies of Buddhism, Jainism, and Vedanta, and the contributions of thinkers like Manu, Kautilya, Shankaracharya, and Kabir, fostering insight into their contemporary relevance.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the learner would;

- Understand the foundational principles of ancient Indian political thought.
- Analyze political and philosophical ideas from the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, and *Bhagavad Gita*.
- Examine the socio-political teachings of Buddhism and Jainism.
- Evaluate the contributions of key thinkers like Manu, Shukra, and Kautilya to ancient Indian political theory.
- Interpret the philosophical and political insights of Adi Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Barani, and Kabir.

Unit	Subject: Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Salient Features of Ancient and Medieval Political Thought		
Unit-II	Political Philosophy: (i) Ramayan and RajDharma,		

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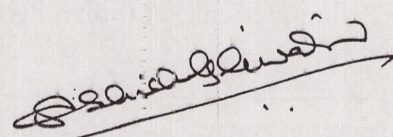
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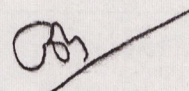
Unit-III	Political Philosophy: (i) Budhhism (ii) Jainism		
Unit-IV	(i) Political Thought of Manu: राजधर्मान् प्रवक्ष्यामि यथावृत्तो भवेत्तुपः । संभवश्च यथा तस्य सिद्धिश्च परमा यथा ॥ (मनुस्मृति अध्याय-7 एवं 8 समग्र) (ii) Political Thought of Kautilya: स्वाम्यमात्यजनपददुर्गकोषदण्डमित्राणि प्राकृतयः ॥ तत्र स्वामिसंपत् ॥ (अर्थशास्त्र अधिकरण 6 एवं 7 समग्र)		
Unit-V	(i) Adi Shankaracharya: Vedant Dharshan, (ii) Ramanujacharya (iii) Madhavacharya		
Unit-VI	(i) Ziauddin Barani (ii) Ramananda (iii) Kabir		

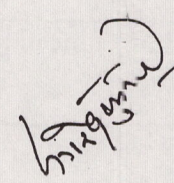
Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai. (1970). *Documents on Political Thought in Modern India* (Vols. 1-2), Oxford University Press.
2. Damodaran, K. (1967). *Indian Thought: A Critical Survey*. Asia Publishing House.
3. Ghose, S. (1984). *The Modern Indian political thought*. Allied.
4. Iyer, R. (1973). *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*. Oxford University Press.
5. Karnik, V. B. (1978). *M. N. Roy: Political Biography*. Jagriti.
6. Narvane, V. S. (1978). *Modern Indian Thought*. Orient Longman.









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M.A. Political Science
Semester-II
Code:

Paper I: Modern Political Analysis

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide insights into the structure and functions of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. It examines judicial review and activism, and explores bureaucracy, electoral systems, political parties, pressure groups, and political conflict, fostering a comprehensive understanding of institutions and dynamics in modern political analysis.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would;

- Understand the structure, functions, and roles of the Executive and Legislature in various political systems and their importance in governance.
- Analyze the Judiciary with focus on its structure, independence, judicial review, and judicial activism in democratic frameworks.
- Evaluate the role of bureaucracy, electoral systems, political parties, and pressure groups in influencing political behaviour and managing political conflict.
- Examine the significance of public opinion, political development, and political modernization in shaping contemporary political processes.

Unit	Subject: Modern Political Analysis	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Executive (i) Definition and Type (ii) Structure (iii) Functions and Role		

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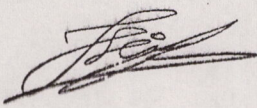
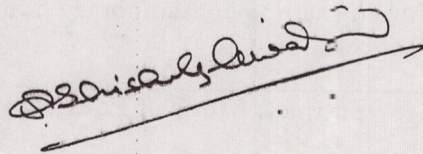
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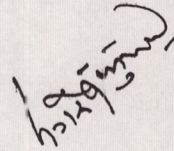
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	(iv) Dictatorship of Executives		
Unit-II	<p style="text-align: center;">Legislature</p> (i) Definition and Types (ii) Structure (iii) Functions and Role (iv) Decline of Legislature		
Unit-III	<p style="text-align: center;">Judiciary</p> (i) Definition (ii) Structure (iii) Functions, (iv) Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.		
Unit-IV	<p style="text-align: center;">Representation and Electoral Process</p> (i) Voting Behaviour (ii) Theories of Representation (i) First Past the Post System (ii) Proportional Representation (iii) List System (iv) Second Ballot (v) Hare System		
Unit-V	(i) Elite: Definition, Types and Reconciliation with Democracy (ii) Political Parties: Types, Structure and Role (iii) Pressure Groups: Types, Structure and Role		

Suggested Readings:

1. Almond, G. A., & Coleman, J. S. (1960). *The Politics of the Developing Areas*. Princeton University Press.
2. Bottomore, T. B. (1985). *Elites and Society*. Penguin.
3. Finer, H. (1969). *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*. Oxford University Press.
4. Pye, L. W., & Verba, S. (eds). (1969). *Political Culture and Political Development*. Princeton University Press.
5. Shanin, H. (1982). *Sociology of Developing Societies*. Macmillan.
6. Stepan, A. (2001). *Arguing Comparative Politics*. Oxford University Press.



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M.A. Political Science
Semester-II
Code:

Paper II: Public Administration:
Concepts and Theories

Course Objective :

The objective of the course is to make students aware about organizational theory, principle of management, policy Analysis, decision making and ethics. The Scope of public Administration is multi-disciplinary; hence the paper is enriched with taking different concepts from sociology, Psychology, Economics and behavioural Science.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would;

- Awareness about the evolution and growth of the discipline of Public Administration.
- Learning of basic principles and approaches of Public Administration.
- Theoretical clarity of basic concepts and dynamics relating to Public organizations.
- Demonstrate critical thinking and communication skills as applied to the public and private sectors.

Unit	Subject: Public Administration: Concepts and Theories	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	(i) Public Administration: meaning and evolution; Public and Private administration Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approaches (ii) Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration.		

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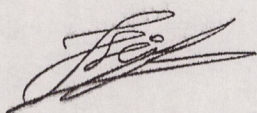
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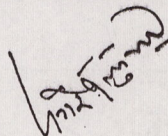
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Unit-II	(i) Comparative Public Administration, New Public Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalization and Globalization (ii) Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory.		
Unit-III	(i) Managing the organization: Theories of Leadership and Motivation. (ii) Organizational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization		
Unit- IV	(i) Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett (ii) Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker		
Unit-V	(i) State versus Market Debate: Public Choice, Entrepreneurial Government, Concept of Good Governance. (ii) New Public Management: Feminist perspective. (iii) The New Public Service: The Denhardtian Paradigm		

Suggested Readings:

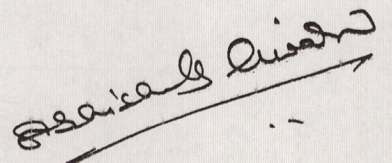
1. Baghel, C. L., & Kumar, Y. (2007). *Restructuring Public Administration: Essays in Rehabilitation*. Jawahar.
2. Bhattacharya, M. (2010). *New Horizons of Public Administration*. Jawahar Publishers.
3. Chakravarty, B., & Chand, P. (2012). *Public Administration in a Globalizing world*. Sage.
4. Henri, N. (2007). *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. Prentice Hall.
5. Medury, U. (2010). *Public Administration in the Globalization Era: The New Public Management Perspective*. Orient Blackswan.
6. Nigro, F. A., & Nigro, L. D. (2000). *Modern Public Administration*. Harper and Row.
7. Osborne, S. P., & Ferlie, E. (Eds.). (2002). *New Public Management: Current Trends and Future Prospects*. Routledge Press.
8. Osborne, S. P. (Ed.). (2010). *The New Public Governance?: Emerging perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance*. Routledge.
9. Ott, S., & Russel, E. W. (2000). *Introduction to Public Administration: A Book of Readings*. Longman.
10. Sahni, P., & Vayunandan, E. (2010). *Administrative Theory*. PHI Learning.
11. Sapru, R. K. (2013). *Administrative Theories and Management Thought*. PHI Learning.





बगेश कुमार मिश्रा







Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science

Semester-II

Code:

Paper III: Indian Government and Politics

Course Objectives:

This course aims to familiarize students with constitutional government and nature of politics in India and the relationship between the two. The course then proceeds by way of familiarity with varied political processes that have dominated the nature of Indian politics including reflections on the development paradigm followed by the Indian state and a critical perspective on the character of Indian state itself. While focusing on the constitutional framework and design laid down for governance, the course delves deeper into the political processes through which a divergent space for actual politics is carved out, in India.

Course Learning outcomes;

After completing the course, the students would;

- Understanding of the Indian Constitution, its basic features and the rights and duties of the citizens as well as the constitutional obligations of the state.
- Knowledge of state institutions in India; the constitutional provisions governing them and actual their working.
- Understanding into the nature of Indian society and its relationship with politics through the prism of caste, class, gender, religion, etc.
- Knowledge of party system and political parties in India.
- Awareness of the development debates in India and its relationship with the social movements.

Unit	Subject: Indian Government and Politics	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	() Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates (i) Salient features of Indian Constitution		
Unit-II	(i) Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive		

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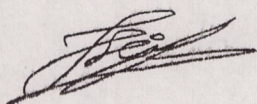
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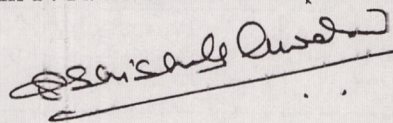
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		Principles of State Policy		
	(ii)	Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments		
	(iii)	Debate on Federalism in India		
Unit-III	(i)	Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers		
	(ii)	Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees		
	(iii)	Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature		
Unit-IV	(i)	Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.		
	(ii)	Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.		
	(iii)	Party system, Pressure groups, Public Opinion		
Unit-V	(i)	Dynamics of Politics – Language, Caste, Religion.		
	(ii)	Politics of defection, Minorities, Political Agitation and debate on Secularism in India		

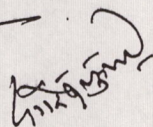
Suggested Readings:

1. Austin, G. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.
2. Basu, D. D. (2011). Fundamental Rights and Duties. In *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (20th ed.). Lexis Nexis.
3. Brass, P. (1990). *Politics of India Since Independence*. Orient Longman.
4. Das Gupta, J. (1970). *Language Conflict and National Development*. University of California Press.
5. Hasan, Z. (Ed.). (2002). *Parties and Party Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
6. Jennings, I. (1953). *Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
7. Jones, W. H. M. (1974). *Government and Politics in India*. BI Publications.
8. Kaushik, S. (Ed.). (1990). *Indian Government and Politics*. Directorate of Hindi Implementation, Delhi University.
9. Kothari, R. (1970). Introduction. In *Caste in Indian Politics*. Orient Longman.
10. Kothari, R. (2002). The Congress system. In Z. Hasan (Ed.), *Parties and Party Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
11. Weiner, M. (2001). The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics. In A. Kohli (Ed.), *The success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge University Press.
12. Yadav, Y., & Palshikar, S. (2006). Party System and Electoral Politics in the Indian States, 1952–2002: From Hegemony to Convergence. In P. R. DeSouza & E. Sridharan (Eds.), *India's political*









जोश कुमार मिश्र



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016.

M.A. Political Science
Semester-II

Paper-IV: Modern Indian Political Thought

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to the core ideas of modern Indian political thought, exploring contributions from reformers, nationalists, and philosophers. It examines the visions of thinkers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Gandhi, Ambedkar, Nehru, and others, fostering critical understanding of their influence on India's socio-political transformation and nation-building efforts.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would;

- Understand the key features of modern Indian political thought.
- Analyze the contributions of social and religious reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and Dayanand Saraswati.
- Examine the ideas of prominent nationalist thinkers such as Tilak, Vivekananda, and Tagore.
- Explore the philosophical and political visions of Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, and Muhammad Iqbal.
- Assess the socio-political ideologies of Periyar, Savarkar, M.N. Roy, Ambedkar, and Nehru.

Unit	Subject: Modern Indian Political Thought	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	(i) Salient features of Modern Indian Political Thought (ii) Rajarammohan Roy and Dayanand Sarswati		
Unit-II	(i) Pandita Ramabai (ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak		

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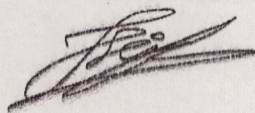
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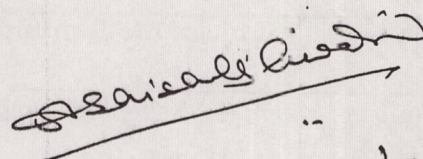
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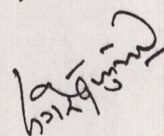
Unit-III	(i) M.K Gandhi (ii) Sri Aurobindo (iii) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy Muhammad Iqbal		
Unit-IV	(i) M.N.Roy (ii) V D Savarkar (iii) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar (iv) J.L. Nehru		
Unit-V	(i) Ram Manohar Lohia (ii) Jaya Prakash Narayan Deendayal Upadhyaya		

Suggesting Reading:

1. Varma, V. P. (1991). *Studies in Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundations*. Motilal Banarsidass.
2. Brown, D. M. (1954). *The White Umbrella: Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhi*. University of California Press.
3. Drekeimer, C. (1962). *Kingship and Community in Early India*. Stanford University Press.
4. Mehta, V. R. (2008). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. Marohar Publishers.
5. Appadorai, A. (1987). *Indian Political Thinking in the 20th century*. South Asian Publishers.
6. Ghose, S. (1984). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Allied Publishers.
7. Mehta, V. R. (1992). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. Marohar Publishers.
8. Parekh, B. (1989). *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*. Sage Publications.
9. Parekh, B. (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A Critical Examination*. Macmillan Press.









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New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-III
Code:

Paper I- Sanskrit Language

Course Objective: This course introduces students to Sanskrit grammar, script, and sentence structure, enhancing their reading, writing, and speaking abilities. Through classical texts, subhashitas, and stories, learners develop vocabulary, comprehension, and cultural insight. The course encourages practical communication, promotes appreciation of literary heritage, and fosters engagement with India's classical traditions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, the learner would;

- To introduce students to the basics of Sanskrit grammar and sentence construction.
- To develop the ability to read, write, and understand simple Sanskrit texts.
- To promote appreciation of classical Sanskrit literature and culture.
- To enhance oral communication skills in Sanskrit.

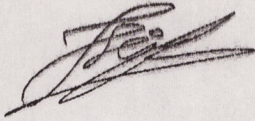
Unit	Subject: Sanskrit Language	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Basic Grammar and Structure (i) Introduction to Devanagari Script: vowels, consonants, conjuncts (ii) Basic Sandhi rules (Svara, Vyanjana, Visarga) (iii) Noun Declensions: masculine, feminine and neuter (iv) Verb Conjugation: Present tense, parasmaipada and atmanepada (v) Pronouns and Indeclinable		
Unit-II	Reading and Comprehension (i) Reading and translation of simple prose passages (ii) Vocabulary building through selected stories and subhashitas		

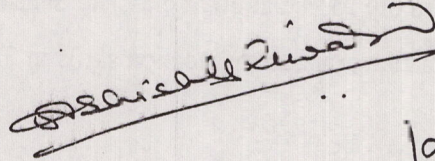
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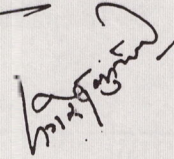
Unit-III	Spoken Sanskrit (i) Daily conversations: greetings, self-introduction, daily activities (ii) Sanskrit sentence structures for conversation (iii) Role-play and group dialogue (iv) Listening comprehension and speaking practice		
Unit-IV	Introduction to Classical Literature and Culture (i) Introduction to Sanskrit kavya, drama, and itihasa (ii) Selected verses from <i>Bhagavad Gita</i> and <i>Panchatantra</i> (iii) Short stories from <i>Ramayana</i> and <i>Mahabharata</i> (iv) Cultural relevance and moral teachings		

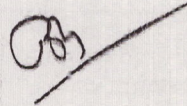
Suggesting Readings:

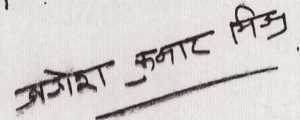
1. *Sanskrit Vyakaran Praveshika*
2. *Sanskrit Vyakaranam* – M. R. Kale
3. *Sanskrit Reader* – R.S. Vasu
4. *Subhashita Ratna Bhandagaram* (selected verses)
5. *Bhagavad Gita* (selected shlokas)
6. *Abhyasa Pustakam* by Samskrita Bharati
7. Audio-visual resources from *Samskrita Bharati*













Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-III
Code:

Paper II- Research Methodology

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of research methodology in political science. It introduces the importance, types, and ethical aspects of research, helping learners develop a strong foundation.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, the learner would;

- Students will learn to formulate research problems, construct hypotheses, and establish theoretical frameworks.
- Students will learn to literature review process, research proposal writing, and ethical considerations.
- Students will learn to practical skills in data collection techniques, including interviews, focus groups, and observations, along with methods for data analysis.

Unit	Subject: Research Methodology	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Introduction to Research Methodology (i) Definition and Importance of Research (ii) Types of Research: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory (iii) Research Ethics and Integrity in Political Science		

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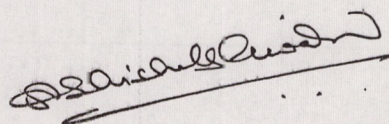
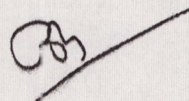
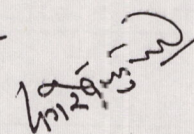
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Unit-III	Literature Review; (i) Importance and Purpose of Literature Review (ii) Sources of Literature (iii) Techniques for Literature Search and Review		
Unit- IV	Research Proposal Writing (i) Structure and Components of a Research Proposal (ii) Writing the Introduction, Literature Review, and (iii) Ethical Considerations in Proposal Writing		
Unit-V	Data Collection Techniques and Data Analysis; (i) Interviews: Structured, Semi-Structured, Unstructured (ii) Focused Groups: Planning, Conducting, Analyzing (iii) Observations: Participant and Non-Participant Observation		

Suggested Readings:

- Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*.
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods*.
- King, G., Keohane, R.O., & Verba, S. (1994). *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*.
- Silverman, D. (2016). *Qualitative Research*.
- Salkind, N.J. (2017). *Statistics for People Who (Think They) Hate Statistics*.
- Yin, R.K. (2018). *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods*.

सज्जत कुमार मिश्र



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-III
Code:

Paper III- International Relations: Theories and Concepts

Course Objectives:

This paper introduces students to some of the key theories, concepts and debates of international relations. While historically contextualizing the evolution of mainstream IR theories, students will also learn about the leading debates aimed at de-centering and pluralizing the knowledge-base of IR. The final segment— Global IR and the relational turn in international relations—apprises the students with the new directions in the discipline.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the learner would;

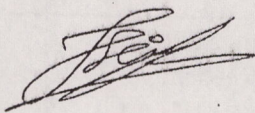
- Familiarization with key theories, concepts, and debates of International Relations.
- Comprehensive re-reading of the origin of IR and its mainstream theories and concepts, with basic tools to question statist ontology and reification of eurocentrism.
- Appreciation of decolonial accounts that challenge the mainstream and parochial International Relations.
- Understanding of the genealogy and contributions of the IR scholarship in India to the disciplinary debates through a re-reading of its classical texts and, contemporary writings.

Unit	Subject: International Politics: Theories and Concepts	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	International Relations as a Discipline: Emergence and Evolution		
Unit-II	Realism: Classical Realism, Neo-Realism, Structural Realism, Defensive and Offensive Realism		
Unit-III	Liberalism: Basic Assumptions, Main Strands of Liberalism- Sociological, Interdependence, Institutional & Republican		
Unit-IV	(i) Marxism: World System Theory, Dependency Theory and Critical Theory. (ii) Social Constructivism		

प्रवेश कुमार मिश्रा

Suggesting Reading:

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2008). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cantor, R. D. (1986). *Contemporary International Politics*. West Publishing Company.
3. Claude, I. L. (1962). *Power and International Relations*. Random House.
4. Gandhi, L. (1998). *Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction*. Columbia University Press.
5. Ghai, U. R., & Ghai, K. K. (2003). *International politics: Theory and Practice*. New Academic Publishing Co.
6. Gilbert, H., & Tompkins, J. (1996). *Postcolonial Drama: Theory, Practice, Politics*. Routledge.
7. Goldstein, J. S. (2003). *International Relations*. Pearson Education.
8. Guzzini, S. (1998). *Realism in International Relations and International Political Economy*. Routledge.
9. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary Theory in International Relations*. Prentice Hall.
10. Hoogvelt, A. M. M. (2001). *Globalization and the Postcolonial World: The New Political Economy of Development*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
11. Kumar, M. (1967). *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*. Shiv Lal & Co.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1973). *Politics Among Nations: The struggle for power and peace*.
13. Nye, J. S., Jr. (2008). *Understanding International Conflicts: An introduction to theory and history*. Dorling Kindersley.
14. Organski, A. F. K. (1968). *World Politics* (2nd ed.). Knopf.
15. Padelford, N. J. (1962). *The Dynamics of International Politics*. Macmillan.
16. कुमार, म., & नन्दलाल. (2021). *अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के सिद्धांतिक ढक*. शिव लाल अग्रवाला एंड कंपनी
17. पन्त, पु. (2017). *अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध: सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार*. मिनाक्षी पब्लिकेशन.
1. विस्वाल, तपन (2016). *अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध, द ओरिएंट ब्लैकस्वान*.
2. त्रिपाठी, श्री प्रकाश मणि, (2021). *अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन*. राज पब्लिकेशन.



Shiv Lal Aggarwal

AB

Harjot Singh

जजेश कुमार मिश्र

(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-III
Code:
General Elective-I
Paper IV- India's Foreign Policy

Course Objectives:

This course seeks to acquaint students with the fundamental parameters of how India engages with the world in the domain of ideas as well as global practices. It explores how India has developed and steered its foreign relations with key players at the bilateral, regional and global levels and how these have evolved historically as indeed in the contemporary context. Finally, this course also examines the factors that have shaped and driven India's worldview and, how India has, in turn, sought to bring about transformations in the realm of regional and global affairs.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- Analyze the definition, principles, objectives, and major approaches that shape India's foreign policy.
- Assess India's role in non-alignment, nuclear policy, and its stance on nuclear disarmament (NPT and CTBT).
- Understand India's diplomatic engagements with major powers (USA, Russia, China) and its participation in international organizations like BRICS, ASEAN, SCO, and the European Union.
- Assess India's Regional Diplomacy through SAARC, the Gujral Doctrine, and the Look East/Act East policy.

Unit	Subject: India's Foreign Policy	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Foreign Policy; (i) Foreign Policy: Definition, and Major Approaches, and Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy. (ii) Internal and External Determinants: (iii) Continuity and Change in Indian Foreign Policy		
Unit-II	Foreign Policy Strategies: (i) Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) (ii) India's Nuclear Policy; (iii) Nuclear Disarmament: PTBT, NPT, CTBT and FMCT		

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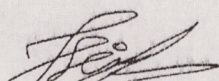
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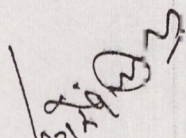
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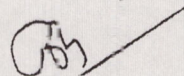
		FMCT (iv) Export Control Regimes: NSG, MTCR, Australian Group and Wassenaar Group		
Unit-III	(i)	India's Relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China		
	(ii)	India's Engagement with World: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council, and G-20		
Unit-IV	(i)	India's Relations with Neighborhood: SAARC, Gujaral Doctrine, Look East/ Act, Connect Central Asia		
	(ii)	India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund,		
	(iii)	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		
Unit-V	(i)	Contemporary Challenges: Maritime Security, Energy Security, Environmental Security, Diaspora, Migrants and Refugees,		
	(ii)	Water Disputes (China, Pakistan Bangladesh and Nepal) International Terrorism, Cyber Security		

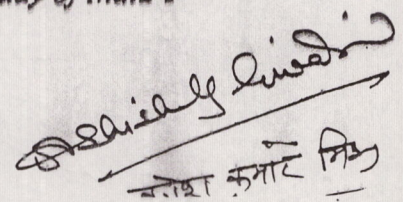
Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai. (1981). *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy 1947-1972*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bajpai, K. P., & Pant, H. V. (Eds.). (2013). *India's foreign policy*. Oxford University Press.
3. Bandopadhyaya, J. (1984). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Process and Personalities*. Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Dutt, V. P. (1999). *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
5. Ganguly, S. (Ed.). (2012). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press.
6. Harshe, R., & Seethi, K. M. (Eds.). (2009). *Engaging with the world: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*. Orient Blackswan.
7. Malone, D., Mohan, C. R., & Raghavan, S. (Eds.) (2015). *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
8. Mohan, C. R. (2003). *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New foreign policy*. Viking/Penguin.
9. Pant, H. V. (Ed.). (2009). *Indian Foreign policy in a Unipolar World*. Routledge.
10. Rana, A. P. (1976). *The imperatives of Non-Alignment: A conceptual study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in Nehru Period*. Macmillan











Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
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B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-IV
Code:

General Elective-II
Paper IV - International Relations: Major Issues

Course Objective :

The objective of this paper is to elucidate the practical aspect of International Politics to make the students acquainted with various crises, issues and institutions at International level and also with the foreign policies of major powers. It also introduced the students to an indepth account of India's foreign policy and emerging power structure in 21st Century.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- To analyze Global Crises and Conflicts such as the Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Missile Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War (1991), and the Russia-Ukraine war.
- To understand Contemporary Issues in International Politics.
- To assess the significance and functioning of regional organizations like ASEAN, SAARC, the European Union, African Union and SCO
- To understand post -Cold War developments, emerging power structures, and the evolving role of Third World countries in global politics.
- To analyses global challenges such as international terrorism, climate change, environmental concerns and human rights,

Unit	Subject: International Relations: Major Issues	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Crises : (i) Korean Crisis and Suez Crisis (ii) Cuban Crisis, and Arab-Israel conflict (iii) Gulf War (1991) (iv) Russia-Ukraine War		

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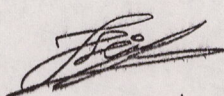
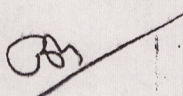
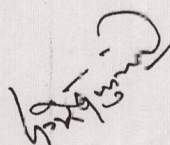
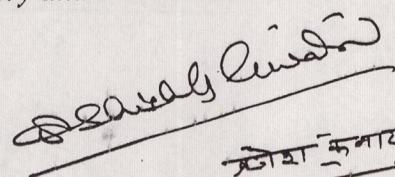
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Unit-II	<p>Issues :</p> <p>(i) Peace and Conflict</p> <p>(ii) Changing Nature of Warfare</p> <p>(iii) Weapons of mass destruction; Atomic Weapons, Biological Weapons and Chemical Weapons</p> <p>(iv) Deterrence; Conflict Management, Resolution, Transformation.</p> <p>International Political Economy:</p> <p>(i) Globalization and De-globalization</p> <p>(ii) Economic Global Governance: IMF, World Bank, WTO, UNCTD, G-77, G-7, G-20, BRICS</p> <p>(iii) North-South Dialogue</p> <p>(iv) South-South Cooperation</p>		
Unit-III	<p>Regional Organizations:</p> <p>(i) ASEAN, SAARC, European Union, African Union,</p> <p>(ii) Shanghai Cooperation Organization,</p> <p>(iii) BIMSTEC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation</p>		
Unit-IV	<p>The World in the Twenty First Century :</p> <p>(i) Post Cold War development in International Politics;</p> <p>(ii) Emerging New Power Structures</p> <p>(iii) Role of Third World countries in 21st Century</p>		
Unit-V	<p>Contemporary Challenges:</p> <p>(i) International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns,</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development;</p> <p>(iii) Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.</p>		

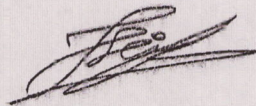
Suggested Readings:

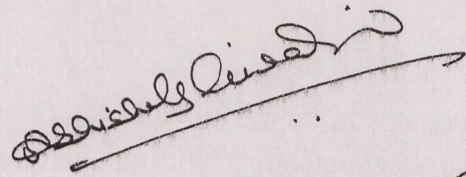
1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2008). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cantor, R. D. (1986). *Contemporary International Politics*. West Publishing Company.
3. Claude, I. L. (1962). *Power and International Relations*. Random House.
4. Gandhi, L. (1998). *Postcolonial Theory: A critical introduction*. Columbia University Press.
5. Ghai, U. R., & Ghai, K. K. (2003). *International Politics: Theory and Practice*. New Academic Publishing Co.

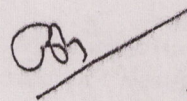





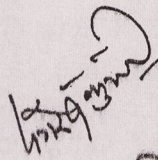
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8. Guzziri, S. (1998). *Realism in International Relations and International Political Economy*. Routledge.
9. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary Theory in International Relations*. Prentice Hall.
10. Hoogvelt, A. M. M. (2001). *Globalization and the Postcolonial World: The New Political Economy of Development*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
11. Kumar, M. (1967). *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*. Shiv Lal & Co.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1973). *Politics Among Nations: The struggle for Power and Peace*.
13. Nye, J. S., Jr. (2008). *Understanding International Conflicts: An Introduction to Theory and History*. Dorling Kindersley.
14. Organski, A. F. K. (1968). *World politics* (2nd ed.). Knopf.
15. Padelford, N. J. (1962). *The Dynamics of International Politics*. Macmillan.
16. Tripathi, S. P. M. (2012) *International Organization*. Raj Publication.








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Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016.

M.A. Political Science
Semester-IV
Code:

General Elective-III
Paper IV - Governance and Public Policy in India

Course Objectives:

This course aims to impart knowledge of governance and public policy in India, focusing on good governance, accountability, institutional mechanisms, and grassroots participation. It explores public policy's role in socio-economic development, emphasizing transparency tools like RTI, social audits, and participatory governance to ensure citizen-centric and effective administration.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- Understand key concepts of governance, good governance, and democratic governance, along with the roles of the state, civil society, and individuals.
- Analyze institutional mechanisms of accountability and control, including legislative, administrative, and judicial systems, and evaluate efforts to curb corruption and reform administration.
- Examine instruments of good governance such as the Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter, and grievance redress mechanisms like Lokpal, Lokayukta, and Ombudsman.
- Evaluate grassroots governance and public policies related to socio-economic development, decentralized planning, sustainable development, and accountability tools like jansunwai and social audits.

Unit	Subject: Governance and Public Policy in India	Marks: 100	Credit- 5
Unit-I	Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance, Role of State, Civil Society and Individuals.		

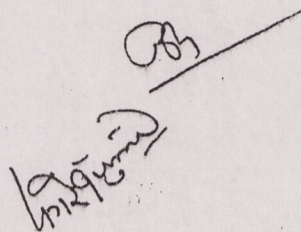
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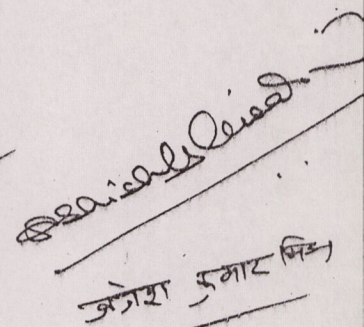
Unit-IV	Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, Planning for Development, Sustainable Development, Participatory Development, E-governance; NITI Aayog		
Unit-V	Public Policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: Public Policies with special reference to Housing, Health, Drinking Water, Food Security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE Monitoring and evaluation of Public Policy; Mechanisms of making Governance Process Accountable: Jansunwai, Social Audit.		

Suggested Readings:

1. Addink, G. H. (2019). *Good Governance: Concept and Context*. Oxford University Press.
2. Agere, S. (2000). *Promoting Good Governance: Principles, Practices and Perspectives*. Commonwealth Secretariat.
3. Anderson, J. E. (2006). *Public Policy Making: An Introduction*. Houghton Mifflin.
4. Baghel, C. L., & Kumar, Y. (2006). *Good governance: Concept and approaches*. Kanishka Publications.
5. Birkland, T. A. (2001). *An Introduction to the Policy Process*. M. E. Sharpe.
6. Braham, B. P., et al. (2012). *Good Governance*. Sage Publications.
7. Chakrabarty, B, & Bhattacharya, M. (2008). *Governance Discourse: A Reader*. Oxford University Press.
8. Chatterjee, P. (2004). *The Politics of the Governed: Consideration on Political Society in most of the World*. Columbia University Press.
9. Dye, T. (1975). *Understanding Public Policy*. Prentice Hall.
10. Farazmand, A. (Ed.). (2009). *Bureaucracy and Administration*. CRC Press.
11. Gunn, L., & Hogwood, B. (1932). *Models of public policies*. University of Strathclyde.
12. Gupta, A. (1995). The Discourse of Corruption, the Culture of Politics and the Imagined state. *American Ethnologist*, 22(2), 375-402.
13. Mathur, K. (2013). *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*. Oxford University Press.
14. Sapru, R. K. (2012). *Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*. Prentice Hall India.
15. Smith, B. C., & Smith, B. (2007). *Good Governance and Development*. Palgrave Macmillan.
16. West, W. F. (1995). *Controlling the Bureaucracy: Institutional Constraints in Theory and Practice*. Georgetown University Press.






जगेश कुमार मिश्र



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-IV
Code:

S.N.	Course Code		Total Credit / Marks
1.		Dissertation	20

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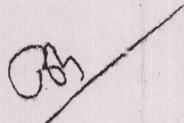
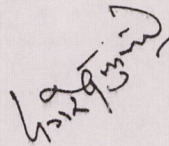
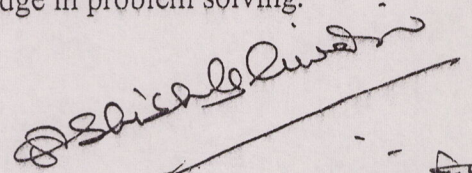
M.A. Political Science Course (CCFPU, 1 Year Programme)					
M.A.		Semester-I			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Sanskrit Language	70	30	5/100
2.		Research Methodology	70	30	5/100
3.		International Relations: Theories and Concepts	70	30	5/100
4.		India's Foreign Policy (General Elective)	70	30	5/100
5.		International Relations: Major Issues (General Elective)	70	30	5/100
6.		Governance and Public Policy in India (General Elective)	70	30	5/100
		Total Credits of Semester-I			20
M.A.		Semester-II			
S.N.	Course Code	Course Title	Written	Internal	Total Credit / Marks
1.		Dissertation			20

Program Outcome (After 1 Year) ;

After the completion of one year course the student is expected to exhibit a comprehensive understanding of Sanskrit Language, research methodology, Indian foreign policy, International Relations. In the final semester, students will write a dissertation that enhances their critical thinking, research abilities, and analytical skills through independent inquiry. It will develop expertise in the chosen subject, strengthens academic writing, and cultivates the ability to construct coherent arguments. Students will also gain research experience, learn to apply theoretical frameworks, and contribute original insights to academic or professional fields.

Further he would be able to appreciate and cultivate;

- Values, ethics, rights and duties.
- Capacity and ability to apply theoretical knowledge in problem solving.

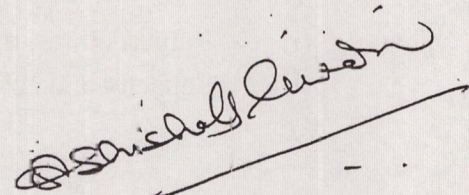
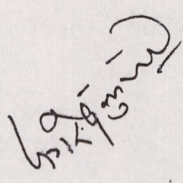
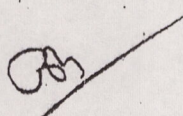






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- (iii) Effective communication skills to negotiate and comprehend different situations.
- (iv) Interdisciplinary method of critical thinking.
- (v) A general understanding about how knowledge of politics and how that can be applied to benefit the management and/or amendment of problems of mankind.
- (vi) Capability to articulate ideas in appropriate manner.
- (vii) Sensitivity towards diverse contexts, ethnic groups, minorities, marginalized groups and gender issues.

Evaluation System;

- (i) Written Exam
- (ii) Internal Assessment



प्रजेश कुराट मिड



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

Paper I- Sanskrit Language

Course Objective: This course introduces students to Sanskrit grammar, script, and sentence structure, enhancing their reading, writing, and speaking abilities. Through classical texts, subhashitas, and stories, learners develop vocabulary, comprehension, and cultural insight. The course encourages practical communication, promotes appreciation of literary heritage, and fosters engagement with India's classical traditions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, the learner would;

- To introduce students to the basics of Sanskrit grammar and sentence construction.
- To develop the ability to read, write, and understand simple Sanskrit texts.
- To promote appreciation of classical Sanskrit literature and culture.
- To enhance oral communication skills in Sanskrit.

Unit	Subject: Sanskrit Language	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Basic Grammar and Structure (i) Introduction to Devanagari Script: vowels, consonants, conjuncts (ii) Basic Sandhi rules (Svara, Vyanjana, Visarga) (iii) Noun Declensions: masculine, feminine and neuter (iv) Verb Conjugation: Present tense, parasmaipada and atmanepada (v) Pronouns and Indeclinable		
Unit-II	Reading and Comprehension (i) Reading and translation of simple prose passages (ii) Vocabulary building through selected stories and subhashitas (iii) Comprehension exercises (questions and answers based on passages) (iv) Simple letter and paragraph writing in Sanskrit		

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	(iv) Simple letter and paragraph writing in Sanskrit		
Unit-III	Spoken Sanskrit (i) Daily conversations: greetings, self-introduction, daily activities (ii) Sanskrit sentence structures for conversation (iii) Role-play and group dialogue (iv) Listening comprehension and speaking practice		
Unit-IV	Introduction to Classical Literature and Culture (i) Introduction to Sanskrit kavya, drama, and itihasa (ii) Selected verses from <i>Bhagavad Gita</i> and <i>Panchatantra</i> (iii) Short stories from <i>Ramayana</i> and <i>Mahabharata</i> (iv) Cultural relevance and moral teachings		

Suggesting Readings:

1. *Sanskrit Vyakaran Praveshika*
2. *Sanskrit Vyakaranam* – M. R. Kale
3. *Sanskrit Reader* – R.S. Vasu
4. *Subhashita Ratna Bhandagaram* (selected verses)
5. *Bhagavad Gita* (selected shlokas)
6. *Abhyasa Pustakam* by Samskrita Bharati
7. Audio-visual resources from *Samskrita Bharati*

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Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

Paper II- Research Methodology

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of research methodology in political science. It introduces the importance, types, and ethical aspects of research, helping learners develop a strong foundation.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After reading the course, the learner would;

- Students will learn to formulate research problems, construct hypotheses, and establish theoretical frameworks.
- Students will learn to literature review process, research proposal writing, and ethical considerations.
- Students will learn to practical skills in data collection techniques, including interviews, focus groups, and observations, along with methods for data analysis.

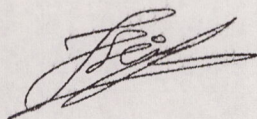
Unit	Subject: Research Methodology	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Introduction to Research Methodology (i) Definition and Importance of Research (ii) Types of Research: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory (iii) Research Ethics and Integrity in Political Science		
Unit-II	Research Design; (i) Formulating Research Problems and Questions (ii) Hypotheses: Types and Formulation (iii) Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Foundations:		

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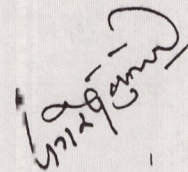
Unit-III	Literature Review; (i) Importance and Purpose of Literature Review (ii) Sources of Literature (iii) Techniques for Literature Search and Review		
Unit- IV	Research Proposal Writing (i) Structure and Components of a Research Proposal (ii) Writing the Introduction, Literature Review, and (iii) Ethical Considerations in Proposal Writing		
Unit-V	Data Collection Techniques and Data Analysis; (i) Interviews: Structured, Semi-Structured, Unstructured (ii) Focused Groups: Planning, Conducting, Analyzing (iii) Observations: Participant and Non-Participant Observation		

Suggested Readings:

- Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*.
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods*.
- King, G., Keohane, R.O., & Verba, S. (1994). *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*.
- Silverman, D. (2016). *Qualitative Research*.
- Salkind, N.J. (2017). *Statistics for People Who (Think They) Hate Statistics*.
- Yin, R.K. (2018). *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods*.



Dr. Arvind Kumar



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प्रो. अशोक कुमार



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I

Code:

Paper III- International Relations: Theories and Concepts

Course Objectives:

This paper introduces students to some of the key theories, concepts and debates of international relations. While historically contextualizing the evolution of mainstream IR theories, students will also learn about the leading debates aimed at de-centering and pluralizing the knowledge-base of IR. The final segment— Global IR and the relational turn in international relations—appraises the students with the new directions in the discipline.

Course Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the learner would;

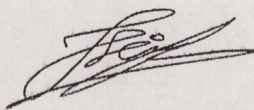
- Familiarization with key theories, concepts, and debates of International Relations.
- Comprehensive re-reading of the origin of IR and its mainstream theories and concepts, with basic tools to question statist ontology and reification of eurocentrism.
- Appreciation of decolonial accounts that challenge the mainstream and parochial International Relations.
- Understanding of the genealogy and contributions of the IR scholarship in India to the disciplinary debates through a re-reading of its classical texts and, contemporary writings.

Unit	Subject: International Politics: Theories and Concepts	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	International Relations as a Discipline: Emergence and Evolution		
Unit-II	Realism: Classical Realism, Neo-Realism, Structural Realism, Defensive and Offensive Realism		
Unit-III	Liberalism: Basic Assumptions, Main Strands of Liberalism- Sociological, Inter-dependence, Institutional & Republican		
Unit-IV	(i) Marxism: World System Theory, Dependency Theory and Critical Theory. (ii) Social Constructivism		

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Suggesting Reading:

1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2008). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cantor, R. D. (1986). *Contemporary International Politics*. West Publishing Company.
3. Claude, I. L. (1962). *Power and International Relations*. Random House.
4. Gandhi, L. (1998). *Postcolonial Theory: A Critical Introduction*. Columbia University Press.
5. Ghai, U. R., & Ghai, K. K. (2003). *International politics: Theory and Practice*. New Academic Publishing Co.
6. Gilbert, H., & Tompkins, J. (1996). *Postcolonial Drama: Theory, Practice, Politics*. Routledge.
7. Goldstein, J. S. (2003). *International Relations*. Pearson Education.
8. Guzzini, S. (1998). *Realism in International Relations and International Political Economy*. Routledge.
9. Hoffmann, S. (1960). *Contemporary Theory in International Relations*. Prentice Hall.
10. Hoogvelt, A. M. M. (2001). *Globalization and the Postcolonial World: The New Political Economy of Development*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
11. Kumar, M. (1967). *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*. Shiv Lal & Co.
12. Morgenthau, H. J. (1973). *Politics Among Nations: The struggle for power and peace*.
13. Nye, J. S., Jr. (2008). *Understanding International Conflicts: An introduction to theory and history*. Dorling Kindersley.
14. Organski, A. F. K. (1968). *World Politics* (2nd ed.). Knopf.
15. Padelford, N. J. (1962). *The Dynamics of International Politics*. Macmillan.



Dr. Anil Kumar

AB

Dr. Anil Kumar

जोश कुमार मिश्रा



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:
(General Elective-I)
Paper IV- India's Foreign Policy

Course Objectives:

This course seeks to acquaint students with the fundamental parameters of how India engages with the world in the domain of ideas as well as global practices. It explores how India has developed and steered its foreign relations with key players at the bilateral, regional and global levels and how these have evolved historically as indeed in the contemporary context. Finally, this course also examines the factors that have shaped and driven India's worldview and, how India has, in turn, sought to bring about transformations in the realm of regional and global affairs.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- Analyse the definition, principles, objectives, and major approaches that shape India's foreign policy.
- Assess India's role in non-alignment, nuclear policy, and its stance on nuclear disarmament (NPT and CTBT).
- Understand India's diplomatic engagements with major powers (USA, Russia, China) and its participation in international organizations like BRICS, ASEAN, SCO, and the European Union.
- Assess India's Regional Diplomacy through SAARC, the Gujral Doctrine, and the Look East/Act East policy.

Unit	Subject: India's Foreign Policy	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Foreign Policy; (i) Foreign Policy: Definition, and Major Approaches, and Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy. (ii) Internal and External Determinants: (iii) Continuity and Change in Indian Foreign Policy		
Unit-II	Foreign Policy Strategies: (i) Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) (ii) India's Nuclear Policy; (iii) Nuclear Disarmament: PTBT, NPT, CTBT and		

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	(iv)	Export Control Regimes: NSG, MTCR Australian Group and Wassenaar Group		
Unit-III	(i)	India's Relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China		
	(ii)	India's Engagement with World: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council, and G-20		
Unit- IV	(i)	India's Relations with Neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujarat Doctrine, Look East/ Act, Connect Central Asia		
	(ii)	India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund,		
	(iii)	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change		
Unit-V	(i)	Contemporary Challenges: Maritime Security, Energy Security, Environmental Security, Diaspora, Migrants and Refugees,		
	(ii)	Water Disputes (China, Pakistan Bangladesh and Nepal) International Terrorism, Cyber Security		

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadorai. (1981). *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy 1947-1972*. Oxford University Press.
2. Bajpai, K. P., & Pant, H. V. (Eds.). (2013). *India's foreign policy*. Oxford University Press.
3. Bandopadhyaya, J. (1984). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Process and Personalities*. Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Dutt, V. P. (1999). *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
5. Ganguly, S. (Ed.). (2012). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press.
6. Harshe, R., & Seethi, K. M. (Eds.). (2009). *Engaging with the world: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*. Orient Blackswan.
7. Malone, D., Mohan, C. R., & Raghavan, S. (Eds.). (2015). *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.
8. Mohan, C. R. (2003). *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New foreign policy*. Viking/Penguin.
9. Pant, H. V. (Ed.). (2009). *Indian Foreign policy in a Unipolar World*. Routledge.
10. Rana, A. P. (1976). *The imperatives of Non-Alignment: A conceptual study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in Nehru Period*. Macmillan.



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

General Elective-II
Paper IV - International Relations: Major Issues

Course Objective :

The objective of this paper is to elucidate the practical aspect of International Politics to make the students acquainted with various crises, issues and institutions at International level and also with the foreign policies of major powers. It also introduced the students to an indepth account of India's foreign policy and emerging power structure in 21st Century.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- To analyze Global Crises and Conflicts such as the Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Missile Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War (1991), and the Russia-Ukraine war.
- To understand Contemporary Issues in International Politics.
- To assess the significance and functioning of regional organizations like ASEAN, SAARC, the European Union, African Union and SCO
- To understand post -Cold War developments, emerging power structures, and the evolving role of Third World countries in global politics.
- To analyses global challenges such as international terrorism, climate change, environmental concerns and human rights,

Unit	Subject: International Relations: Major Issues	Marks: 100	Credit-5
Unit-I	Crises : (i) Korean Crisis and Suez Crisis (ii) Cuban Crisis, and Arab-Israel conflict (iii) Gulf War (1991) (iv) Russia-Ukraine War		

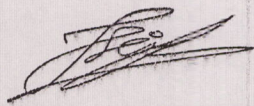
जोडा काल मिड

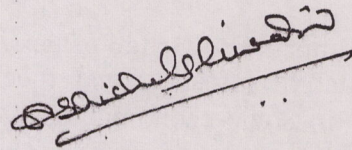
Unit-II	<p>Issues :</p> <p>(i) Peace and Conflict</p> <p>(ii) Changing Nature of Warfare</p> <p>(iii) Weapons of mass destruction; Atomic Weapons, Biological Weapons and Chemical Weapons</p> <p>(iv) Deterrence; Conflict Management, Resolution, Transformation.</p> <p>International Political Economy:</p> <p>(i) Globalization and De-globalization</p> <p>(ii) Economic Global Governance: IMF, World Bank, WTO, UNCTD, G-77, G-7, G-20, BRICS</p> <p>(iii) North-South Dialogue</p> <p>(iv) South-South Cooperation</p>		
Unit-III	<p>Regional Organizations:</p> <p>(i) ASEAN, SAARC, European Union, African Union,</p> <p>(ii) Shanghai Cooperation Organization,</p> <p>(iii) BIMSTEC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation</p>		
Unit-IV	<p>The World in the Twenty First Century :</p> <p>(i) Post Cold War development in International Politics;</p> <p>(ii) Emerging New Power Structures</p> <p>(iii) Role of Third World countries in 21st Century</p>		
Unit-V	<p>Contemporary Challenges:</p> <p>(i) International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns,</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development;</p> <p>(iii) Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.</p>		

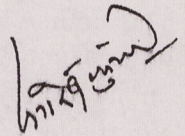
Suggested Readings:

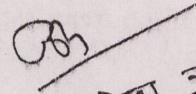
1. Baylis, J., Smith, S., & Owens, P. (Eds.). (2008). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press.
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6. Gilbert, H., & Tompkins, J. (1996). *Postcolonial drama: Theory, practice, politics*. Routledge.
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8. Guzzini, S. (1998). *Realism in International Relations and International Political Economy*. Routledge.
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जोश कुमार मिश्र



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University
(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

General Elective-III
Paper IV - Governance and Public Policy in India

Course Objectives:

This course aims to impart knowledge of governance and public policy in India, focusing on good governance, accountability, institutional mechanisms, and grassroots participation. It explores public policy's role in socio-economic development, emphasizing transparency tools like RTI, social audits, and participatory governance to ensure citizen-centric and effective administration.

Course Learning outcomes;

After reading the course, the learner would;

- **Understand key concepts** of governance, good governance, and democratic governance, along with the roles of the state, civil society, and individuals.
- **Analyze institutional mechanisms** of accountability and control, including legislative, administrative, and judicial systems, and evaluate efforts to curb corruption and reform administration.
- **Examine instruments** of good governance such as the Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter, and grievance redress mechanisms like Lokpal, Lokayukta, and Ombudsman.
- **Evaluate grassroots governance and public policies** related to socio-economic development, decentralized planning, sustainable development, and accountability tools like jansunwai and social audits.

Unit	Subject: Governance and Public Policy in India	Marks:	Credit-
		100	5
Unit-I	Governance, Good Governance and Democratic Governance, Role of State, Civil Society and Individuals.		
Unit-II	Accountability and Control: Institutional Mechanism for Checks and Balances, Legislative Control over Executive, Administrative and Budgetary Control, Control through Parliamentary Committees, Judicial control over Legislature and Executive, Administrative Culture, Corruption and Administrative Reforms		

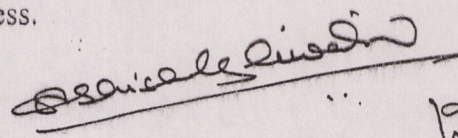
अतिरिक्त कार्य

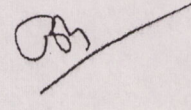
Unit-IV	Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning Planning and Development: Decentralized planning, Planning for Development, Sustainable Development, Participatory Development, E-governance; NITI Aayog		
Unit-V	Public Policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: Public Policies with special reference to Housing, Health, Drinking Water, Food Security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE Monitoring and evaluation of Public Policy; Mechanisms of making Governance Process Accountable: Jansunwai, Social Audit.		

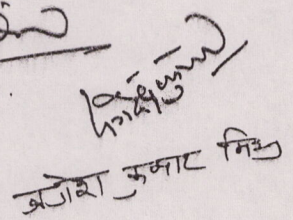
Suggested Readings:

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श्रीमती सुष्मा मिश्रा



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(Central University)
B-4 Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi-110016

M.A. Political Science
Semester-I
Code:

S.N.	Course Code		Total Credit / Marks
1.		Dissertation	20

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